

THE TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FOR THE TIMES.

MR. GLENN.—

It is an old saying, and I believe a very true one, that 'birds of a feather flock together.' It is also said that we are to judge of the character of an individual or individuals by the company they keep; and these maxims were very forcibly brought to my mind a short time since when on a visit to the county seat. I saw there an individual who I believe was most righteously punished near the lower part of the county, by order of Judge Lynch, in close association with some characters there, who, no doubt, would have no objection to be called respectable, but who have no claim to the appellation.

It may no doubt startle some to hear this—yet such is the fact. The veriest vagabond on earth will have his friends and associates; a fellow who justly deserved an hundred stripes and a coat of tar and feathers—whose character might be far below the brute creation, can find persons who will keep him company. But what kind of company is it? Is it the respectable portion of society? Are they the lovers of order, decency, and good morals? Who will answer these questions in the affirmative? No one, except he belongs to the class described.

Let me ask, what would be thought of an individual who would now associate with one of the out-lawed Vicksburgh gamblers, and be willing to swear that he was a gentleman and a man of truth? Would he be viewed as any better than the gambler himself? Certainly not; and I trust that the citizens of this part of the county will have too much respect for themselves to patronize any such characters hereafter.

OBSERVER.
FOR THE TIMES.
MR. EDITOR—

In a former communication I endeavored to expose the danger to be apprehended from the riotous proceedings so prevalent in most of our Eastern cities, and to show the close connection between the principles on which they were founded, and those which gave rise to the more beneficial, though not less dangerous interruptions of public order in the West. Our apprehensions arose from every indication of public opinion, showing that they were countenanced by a very large part of the people of the United States. At that time we had not seen but one or two papers that had come out boldly in opposition to the principle on which these proceedings are based. All seem to have been deceived by the apparently beneficial consequences resulting from them here, where they were employed against such persons only as had lost all claim to the protection of the laws. The press is the great mental lever which operates on and controls public opinion; and is in its turn controlled by it. It has heretofore treated this subject with the greatest degree of levity; and the result has been that within a short time, the contagion has spread so as to put in jeopardy the lives and property of the people, and to bid defiance to the power of the government.

But we rejoice to see that the current is now changing. Some of the leading journals of the day are coming out in the most decided opposition to every proceeding of the kind, for whatever purpose it may be attempted. This is the only correct course. The danger lies at the root. It is in the principle; and whether that principle discovers itself in the hanging of an abolitionist, or a gambler, by half a dozen individuals, or in the devastations of a mob of twenty thousand, it is essentially the same. At the time our ancestors so gallantly resisted the invasion of their liberties by Great Britain, their resistance did not proceed so much from the actual oppression of the laws complained of as from the principle involved in them. The taxes which were attempted to be imposed, amounted to but a few thousand pounds per annum. This sum could have been raised by the colonies without the least difficulty. The war which they brot upon themselves by resistance cost them infinitely more. But they took a

more extensive view of the subject. It was the principle of taxation they resisted. They maintained that not being represented in the British Parliament, it had no right to tax them without their own consent. For them to have admitted the right of the Parliament to tax them at all, (if that tax had not amounted to one farthing,) would have been to surrender their whole property to its mercy; and for us to acknowledge the right of a few persons to usurp the authority of the laws in any case whatever, would be justifying the ravages of a mob that should attempt to right themselves by plundering others, whenever they might fancy themselves to be aggrieved.

But it may be asked what is to be done? As it has been conceded that the regular operation of the laws is insufficient for the present emergency, how are we to provide for the public security? We answer—if the laws are improper, let them be altered. If they are too weak, let them be strengthened by the powers legally authorized to do so.

Let the Legislatures of the several States take the matter into consideration, and devise such means as they may think proper to effect this object—taking into consideration the necessity of protecting the innocent as well as punishing the guilty. Laws may be passed, if it is thought necessary, increasing the discretionary powers of magistrates in particular cases where the urgency of the case may seem to require it, and they may have the power of inflicting summary punishments without the intervention of legal forms, which have been so much complained of. There are numerous instances in the history of our government of such powers being conferred for particular purposes. The extraordinary powers sometimes vested in the Executives of the States and of the Union, are instances of this kind. The proclamation of martial law is also an instance where, for the public good, unlimited power is confided to the hands of one man.

