

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

Extract from the Report of the Committee upon the Boundary Question—Ohio Legislature.

"Your committee, after having examined into the proceedings of the Ohio Legislature upon the subject up to the last session, perceive that Ohio has assumed no attitude but that of the most conciliatory character, and such has been her forbearance that it has been tortured into a surrender of her rights.

Your committee feel, from all which they have been able to gather, in relation to this controversy, that when the appeals of Ohio have been disregarded and unheard by the only party, with whom she is in collision, if at all, it was but natural to expect most effectual means to secure her rights.

The course of Michigan, in the tenor or ward of the General Government during every phase which this controversy has assumed, should be clearly and fully noticed. What was her course after the running of Harris's line? She, through Mr. Cass, without any subsequent law or order from Congress, after Ohio had assented to that line, by a resolution of the General Assembly, procured the running of Fulton's line—notwithstanding the Surveyor General declared that Harris's line was the northern boundary of Ohio—and thus (while Mr. Cass was Governor of the Ter.) was her jurisdiction extended over the limits of Ohio, by means as insidious as unjust. What, let us ask, was her course last winter? While the question was pending in the Congress of the United States, and after the Senate had passed a bill favorable to the line claimed by Ohio; and before Ohio had intimated the course she would pursue in case her claim was rejected, Michigan, by her Legislative Council, passed a law making it highly penal for any person or who should exercise or attempt to exercise, any official functions, who should officiate in any office or situation under the laws of Ohio, within any part of the Territory over whom she had thus assumed jurisdiction.

But to evince her liberality, she has, through her Convention, recently made a proposition to Ohio, upon certain conditions to permit the line to be run. To this proposition Ohio cannot accede, coming as it does from a body possessing no power of legislation, and the conditions being incompatible with the rights of Ohio. The language is—you may run the line, but you must forbear the existence of jurisdiction.

To show the feelings and course of Michigan the Committee would refer to the result of the efforts of the Commissioners of the United States, Messrs. Rush and Howard, to make a temporary adjustment of the difficulties. They made a proposition to the Executive of Ohio, and the acting Governor of Michigan, in substance that the line should be peacefully run, and that until Congress should have an opportunity of acting upon the subject, no criminal prosecutions shall be encouraged.

In what spirit was the proposition received? By the Executive of Ohio it was at once accepted. By the Acting Governor of Michigan it was promptly rejected; and those Commissioners were compelled to return without accomplishing their mission, by the refusal of Michigan to acquiesce in the course by them recommended.

Assurances were made also to the citizens residing on the disputed territory, by the United States Commissioners, Messrs. Rush and Howard, that no interruption should take place in carrying into effect the laws of Ohio; and in consequence of such assurances the citizens were entirely unprepared to defend themselves against the acts of Michigan, by reason of which several of them were abducted, and the females of their families left unprotected and alone, and in many instances insulted.

Ohio, after finding that Congress would not act upon the subject, and after the act of Michigan referred to, determined to assert her own rights on the subject of her northern boundary. Accordingly the law of the last session passed, authorising the running and re-marking of Harris's line, and extending her jurisdiction over the territory to that line. And it is in reference to the execution of this law, that his Excellency the Governor has directed the attention of the Legislature. In this communication are to be found facts in relation to the course of Michigan preventing the citizens of Ohio from peacefully discharging the duties due from them to her; that ought and would, under other circumstances, place a stain upon the character of that Territory, which years of chivalrous actions could not obliterate. We know that she has attempted to parry the consequences of such a course, by appealing to the people of the Union, by placing Ohio in a menacing attitude upon her territory, brandishing with her giant arm the weapon of torture and of death to terrify her into a peaceful submission.

From all this we dissent, and appeal to the facts of the case to furnish the most triumphant vindication of our course. To these facts Ohio appeals, to show who proceeded to the disputed line with the weapons of death, and attempted to make them do their office.

