

could get her. What do you think it means?

Why, said I, after some consideration, Miss Mary is now sixteen and is well developed for her years. I think I can guess what she thinks, she thinks herself old enough to be married.

But, said Mr. Sandborn, how can the judge be so forward of a sudden. Till now she has been remarkably reserved to all the world, especially the young men.

Depend upon it, said I, there is something of that kind in the way.

Well, said the worthy merchant, that was partly my own opinion of the matter, and if you would advise me I'll take care of her directly. She is a good girl, and if twenty thousand dollars will buy her a husband, she shan't be single long.

I recommended his resolution and he went home to put it in execution. I afterwards heard an account of his interview with his daughter from his own lips.

Mary, said he, had come at his summons, and I have been considering of the matter, and I think you are old enough to be married. What do you say to it?

If you command me to marry, sir, I shall try to obey you, said she blushing.

Well, rejoined her father, there is Mr. Richms—he is a good man as any on change, worth fifty thousand dollars: he has been speaking to me about it. What do you say to him?

O sir, he is a widower, with a son, older than I am.

There is Ralph Primrose will be very glad to have you. A snug man that—not worth much though.

Dear father don't mention the old wretch. He might be my grandfather.

Tell me then what kind of husband you would like.

One as near like Henry Willet, sir, as you can find.

O, I ought to have thought of that before, cried the delighted old man.

They were married three weeks after, and many will recognize their acquaintances in this sketch, though the names are changed. RALPH PRIMROSE.

MR. CLAY'S REPORT

In relation to the Independence of Texas, in the Senate

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 accordingly, 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, about to assume a position among the nations of the earth, is incontestable. 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 subversion of a pre-existing government, or by the violent or voluntary separation of one from another part of a common nation. In cases where an old established nation has thought proper to change the form of its government, the United States, conforming 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 enquire 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 instance 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 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 government comprehends, first, an acknowledgment of their ability to exist as independent States; and secondly, the capacity of their particular governments to perform the duties and fulfil 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 acknowledgment of a new power than that of the recognition of an old 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 acknowledgment 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 facts, 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

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 in 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 already animated the people of the United States, have prompted the adoption of the resolutions and other manifestations of the popular feeling which have been referred to the committee recommending an acknowledgment 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 separated and 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 passes 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 million 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 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 them 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. But under all circumstances, it might perhaps be more comfortable to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and the United Mexican States, that the latter precede the former in the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas. And 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 wait its action.

The recognition of Texas as an independent power may be made by the United States in various ways—1st, by treaty—2nd, 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, 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.

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guarantees which foreign powers have a right to expect before they institute relations with it.

Taking this view of the whole matter, the committee, conclude 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.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This stupendous undertaking is proceeding slowly but steadily towards completion; nor has any serious obstructions occurred since the works were re-opened. The men work night and day; there are three sets of men employed, which relieve each other every eight hours. Each set consists of 112 men, and there are numerous supernumeraries, ready to supply any casual vacancy. The wages paid are high, as much as 40s. and 43s. per week, and hence the engineer is enabled to command the services of first rate bricklayers. The cement furnished is of the very best quality, only about a barrel of fine sand being used to 100 barrels of cement. The concrete thus formed hardens very rapidly, and within two hours after any new work is completed its solidity is put to a very severe test. The overseers go round with hammers of 14 pounds weight, with which each separate brick is struck a hard blow. If the cement yields so as to disclose the smallest fissure between the bricks, the workman is immediately called back to repair the defect, and is besides fined 1s. to the sick fund. The work, from its peculiar nature, is unavoidably tedious and slow. It is considered a good piece of work when at the end of 21 hours the shield can be advanced nine inches. The shield contains 86 boxes, and the work is being simultaneously carried on in each so that the pushing forward the shield can only take place when the work of the arch is perfected to the extent from the basis to the key stone. It will sometimes happen that a whole day is occupied in the mere work of pushing forward the shield. The extent of archway perfected is about 620 feet, and what remains to be done is about 1200 feet, but of this extent a large portion being beyond low-water mark and through a solid stratum of earth, can be carried forward without such extreme caution as at the present part of the work through a loose, sandy soil, and under the very centre of the bed of the stream, is indispensably necessary.—Eng. pap.

The opposition party are certainly very persevering and sanguine fellows.

Baltimore Republican.

