

THE TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR: The new Court House in the town of Wilmington, is now finished, and ready for the inspection of the County Commissioners. It is considered a building highly creditable to the Commissioners who superintended its erection, and is in every way worthy the county of Dearborn. The workmen engaged in its erection, have also done themselves honor for the manner in which they finished their respective portions of the work.

The March term of the Dearborn circuit court, which commences on the fourth Monday of the month, will be the first court held at Wilmington. There are many people asking what course will be taken to get the next Court there, as all the witnesses, jurors, &c., have been summoned to attend at Lawrenceburgh. To my mind this is quite plain: The County Commissioners will meet on the 7th instant—before they adjourn they will go and examine the new Court House, and they will, without doubt, accept of it, and report it ready for the Courts. The 7th section of the act for the relocation of the seat of justice of this county, provides that "so soon as the public buildings shall be completed in the manner aforesaid, at the place so designated, the place shall be forever thereafter the permanent seat of justice of said county of Dearborn; and all the courts of said county shall thereafter be holden at such new site." And as the jurors, witnesses, &c., have been summoned to attend at Lawrenceburgh, the Court will meet there and after ordering the removal of the County Records, will adjourn to meet at Wilmington. This, in my opinion, is the correct course, and the one which will be taken. I think there will be no difficulty about the removal of the Records, as all who are acquainted with Judge Eggleston, know that he is an officer who will not suffer any equivocation or delay.

We have thus, Mr. Editor, approached the completion of a measure which the people of this county have been laboring hard to effect for many years, and towards which in the past two years, their whole energies were directed—that measure was, the removal of the county seat, and the overthrow of an aristocratic faction at Lawrenceburgh. The result of this exertion shows very conclusively, that the People have the power to will and to do, as to them may seem best; and although the county seat will shortly be removed, yet the aristocratic faction will not be put down; on the contrary, they will leave nothing undone which may have the least tendency to produce a reaction in their favor; false promises and false inducements will be held out; snares will be set, and all their wily intrigue and cunning, will be brought forward to deceive the people. Mark me down, Mr. Editor, as a false prophet, if this does not be the case. I am so well acquainted with this faction, that they must indeed change their character, if they now submit, as they should do, to the will of the people. But even if they should not submit, if those who have heretofore so nobly supported removal, will continue to act in concert, then we may set the faction at defiance; but should we get divided, the worst results may be the consequence—all that we have done heretofore may be undone. Therefore, to the people who have heretofore opposed this faction, I would say, let your watchword be

UNION & HARMONY!

Aurora, March 1, 1836.

PROCEEDINGS

of the Dearborn County Literary Institute and Association of Teachers.

Pursuant to a resolution of various individuals in favor of advancing the interests of mental cultivation, a meeting of Teachers, and of the friends of learning in general, was held in Wilmington, Ia., on the 20th of February, 1836, and the following preparatory measures were adopted:

HORACE BASSETT, Esq. being called to the chair, and ISAAC MCCOY appointed Secretary, the Rev. Wm. Lewis, by request, laid before the house the purpose of the meeting. An invitation to further remarks on the subject, was followed by a brief address from the Rev. Wm. G. Monroe; and it was, on motion of Mr. Lewis, unanimously

Resolved, that an association be formed for the purpose of promoting the cause of education in Dearborn county.

Resolved, also, that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a constitution for the use of this association.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Lewis, Walker and McCoy, reported a constitution, which was then amended and adopted by all present, and subscribed by their names in connection

with that of Mr. Lynn, who expressed in a very respectable communication, his interest in the success of the convention, and his request to be considered a member. The Society proceeded to arrangements relative to the exercises of the next meeting.

The Rev. Jesse L. Holman, Rodman Lewis and David Stiver, are respectfully invited to address the institution at its next ensuing meeting, on the character and objects contemplated in its operation. The Rev. Wm. Lewis is appointed to deliver a lecture on the subject of Elementary Education; and Mr. Le Roy W. Lynn on the science and art of Penmanship. The rest of the members, with so many of the above named as may be disposed so to engage, will discuss the question "Is corporal punishment the best method of enforcing discipline?"

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editor of the "Rising Sun Times" for publication, with the request to extend a notice of the same to the Editor of the Palladium.

