

RISING SUN TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR THE TIMES.

Mr. Editor—In looking over some old papers the other day, I met with the Indiana Palladium of June 20th, 1835, containing the proceedings of a county convention, which met at Manchester, on the 15th of that month. I have copied an extract from the preamble and also a resolution, which I wish you to publish. I would be glad to know if some men about Lawrenceburgh entertain the same opinions now that they did when they voted for the preamble and resolutions. The present Editor of the Palladium was a member of the convention, and it is reasonable to suppose that he can answer the question.

QUERIST.

"With these views we shall feel bound to vote for men, at the coming election, in whom we can confide; who will exert themselves in the legislature to have a relocation of our seat of justice, that the question may be fairly, impartially and finally settled. That a majority of the free and independent voters of this county may be heard and regarded, and that the rights of the many may not be trampled upon for the gratification and interest of the few."—Extract from the Preamble.

THE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That this Convention view the course pursued by James Walker, N. H. Torbet and Thomas Howard, late representatives of this county in the State legislature, as selfish, one sided, illiberal and unjust; and that their officiousness in prejudicing the commissioners, appointed to relocate the county seat of this county, against every point but Wilmington, deserves the condemnation of all good citizens.

From the Indiana Palladium.

RASP, NO. 2.

Mr. Editor.—You are wrong in supposing that our Editors' [pardon me for not using a title of Militia obtained from a big man in the back woods. I never can disgrace the Military profession by calling him Major, when I come to remember he of late was afraid to let his name be known to Capt. Edwards of the S. Boat Gen. Pike; when landed at Cincinnati, he walked off as if he were drummed out of the camp with the tune—march] favorite dish "was crab-apples and sour-kraut seasoned occasionally with Stoughton's best" was the cause of his moroseness and peevishness; but the fact sir, is we have fed him so well here, he feels his keeping too much. His Wilmington physicians too have prescribed such palatable doses and he thrives so well under them, that it has made him forget "every sweet has its sour;"—hence he has got like a fat "possum," he's just putting on and is in a good humor only when he sees, plenty of good grapes and things are played exactly to his tune. His health has been convalescent of late; but now it is said it is rather impaired. He says in his last paper "that he will suffer his right hand to be cut off before he will advocate any measure of local policy" which may originate at Lawrenceburgh. As he anticipates an amputation or a dislocation he ought to get his favorite physicians to assist in the case, [you think it a case from which much danger is to be apprehended] for he knows to apply to our doctors here would be to apply in vain—for he would not follow their prescriptions when they were willing to act to his benefit.

Mr. Editor if you could blow as hard as he can, perhaps you could perform miracles too. He likes to go to Wilmington in back woods. [There is a good deal of timber falling here and in a decayed condition too] and there sound a trumpet, which will bring a clan from the glens that will subserve his views. He generally reviews every week. However he has blown so hard in the back woods that his name ought not to die before him. Perhaps the Wilmington junto will have a Sarcophagus in which they will place his remains in commemoration of his chivalrous acts in marshalling [or majoring if you prefer the term] forces to overcome Lawrenceburgh faction, aristocracy and intrigue.

RISING SUN.

Rising Sun, Ind. April 6, 1836.

The first subscriber to the Kentucky Gazette, when it commenced, called upon the Editor the day before yesterday, and planked up his \$4 in advance for the semi-weekly paper. It is somewhat surprising, that of the original subscribers to this paper, about 40 still remain, and have never failed to receive and pay for it for about half a century—although the Gazette commenced with less than 300 subscribers. It shows two things—The longevity of the citizens of Kentucky, and the attachment of the original patrons to the Gazette.—Ky. Gazette.

AWFUL DISASTER.