Ohio has arrived at that point, in the opinion of your committee, when nothing remains for her to do, but to give the warning voice of her people, that the law of last winter must and will be sustained.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the Northern Boundary of this State, is by a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay; thence, north east, to the Territorial line; and by the said Territorial line to the Pennsylvania line; and that it is due to the people of this State, and of the United States, to assert her right to the boundary aforesaid; and that she will maintain the same, by any & every means which may be lawfully used by a free and independent State of her into a peaceful submission.

Resolved, That we do most positively deny that any fraudulent or underhanded means were made use of in circulating and obtaining signers to the late petition which effected the re-location of the County Seat; but that the matter was fairly and honestly conducted; and we call upon those who make the charge, to produce the proof.

Resolved, That the attitude assumed by the people of Lawrenceburg is such that renders it necessary for the balance of the county to be on their guard, for their design is the self-interest of the few to the injury of the many.

Resolved, That we believe the object of the people of Lawrenceburg is more to elect men who will meet their views and go for the Mammoth Bill advocated in the last legislature, (which would bring everlasting ruin and distress upon us and our posterity,) than to secure the retention of the Court House at that place.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for Representative who advocates internal improvements, such as rail roads and canals, on the principles of the mammoth bill.

Resolved, That the meeting held at Manchester on the 15th instant, with closed doors, when acting on matters of interest to the whole county, was in direct opposition to the principles of freemen, and without precedent in the annals of our history.

Resolved, That we will make use of all honorable means and exertions to secure the election of the candidates this day put in nomination.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this county are due to our Senator and Representatives in the last Legislature, for their exertions in securing the passage of the law for the re-location of the Seat of Justice of the county.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions having been read, they were considered separately, and adopted without a single dissenting vote.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That we approve of the patriotic course pursued by the *Rising Sun Times*, and of the able support it has given to the friends of removal in this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five persons, to draft an address to the people of Dearborn county on the subjects of the relocation of the County Seat and of the approaching election. Whereupon, Messrs. Horace Bassett, Basil James, James Weaver, Alex. E. Glenn, and Samuel Jelley, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of Vigilance, to consist of 10 persons in each of the townships favorable to the relocation of the County Seat, whose duty it shall be to correspond with each other, and to use all honorable means to secure the election of the candidates nominated at this meeting; and that said committee shall have full power to call township meetings if they deem it necessary, and to fill all vacancies.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

who lost their house-hold furniture, trunks, wearing apparel, money, and indeed every thing, except what they were sleeping in. The boat and cargo, consisting of ten or twelve tons of merchandise, was consumed to the water's edge.

The Captain of the *Toulon* alone suffered from the fire, being badly burnt in the face and hands. The explosion was occasioned by the bursting of a cask of ether, supposed by expansion from the heat of the weather, which filled the boat with inflammable gas. The intervention of the partitions between the cabins and midship alone protected the people on board from the most imminent hazard. No blame is attached to any one, and the accident is without parallel in the navigation of our canals.

Standard.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the free-men of Dearborn county, to the number of about two hundred, was held at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 20th day of June, 1835, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives in the next Legislature.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Wm. Flake, when DAVIS WEAVER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL JELLEY was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the citizens of the different townships now present, be requested to withdraw and select from among their respective townships any number of citizens not exceeding five, who shall constitute a committee to nominate candidates, and to report resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned for the purpose of having the provisions of the resolution carried into effect.

The meeting-house, where the people had convened, being too small to accommodate those present, a committee was appointed to procure a larger room, who reported that they had obtained a room in the county Seminary. The meeting having again convened in the Seminary, the different townships represented at the meeting, reported the following persons as their members of the committee—

Sparta township—Ebenezer Bedenah, Stephen J. Payne, Spencer Davis, Eliel Chaffin, James Wills.

Lawrenceburg—John Johnson, William Williams.

Cesar creek—Alexander Noble, William Forsyth.

Union—Robert Wilber, John Downey, Allen Wilber, James M. Hastings, William How.

