

THE TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The citizens of Dillsborough and its vicinity, met at the Hopewell meeting house, on Monday, the 10th of August last, agreeably to previous appointment, for the purpose of forming a temperance society. The meeting was opened by an appeal to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. MORRISON; after which an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. HALL, in which he portrayed the vast amount of evil produced by the intemperate use of ardent spirits; and the incalculable amount of human misery produced from the same cause; and concluded by appealing to the people of all classes to unite in one solid phalanx, to suppress as far as practicable, the spreading evil, and particularly the Christian and the Philanthropist to array themselves in the opposition ranks to intemperance; after which a Constitution was read and signed by thirty-five individuals. The society then proceeded to elect its officers, and J. W. EGGLESON was chosen President; PETER PERLEE, Vice President; THOMAS WILSON, Secretary; WIL. RANDALL, Treasurer; and VALENTINE WILSON, Auditor.

THOMAS WILSON, Sec'y.

FOR THE TIMES.

EDUCATION AMONG THE BAPTISTS.

Being in Cincinnati last week, when a convention of Baptists was in session, we stepped into the church one morning to witness their proceedings. The audience was large and highly respectable in appearance. The subject of education was at that time occupying their attention, and was discussed with a degree of intelligence that evinced an enlarged view of the noble object in all its bearings, and with an ardor that indicated an almost overwhelming interest in a cause that has for its advocates every enlightened philanthropist.

We were peculiarly gratified with the spirited reports of committees in relation to the Seminary at Alton, Ill.—to one in the interior of Indiana, and one about to be established near Covington, opposite Cincinnati. As it would be impossible for us to do justice to those able documents, by attempting to present a condensed view of them, we shall refer the reader to the report of the convention, which will shortly appear, and which we hope will be extensively circulated. We believe that editors of newspapers, political as well as religious, would receive the thanks of their readers for publishing extracts from that part of the report which relates to education.

FOR THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR—I am a constant reader of your useful paper, and whether I am a subscriber to it, or only a borrower (or in modern parlance, a sponge,) is a matter which concerns but you and me. It is not often that I scribble for the columns of the Times, for this is a vocation by no means adapted to my situation in life, and I can find but little time to devote to this business, though I believe that if I had the talents and the time of some men whom I could name, I would write oftener than these individuals do. But although I do not possess all the perquisites of a newspaper writer, yet I can occasionally perceive that there are others no better qualified than myself, who have an itching for notoriety in this line. Among them I would class the individual who last week signed himself "E."

Now do not think me harsh or uncivil—I would not be so considered for any thing in the world; but I do think that if men wish to write or make a show of their abilities, they might select subjects of deeper interest and of greater importance than that of *Lotteries*. I can see no necessity for writing on this subject; and I should have supposed you would have had to yourself. However, I will not impugn your motives for giving place to Mr. E's ebullitions. But this *lottery* question is an old one; it has been worn out long ago; and I have not heard that there will be an application to our Legislature next winter to charter a lottery in our State. The old States have experienced their bad effects, and in most cases have refused to grant any more charters; and it is not probable that the younger States will engage in that which the older ones have discontinued. We were all aware of the bad effects of lotteries, and knew that they, as well as the wheel of fortune, were a species of gambling; and of course Mr. E. has thrown no new light on this subject—hence, I repeat, I can see no necessity for a display of talents on a matter the people know nothing, and care less, about; and I am inclined to the belief, with all due deference to you, Mr. Editor, that newspapers might be filled with matter of more grave concern. If

Mr. E. has an "itching palm" to scribble himself and render his name notorious as a scribbler, let him take up the subject of Internal Improvement, Education, Common Schools, &c., &c. These are subjects in which we are all interested, and on which we all seek for information—they are not hackneyed and worn out subjects, nor have they yet been so demolished by lyceums and debating societies, in the pulpit and in the forum, as this lottery business has been.

And here permit me to make a suggestion to Mr. E., who, as I have not long been acquainted with his style, I take for a beginner in the scribbling business, which I hope he will pay some attention to. He tells us that lotteries have not been chartered in our State, "owing, probably, to society being here yet in its infancy." I am partially at a loss to know how to construe this, but I suppose he means that the Hoosiers are not yet civilized. Now, sir, I will not admit this, and I might with as much propriety say that the reason we have no lotteries, is because we know more here than the people do where lotteries have been permitted. It is quite certain that we are more free from rice of all kinds, than some of the older States, and I view this fact as great commendation to our "infant society."