The officers of the present meeting were appointed to serve at the next; and the Society then adjourned to hold its first regular meeting at the County Seminary, at eleven o'clock A. M. of the 21st Saturday in March.

HORACE BASSETT, Ch'n.

ISAAC MCCOY, Sec'y.

AD VALOREM LAW.

Extracts from an act to provide for an equitable mode of levying the taxes of this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That all lands and town lots, with all buildings erected or made thereon or attached thereto, together with all improvements which is the property of any individuals, body corporate, or politic, and personal property, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be subject to taxation; with the exemption hereinafter specified; to be levied and collected agreeably to law. The term personal property in this section, shall be construed to mean and include, household furniture; all moneys on hand, also all moneys loaned at interest, goods, chattels, public stocks, and stocks in moneyed corporations, they shall also be construed to include such portion of capital of incorporated companies liable to taxation by the laws of this state as shall not be vested in real estate.

Sec. 2. All lands belonging to the United States or to this state, together with the improvements thereon; all lands sold by Congress for the term of five years from the day of sale; all lands with the improvements thereon not exceeding ten acres, the title of which is vested in any trustee or trustees, body corporate or politic, for the use of, and in trust for any religious society, and occupied by any such society for the use of a meeting house or burying ground, all lots of ground set apart for school houses, academies, or colleges, not exceeding twenty acres, with the buildings and improvements thereon, occupied for such purposes, all lands set apart for the use of common schools; all state and county libraries; and all libraries and philosophical apparatus belonging to or used by any incorporated college or academy or society for the promotion of science; all lands owned by any county in this state, and set apart for county purposes; all hospitals, alms-houses, houses for the correction or reformation of offenders, and the real and personal property belonging thereto; and all stocks owned by the state or by literary or charitable institutions; and all the personal property of a widow and orphan children, if it does not exceed two hundred dollars in value; two beds and bedding and the wearing apparel for each family; Provided, that each and every individual subject to taxation by this act shall be exempt from paying taxes on one hundred dollars worth of personal property; Provided, that stock held in any turnpike or rail road company shall not be subject to taxation previous to such company charging and receiving tolls; and Provided, that no corporation nor stockholder thereof shall be liable to pay any tax for stock, which shall have converted into property for which such corporation or stockholder is liable to pay taxes by the provisions of this act; Provided, always, that if any person who may have served in the land or naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, shall make and file with the assessor, an affidavit sworn to before such assessor, setting forth that he has served as aforesaid for three months or more, such person shall be exempt from the payment of a poll tax, and a tax on his personal property, and on his real property to the amount of one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of such assessor upon actual view to make a true valuation of the real estate, together

with all improvements and buildings thereon or affixed thereto, at their full value in money as he would appraise the same in the payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor, taking into consideration the fertility and quality of the soil, the vicinity of the same to rail roads, M'Adamized or Clay turnpike roads, town or villages, navigable rivers, water privileges on the same or in the vicinity of the same; the location of the route of any canal or canals with any other local advantages of situation.

Sec. 20. All taxes necessary for the support of the government of this state, shall be assessed on the grand levy, in an equal and rateable proportion, in manner following, to wit: The per centum necessary to be charged on the dollar on said grand levy, for the purpose of defraying the expenditures of their respective counties, and also the per centum necessary to be levied for road purposes not less than one fifth part of the per centum levied for state purposes.

Sec. 25. That there shall be assessed on each male inhabitant over the age of twenty one and under the age of fifty years, the sum of fifty cents, for the purpose of state revenue; and the board doing county business may assess for county purposes on each person within the ages aforesaid, a sum not exceeding seventy five cents, which taxes so assessed as aforesaid shall be collected as other taxes.—And that twelve and a half cents of each poll tax, collected for state purposes, be paid by the collectors to the treasurers of each congressional township or fractional township of each county, together with a list of the number of persons who have paid a poll tax in said township; and the treasurer shall open a book of account with each school district in his township, and distribute the funds acquired by virtue of this act in the same manner that other congressional school funds are distributed.