We have a letter from Mobile, dated on the 13th inst., giving an account of a terrific explosion on board the steam boat Ben Franklin, a few yards from the wharf of that city. The writer says: "I was sitting in the Reading Room at the time of the explosion. The concussion was so great that I at first supposed it to be an earthquake, as it was accompanied by a rumbling noise. I was on the wharf in five minutes, and saw the boat drawn to the shore. It was such a spectacle as I had never before beheld—a shattered hulk, full of mangled corpses, the dead and the dying." The annexed account is from the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, of the 14th:

The boilers of the steam boat Ben Franklin, as she was leaving this port for Montgomery, yesterday morning, burst, producing a concussion that shook the whole city. The boat had just backed out from the wharf into the stream and having turned the bow upwards, the engine had been stopped in order to give the machinery a forward motion, when the dreadful accident occurred. Almost upon the instant, the whole city rushed to the wharves to gaze upon the scene of horror and destruction. The boat was forty or fifty yards out in the stream, the whole of the boiler deck, the boilers and chimneys were gone, and over the surface of the water were strewn the fragments of the boat, boxes, barrels, and even human beings. One individual, Mr. Isaac Williams, of Wilcox county, near Portland, was blown up full one hundred feet and fell in the dock near the shore, full one hundred and fifty yards from the boat. It is a matter of utter impossibility to ascertain the number of persons killed and missing, as the boat was just leaving, and probably one half or more of the persons on board had not registered their names. The number has been variously estimated from ten to twenty. The boat we understand is injured so much as to preclude the practicability of repair. The cause of the accident is generally believed to be the low stage of water in the boilers—whether by accident or neglect we will not pretend to say.

The prompt assistance of our citizens, of the sailors and boatmen in port, and of the several medical gentlemen of the city, rendered to the sufferers, is indeed worthy of all praise.

MARION CITY.

On Wednesday last the steam boat Caladonia, with two keels in tow, touched at our wharf from Pittsburgh, on her way to this prominent point of attraction in the west. The boat and her consorts contained quite a colony of people, with their effects of every description, from the humble spinning wheel to the splendid piano, and from the plow and wheelbarrow to the steam engine. Besides these was the frame work, in part, of twenty-five houses, "heaven, squared, and numbered," in Pittsburgh, ready to be put together immediately on reaching their place of destination. And in addition thereto, the boats received while here, the shingles for the roofs and the window sash and glass for 150 windows. Among the passengers were house builders and mechanics of all kinds—brick makers, brick layers, masons, carpenters, painters, coopers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c., many of them purchasers of the lots and owners of the buildings they will erect and occupy.

The city to which this colony is bound is now almost a naked prairie, on the Mississippi river, 150 miles above St. Louis, and is the landing place for Palmyra the capitol of Marion county, Mo. It will probably exhibit, in the course of the ensuing summer, what enterprise, well directed, can effect in the far west. During the last summer and fall, the land for several miles around was entered by a company of gentlemen residing principally in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wheeling, for themselves and friends. Late in December the site for the city spoken of was selected and laid off into lots. One of the company, who has resided for many years in Marion county, having business at the east, took with him a plot of the city, with a commission to sell. His sales commenced at St. Louis, where the importance of the site was immediately appreciated. As he proceeded eastward, spending but a few hours at Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh, sales to a considerable amount were made in each of those places. Continuing on to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, without once exhibiting the plot publicly, or calling attention to it through the newspapers, the enterprise became known, and such a demand was awakened that the gentleman felt induced to suspend further sales they having already exceeded four hundred thousand dollars. The lots, which are 33 feet by 140,

were first offered and principally sold at \$200 each; afterwards some of the choice business sites brought as high as 1000. These sales were all effected in less than eight weeks, and the agent passed through this place some days since, on his return to Marion, to superintend the public improvements of the city, upon which from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be expended this year. The purchasers of the lots are for the most part manufacturers and mechanics who will devote themselves to their various employments for the improvement and supply of the growing population of the fertile region around. Others are gentlemen of fortune, who, in view of the growing importance of the country, have purchased on speculation. That part of the state is also known to be remarkably salubrious and healthy. A gentleman who spent two months there last summer informs us that there were but two rainy days during that period. The latitude is that of Baltimore; though the weather is more uniform in summer and winter than in that city or the region where we dwell.