We are not the advocates of legal oppression. Far from it. But if we must have a despotism of some kind, let it be a legal rather than an illegal one. Any kind of tyranny is preferable to that which is exercised according to the whim and caprice of an infuriated multitude. Any system that ensures a fair, open trial, and gives some assurance of a distinction being made between the innocent and the guilty, is better than one where these fundamentals are wanting. Of two evils let us choose the least.

From the Kentucky Gazette.
STEAM BOATS.

Mr. Editor:—I have no pretensions to mechanism—but from the numerous disasters that have happened in steam-boats by the bursting of boilers, as it is termed, I have been prompted to suggest for the consideration of builders and owners of those useful conveniences, the propriety of constructing their boilers so as to lay *athwart instead of fore-and-aft* the vessels, as it appears the greatest damage done to persons and property, has been by the flying off of the heads of boilers, which have sometimes passed through the cabin, followed by a torrent of boiling water. Now if this be the fact, if the boilers were placed across the boat, there would be much less danger to the passengers and crew, and to the freight, if this accident should happen—and a simple collapse of the boiler where water only is thrown off, would be less liable to produce injury, than if the boilers were placed fore-and-aft the boat—and even that could be prevented in a great measure by a strong bulk-head erected aft the boilers. The objections to this plan I am aware of. It will be said, that the space athwart the boat, is too short for the boilers to leave room to pass by the ends of them. This we suppose could be obviated by shortening the boilers and increasing their number. Again—it may be objected that the fire could not be applied to the boilers as generally as it is on the present plan. But this objection could be obviated by increasing the number of fires; and it appears to me that the heat would be more under the control of the fireman in this way than on the present plan. These thoughts are respectfully suggested to persons concerned by C. W. C.

JUDGE MCLEAN.

By the following letter, which we find in the Columbus Journal—published there at the request of the gentleman to whom it was addressed—it appears that Judge McLean has distinctly withdrawn himself from the field of competition for the Presidency:

RICHLAND, (O.) August 31, 1835

DEAR SIR—Being informed that my friends from different parts of Ohio, having consulted together, have come to a determination to organize, and endeavor to produce a concert of action

throughout the State, on the subject of the election of President and as you are Chairman of one of the principal committees which has been constituted with a view to this object, it is proper that I should make to you the following communication:

On all occasions since my name has been spoken of in reference to the Presidency I have given my friends to understand in conversations, and by communications that have been published, that I would not be a party to a contest that shall be likely to lead to an election of Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives. As a matter of choice I would not take the office thro' the instrumentality of the House.

I was fully aware that this course on my part would discourage my friends and injure my prospects; but I was not desirous of the office except on such terms as would enable me to carry out those principles, which would elevate and tranquilize the political action of the country.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen who looked to the office, as I believe, with mere solicitude than myself, and who had much higher claims to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens; and, as it was hardly to be expected that these claims would be postponed, my resolution was taken in reference to such a state of things. My anticipations have been realized. The ground on which the contest seems now to be placed by those who are opposed to the Baltimore nominations—and from the number of candidates in the field, it is not probable that this ground can be changed—necessarily, on the principles I have avowed, excludes me from the list of candidates. I adhere to my principles, and, of course, acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision. As a citizen, I shall ever oppose that which I conscientiously believe to be wrong in policy or in principle.

This declaration is due to myself, to my friends generally, and especially to those of them who have sustained the Administration, and who were among the first to introduce my name into the contest. I wish to remove from all my friends any embarrassment which they may feel in the ensuing election of Chief Magistrate on my account. With great respect, I am,

Verily truly and sincerely yours,
JOHN MCLEAN.
M. H. KIRK, Esq. Columbus, O.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Adv.

PARIS, Aug. 15.

By the Havre, which sails to-morrow, you will receive an account of the proceedings of our countrymen here, on the occasion of the late diabolical attempt upon the King's life. The address, and the numerous and respectable deputations who presented it, were well received by Louis Philippe, who uttered his happy reply with emotions that evinced his sincerity.

