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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1836.	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	4 59 7 10					
Saturday,	4 51 7 9					For July, 1836.
Sunday,	4 51 7 9					
Monday,	4 52 7 8					Last 5 12 24 aft'n.
Tuesday,	4 52 7 8					New 13 3 24 aft'n.
Wednesday,	4 53 7 7					First 21 9 8 foren.
Thursday,	4 53 7 7					Full 28 12 25 morn.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CANDIDATE.

It has frequently been urged by the opposition, as an argument in favor of the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, that he is a native son of New York, and that the "Empire State" has never yet furnished a President. The following spirited article from the *Kanawha* (Va.) Banner, treats the subject in a proper spirit:

THE GEOGRAPHICAL PARTY.

"We have listened most attentively during the whole late political strife, to try and learn what sort of arguments are used by the Albany tacticians, to induce the people of Old Virginia to vote for the free negro voter. What do our readers suppose these are manufactured out of? Do they tell us of his services during the last war? He was opposing Mr. Madison and aiding and abetting our enemies indirectly all the while. Do they tell us of his acts in his own state? He opposed De Witt Clinton in his great scheme, which made New York what she is? Do they tell us of his Diplomacy? He offered up a whole party in the United States at the footstool of the British Throne, to appease British pride and arrogance. He surrendered the very questions for which in part the last war was waged; and told the King of England that the people of this country had rendered a verdict of condemnation against the party which had dared to contest the matter with his Majesty? Do they tell us of his friendly feeling towards the South? He voted to give free negroes equal political rights with white men; and to prevent Missouri from entering the Union as long as she tolerated slavery within her boundaries! But the cunning tacticians never mention these things: they tell the people that N. York has never had a President; that Virginia has had three-fourths of them elected from among her sons; that New York always supported our Presidents (a falsehood) that, in order to perpetuate the Union, the benefits of it must be equally shared by all the States; that New York has never had a President. Now what sort of arguments are these to address to an intelligent people? If there is any force in them, Rhode Island, and Delaware, and Georgia, and New Hampshire, and even Connecticut, have the same claims upon us. If we must now support a man merely because New York has never had a President, we must, to be consistent, give one to each of the other States in succession, who have had none. When these shall be gone through, particular cities and towns will begin to lay in their claims. One neighborhood will say to another, you have had a President now support our man, and thus after we have sawdowed Isaac Hill from New Hampshire, R. M. Johnson from Kentucky, Amos Kendall from Vermont, (or thereabouts,) Dutco J. Pierce from Rhode Island, &c. &c. &c. The state of Fluvannah may perhaps put in her claims too. Are those the arguments of statesmen addressed to a free and enlightened community? They would have some force in the election of a constable or a town crier, or a corner, but in an election of President of these United States, they are beneath contempt.

Such arguments set at defiance all the ordinary tests and qualifications in the candidates. Instead of making the inquiry, is he honest? is he from New York. Is he capable? He is from New York. Has he rendered extraordinary services to the Country? He is from New York. Is he firm, judicious and liberal? He is from New York. The geographical claims of the candidates are henceforth to set at naught all those more elevated and moral considerations which have heretofore been considered as beyond the control of the surveyor's compass.

There is one thing a little remarkable even in these sticklers for geographical rights; that is, that they should at the first bound, have surmounted Mason and Dixon's line. If they are determined, like some of our modern philanthropists, to carry the benefits of their system into every town and hamlet in the United States, why not begin nearer home? Where was South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana? Has the Empire State, like Aaron's rod, swallowed up all the little ones? Is there no State but

New York unrepresented in the Presidential chair?

But there is another peculiarity in this geographical party. They have selected the largest State in the Union (all things considered) to begin with. If this chivalrous party are determined to go about righting the poor neglected States, why not begin with the weaker members? That courage is of a very doubtful character which always battles for the strong; and that patriotism more than questionable which always cheers the conqueror. [What say you, friend Ritchie?] Ancient chivalry was founded for the purpose of counteracting the doctrine that "might is right." The knights of the olden time sought out the weak and the oppressed in order that they might redress their wrongs; but these knights of the woolly fleece do things differently—they leave the weak to take care of themselves—it is the poor States which have power that enlist all their sympathies.

We trust that Col. Johnson, like his renowned prototype Sancho, is destined to hope long in vain for the promised Governorship.