To be sure they are! There is no better way of going to work than hitting the right nail repeatedly on the head, and nailing it. The opposition are not the egregious fools to be wasting their strength in occasional efforts only, or to distract their attention at such a crisis as the present, from the one great object—the breaking up of the Van Buren system. To be sanguine is a prognostic of success. At least, nothing great or important can be accomplished without zeal and ardor. The friends of constitutional and republican liberty throughout the Union see how easy it will be by combined and well judged means to defeat the candidate of the insolent and bragging office-holders; and therefore their spirits never flag.

The Sun.

Political Anecdote.—Two friends were speaking the other day upon the approaching presidential election. One of them remarked that the greatest difference which he could see between Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren was this—Gen. Harrison, in peace and in war had supported his country—Mr. Van Buren in peace and in war has been supported by his country.

Logansport Tele.

The Bowie Knife.—This weapon, which has been several times named in our columns is longer and heavier than a butcher's knife, intended to cut or thrust, and was invented by Col. James Bowie, who was killed by the Mexicans at the capture of the Alamo in Bexar. The circumstance which gave rise to this name, was about as creditable, as the purposes which it has since subserved. Twelve or eighteen months ago—the particulars of which we published at the time—three brothers by the name of Bowie, in one of the Southern States, had a deadly conflict with seven other persons, armed with every species of weapon, & among the rest, the large knife of which we are now speaking. This was handled by the brothers with such dexterity as to decide the conflict in their favor, although numbers were against them—and it has since been called by their name, the Bowie knife.—It is made to carry under the coat, and now is always worn by "gentlemen stabbers" in the South and West.

The Jonesboro, (Tenn.) Republican, after stating that the President on his journey homeward arrived in that town on the 27th of July, about noon, and remained there till next morning, says:

During the short conversation which passed on general topics, we heard nothing from him having any allusion to the approaching Presidential election, or to party politics; but, we have learned, from sources, the correctness of which we are not at liberty to question, that during his stay, he openly assumed the character of an electioneering partizan. This we extremely regret, both for his own sake and for the sake of the country,—for, while we are unable to conceive of a more undignified position, which a President of the United States could assume, we are well assured that the example, if followed most prove most pernicious to the best interests of the country and most dangerous to its liberties. These considerations, we presume, have hitherto induced all former Presidents, from Washington down to the present time, carefully to abstain from declaring a preference of any man as their successor.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

By and with the advice and consent of the senate.

David Irvin, of Michigan, to be Associate Judge of the Territory of Wisconsin.

Geo. Wolf, of Pennsylvania, to be first comptroller of the treasury of the United States, in the place of Joseph Anderson, resigned—to take effect on the 1st day of July, 1836.

Robert W. Wells, to be Judge of the United States for the district of Missouri in the place of James H. Peck, deceased.

Louis D. Henry, of North Carolina, to be commissioner, John J. Mumford of New York, to be secretary, Cornelius Van Ness, of the district of Columbia, to be clerk, under the act to carry into effect the convention between Spain and the U. States.

John Randolph Clay, to be Charge d' Affaires of the United States to Russia.

Benjamin Johnson, to be Judge of the U. States, for the district of Arkansas.

Thomas J. Lacey, to be attorney, and Elias Rector, to be Marshal, of the United States for said district.

Lewis Cass, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, not to be commissioned until notice has been received here that the government of France, has appointed a minister to the United States, who is about to set out for Washington.

William P. Van Rensselaer, of New York, to be secretary of Legation to France.

Andrew T. Judson to be Judge of the U. States for the district of Connecticut.

Chas. K. Gardner, to be Auditor of the treasury for the Post Office Department.

Joseph Balestier, to be consul of the United States for the island of Singapore, in the Malayan sea.

Henry L. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, to be commissioner of Patents.

Carey A. Harris, to be commissioner of Indian affairs.

Ross Wilkins, of Michigan, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Michigan.

Daniel Goodwin, of Michigan, to be attorney of the United States for said district.

Conrad Ten Eyck, of Michigan, to be Marshal of the United States for said district.

The commissions of the three last named officers to issue, when the State of Michigan shall be admitted into the Union according to the provisions of the act to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions.

Thomas H. Kenan, of Georgia, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Georgia.

Samuel D. King, to be principal clerk on the public lands, under the act for reorganizing the general land office.

Mead Fitzhugh, to be principal clerk of private land claims under said act.

John M. Moore, to be principal, or first clerk of the surveys, under said act.

Wyllis Silliman, to be solicitor of the General Land Office under said act.