The investigation of the case of Fieschi is still going on, and arrests continue to be made. The facts, when disclosed, will doubtless show that the horrid attempt was not the mere act of a Corsican desperado, but a foul conspiracy to effect an object which the instigators could no longer hope to accomplish by revolution. The talents and policy of the French King have rendered his life of increased value, in the present state of Europe; and reflecting men of different parties see in his reign a security which could not be hoped for from any change. Hence the general manifestation of the deep feeling excited by the daring attack of the 28th ultimo, and the adoption of strong measures of protection to the King's person, and of security against a sedition press.

I observe that the correspondence lately published from Washington, has produced farther doubt, in both countries, as to an amicable termination of the difficulty growing out of the indemnification bill. It seems certain, that no explanation of the President's message can be expected by the French Government, other than what is to be found in the letter from Mr. Livingston to the Duke de Broglie, dated April 25—and it is rumored, that a demand of payment will soon be made, and in case of refusal, our Chargé d'Affaires is to return home. I cannot agree with those

who see in all this no alternative but coercive measures, or non-intercourse, as soon as Congress meets. There is quite a different view of the affair, as now presented to my mind; and I am inclined to the opinion, that the French Government will regard the letter of Mr. Livingston as the required explanation, since that letter has received the entire approbation of the President. He assents to the full declarations of Mr. L., and to all his endeavors to satisfy the French Ministers that no menace or insult could have been intended in the message. This is saying all that

reasonable men can expect; and if, after all, the French Government do not avail themselves of it, I think they will discover their mistake, in the general support which would be given by our whole country to the position in which our Government now stands in the controversy.

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The visit to Louis Philippe, we learn, was peculiarly gratifying to him; at this particular time, he was glad of an opportunity to say what he did—while the two *Gouvernements* are biting their thumbs at each other. He waived the usual etiquette to give us audience. The truth is, he feels right, and is doing all he can for his country—he is a clever King, and an excellent man. But his life is in constant danger from such devils as Fieschi, who is, doubtless, the paid instrument of the King's enemies.

I am almost alone in the opinion that our foolish quarrel with France—or rather, the foolish diplomacy of the last year—will be settled before December. But I think so. As the thing now stands, I think the French Ministers will see that they are in a *false position*—the world will not sustain them in demanding further satisfaction for a disclaimed insult.

INFERNAL MACHINE.

Since the reception of the news of the attempted assassination of the King of the French, the subjoined account of the infernal machine by which an attempt was made to assassinate Napoleon, while he was first consul in 1800, may prove interesting.—The account is taken from Lockhart.

"A cart was prepared to contain a barrel of gunpowder, strongly fastened in the midst of a quantity of grape shot, which being set on fire by a slow match, was to explode at the moment when Napoleon was passing through some narrow street, and scatter destruction in every direction around it. The night selected was that of the 10th of Oct., when the chief Consul was expected to visit the opera, and the machine was planted in the Rue St. Nicare, through which he must pass on his way thither from the Tuilleries. Napoleon told his friends at St. Helena, that having labored all day, he felt himself overpowered with sleep after dinner, and that Josephine, who was anxious to be at the opera, had much difficulty in at last rousing and persuading him to go. 'I fell fast asleep again,' he said, 'after I was in my carriage, and at the moment the explosion took place, I was dreaming of the danger I had undergone some years before in crossing the Tagliamento at midnight, by the light of torches, during a flood.' He awoke, and exclaimed to Lannes and Bessieres, who were with him in the coach, 'we are blown up.' The attendants would have stopped the carriage but with great presence of mind he bade them drive as fast as they could to the theater, which he alone of all the party entered with an unflinched countenance. He had escaped most narrowly. The coachman happening to be intoxicated, drove more rapidly than was his custom. The engine exploded half a minute after the carriage had passed it, killing twenty persons, wounding fifty-three (among whom was St. Regent, the assassin who fired the train) and shattered the windows of several houses on both sides of the street. The assassins were tried fairly, and executed glorying in their crime; and in the momentary exultation of all men's minds, an edict of the Senate, condemning to perpetual exile 130 of the most notorious leaders of the terrorists, was received with applause. Napoleon himself, however, despised utterly the relics of that odious party; and the arbitrary decree in question was never put in execution."

N. Y. Times.

TEXAS.

The Louisville Advertiser publishes the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez, dated the 24th ultimo, as highly interesting to those who have any design of emigration to Texas.