Manchester—G. H. Johnson, Edward Canfield, Wm. Caldwell, Lewis Payne.

Randolph—Samuel Fulton, Dr. John Morrison, John Tait, jr. Samuel Best, jr. Alex. E. Glenn.

Laugher—Walter Kerr, John Parks, James Lindsey, Clayborne Allen, Edward Owens.

HORACE BASSETT, Esq., then addressed the meeting in a very able speech, after which the committee retired, and being absent a short time, returned and made the following

REPORT:

The committee, agreeably to instruction, report that they have nominated THOMAS HOWARD, HENRY WALKER, and WILLIAM CONAWAY, as candidates to represent this county in the next House of Representatives of Indiana.

And the question being taken on concurring in the nomination, it was *UNANIMOUSLY* agreed to.

The committee also reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

When, in a free country like this ours, a few sordid and selfish men endeavor to obtain power by trampling upon the rights of the majority—when a set of men, such as compose a junto at Lawrenceburg, endeavor to gull and entrap the people, by holding out false and shallow pretences—and when men without principle, and entirely regardless of the best interests of the country, adopt measures for their own aggrandizement, it becomes those whose best interests are thus set at naught, to adopt such measures as will, in their opinion, enable them to meet their enemy face to face, and with weapons of their own choice. Therefore

Resolved, That we believe the location of the County Seat at Wilmington is in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the freemen of this country, and that in said location the Commissioners acted from honest and correct principles.

Resolved, That we do most positively deny that any fraudulent or underhanded means were made use of in circulating and obtaining signers to the late petition which effected the re-location of the County Seat; but that the matter was fairly and honestly conducted; and we call upon those who make the charge, to produce the proof.

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The following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

John Tait, jr. Cornelius Miller, Hugh Espy, Edward Williams, James Ricketts, William Morris.

son, Thomas C. Hall, Le Roy W. Lynn, Nelson Eastman, Samuel Best, jr.

UNION.

James M. Hastings, John Jenkins, John Stewart, John B. Piatt, Chester Thayer, Robert Wilber, Wm. B. Phelps, Joel Oxley, James T. Smith, John Lewis.

LAUGHERY.

W. V. Cheek, Jesse Smith, Stephen Wood, William Flake, Horace Bassett, Martin Trester, Aaron Foulke, Charles Stevens, James Bruce, Wm. L. Abbott.

MANCHESTER.

Cyrus Mills, David Lostutter, John B. Round, John P. King, Joseph Johnson, William Green, William Caldwell, Cyrus Cross, Lyman T. Smith.

CEASAR CREEK.

Johnson Watts, Jacob W. Egleston, Wm. Lemon, George Pate, Laban Bramble, Isaac Randall, Franklin Allen, Robert Turner, Isaac Jones, David Williamson.

SPARTA.

Cornelius Falkner, —— Collin, Elias Little, Samuel Ewan, James Slater, Charles Dashiell, John C. Moore, John J. Akens.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the *Rising Sun Times*, and in the Indiana Palladium.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*. DAVIS WEAVER, Ch'a. SAMUEL JELLEY, Sec'y.

To gratify the *preralent* taste for something *marvellous* and *prodigious*, as well as to offer to the philosophic mind a subject for reflection, we give a brief description of a freak in nature's operations, as it is related to us by a friend of ours, which excited the "special wonder" of many of our citizens. Wealude to a whirlwind which was witnessed at the falls of the Ohio river, on Sunday last, 14th ult.