Sec. 26. For the purpose of state revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, the boards doing county business in the several counties in this state shall, at their May term, fix the per centum to be levied and collected on real property and improvements thereon; all stocks in incorporated companies, and all personal property made liable to taxation by this act, at five cents on each hundred dollars of valuation thereof, and in like proportion for a greater or lesser amount—and for the purposes of county revenue, they shall at the same time on all property made liable to taxation by this act, fix any per centum not exceeding on each hundred dollars of valuation thereof, to be levied and collected as is herein directed, any per cent. by them deemed necessary.

Sec. 27. That the boards doing county business in the several counties in this state, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to set apart for the encouragement of common schools five per centum of the gross amount of revenue collected in their respective counties for state purposes; which sum so set apart, shall be deposited with the school commissioner to be by him equally divided between the several township schools in his respective county, in proportion to the amount of revenue paid by each township.

Sec. 33. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to render persons holding the office of sheriff ineligible to the office of collector.

THE VOICE OF THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia Enquirer puts certain questions to the Charleston Mercury, the organ of the Southern feeling, which, with their answers, are highly interesting at a time when the public mind is so alive to every thing said or done in reference to the question of Slavery.

The Pennsylvanian asks the South Carolinian—

1. Are the South opposed to every plan, having for its object the remote but ultimate eradication of Slavery, even should such a plan originate with themselves?

2. Are they determined to resist all discussions of the Slave question, even within their own borders?

3. Are they satisfied with their institution; and considering it no evil, do they intend to entail it upon their latest posterity?

4. Are the people of that section perfectly content to continue the system, and would they refuse an offer, on the part of the general government to appropriate the surplus revenue towards the purchase of such slaves as their masters would be willing to sell?

To all of which the South Carolinian replies—

1. There is not the least probability of a plan originating with the South; the South is opposed to every plan for that purpose.

2. The South will resist all recommendations of Abolition even within their own borders.

3. The South is satisfied with their institutions, consider it no evil, and hope to leave it to their posterity. Whatever may be the issue of the present excitement, no plan will be suggested by the South, for the Abolition of slavery.

4. Our people are perfectly content to continue the system, and certainly would regret any offer from the General Government to appropriate the surplus revenue to emancipation.—They hold that the General Government has no right to touch the question, and that its interference with it in any shape, would be dangerous and ruinous. The South will never consent to be bought out like the victims of the West India Emancipation, and the General Government has no right to use the surplus revenue for any such purpose.

Springfield Pioneer.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship 'Rhone,' Capt. Lines, and the ship 'St. Andrew,' Capt. Taubman, arrived at New York, we have Paris papers to the evening of the 7th, and Havre to the 8th of January, by the former, and London papers to the 8th, both inclusive, by the latter vessel.

It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to inform our readers, and the country at large, that France has consented to pay the first Instalment on the Indemnity Treaty, without recurrence to the mediation, and that all our differences with our ancient ally and friend, are now happily terminated, and nothing is left, in any shape, to affect our commercial intercourse or mar those good feelings which ought ever to exist between two nations endeared by so many and valuable recollections.

A special messenger from the 'St. Andrew,' has proceeded to Washington with the intelligence.

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild, dated London, Jan. 6th, to Messrs. J. L. & S. Josephs & Co., of New York.

"The message of your President has produced at Paris as favorable an effect as could be desired upon the question with which France has been at variance with your Government, and I am happy to inform you that the French Government is now prepared to make the payment on account of the indemnities as soon as applied for. All kinds of stocks and American securities will experience the benefits of this result."

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's letter, dated Paris, Jan. 7th, addressed to Messrs. J. L. & S. Josephs & Co., of New York.

"We felt much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the Message, and have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the considerate, dignified and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the point about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensations in every quarter, raised the scruples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received with as much joy by the American nation, as it has created generally here."

THE LATE NEWS.

By the packet just arrived at New York, much public and private information has been received in relation to our affairs with France. It is quite certain that France will pay the instalments on the Indemnity now due, on the President's annual Message, without waiting for the acceptance of the mediation by England on the part of the United States.

The British papers will show the views taken of this affair. That press is unanimous, and that without distinction of party feeling. The public organs, conservative or liberal, of all shades or degrees, unqualifiedly denounce the conduct of France as unwise and unjust; and place the United States in the most enviable position in the eyes of the the European public.