A venerable Terrapin.—Mr. Peter Ferree, of the neighborhood of Petersburg, Pennsylvania, (York Springs,) when he moved to his present place of residence, in the year 1760, found a land Terrapin in a fifteen acre field on his farm, and marked upon it his name and the year.—The same Terrapin has been seen by him in the same field, every year since 1799, (forty six years,) except the last. It has been, again seen this year. How long it had been there before, he can form no idea—nor how long it may retain possession.

The Standard of last week publishes an extract of a letter from some person in Randolph, who has been converted, as he says, to Van Burenism by reading an opposition paper. The writer says the cause of Van Buren is gaining ground, & he ventures the prediction that Randolph will go for Van Buren. The best commentary on the pretensions of the Standard's correspondent to the character of a prophet, is found in the fact that Dudley, the White candidate for Governor, received a majority of 897 votes over his Van Buren opponent, at the recent election. A strong probability of Van's getting the vote, truly!—Star.

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editors of the Patriot: GENTLEMEN:—I feel it my duty to make a few remarks upon the course of policy pursued by you, and a notice of the people towards the General Convention, and particularly towards the late representative in days and years ago are gone. It is known to you that I fight in retirement and private life, and have neither taste or talents to write, or appear before the public as a writer. I think I can say, with an honest heart, that I have of late bestowed much thought and reflection upon the political parties of our day and the course pursued by each, and am clearly of opinion that the course taken by you as Editors of a paper addressed to the citizens of this county is wrong.

In the first place we are in the habit of exclaiming against Executive Patronage and improper waste and expenditure of public money. Now, sirs, it must be evident to you, that our true course of policy ought to be to commend and extol instead of censure and reprobating, thereby doing us at least might find a way into the good graces of those in power and get part of the \$50,000,000 individually, if it cannot be obtained generally. I discover some severe strictures upon the conduct of my friend Parker, in consequence of his shifting his coat. Now, sirs, I consider the uncharitable and unmanly, because I know that has worn out his constitution in the service of his country, he has been a public servant for more than 20 years, and is now old and infirm, poor and indigent, with a family to maintain. This circumstance who would blame or censure him for turning his coat for the purpose of obtaining a little help to support himself and family in his old age? Gentlemen let me tell you, I do not believe any candid honest administration Van Buren is to be found in our country that would say his conduct was reprehensible.

I wish you to understand I have of late been tempted to change too, but I will not do so for a little sum, but if I can get an appointment that will justify me I am determined to go over and yelp with the other dogs for Van Buren or any other person. And I now give you notice, gentlemen, that if you should hereafter censure my conduct for changing sides, as an honest man I will acknowledge the whole truth before the community. I am now done—I request, gentlemen, that you will say nothing more about the changing of old friend Jonathan.

A NEEDY MAN.

August, 1836.

KENTUCKY.—The election for governor and members of the State Legislature took place in Kentucky on the three first days of this month. The statements which have been received are so imperfect and contradictory as to leave us altogether in doubt as to the result. The Lexington and Maysville papers state that so great has been the apathy of the Whigs, that not more than two thirds of their strength has gone to the polls. Yet so confident are they of their strength—so vastly superior are they in numbers—the Louisville Journal thinks they have triumphed over the Regency by a handsome majority, notwithstanding all their apathy and negligence. But be the result as it may, the friends of the constitution and the rights of the people in Kentucky have acted unwisely. That the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, is a maxim, the truth and importance of which are every day impressed upon the mind, by the busy, artful, insidious and untiring efforts of the enemies of popular freedom, the aristocratic legion of office holders, who, in hungry swarms, all over the country, are seeking to infix the execrable, corrupting, debasing 'spoils' principles in ever department of our government. All who value our institutions ought, therefore, not only to be always jealous in watching and prompt in defending them, but also tenacious of their privileges, and diligent in the search of truth to become fully qualified for a wise and prudent exercise of them. They should ever take a lively interest in public affairs, especially in the selection of their public servants, as it is shown by experience that incompetent and dishonest persons, ambitious and designing demagogues, are always the foremost in seeking office. Let all true republicans, then be ever active and vigilant. Let them never relax into supineness—no, never.

Ohio given up.—The Monitor, a violent Van Buren paper in Ohio, says:

'As we have, during this campaign, estimated our majority larger than formerly, those few times we have spoken of it, we must be faithful enough now to say appearances are stronger in favor of our opponents than they have been.'

The Hessian fly.—Of whose ravages so much complaint is made, is so called from the Hessians, by whom, (as it first appeared in this country about the time the Hessian troops came over during the revolutionary war,) it was generally supposed by the farmers, that the insect was brought here in their blankets and baggage.