

THE TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR THE TIMES.

To the friends of Justice and Equal Rights of Dearborn county.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

It is one of the fundamental principles of a republican government that the majority should yield implicit obedience to the minority; more especially when the majority is large, and they contend for nothing more than strict justice and equal rights with the rest of their fellow citizens. But in opposition to this great and leading principle, a few citizens of Lawrenceburgh, and its vicinity, who have too long controlled the affairs of this county, have taken it in high dudgeon that you should call in question their right to dictate to the people, and exert that arbitrary and selfish policy they have so long pursued: and they have therefore resolved that the will of a large majority of the citizens of Dearborn county, clearly expressed, calling for a removal of the Seat of Justice, shall be disregarded, and the will of the few be substituted for that of the many.

Fellow citizens, will you suffer this? Will you consent to again be enslaved? to have the shackles of oppression once more laid upon you? to be deprived of privileges which you, as freemen, have a right to enjoy? to become tributaries and vassals to the people of Lawrenceburgh? No! let us rise in our strength; divest ourselves of that lethargy which has so long hung around us, and convince them that we have the power to assert our rights and the will to maintain them.

The note of preparation has been sounded—already have our opponents taken the field with their new auxiliary, the Palladium, at their head, which has commenced the onset with more courage than discretion. Already are they rallying their scattered and once vanquished forces for the approaching conflict: Then let our banner be unfurled, which bears the inscription of justice and equal rights; let us come to the contest with an unbroken front, for recollect that in union there is strength. We have an active and vigilant enemy to contend with—what they lack in number they will try and make up in generalship. They will exert themselves to effect a division among the late friends of removal, for their motto is, *Divide and Conquer*. No doubt but deep schemes have been laid to accomplish this object. Remember the question is not whether the seat of justice shall go to Aurora or Manchester, but whether it shall go back to Lawrenceburgh, or not; for no other point in the County will suit them. That, and that alone, is the object they wish to effect. Now, to prevent this, let the meeting at Wilmington, on the 20th inst. be fully attended—let the persons nominated at that meeting have your cordial and hearty support, and our efforts will be crowned with complete success.

RANDOLPH.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Lawrenceburgh township, convened at Mr. Cable's hotel on Thursday, June 14th, 1835; on motion of Gen. Dill, Doct. Jabez Percival was called to the chair and John P. Dunn appointed secretary. On motion,

Resolved, That the Secretary express the object of the meeting; which was briefly done, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the views of this meeting; also, to appoint a suitable number of delegates, to attend the convention in Manchester on the 15th inst. On motion,

Resolved, That D. S. Major, Isaac Dunn, Major Hunter, W. Armstrong, and Ezra Ferris be that committee.

The committee, after retiring some time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions; which, after being read, were unanimously adopted:

However desirable it may be to every citizen of the county, that all the strife and local prejudices which have so long distracted us, and enervated our political influence in the Legislature, should be laid aside, that we might unite and with one mind, and one spirit engage in those improvements, which would be worthy of the old, populous, and wealthy county of Dearborn; still, believing that the late location of the seat of justice made in May last, at Wilmington, not only gives great dissatisfaction to a very large majority of the people of the county, but will be a hardship and inconvenience not to be endured by a large portion of the citizens in the northern part of the county; we feel it our solemn duty to take such measures as will insure another location of the seat of justice, that it

may be fixed in some spot, that, as near as possible, may give general satisfaction; and quiet those murmurs which have so long disturbed our harmony: Therefore,

Resolved, That we will use the best exertions to elect men to the next Legislature, who will pledge themselves to use their influence to cause a relocation of the county seat of Dearborn county, more consistent with justice and more agreeable to the feelings of the citizens of the county, than the present location at Wilmington.

Resolved, That we approve of a convention to be held at Manchester, on the 15th inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next Legislature.

Resolved, That we will support the candidates nominated at said convention, and will make use of every reasonable and honorable effort to insure their election.

Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed from this township to meet in said convention.

The following named gentlemen were then nominated and appointed delegates to the Manchester convention, viz: Samuel Evans, Jesse Laird, John P. Dunn, Walter Armstrong, Jacob Dennis, Isaac Protzman, Jacob Hayes, Col. A. Ferris, Lemuel G. Elder, and James Cloud. On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Palladium, and that the Rising Sun Times be requested to give them an insertion. On motion,

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn. JABEZ PERCIVAL, President. JOHN P. DUNN, Secy.