Mr. Austin's long acquaintance with the affairs of Mexico gives great weight to his opinions on the present political state of that country:

"But Austin seems to think Santa Anna has raised himself to an eminence which it will be difficult for him to maintain, and says if he were ever so hostile to Texas he could hardly spare a man from the interior to enforce his authority, as his government there, as yet, is only supported at the point of the bayonet. He thinks it cannot last long, and that before another year we shall hear of more insurrections in the interior of Mexico. Daring all of which time Texas, being in peace and quietness, and receiving a constant accession of emigrants, will be so strengthened, that so far from fearing aggression on the part of Mexico, she will be enabled to dictate terms to her. This is the

consummation Austin looks forwards to, and I think it is more than likely myself."

MORE SUMMARY PUNISHMENTS.

We learn that letters are received in town, stating that Mr. Thom, formerly a member of Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, and who, in connexion with many others, left that institution a year or two since, because they were not permitted to *agitate* on the subject of Abolition, has been seized and dreadfully whipped, having received thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, so heavily laid on that they nearly cost him his life. The letters add, that he actually would have been murdered, but for the interference of some gentlemen more moderate than the rest, who insisted that he had already got enough. Mr. Thom was one of the speakers at the abolition anniversary in this city in May last, and has also held forth in various other places at the North and East. What may have been his course in Kentucky, on the subject of abolition, we are not informed.—N. Y. Com.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Democrat of Sept. 14, contains the following letter:

KANAWHA SALINES, SEPT. 6.

"Our village was thrown into a considerable commotion, on Friday morning last, in consequence of the arrival of Judge Lynch among us. His business was soon ascertained, and by his authority four white men from Ohio, bearing the names of Joe Gill, —Drake and —Ross, were arrested and tried before twelve intelligent persons of our county, for endeavoring to persuade several slaves to leave their masters for some free State, with an assurance on their part that they would render them all necessary aid for the accomplishment of such an attempt. These congenial spirits of Garrison, Tappan, and Co., were arrested in the neighborhood of our village, tried, condemned, and received the sentence pronounced on them by the Jury; that is to say, Joe Gill, and the elder Drake, to receive nine and thirty lashes each, and leave the county in twenty-four hours; the younger Drake, with Ross, to be discharged for want of evidence, but with a promise from them that they would also quit the county in twenty-four hours. The evidence against these men (I heard it) was of such a character as left no doubt of their guilt, which produced an unanimous verdict on the part of the Jury, that two should be Lynched and the other two excused, provided they would leave this part of the country."

MOBILE, SEPT. 8.

We fear something is going on fearfully wrong in New Orleans. It is supposed there has been, or is expected to be, some rupture between the French and American citizens there. All that we are able to learn from the newspapers is, that a great excitement had been produced by some remarks made by the editor of the Louisiana Advertiser, casting deep censure on a military company called the "Louisiana Legion." The editor it appears has sought safety for himself in flight. The mail boat, Watchman, Capt. Gibson, that should have arrived here from that city, on Sunday last, did not come in till yesterday morning between 3 and 9 o'clock. The cause of her detention was, that she was seized by the civil authorities there, to go to the garrison at Bay St. Louis, for soldiers, to aid in maintaining order in the city. We are in anxious suspense to learn further particulars, though we still hope no violence has been committed. Rumor says, the city has been declared under Martial Law.

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.—We have often heard this commandment spoken of and repeated, "Let every man mind his own business," but never, until lately, did we hear of a different one, and which for its goodness we transfer to our columns, together with the circumstances which gave rise to it. In a debate in the Virginia Legislature, a member remarked that Mr. Madison's resolutions of 1799 ought to be received as the political Bible of this country, which occasioned the following reply: "The gentleman hoped that the country had not yet arrived at such a state of moral turpitude and degradation, as to recognize any other standard of morals, than that to be found in the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and epitomized in the decalogue; but if permitted without presumption or profanity, he would say that taking our political relations into view, there ought to be an eleventh commandment in these words: 'Thou shalt not, nor shall thy wife, thy son or thy daughter, thy man servant or thy maid servant, the stranger or sojourner within thy gates dare in any wise to mention or hint at a dissolution of the Union!'"