Mr. Pinckney's Report.—The following resolution, reported by Mr. Pinckney's Select Committee, passed the House of Representatives on the 26th of May, by a vote of yeas 132, nays 45:

"Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with Slavery in the District of Columbia."

By this vote, the South will perceive, Congress claims jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in the District. In the course of a few years, the people of the South will see slavery abolished in the "ten miles square." The question is one of mere expediency now—and if Mr. Van Buren be the next President, we sincerely believe three years will not roll by, before slavery will be abolished in the District. It will be recollected that Mr. Van Buren does not consider himself "safe" in denying to Congress the right, as far as regards the District, even at this day. Now will any one have the effrontery to contend that he would be more "safe" three years hence, than he is at present—when we take into consideration too, the great and growing party of the North, in favor of abolition in the District? If he be the next President, and Congress should pass a bill abolishing slavery in the District, Mr. Van Buren, the people of the South may rest assured, will not feel himself "safe" in revoking it.

People of the South—the present is an alarming crisis! Step by step, the Fanatics are making inroads upon your most vital interests! The crisis demands much, and you should prepare to meet it as becomes Southrons.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Step of the Abolitionists.—A Convention of incendiaries recently assembled in Boston to meditate upon the destruction of the South. A Resolution was introduced declaring it expedient to admit Negroes into all schools, and colleges, to graduate with the sons of white men! But it seems that even the negroes themselves have better sense, than seriously to contemplate such a revolting state of things as this; for a Rev. Mr. Pratt, a black man, but a member of the Convention, opposed the Resolution as highly inexpedient.

Mr. Van Buren no Catholic.—Mr. Aaron Vanderpool, of Kinderhook, M. C., party whipper-in, old federalist, &c. &c., certifies by letter, to the *Hon. Zadok Casey*, and to all others whom it may concern, what Mr. Van Buren "is not, and has never been, a Roman Catholic." Mr. Vanderpool then proceeds to say what Mr. Van Buren has been and is—the amount of all which seems, that this adroit gentleman is pretty nearly as non-committal in religion as in politics—having been bred (according, always, to Mr. Vanderpool's authority,) "in the religious principles of the Reformed Dutch Church"—then becoming a Presbyterian under Dr. Chester—afterwards a Baptist, under Dr. Welsh—and at present, "no sectarian," which means, we suppose, that he is "all things to all men." These are, to be sure, matters which should only belong to a man's conscience, but when a trusty squire is ordered to put forth a revelation of what his master does and what he does not believe, it becomes the province of the Journalist to record the oracle.—*New York American.*

We see it stated in a leading Jackson paper of Pennsylvania, that there was a meeting lately held in Philadelphia, by persons favorable to Jackson and Van Buren, at which a resolution was passed, requiring that, in case Van Buren should be elected, the present official incumbents be displaced. In announcing the fact, the Jackson paper adds: "Rotation in office is a principle dear to the Democracy of Pennsylvania.—It is necessary that some distinct assurance of a complete reform should be given.—*Alex. Gaz.*"

Near one half of the persons admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1835 were foreigners.—The whole number was 1005, of which there were 461 foreigners.

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, June 16, 1836.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department concerning the enrolment, organization, and emigration of the Cherokee Indians; which was ordered to be printed.

Public Deposits.—The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to regulate the deposits of the public moneys. The question was on the recommendation of the Bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report two Bills, which was negatived; and after various ineffectual attempts to amend the Bill, the amendments of the Committee were concurred in, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed—Yeas 40, Nays 6.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the subject of the assault committed by Henry G. Wheeler in the hall of the House. After some action on the report, it was decided that Henry G. Wheeler should be excluded from the House during the remainder of the session.

Public Lands.—The Bill from the Senate entitled "An Act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands to certain States," was taken up and debated until the hour for the Special Order.

Fortification Bill.—The House, in pursuance of the Special Order of the 26th of January, resumed the consideration of the Bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications in the U. States, for the year 1836.

Mr. Spright offered a resolution, which was adopted by the House, to take a recess each day, during the remainder of the session, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Mr. Hawes said that, as the Senate had just passed a Bill, by a vote of 49 to 6, to distribute the surplus revenue, he moved the previous question on the Bill. The motion was not seconded; only 34 in the affirmative.