ROBBERY OF THE BALTIMORE POSTOFFICE.

We know not with what sensations our readers may receive the information contained in the subjoined paragraph, but, for ourselves, it has affected us much more than any incident of the same character ever did before. The unfortunate person, whose offence is detailed in these paragraphs, it is true, was nothing to us. We know nothing even of his history, his birth, or parentage, but what his name discloses; but that, in the absence of other knowledge, impressed us in advance favorably of his character. This impression was not lessened, certainly, by the evidence of ability and gentlemanly qualities which he has exhibited in the editorial department of one of the best daily journals in our country. When we heard, therefore, through private channels, of the disclosures now made public, we felt as if a brother had yielded to temptation in a luckless hour, and fallen from a station which he had gained and honored. What an impressive and even awful warning do not the circumstances of this lamentable incident furnish to those unhappy persons whom Gaming, in one form or other, is leading to their ruin! Yes, to their ruin: for death is not more inevitable for all the living, than ruin, in one form or other, to the incurable vices of that no less fatal than infatigating passion.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Baltimore American of May 23.

No small degree of astonishment and regret pervaded this community yesterday, as the report circulated rapidly through the city, that the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, Wm. Gwynn Jones, had been arrested yesterday morning on the charge of having robbed the Post Office of letters containing enclosures of money. Subsequent inquiries, we are pained to state, proved the report in question to be too true. For at least a month past, as we learn from an authentic source, the Baltimore Post Office has been in the unpleasant predicament of hearing the complaints of merchants and others, who alleged that their letters, sometimes containing money, had failed to come to hand. In several instances it was ascertained that letters thus misused had been regularly mailed at distant offices, and as they had not reached the individuals here to whom they were addressed, the position of the clerks in the office was rendered extremely unpleasant. The missing letters were uniformly, we believe, those due by the Southern and Western mails, the delivery of which was in the morning. Mr. Jones was accustomed to visit the Post Office at a very early hour in the morning, and obtained his papers before the office was opened for general delivery. In doing so he was daily within the reach of the tables on which the letter mails are spread. Complaints of the loss of letters within a few days past, were again repeated, and the suspicions of the clerks were at length directed towards Mr. J. On Thursday morning he went as usual into the Post Office, and when he retired, certain letters which had been placed in a particular spot near him, had also disappeared. The discovery, it may be well imagined, was truly astounding to the clerks, but as

neither of them could testify to the fact of having seen him take the letters, it was deemed prudent to await further developments.

Yesterday morning Mr. Jones again entered the Post Office for his papers, and was seen by a clerk who was on the watch to take a large double letter, the address of which had been previously noted. He also was seen to take from the table five entire packages of the southern and western letters which had not yet been opened. Immediately afterwards he left the office, and as he was proceeding to his own office was arrested by a deputy marshal who had been in waiting for the purpose. The double letter, and also the entire packages containing from fifty to a hundred letters, were found in his possession. He subsequently made admissions which show the purloining of upwards of a thousand dollars from letters at various times. The unhappy man, who, up to this period, has enjoyed a full share of public confidence and respect,—has been committed to prison, to take his trial at the regular term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

On Friday, the 15th May, the steamer Majestic, with about seventy-three passengers, just touched at this port, on her way up to St. Louis; after leaving, performing a few revolutions with her wheels, she was stopped for some purpose; whilst in this attitude, the passengers, it seems, came on the side next the town which creased the boat and thereby displaced the water in the boilers, and on leaving the second time the boat was trimmed, striking but a lick or two when two of her flues collapsed, throwing off the caps both of the stern and bow ends, throwing out a volley of steam upon and among the deck passengers, consisting of men, women and children, deck hands and crew. The cabin passengers escaped or sustained no damage fortunately, although the water and steam were thrown up through the housing of the fly wheel and was thrown through the cabin, prostrating some of the passengers with the force of steam and water. The partition which was between the engine and the after part of the boat was literally laid prostrate; behind which was the room of the unfortunate deck passengers; some of whom jumped out, some blown out into the river, whilst others that were injured so much so that they fell on the deck; none, however, died forthwith except those that went over board, which, from the best information, seems to be fifteen in number; there of whom were saved, two of them saving themselves; the third was saved in the very last extremity, he owes his salvation to the dexterity of Mr. Z. Edmunds. From the nature of the occurrence it is almost impossible to come at the precise number that were lost. The humanity and liberality evinced by the citizens of this place towards the unfortunate sufferers, who were very indigent the most of them, will redound almost immortal praises to their philanthropic dispositions. The corporation made an appropriation, and the citizens of the town made up a sum of \$350.