I have often noticed that writers look upon us as rather in a state of nature, although all the arts and sciences are flourishing almost as rapidly as could be desired. But I was not prepared to hear the like of this from one of our own citizens; and the suggestion I make is, that when Mr. E. holds forth again, if he has occasion to speak of us, he will do it in *respectful* terms.

Now, sir, I am nearly done, and you may dispose of this as your *superior* or *inferior* judgment may dictate. You may think that this article will not be productive of good no more than was Mr. E's. You are liberty to think so, but I cannot agree with you. You know my good nature, and you are aware that I do not at any time desire to wound the feelings of my fellow men. Nothing could be further from my thoughts or my wishes.

O. P. Q.

From the New Orleans Bee, of the 13th ult.

TEXAS.

The enthusiasm displayed by our fellow citizens at the meeting last evening in favor of the people of Texas, deserve the highest commendation. The meeting was intended to be only a preparatory one, consisting of the immediate friends of the Texans, and as soon as the hour arrived, the committee room was thronged with an anxious audience.

William Christy, Esq. was called to the chair; and James Ramage, Esq. appointed Secretary; after which a committee was nominated to draft resolutions. During the retirement of the committee, Messrs. Fisher and Gustave Schmidt addressed the meeting.

Mr. Fisher stated that he had recently been exiled from Mexico. He had formerly been a citizen of the United States; but had resided for ten years in Mexico, where he had formed extensive connections, mercantile and otherwise. He had lately edited a journal in Matamoros; but in consequence of having made some free remarks on passing events, he was ordered to leave Mexico in three days. He stated that there are three parties at present in Mexico—one composed of the clergy and military, who are consolidated government under a triumvirate form with Santa Anna, Bravo and Lucius Alamani at its head—another composed of liberals who desire to retain the federal republic, as fixed by the constitution of 1834—and a third in favor of a monarchy and for placing a scion of the house of Bourbon on the throne of Mexico. He stated that the aristocratic party, are resolved to subjugate Texas at all hazards, and to expel all Americans from that state, and that the liberal party are as firmly resolved to sustain the Texans, if they sustain the constitution of 1834—which is now the pivot of the contest between the opposing parties.

If Texas prove victorious, then will republicanism and constitutionalism conquer in Mexico; but if Texas is worsted, then a despotic rule will be substituted. He entered also into particulars concerning the present invasion of Texas; and showed that it has long been contemplated by Santa Anna—although he had before expected to postpone it to the commencement of next year. He stated that ere Cos went to San Antonio, he took large sums from the Custom House of Matamoros; but that he will soon fail of ways and means in the interior of the country, and that the invaders must prove a prey to the daring Texans.

Mr. Schmidt also eloquently advocated the cause of the people in Texas, in supporting resolutions proposed by Mr. O. de A. Santangelo.

The Committee returned, and then Mr. Caldwell presented the following resolutions to the meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting warmly and sincerely sympathize with our brethren in Texas, now engaged in war forced upon them for their rights and liberties as freemen.

Resolved, That we will aid and support them by every means in our power, consistent with the duties we owe to our own government, to save them from the tyrant's military rule.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to correspond with the professional government of Texas; and also with such other committees as may be appointed throughout the U. States in favor of the same sacred cause which our fathers in '76 defended, and which our father's descendants are assembled to support.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to receive such donations as may be given for the relief of our brethren in Texas; and appropriate the same in such manner as they or a majority of them may deem expedient for the interests of the noble cause in which they are engaged.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be authorized forthwith to open a list for volunteers to enter in the aid of the Texans for defence of their rights.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and lists immediately opened in the large room of Bank's arcade, for subscriptions and volunteers.

But so dense were the crowd in this room, after the meeting above stairs had adjourned, that the proceedings were commenced *de novo* to satisfy as well as gratify the multitude assembled.

TEXAS.

