

THE TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR THE TIMES.
BURLINGTON ACADEMY.

Not long ago we had the pleasure of visiting Burlington Academy, (Boon county, Ky.) and were highly gratified to find it in a flourishing state. It was then under the sole charge of Mr. L. Harding, a graduate of Miami University, a young gentleman of superior scholarship, and an efficient teacher. His method of instruction was such as could not fail to put in requisition the mental energies of his pupils, and give them a correct conception of the principles of every branch of learning which they were pursuing.

During a more recent visit to Burlington, we found the institution rising rapidly into notice, having received a valuable accession to the department of instruction. Mr. Harding is now assisted by Mr. A. McGulley, an enterprising young gentleman and an accomplished scholar.

They have already sixty pupils under their charge, with a prospect of considerable increase. There is a class in the French language (whose number we did not learn) seven are studying the Ancient Languages, and sixteen, Natural Philosophy.

The citizens of Burlington, as might be expected, entertain a high opinion of the utility of their Academy, and seem determined that funds shall not be wanting to facilitate its operations. We were informed that they contemplate enlarging their building as soon as it may be rendered necessary, and are now making an effort to obtain an apparatus worth two hundred dollars.

We were highly pleased to find the patrons of Burlington Academy, in some measure, sensible of the benefit that would be secured by furnishing their institution with a suitable apparatus. And we trust that such an appendage to our academies will soon be considered, as is now the case in many places, essential to their prosperity.

The intelligence and liberality of the citizens of Burlington, give the public reason to hope that they will continue to sustain an institution so serviceable to the country, and especially to the village in which it is located. Scarcely have we visited a place, containing the same number of inhabitants, equally distinguished for its urbanity and hospitality.

FOR THE TIMES.

Mr. Editor.—The question whether lotteries are, on the whole, beneficial to society, is one that has elicited a great deal of debate among men of the first talents in the United States. In many of the States it has been warmly discussed in the Legislatures, being called up for legislative action. As may be expected, a great difference of opinion has prevailed. In many of the States, laws have been passed prohibiting lotteries entirely; some have gone so far as to forbid the vending of tickets, and in others they are still allowed with various modifications. I am not informed of any lottery having yet been licensed in our own State. This is probably owing to society being here yet in its infancy. We are fast approaching that state of things that exists in the eastern part of the Union, and judging of the future by the past, we may expect that it will not be long before the question is agitated here, with a view to its adoption or rejection.

A regular system of lotteries established in our State, I should view much in the same light as a regular system of gambling. Whatever had effects arise from the one, it may be proved are occasioned by the other. The same principle pervades both; that is the venturing a small sum to obtain a greater one. The same anxiety of mind, the same liability to be carried to excess, and the same fatal tendency are the natural consequences—the one as much as the other. As this is a disputed point, we will refer the reader to a game of hazard very common in the Southern States, and with accounts of which most persons are familiar. We allude to the game commonly known by the name of the wheel of fortune. This is mentioned because the mode of drawing is similar to that of lotteries, and because most persons have seen examples of its dreadful consequences. What, we would ask, is the difference between the two? In both cases the profits to the managers of the institution are about the same. In both cases a small sum is placed in the wheel with the expectation of its producing a much larger one. If there is any difference, it is too small to be perceived, except by those who are sufficiently skilled in distinctions as to be able to divide a hair. The only difference we have been able to perceive is that the one is upheld by professed gamblers, for their own benefit, and the other is supported

by a large portion of the religious part of the community, and the profits are sometimes devoted to building churches, founding colleges, or for some other benevolent or useful purpose. Even when the proceeds of lotteries are applied to some useful purpose, only about twenty per centum of the whole sum goes towards accomplishing its ostensible object. The rest goes to make up the high prizes. But admitting the benefits of lotteries in their greatest extent—admitting that works of public utility may be carried on by their means which could not be done without it, we cannot admit the truth of the principle that "the end sanctifies the means."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a highly respectable number of the Democratic citizens of Dearborn county, convened at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 31st day of October, 1835.

The meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. AMOS LANE, President; Col. A. C. PEPPER, Vice President; and Maj. A. E. GLENN and Geo. W. LANE were chosen Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, in the course of which the merits and claims of the several candidates for the Presidency were ably canvassed, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting; and also to nominate a suitable number of persons to represent Dearborn county in the approaching State Convention—and the following gentlemen were announced as said committee, to wit: Horace Bassett, Esq., Capt. Wm. Lums, Davis Weaver, Esq., A. E. Glenn and Victor M. Cole.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned and submitted the following resolutions—

Resolved, That we approve of a Democratic State Convention to be held at Indianapolis, on the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting do now appoint fourteen delegates to represent Dearborn county in said Convention, and that the following gentlemen be said delegates:

Col. A. C. Pepper, Thomas Howard, Esq., Major John P. Dunn, James M. Durragh, Esq., Warren Tebbins, Esq., Thomas Brackenridge, Esq., David V. Culley, Esq., Mark McCracken, Esq., Oliver Houston, Esq., Capt. Benjamin Johnson, Dr. N. H. Torbet, William Conaway, Esq., Davis Weaver, Esq., and Col. A. Ferris.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nominations made by the National Convention, which met at Baltimore in May last, and that our delegation to the State Convention, be instructed to vote for Electors friendly to the said nominations.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the talents, integrity and patriotism of Martin Van Buren of New York, and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, and that we will use all honorable means to promote their election to the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates from this county, be requested to use their exertions in the State Convention to have William Purcell of Dearborn county, selected as one of the Electors.

And the question being taken on a greening to the resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet at this place on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1836, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and that the Editors of the Indiana Palladium, the Rising Sun Times, and the Indiana Democrat, be requested to publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

AMOS LANE, President.
A. C. PEPPER, Vice Pres.

ALEX. E. GLENN, Sec'y.
Geo. W. LANE, Sec'y.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—The Lexington Intelligencer of Tuesday says: We are informed by a gentleman from Prestonburgh, that, on Tuesday the 8th, a gentleman arrived at that place from Tazewell county, Virginia, bringing information, that on Saturday night previous, a plot had been discovered among the negroes for an insurrection, which was supposed to be nearly ready to break out, and that in consequence of this timely discovery, many negroes had been arrested. Twenty were confined in jail on Sunday morning, and arrests were still making.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. WAR!

The New-Orleans papers of the 12th ult., contain important advices from Texas, from which it appears that hostilities are about to commence in good earnest. We extract the following from the New-Orleans Courier:

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

War in Texas—Gen. Cos landed near the mouth of the Brazos with 400 men.

The steamer Onanchita arrived this morning from Natchitoches, and brought an extra sheet of the Red River Herald, from which we make the following extracts. The accounts are several days later than those before published.

Isaac Parker has just arrived from Texas, bringing the intelligence that Gen. Cos has landed near the mouth of the Brazos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 federal troops stationed at San Antonio de Baxar, and marching upon the people of Texas. He has issued his Proclamation, "declaring that he will collect the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military government, and confiscate the property of the rebellious." Messrs Johnson and Baker bore the express from San Felipe to Nacogdoches. Stephen S. Austin has written to several citizens of Nacogdoches, that a resort to arms is inevitable.

They have hoisted a flag with "The Constitution of 1834" inscribed on it, and two hundred Freemen gathered around it, determined to stand or to fall with it.

We subjoin the following letter from General Houston to the gentleman who brought the intelligence:

SAN AUGUSTINE, TEXAS, }
5th Oct. 1835.

Dear Sir—At your request I hand you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation.

War in defence of our Rights, our Oaths, and our constitution, is inevitable in Texas!

If Volunteers from the U. States will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have millions of acres of our best lands unchosen and unappropriated.

Let each man come with a good rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition and come soon.

Our war cry is "Liberty or Death!" Our principles are to support the Constitution, and down with the usurper!!! Your friend.

SAM. HOUSTON.

To Isaac Parker, Esq. present.

We have no time to make any comments. The people of the United States will respond to the call of their brethren of Texas!

Those gentlemen friendly to the rights of Free and Republican Governments, are requested to meet at the Red River Exchange, on this evening at half past seven o'clock, to take into consideration the situation of their fellow countrymen in Texas.

Natchitoches, Oct. 7, 1835.