The population of the country will be one of the most intelligent in the west; and to the rising generation, Marion college, 12 miles from the river, will afford all the facilities for an education that are to be had in the best eastern institutions.

In point of trade and commerce, Marion city is nearer the great market of the west (New Orleans) than is Louisville; nor is it so far from the seaboard that it cannot be reached in twelve days. When the contemplated rail roads are finished, a trip may be made to Baltimore and Philadelphia in four.

We understand a bill has been reported in congress the present session authorizing a company to make a rail road from Marion city through a portion of the public domain in the direction of the Missouri river, at some point on which it is contemplated to terminate it. It is known that the navigation of the Missouri, for some 300 miles above St. Louis, is exceedingly dangerous and expensive, while the navigation of the Mississippi, between St. Louis and Marion city, is remarkably safe and easy. The calculation is that as soon as the rail road is completed, goods destined for the immense country back of Marion city and the Upper Missouri will take that route, and the immense produce of that region descend by the same. Marion city is also in a direct line from Chicago to Franklin on the Missouri, and must become the great thoroughfare for the travel from the north east to the far west.

One of the first buildings erected will be a large commission house, under the firm of McKee, Hanna & Co., whose card is inserted in our advertising columns. It will be ready for the reception of freight in 30 days after the arrival of the colony. In thirty days more it is expected that there will be from 40 to 50 houses erected and occupied by the owners. There will be also a large flouring mill and four or five saw mills, all operated by steam. A large fishery will also be established immediately. These, with a temperance hotel, a school house and a church, will mark the first year's existence of Marion city.

The Caladonia steam boat will ply regularly between Marion and Pittsburgh and Wheeling, her wheel-houses being already printed "Marion City Packet." On her present run she had nearly 200 souls on board, of whom 47 were children under nine years old. Another boat is now building to run in connection with her. Both will be owned by the proprietors of the city; and we are highly gratified to learn will be navigated with reference to a due observance of the Sabbath, and upon strict temperance principles. We trust that this first experiment of navigating our noble western rivers on Christian principles—by lying by on the Sabbath, and excluding liquors except from the medicine chest of the captain—will not only be sustained but amply rewarded by the travelling public.—Wheeling Gazette, March 25.

In fifteen years the town of Lowell, in the state of Massachusetts, has increased in population from two hundred to sixteen thousand. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is nearly eight millions of dollars; the number of factories is twenty-seven; the quantity of cloth manufactured per annum is about forty-five millions of yards; the average amount of wages paid per month is one hundred and six thousand dollars; the number of gallons of oil consumed is fifty-five thousand.

It is stated that at the late duel between Messrs. Caldwell and Gwinn, at Clinton, Mississippi, upwards of four hundred persons were present as spectators.

RISING SUN:

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

By a letter from a friend at Washington, we learn that the nomination of the Hon. JESSE L. HOLMAN, to be Judge of the District of Indiana, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that on Friday night, the 8th inst., Mr. VACTOR POWELL, of Laughery township, was lost overboard on the steamboat Arabian, on her passage up from Louisville, about 15 miles below Madison. He was in the act of dipping a pail of water, when he slipped, and went over, aft of the wheel. An alarm was given, but the boat did not stop. We have not yet heard that he has been found.

"RASP, No 2," will be found in to-day's paper. We commend it to the attention of our readers and friends. Let it be compared with certain articles published in the Times in February, 1835, and those who know will not be at a loss to guess the author. We pronounce the assertions in regard to us, entirely destitute of truth.

CONGRESS.

A resolution has passed the Senate, by a vote of 23 to 14, for an adjournment on the 23d of May. It had not been acted on in the House at our last dates.