In relation to the quarrel between the settlers in Texas and the government of Mexico, and to the spirit and intentions avowed by numbers of our Southern citizens in reference to it, we find the following sound views expressed by the Baltimore Chronicle:

"The Citizens of the United States who have purchased lands and settled in Texas, having incurred the displeasure (whether justly or unjustly is not our business to determine) of the Mexican government, are now making appeals to the people of the United States for men and arms to sustain them in the position they have voluntarily assumed. We can not recognize the propriety of the appeal. They have chosen to expatriate themselves—to relinquish the protection of the laws of the Union—and to become the subjects of another government—a government with which the United States are in amity. Their quarrel with that government is, therefore, a matter with which this country cannot interfere. It is not desirable at present to engage in a controversy with Mexico, nor do we think that it ever will be the policy of this country to extend its territorial limits. We have land enough without annexing Texas to the Union—and, as the American settlers evidently entertain the design of either establishing a distinct government or of uniting that territory to the United States, we hope they will be discouraged in their appeals for aid in resisting the government under which they have chosen to live. Their quarrel is altogether a private affair, and should be settled without the interference of our citizens."

GREAT INVENTION.

Almost every day brings with it some new and valuable invention. We are quiver to know what will be the next. After the one mentioned below, it seems to us, that by and by we shall have some useful invention to relieve all our wants, to gratify all our hopes. The following account of the invention of the Alarm Thermometer, we copy from the Philadelphia Gazette, and it comes up to the description given, cannot fail to be uncommonly useful.

We have had an opportunity of seeing in operation at the store of Mr. Simes, No. 459 Market street, above 12th, the alarm Thermometer, one of the most useful inventions that has ever been contrived to guard against fire. The instrument consists of an iron spring capable of being acted on by heat, and which the moment it reaches a certain point of expansion, knocks down a brass hammer which strikes a spring attached to a chord leading to the bedchamber, and sets an alarm bell instantly in motion. It is very simple in its construction, is not liable to get out of repair, and can be procured at a moderate price. The same alarm will answer for several thermometers in different parts of the house, so that it is now possible for any person to guard himself completely against a fire getting much head way. The price for a single alarm and thermometer is \$13, and for every additional thermometer \$3. For kitchens

where wood is burned, for nurseries, for workshops where combustible materials are used, for factories, prisons, asylums, and other institutions where many lives are at stake, this instrument is invaluable. In shops, stores and printing offices, where nobody sleeps they could easily be made to communicate with the house of a neighbor, which would be of service to him in giving him timely notice of a fire next door."

THE HAT MANUFACTURE.

The "march" of our Manufacturers towards perfection is altogether astonishing. They say but little about it themselves, and their silence is probably good policy, for they reap a rich reward for their own ingenuity before it becomes common. Messrs. R. W. Peck & Co., of Brooklyn, have now in operation a machine for manufacturing hats that is perfectly wonderful, and will enable them to undersell every body in creation, we should think. The material is taken through a box some 60 or 70 feet long, and in its passage, the fur is separated from the hair by means of certain complicated machinery, and falls like flakes of snow into a reservoir, and is then converted into webs that look like gossamer more than any thing else. It is then wound off like silk from the cocoon, and made into hat bodies of any required dimensions. The whole process is not only marvellous, but it is unique. Nothing like it is to be found in the world, and it makes the old mode of manufacturing look clumsy enough in all conscience. One of the wheels employed in making the "fur fly" in this strange contrivance revolves only seven thousand times a minute. That's all! The ingenious inventors of this most important improvement deserves well of their country, and will, we dare say, be liberally rewarded for their perseverance, by an extensive we should think, a universal sale of the patent rights which they are about to secure.

New York Courier.

THE MURDERER'S FATE.

CINCINNATI, November 2.

John W. Cowan, the miserable wretch who so inhumanly butchered his wife and two children a short time since, in this city, was arraigned for trial on Saturday last before the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Este and his Associates, presiding.

He pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree, and pertinaciously refused the aid of counsel. He was informed by the court that he had the right of choosing to be tried by the Supreme court, which would not sit until the spring. The court also stated to him that if he were unable to employ counsel the Court would appoint competent attorneys to assist him. These several propositions he refused, and insisted on his perfect willingness to be sentenced immediately, no matter what his fate. In the spirit of justice and humanity, the Court nevertheless determined to hear the testimony for its own guidance. The murders were amply proved, and to have been committed with the most depraved and deliberate purpose. It was also in evidence that he attempted to poison his victims a few days before he committed the butchery, by putting arsenic in the vessel of water from which they were accustomed to drink.

When the Court asked him if he knew of any cause why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, he replied that he was willing to abide by the laws of his country.

Judge Este then addressed him in a very sensible speech, and concluded by sentencing him to be hung by the neck until he was dead, on Friday the 27th of November, instant.