Globe.

TEXAS.

From a gentleman who arrived on the 19th inst. only twenty days from San Felipe de Austin, the seat of the provincial government of Texas, we are furnished with the following pleasing intelligence. The provincial government was progressing well. The army of the people amounting to upwards of two thousand troops under the command of Major Genl. Samuel Houston, was stationed at the port of Copau, near the western frontier. The towns of San Antonio and Goliad, garrisoned by volunteer troops, anxiously awaiting the arrival of an enemy. The highways—crowded with volunteers, pressing forward to the theater of action. Citizens and soldiers, equally confident as

to the issue of the conflict, offering up their prayers, for the speedy arrival of their enemies.

The whole population male and female, young and old, were looking with pleasing anticipations to the first of March; when the Convention will assemble, for the purpose of forming a constitution and organizing a permanent independent government.

The last intelligence from the interior of Mexico, reports fifteen hundred of the central army, on the march for Texas. They will meet a warm reception.—Nashville Banner.

A TERRIBLE RENCONTER AND DEATH.

A colored man living in Liberty valley, Perry county, met with an untimely and fearful death one day last week. Our informant states, he had been employed during the day by some of his neighbors butchering, and was returning home in the evening, as it is presumed, with a portion of the day's spoils given him by his employers, which attracted a gang of wolves, that infested his path. They attacked the poor fellow, and literally tore him in piece meal. His remains were found the next day, surrounded by some of the evidences of the desperation with which he ended his life. The only weapon to defend himself with was an ordinary knife he had been using at his work, and there lay round his mutilated body five of these ferocious animals, gashed in every imaginable manner. It is supposed there must have been a dozen or more in the gang, from the sight which the scene of this unhappy occurrence presented.—Mifflintown, Pa. Journal.

WEST POINT.—From an official document just published, it appears that there have been in all since the establishment of the U. States Military Academy at West Point in 1802, 785 graduates, who have been disposed of as follows:

In the military service (July 1834) 424; Killed in battle, 9; Died in service, 84; Resigned, 208; Declined, 4; Disabled, 27; Dropped, 3; Dismissed, 10; Unknown, 1;—785.

'The Prophet,' the brother of the celebrated Tecumseh, died recently in the Indian country, on the Missouri River.

H. W. R. Hull, Esq. of Nashville, has authorized the provisional government of Texas to draw upon him for five thousand dollars.

It is reported that Andrew Stevenson has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate for the office of Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and John H. Eaton for that of Minister to Spain.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We beg leave to remind our country readers, that the sugar crop failed in Louisiana, and that this season should be availed of by all, to provide a home supply.

A Yankee advertises for a better half in the following manner:

"Any gal what's got 500 dollars and hasn't got the itch, can find a comforter for life, by writing a billie dux, and direct it to Q. Z. and stick it in the crack of uncle Ebenezer's barn."

On Monday, Feb. 15, a final vote was taken in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the passage of the bill chartering the United States bank—yeas 19, nays 12. It had previously passed the House.

It is said that from 15 to 20 millions of dollars of insurance are effected in England on American vessels and cargoes employed in the China seas.

A certain Alexander Day is advertising for a wife in a New York paper. He's A Day after the fair.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.

Flour is arriving freely, and meets with a very dull market. Holders generally are asking 7 50 per bbl., but sales cannot be effected readily at that price, and earlier in the week it was bought for something less. The coldness of the weather at present renders it probable that supplies will be checked, and this, for the last day or two has caused a better feeling towards it.

PORK.—We notice an improvement in former prices: Mess is selling now at \$20 a \$21; Prime \$17 50 a \$18 per bbl. There are no large transactions, but in small parcels it is going off briskly at these rates. Several sales of Pork in bulk have been made this week at \$8 1-2 cents per lb.

LARD.—Our present quotations are 12 a 12 1-2 cents per lb.; the stock in market considerably reduced, and the demand is fair.

WHISKEY.—The market for Whiskey has recovered from the momentary depression under which it labored when our last report was made up. Our present quotations are 52 a 54 cents per gallon: demand fair.

HAY.—There is a better stock in market now, than at any time heretofore at this season; in large lots it can be bought for \$1 62 1-2 per 100 lbs.