Suffice it to say that every thing has been done to make them comfortable and to alleviate their sufferings; nevertheless thirteen have died, and we suppose that about the same number was lost; making the whole loss 25 or 30. *Memphis Gazette.*

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, in Merom, Ind., to his friend in Vincennes, dated May 23, 1835.

"On yesterday in the afternoon we had a terrible hail storm; it lasted about thirty minutes; when over the hail did not lay so very thick, the ground was well besprinkled, but not covered. They were unusually large—I weighed one that was perfectly solid and nearly round that weighed precisely one pound and a half an hour after the storm was over. Several were picked up of equal weight, and it is believed that immediately after the storm, they might have been found that would have weighed two pounds; the principal part would have weighed from four to eight ounces. A little north of us it fell in a greater abundance, but not so large. A little south of this on the road was a man with a team, who found one that measured 17 inches in circumference, and one fell on one of his horses that drew blood. I took a walk on the commons this morning and I saw many places where the hail had struck and broke a well set blue grass sod, and penetrated the earth some three inches, the size of the cavity in many of them from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A gentleman in this place was caught out in it, one of the hail stones struck his hand and injured it severely; it broke and penetrated through the roof of the houses that were a little old. Fortunately there was but little wind, or the

damage must have been great, as it was a number of glass was broken. Pigs, fowls, &c., stood no chance unless they could get a shelter."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, MAY 26.

Our news men boarded the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith from Liverpool, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, off Fire Island, and arrived in the city at 11 o'clock, bringing us London and Liverpool papers to April 23th, containing the long promised news, that the Indemnity Bill had passed, and by a larger majority than had at any time been anticipated. The vote was taken on Saturday, April 18th. The following, from the London Times of April 21st, gives us the particulars.

"The Paris papers which we received at a late hour this morning by express, put us in possession of the whole report of Saturday's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, by which we find that the debate on the American claims has been brought to a close. The bill, as amended by the committee, proposing a grant of 25,000,000*fr.*, was voted by a majority of 269 against 137. According to an amendment proposed by General Valaze, to which Ministers assented, and which was agreed to by the Chamber, the indemnity is not to be paid until after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to the Message of the President of the Union, dated, December 2, 1834. Two other amendments—one, that no interest should be paid, and the other, that the interest should only commence from the date of the passing of the bill, were both lost. From some observations in Journal des Debats upon the passing of this bill it would appear that Mr. Livingston is not expected to remain at Paris in his diplomatic character; nor return thither as Ambassador, should he go to America.

The Journal thus expresses itself—"It is probable that Mr. Livingston will think proper to be the bearer himself to his Government of the account of all that has passed here, in order to expose himself a second time to the inconvenience of having his correspondence published. It is possible, also, that the American Government will think proper not to send him back to France, in order to spare him the inevitable embarrassment under which he must labor, after the written expressions that have been attributed to him in the course of the debate.

We do not blame the American Government for having given so complete and so prompt a publicity to Mr. Livingston's letters; perhaps it was demanded by the forms and practice of her institutions; but such publicity must of ten have the effect of sacrificing individual negotiators, it being impossible to require that the negotiator who has spoken publicly ill of the country to which he is accredited should continue to be well received by the people he has offended. These are the reasons which induce us to look upon the longer stay of Mr. Livingston in Paris as very difficult, and his return very uncertain."

The condition that the President's Message at the opening of Congress shall receive a satisfactory explanation will of course make no trouble.

PASSAGE OF THE INDEMNITY BILL.

Yesterday's mail brought us the highly important intelligence of the passage of our Indemnity Bill, by a vote of more than two to one—but accompanied by the extraordinary proviso, that the indemnity shall not be paid until the President of the United States apologizes to the French government for the language used in his annual message! If this piece of French etiquette be intended for any thing more than a shallow covering for "wounded pride," matters are no nearer a settlement now than they were three years ago—for neither the President nor the American government have any idea of "chewing their own words," or of swallowing French notions of "honor."