Friday, June 17.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Hon. Arnold Naudain, resigning his seat in the Senate.

A Bill supplementary to the Act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1836, was read the third time and passed.

Deposites.—The engrossed Bill to regulate the deposits of the Public Moneys, was read a third time; and the question being on its passage, some debate ensued; when

Mr. Webster called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question being taken on the passage of the Bill, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ill., Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hamdrieks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Patter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White—33.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Calhbert, Grundy, Walker, Wright—6.—*All Van Buren men.*

HOUSE.—In the House, the day was taken up in debating the Bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications, for the year 1836.

Saturday, June 18.

SENATE.—Texas.—Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, and a number of memorials and petitions from various quarters, praying for the recognition of the independence of Texas, made the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, sundry memorials, and other proceedings of various meetings of the People, all recommending the recognition of the independence of Texas, has according to order, had them under consideration, and now beg leave to submit to the Senate the following report and resolution:

The right of one independent Power to recognize the fact of the existence of a new Power, a habit to assume a position among the nations of the earth, is irrefragable. It is founded upon another right—that which appertains to every sovereignty to take care of its own interests, by establishing and cultivating such commercial or other relations with the new Power as may be deemed expedient. Its exercise gives no just ground of umbrage or cause of war. The policy which has hitherto guided the Government of the United States in respect to new Powers has been to act on the fact of their existence, without regard to their origin, whether that has been by the subversion of pre-existing Government, or by the violent or voluntary separation of one from another part of a common nation. In case where an established nation has thought proper to change the form of its government, the United States, concurring to the rule which has ever governed their conduct, of strictly abstaining from all interference in the domestic concerns of other States, have not stopped to inquire whether the new Government has been rightfully adopted or not. It has been sufficient for them that it is in fact the Government of the country in practical operation. There is, however, a marked difference in the instances of an old nation which has altered the form of its government, and a newly organized Power which has just sprung into existence. In the former case, such for example, as was that of France, the nation had existed for ages as a separate and independent community. It is a matter of history; and the recognition of its new Government was not necessary to denote the existence of the nation; but, with respect to new Powers, the recognition of their Governments comprehended, first, an acknowledgement of their ability to exist as independent States, and secondly, the capacity of their particular Governments to perform the duties and fulfill the obligations towards foreign Powers incident to their new condition. Hence, more caution and deliberation are necessary in considering and determining the question of the acknowledgement of a new Power than that of a new Government of an old Power.

The Government of the United States has taken no part in the contest which has unhappily existed between Texas and Mexico. It has avowed its intention, and taken measures to maintain a strict neutrality towards the belligerents. If individual citizens of the United States, impelled by sympathy for those who were believed to be struggling for liberty and independence against oppression and tyranny, have engaged in the contest, it has been without the authority of their Government. On the contrary, the laws which have been hitherto found necessary or expedient to prevent citizens of the United States from taking part in foreign wars have been directed to be enforced.

Sentiments of sympathy and devotion to civil liberty, which have always animated the People of the United States, have prompted the adoption of the resolutions and other manifestations of popular feeling which have been referred to the committee, recommending an acknowledgement of the independence of Texas. The committee shares fully in all these sentiments; but a wise and prudent Government should not act solely on the impulse of feeling, however natural and laudable it may be. It ought to avoid all precipitation, and not adopt so grave a measure as that of recognizing the independence of a new Power until it has satisfactory information, and has fully deliberated.

The committee has no information respecting the recent movements in Texas, except such as is derived from the public prints. According to that, the war broke out in Texas last autumn. Its professed object, like that of our revolutionary contest in the commencement, was not separation and independence, but a redress of grievances. In March last, independence was proclaimed, and a Constitution and form of government were established. No means of ascertaining accurately the exact amount of the population of Texas are at the command of the committee. It has been estimated at some sixty or seventy thousand souls. Nor are the precise limits of the country which pass under the denomination of Texas known to the committee. They are probably not clearly defined, but they are supposed to be extensive, and sufficiently large, when peopled, to form a respectable Power.