WAR.—Information was received last night by express, that Gen. Cos landed at Copeno with 400 men, arms and ammunition.

An expedition is now raising in the lower country to take the field at once. They are called upon to rendezvous at League's old place on the Colorado, on the 28th of this month.

Every man in Texas is called upon to take up arms in defence of his country and his rights. Those who can join the expedition on the 28th, are requested to do so; or they can join in at Ins. Kerr's on the La Vaca, which will be the principal rendezvous.

A corps of reserve will be formed to march to and sustain the advance. Those who cannot join the advance, are requested to unite with the reserve and report themselves to the committee of safety in this place.

It is expected that each man will supply himself with provisions, arms and ammunition to march with.

Arrangements will be made for permanent supplies as soon as possible.

S. F. AUSTIN, Ch'n. of Com.

Sept. 22, 1835.

From the N. O. Bee.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Since receiving on Saturday the documents elsewhere published, concerning the contemplated movements in Texas, on the part of the American population there resident, we were favored with private information direct and later from Matamoras.

This confirms the intelligence conveyed by the Columbia documents and adds, that though Gen. Cos had boasted of having about 2,000 men under his command, he had scarcely 400: for those who had been imported previously into Texas, had been discomfited at San Antonio; or had afterwards deserted. Cos had received orders from Santa Anna to fix his headquarters at San Antonio; and there rally his troops

for the invasion of Texas. Our correspondent states that Santa Anna had written a letter to Matamoras, boasting that in less than two months, he would overrun and conquer the whole of Texas; but shrewdly adds,—although we consider this a mere gasconade, yet we wish he would have the temerity to pay the Texans a visit; and we should soon rid the Republic of this would-be Napoleon.

The Texans are not idle in their preparations to give a warm welcome to their invaders. On the 23d ult., 700 of them had left Brazoria for San Antonio, with a firm determination to capture it; and to place the present viceroy Don Remon Macquia, at the head of the government of the provinces.—The next arrival from Texas may therefore bring us tidings of war and the glorious news of a victory obtained by the American Texans over their oppressors: so that the general consultation may have to digest the plan of a constitutional government for Texas as a free, sovereign and independent state.

We have also learned by the arrival yesterday of the Manuela in seven days from Galveston, that the inhabitants of that place had also armed themselves to aid the citizens of Brazoria, against whom General Cos had marched from San Antonio.

RAIL ROAD SURVEYS.

The party of Engineers engaged in the survey of the Madison, Indianapolis and Lafayette rail road reached this place day before yesterday, having terminated their operations in the field. We learn that after having examined the route via Danville and Crawfordsville, as required by the law, a line was run in conformity with instructions from Col. Stansbury, direct from Lafayette to this place. The country is represented as remarkably favorable.

Two parties have been placed upon the road from New Albany to Vincennes, and were vigorously prosecuting their examination when last heard from.

The survey from Columbus to Jeffersonville has demonstrated the entire practicability of constructing a road between those points. The party expect to finish by the end of the present month. They were at Vienna on the 4th inst.

When Col. Stansbury's report upon these various routes shall have been presented to the Legislature, the country will be in possession of a mass of information which cannot fail to be extremely valuable in all time to come.

Indiana Journal.

MICHIGAN.

The People of the Territory of Michigan having, during the last summer assembled in convention, and formed a State Constitution, proceeded, on the 5th and 6th instant, agreeably to its provisions, to the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Member of Congress, Members of the State Legislature, &c.; and when the Legislature meets, it will appoint two Senators to Congress, who, with the Representative, will, at the next session, present the Constitution of the new State, and ask its admission into the Union, and their admission to their seats. Whether the application will be successful or not we cannot undertake to say. The usual mode of admitting a new member into the Confederacy is, first, by act of Congress, to authorize it to form a Constitution, which being presented and approved by Congress, the new State is admitted into the Union on the same footing as the original States.

Whatever be the fate of the application from Michigan at the next session of Congress, it is the design of the People, we understand, no longer to recognize the Territorial forms or authorities, with the exception of the Judiciary branch—but, in all other respects, to proceed under their Constitution and State Government as though it had been sanctioned by Congress. How they mean to dispose of the Territorial Governor, Legislative Council, Delegate, &c., we are not advised.—Nat. Intel.