A heavy and lowering cloud, lumbering with distant thunder, was lying in the south and another of less magnitude in the northwest, and another in the north-east. Each seemed to be surrounded with electric fluid, which was emitted and flashed across the air in various directions, brilliant and luminous; notwithstanding the broad glare of a midday sun. A storm appeared inevitable. The clouds were driven apparently by opposing winds, until they at length came into pretty close contact, at which point they seemed to remain stationary, each contending for the ascendancy. After a few minutes, as if by mutual concert, they were seen to furnish small light clouds, which contrasted very strongly with the deep and threatening aspect of the great mass. These latter teemed into the same channel and lowered by a serpentine course, until they reached the earth, and assumed the form of an ordinary whirlwind. This was at the lower end of the Falls. After "kicking up a dust" in the vicinity of Shippingport, the whirl proceeded up the river and paid a visit to the "Hoosiers."—The first exhibition of its powers, were observed in the neighborhood of that splendid edifice, erected by the State, for the accommodation of gentlemen of *notorious reputation*. Here it gave a mere prelude to the future demonstrations of its power, by throwing high into the air—shingles, clapboards, plank, and other smaller particles; and after proceeding into the town and unroofing and damaging several houses very considerably, it at length reached the street, immediately on the bank of the river. Here the front wall of one brick house was thrown down, and the gable end of the building in which "Uncle Sam" sells our lands (as some would have it) torn out and also partially unroofed. The lady of the house, who is a large corpulent woman, ran out to escape its ravages—just in time to be encircled by its windings, and was carried some distance in the direction of the river; but finding her rather unwieldy, it abandoned the idea of submerging her in the river, and loosed its hold, after having prostrated her like an "idolater of the East" upon her face. Her son ran to her rescue, and he too found himself in a similar predicament, being knocked down by a wagon bed which had been lying near, and which now changed its *element* by sailing off into the river. The son of Judge Read (late a candidate for Gov) was snatched up from the yard of his father, to a considerable elevation and deposited snugly in the mud, a few feet from the water's edge. The boy was not injured. A stage, two horses and the driver were the next objects of its attack. These were seized, transversed and capsized, and the hind wheels and bed being detached, the residue, including horses and driver, were thrown furiously down the high and very steep bank of the river, a distance of 70 or 80 yards—both considerably bruised. It then struck into the river, and here was the scene of its grandest exhibitions. The water was drawn by its force for many yards around and sucked up to a great height—forming a pillar, broad at its base and tapering to the top. Thus formed, it played back and forth and occasionally, for an instant, would become perfectly motionless. The most vivid imagination can only conceive of the sublimity and grandeur of the scene. It continued in the river for four or five minutes, and afforded to the gazing and awestruck multitude an opportunity to witness, with what of calmness they could possess themselves, its desolating progress. The waters of the Ohio were "troubled" to their bed, and dashed the shores violently; and even for hours after, the waves still heaved, as if "remembering ills that were o'er." It crossed the river in a direction south east, and progressing into the timber a short distance and twisting off the tops of a few trees, again returned to the water, where it vanished into thin air." Much speculation was afloat as to its origin, and there were many long and grave faces and much false philosophy. We supposed it to have been formed by the same causes which produce our ordinary whirlwinds, though upon a "larger scale."

Paoli Patriot.

BOSTON MASS., June 20.

Riot in Ann Street. On Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, the peaceable inhabitants of Ann street were thrown into a state of great consternation, by the most ferocious riot that has occurred there since the destruction of the "Tin Pot," by a mob. The riot on Sunday evening originated from an act of humanity on the part of a small boy towards an intoxicated and wounded Irishman, whom he saw seated against the side of a house, near Page's Court. Seeing the man bleeding badly, he had advised him to get up and seek his home, and offered to put him in the way of reaching it. The man accepted of the boy's friendly offer at first; but, after walking along a few steps, a suspicion probably came across his excited brain that the boy intended to betray him into the hands of a constable, and he turned round suddenly and kicked him. The kick was the signal for a number of other boys near to hoot at him; and their shouts were heard by a party of men who were carousing in the house of a Thomas Jourdan, in Page's Court, and seven of them rushed down into Ann street, armed with brick bats, and commenced an indiscriminate attack upon every one passing in the street.

In less than a minute they cleared the street for the space of 100 feet on each side of the Court