The Prisoner received the sentence with perfect composure, and smiled as it was pronounced.

We understand that he states his purpose of destroying his wife to have been conceived three years ago, but that he never could put it in execution until the period of the fatal catastrophe. He also continues to justify his crime.

A more cold blooded and heartless villain we have never heard nor read of in the annals of wickedness and depravity.

As there is not the slightest sympathy excited in his behalf in the bosom of any portion of this people, he will unquestionably be executed at the time appointed, and will go to the grave unwept, execrated and despised by the whole community.—*Whig*.

More than a hundred thousand dollars a month have been received at the land offices of Chicago and Quincy, in Illinois, in payment for lands taken at the minimum price of \$1 25 an acre, since the public sales in the summer. There is an immense tide of emigration setting into that as well as the other States of the West.

ROW IN BOSTON.

There was a formidable Row in Boston on the 21st ult., produced by the Abolitionists. It being announced in the Liberator that an anti-slavery meeting was to be held in the afternoon of that day, and that it would be addressed by several gentlemen, the people supposed that the Englishman Thompson would be among the speakers, and they consequently assembled in great numbers, at the place of meeting, in Washington street, for the purpose of bringing him under the most salutary sections of the code Lynch. Several thousand persons being congregated, the excitement became intense, and Thompson took good care not to make his appearance. The mob then went in search of Garrison, the incendiary editor of the Liberator, whom they at length discovered under a pile of boards in the second story of a Carpenter's shop. A rope was immediately fastened round his neck and arms, and he was in this condition led through the streets by the excited multitude. Here the Mayor interfered and endeavored to arrest any further proceedings. His address seemed to quiet the excitement, for a few moments, when some of the officers of the city took Garrison into custody, and a commitment was made out for his imprisonment as "a public agitator and disturber of the peace." By great efforts on the part of the Mayor and Sheriff, they at length succeeded in getting him in a carriage, in which they carried him to prison, where he was confined for safety. It was with extreme difficulty the mob could be restrained from committing the severest violence upon his person, and never was a man, says the Atlas, so rejoiced at being locked up in a jail, as Garrison.

The number of persons collected is represented to have been five or six thousand.

Garrison is said to have been most horribly frightened, and when lodged in jail, looked pale and haggard, and shook convulsively with fear.

It is a pity that the mob did not get hold of Thompson also. We imagine he would not have got off as well.

Since writing the above, we learn that Garrison was discharged from prison the following day, and that he immediately fled the city. Thompson, it is stated, had gone to Canada, with a view of taking a passage to England. There let him rot.—*Cin. Whig*.

A WILD MAN.

The people of Binghamton, Broome county, N. Y., in order to be in the fashion no doubt, recently got up a very pleasant and excitable story in relation to a *wild man*. According to the testimony of several persons he had taken possession of the hills east of the village, confined himself to the woods, and refused to become acquainted with tame folks or to be caught. He was seen repeatedly playing his antics, was once or twice chased to within speaking distance, but refused to give a satisfactory account of himself. He was represented as divested of part of his garments, tall, haggard, and on the whole as a spectacle pitiable in the extreme. The account proceeds:

"On Sunday the 13th, probably fifty persons were scouring the hills. The wild man's bed of leaves, the mandrakes and remains of the green corn on which he managed to subsist, were supposed to have been found, but no discovery was made of him. From Sunday the excitement gradually declined. Many began to think they smelt a rat, or at least to be of opinion that the wild man was uncommonly perverse. They declined hunting further for him, and he gave up walking in the woods. It was a hoax. The most plausible explanation, and which we have little doubt is the correct one, is this: A young gentleman, who has been absent principally for some years, but is now at home spending a vacation, had retired to the woods for the purpose of exercising in declamation. Some curious eyes there discovered him, and chose to be frightened at his gesticulations while thus engaged; and he, finding by the reports in circulation that he had been metamorphosed into a monster, a Vespertilia homo, or what not, kept up the delusion for his own amusement."

ANOTHER BOUNDARY WAR.—By the New Hampshire Statesman, we learn that the Canadian Government have intimated their intention of taking possession of the Indian Stream Territory, on the northern confines of New Hampshire, though that tract has been under the Jurisdiction of that State for 20 years, and was agreed to be left so until the Medawasca question is adjusted. The inhabitants have rebelled against New Hampshire and the British authorities sustain them in it.