The Southern papers threaten a dissolution of the Union, if the Northern states do not interfere, by legislation to suppress the publications of the abolitionists.—What would the South gain by such a step? They are now, as they say, seriously apprehensive for the consequences of the efforts of the abolitionists. How much better would they be prepared to meet these consequences with the North united against them, instead of having them, as they now are, almost unanimously disposed to sustain them? The South should indulge in no such inconsiderate and hurtful threats. The truth is, the Northern states will not, in our opinion, should not interfere to suppress these publications. The South have

the power to protect themselves, and ample disposition, and must deal with these publications, if they are dangerous to the state, as they would with any other enemy to their peace, good order, and well being.—Fredonian.

LUCKY ESCAPE.—Three flat-boats stopped at Tusculumbia, on the Louisiana side of the river, seven miles above Vicksburg, on Monday evening the 30th ult. The owner of one of the boats who was acquainted there, went up to a grog shop, followed by his hired hands on the boat, who, with some 8 or 10 shore people, got into a frolic, when one of the boatmen said he "was the best man in the country." The lie was given to him, of course. He knocked down one or two in return for the compliment, and ran to the boat—the owner and the others followed and shoved off; but the shore people were much enraged, and came upon the bank with their guns and fired 10 or 15 of them at the boat, wounded one man in the arm, and another in the hat. No other damage was done.—Natchez Courier.

ANOTHER GOOD HAUL.

The Marshal, (Mr. Saffin) and Mr. Whann his deputy, and Mr. Constable Nocks, made another glorious haul yesterday. Numerous articles having been missing from different individuals, and complaints having been made at the Mayor's office, from time to time for some days past, the Police Officers have been on the look out. At length they obtained a clue to the manoeuvres of some individuals, which enabled them to trace some of the stolen property across the river. Having proceeded to Covington, on yesterday, they discovered a man by the name of John Walden engaged in stowing a large quantity of different articles in a boat just preparing for a voyage down the river. On further examination of his house and the boat, they found cart loads of stolen property of almost every description, among which we observed, (as one of the loads was going to the Mayor's Office) large rolls of sole-leather, stoves, axes, crockery, guns, dry goods, hardware, &c. &c. There is property enough at the Mayor's Office which has been thus recovered to establish a tolerably extensive store. Persons who have lost articles are desired to call there and examine if they be not among the recovered plunder.

Walden has been committed to jail. There is no doubt but he has had a number of accomplices, whom it is hoped may also be arrested.

Cincinnati Whig, Oct. 23.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIVES.—By a passenger from the Rob Roy, just arrived from below, at Louisville, we are put in possession of the following melancholy particulars.

On Thursday the 8th inst. steam boat Boonslick, Captain Lake, while on her way up from N. Orleans, and when near Plaquemine, had two of her boilers to collapse, by which fatal accident about twenty persons were killed and wounded. Some of the number it is supposed perished by jumping overboard.

Capt. Lake, and the engineer, a Mr. Maynard, are among the killed. No other names have been furnished. How long will it be before some effectual measures will be adopted to put a stop to these repeated and horrible catastrophes?—Cin. Whig.

The testimony on the trial of Peter G. Crane, of Orange county, for the murder of his wife, reveals an extent of persevering cruelty rarely equalled in the annals of crime. Suffice it to say, his poor wife was literally whipped to death; by him too who had promised to be her protector and enduring friend. The wretched murderer now lies in jail at Newburgh and is to undergo the severest penalty of the law on Tuesday next. He committed the murder while under the influence of ardent spirits.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Much business is doing on the rail road from Baltimore to Washington, even at this season of the year. It will yield a mighty profit in the sessions of congress, and not less than from 10 to 20 persons will proceed, immediately, to Washington, who, without this accommodation, would never have visited the last named place. We shall soon feel the want of a rail road from Philadelphia to Baltimore—which however, is going on handsomely.

On the 1st of October a great fire took place in Boston, at the corner of Devonshire and Water streets. One hundred thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed; insurance, forty thousand dollars.

One farmer in New Jersey, this year, raised from ten to twelve thousand dollars worth of peaches.