But this vaporing of the French must end in smoke. It is avowed to our dignity as a nation, contrary to our nature as a people, and inconsistent with every principle upon which our independence is based, to be forced into any terms with any nation. The President did not address himself to the Chamber of Deputies nor to the French government. He merely discharged his duty in laying the subject before Congress.

* * * An American President apologize to a French Chamber of Deputies! *Monsieur* has certainly made "von grand mistake" in his calculation of the independence both of our people and of our President. The American people make an apology! Gen. Jackson make an apology! In the language of a distinguished citizen of this

State "we will war it with her to cost of the last dollar, and to the slaughter of the last man," rather than our country shall present to the world, the humiliating and degraded spectacle of an *apologist*, at the feet of a French monarchy!—*Columbus Hemisphere.*

SILK.—The following act of Massachusetts so creditable to the patriotism of that Commonwealth should be generally known, as an example for the Legislatures of other States.

REELING SILK.—The new law for the encouragement of the Reeling and Throwing of Silk, has gone into operation. It provides that any person who shall reel or cause to be reeled, or throw or cause to be thrown, from cocoons, produced from silk-worms raised in this Commonwealth, merchantable silk, capable of being manufactured into the various silk fabrics, shall receive fifty cents as a premium from the State, for every pound of silk so reeled or thrown. We trust this will be a sufficient inducement to our farmers to give more attention to this important branch of economy than they have hitherto done.

SURGERY IN THE WEST.—It is gratifying to Western pride, to be able to record such instances of the exercise of surgical skill, as the following:

Dr. Alban G. Smith, of this city, professor of Surgery, in the Medical College of Ohio, took off the leg of a man, at our Hospital, the other day, in less than thirty seconds, from the time that the limb was bandaged for operation. We are informed by a gentleman, who was present, that nothing can exceed the coolness and dexterity with which the Doctor handles his knife—only three motions of the hand were made, before the leg was laid bare to the bone, and a stroke or two of the saw, removed entirely the decayed limb. The patient, although much reduced by disease, is now doing well.—*Cin. Whig.*

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH SLAVER.—A Spanish brig, of three hundred tons, named the Formidable, which had acquired no small notoriety among the British cruisers on the coast of Africa, by her own speed and the boldness and dexterity of her captain, was captured on the 17th of December, off the mouth of the old Calabar river, by his Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard. The action was commenced by the slaver, after a chase of some hours, and was maintained for some time with great spirit on both sides. At length the brigantine ran the slaver on board, and the latter almost immediately surrendered. The captain of the Formidable, an officer of the Spanish navy, behaved with great gallantry, fighting and encouraging his men until disabled by three musket wounds. The captors found on board the prize, *several hundred slaves*, and a crew of sixty-six men, armed with muskets, pistols, and cutlasses. The battery of the slaver was eight guns. Four of the Spaniards were killed, and eleven wounded: of the British, six wounded.

FEMALE CONVICTS.—The Legislature of New York, at their recent session passed an act for the erection of state prison buildings for female convicts. The buildings are to be so constructed as to contain not less than forty separate cells each, and to be so laid out that the number may hereafter be increased. A very proper enactment.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, last week gave a lecture before the Moral Lyceum at Lowell, in which he stated that in Kentucky more than one half of the children of the whites grew up without learning to read and write.

"Heads I win—tails you loose." A bundle of raccoon skins were lately sold to a gentleman of St. Louis. On opening the bundle, he found that they were about half "possum skins, with raccoon tails tied to them."

A young lady at school engaged in the study of grammar, being asked by her preceptor, whether the word "kiss," was a common or proper noun, the girl, blushing deeply, with hesitancy answered, "It is both common and proper, sir."

A case of assault and battery has been tried at Williamsburg, Va., where the jury returned a verdict that the plaintiff should be taken to the public whipping-post, and there receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back—and that his lawyer should pay the cost of prosecution!

Chief Justice Marshall, (says the National Gazette,) was, a few days ago, alarmingly ill at Richmond. We fear that the next tidings will be worse.

There is a very strong emigration to Texas from the United States. Forty persons from Baltimore, many of them females, recently arrived at New Orleans, on their way thither.