If the population is small; if, when compared with that of the United Mexican States, amounting probably to not less than eight millions of souls, the contest has been unequal, it has, nevertheless, been maintained by Texas with uncommon resolution, undaunted valor, and eminent success. And the recent signal and splendid victory in which that portion of the Mexican army which was commanded by Gen. Santa Ana, the President of the Mexican Government, in person, was entirely overthrown, with unexampled slaughter, compared with the inconsiderable loss on the other side, put to flight and captured, including among the prisoners the President himself and his staff, may be considered as decisive of the independence of Texas. That memorable event will probably be followed by negotiations which may lead to the acknowledgement by Mexico of the independence of Texas, and the settlement of its boundaries.—And, under all circumstances, it might, perhaps, be more conformable with the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and the United Mexican States, that the latter should precede the former in the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas. But if the war should be protracted, or if there should be unreasonable delay on the part of the Mexican Government, the Government of the United States ought not to await its action.

The recognition of Texas as an independent Power, may be made by the United States in various ways: 1st, by treaty; 2d, by the passage of a law regulating commercial intercourse between the two Powers; 3d, by sending a diplomatic agent to Texas, with the usual credentials; or, lastly, by the Executive receiving and accrediting a diplomatic representative from Texas, which would be a recognition as far as the Executive only is competent to make it. In the first and third modes the concurrence of the Senate, in its executive character, would be necessary; and, in the second, in its legislative character. The Senate alone, without the co-operation of some other branch of the Government, is not competent to recognize the existence of any Power.

The President of the United States, by the Constitution, has the charge of their foreign intercourse. Regularly he ought to take the initiative in the acknowledgement of the independence of any new Power. But, in this case, he has not yet done it, for reasons which he, without doubt, deems sufficient. If, in any instance, the President should be tardy, he may be quickened in the exercise of his power by the expression of the opinion, or by other acts, of one or both branches of Congress, as was done in relation to the republics formed out of Spanish America. But the committee does not think that, on this occasion, any tardiness is justly imputable to the Executive. About three months only have elapsed since the establishment of an independent Government in Texas; and it is not unreasonable to wait a short time to see what its operation will be, and especially whether it will afford those guaranties which foreign Powers have a right to expect before they institute relations with it.

Taking this view of the whole matter, the committee concludes by recommending to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power.

Mr. Clay stated that the committee, he was happy to inform the Senate, had been unanimous in their sanction of this report. He did not know that it was very important that the resolution should be acted on at this session. Yet, as there might be gentlemen who would desire to give their views on the subject, he would move that the report be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Preston, in a tone which did not reach us in our remote position, expressed his acquiescence in the motion, and his wish that a resolution offered by him some days since, calling on the President for a communication on the subject of any correspondence between him and the Government or agents of Texas, on the subject of the condition, administration, &c. of Texas. The Senate would then be able to decide whether any further action was necessary.

Mr. Clay said he hoped the resolution would be taken up. It would be very desirable to have the information which it asked for, in order to determine if any stronger measure was necessary than that now reported.

The motion of Mr. Clay was agreed to. The resolution offered by Mr. Preston was then taken up and agreed to.

Post Office.—Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to reorganize the Post Office Department; but, after some consultation, he withdrew his motion, with an understanding that the bill should be taken up on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after some time spent in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—**Deposit Bill.**—Mr. Patton moved to take up the Bill from the Senate, "to regulate the deposit of the Public Moneys of the United States," with a view to make it the Special Order for some early day next week.

Mr. Briggs called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; the motion was lost—Yeas 129, Nays 67—not two-thirds.

The Bill to provide for the adjustment of certain claims to lands under the treaty with the Cherokee Indians, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to extend the Pension System, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day, was taken up and passed in the affirmative—Yeas 109, nays 75.

Monday, June 20.

SENATE.—The Chair presented the credentials of Richard Bayard, elected U. States Senator from Delaware, in the place of the Hon. Arnold Naudain, who appeared, took the requisite oath, and his seat.

The Senate took up the Bill to change the organization of the General Post Office Department, and after some amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed, for a read a third time.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States; which was ordered to be engrossed—Yeas 26, Nays 8.

HOUSE.—**Deposit Bill.**—By general consent, the deposit bill was taken up, and twice read, and made the Special Order of the Day, for tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wise moved to suspend the Rules, to take up his resolutions relative to the Deposit Banks and Reuben M. Whitney. Lost—not two-thirds voting for it.

The Fortification Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Tuesday, June 21.

SENATE.—The Bill to reorganize the General Post Office Department, was read the third time, and passed.

The Bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States, was also read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE.—The House, at 12 o'clock, in pursuance of the Special Order adopted yesterday, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, and proceeded to consider the Bill from the Senate, for "the regulation of the deposits of the public money;" and after being amended, was read the third time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Chilton Allen, Heman Allen, Anthony, Ashley, Bailey, Bell, Becker, Bond, Bonn, Borden, Boyer, Boyd, Briggs, Bunch, Bynum, John Calhoun, William B. Calhoun, Carr, Carter, Casey, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Childs, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Clark, Cleveland, Conner, Corwin, Craig, Cramer, Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Deberry, Denny, Dickerson, Doubleday, Evans, Everett, Forester, Fowler, French, Fry, Philo C. Fuller, Galbraith, Jas. Garland, Rice Garland, Grainger, Grantland, Graves, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Harnegan, Hard, Harlow, Hardin, Harlan, Sand, S. Harrison, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Hazeltine, Hender, son, Heister, Hunt, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Hunt, Huntsman, Ingersoll, Ingham, William Jackson, Jabez Jackson, James, Jenifer, Joseph Johnson, John W. Jones, Benjamin Jones, Judson, Kilgore, Kinard, Lane, Laporte, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, Thomas Lee, Luke Lee, Leonard, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Love, Lyon, Job Mann, Martin, Moses Mason, Sampson Mason, May, McCarty, McCombs, McKenna, Mercer, Miller, Milligan, Montgomery, Morgan, Morris, Muhlenberg, Parker, Patterson, Patton, Dutois J. Pearce, James A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Pickens, Potts, Reed, Rencher, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Robertson, Russell, August, H. Shepperd, Shields, Shinn, Slade, Smith, Spangler, Speight, Standifer, Storer, Sutherland, Tsalfero, John Thomson, Toucey, Underwood, Vinton, Wagner, Washington, Webster, White, Elisha Whitesley, T. T. Whitesley, L. Williams, S. Williams—155.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ash, Beale, Bean, Beaumont, Brown, Burns, John F. H. Claiborne, Coles, Cushman, Droomgoole, Fairfield, Wm. K. Fuller, Gillet, Joseph Hall, Hamer, Jarvis, Cave Johnson, Lansing, Gideon Lee, Loyall, Abijah Mann, John Y. Mason, McKay, McKean, McKim, Parks, Franklin Pierce, Pinckney, Roane, Rogers, Sicles, Taylor, Thomas, Tarrill, Vanderpool, Ward, Wardwell, Wise—38.

[We shall give the Bill an early insertion if it escapes the President's Veto.]

Wednesday, June 22.

SENATE.—The Bill to regulate the deposits of the Public Money came back from the House of Representatives with an amendment. Being taken up, the amendment was, after a short debate, agreed to, one Senator only (Mr. Morris, of Ohio,) decidedly opposing it.

The Bill to provide for the erection of a new building for the Patent Office was taken up, considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then took up the Message of the President, returning, with his objections, the Bill to change the time of meeting of Congress, &c.—on which a constitutional discussion took place. The Bill was then laid on the table till tomorrow. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A considerable time was spent, after meeting, in discussing and settling the priority of business.

Mr. Adams presented the protest of certain Cherokee Chiefs against the Treaty lately promulgated as having been made with that nation, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole that has a bill upon that subject under consideration.

The amendments of the Senate to the Bill to reorganize the Post Office were read, and referred to the Post Office Committee.

From the National Intelligencer.

We noticed with hasty brevity, in our last, the passage in the Senate of the bill for regulating the deposits of the Public Money. We had not time then to add that its passage on its third reading was preceded by a debate of great interest, in which, among others, Mr. Rives and Mr. Tallmadge distinguished themselves by the statesman-like and independent views which they expressed, and the ability with which they enforced them.—The main argument against the plan for depositing with the several States the surplus to be in the Treasury at the end of this year, (that is, all over five millions of dollars,) viz. that there will then be, by calculation, no surplus to distribute, was conclusively answered by shewing that, if such were the case, that part of the bill would have no practical effect, and could not, therefore, be open to objection, if the residue of the bill was such as it was expedient to pass; and that it was so, was proved, not only by uncontradicted public opinion, and universal consent in the Senate, but by successive recommendations from the Executive, &c. What was remarkable in this debate, was, that it was wholly divested of a party character, and involved in argument only such considerations as were suggested by a regard to public ex-