THE RIVER—RAIN.

Since Saturday last, we have had some very heavy rains, and the river is unusually high for the season, and continues rising. We have heard some individuals apprehend that there will be a freshet similar to the one in 1832, as it is said that the upper Rivers are also high, and that the snow has not yet left the mountains.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration has commenced sooner this spring than usual, and we are told it is beyond all precedent. We do not see an individual from any section of the Union, but what speaks of Emigration. The steamboats down stream were never so full freighted as they are this spring—business of all kinds is lively every where, and we anticipate a very large addition to the population of the West this season.

From the appearance of the Palladium, and the general character of its remarks, and from what we can see going on around us, we are disposed to believe that Milton Gregg and his allies, will make a strong effort to crush the Times and its Editor immediately. The Lawrenceburghers never can stand the charges of an independent paper, and hence they will endeavor to silence ours. Gregg pays no attention to the main question; and we are sorry indeed to see him obtain aid from a quarter where we least expected it. But we say to them, go on—and if we are to be put down for acting in strict accordance with the dictates of our conscience, we will endeavor to meet our end with the fortitude becoming a man. We have always believed we have done right—we are as firm in this belief now as we are that our actions will be judged hereafter by a Power far mightier than any earthly tribunal; and this being the case, we are resolved to stand up to our principles, or fall in their defence.

FROM TEXAS.

A report is in circulation that Santa Anna, with 4000 Mexican troops, had attacked San Antonio, and taken the fort, and put the entire Texian force, (amounting to between 150 and 200 men), to death. The report also says that Col. Crockett, Col. Bowie, and two others who were in the fort, had killed themselves, preferring to die by their own hands than to be butchered by order of the arch-tyrant Santa Anna. We have been impatiently waiting to see if this report is confirmed in the newspapers. We sincerely hope it may not be true, but we have our fears.

Since the above was written, we find the following paragraph in the Louisville Advertiser of Saturday last. They wear a more favorable aspect.

The New Orleans Bee of the 22d ult. says: "The intelligence of the repulse of the army of Santa Anna under Cosma and Cos, by the garrison of San Antonio, has been confirmed. Colonel Travis has acted nobly and spiritedly—and there is no doubt of his example being followed throughout Texas—in expelling the invaders. We have ourselves little hesitation in asserting that the continuance of the Mexican army in Texas will be very shortlived; and we are aware that the blockade of the Texian ports is a mere gasconade. Captain Hawkins and the other officers of the Texian navy will soon sweep the gulf of all Mexican ships that dare to pass Matagorda."

From the Arkansas Gazette, of the 23d ult.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

We copy the following from the Natchitoches (La.) Herald, of 9th inst., received by last evening's mail, and hasten to lay it before our readers.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

Through politeness of a gentleman at San Augustine, we have received a copy of an express from San Antonio de Bexar; which was received at that place, on the 4th inst, bearing despatches containing the important intelligence, that Santa Anna had arrived in person before that place, with an advanced guard of about one thousand men.

A meeting of the inhabitants of San Augustine, was to take place on the

5th inst. for the purpose of raising volunteers to proceed to the seat of war. The annexed is a letter from Col. Travis, the Commander of the Alemo. Commandancy of the Alemo, (Texas.) February 24, 1836.

TO FELLOW CITIZENS AND COMPATRIOTS, AND ALL THE AMERICANS IN THE WORLD.

I am besieged by a thousand Mexicans with Santa Anna at their head. On their arrival, they sent and demanded an unconditional surrender of the garrison, under my command, or we would all be put to the sword indiscriminately. I answered their demand with a cannon shot. I have sustained a bombardment and heavy cannonade, for the last twenty-four hours. I have not lost a man. Fellow citizens assist me now, for the good of all, for if they are flushed with one victory, they will be much harder to conquer. I shall defend myself to the last extremity, and die as becomes a soldier. I never intend to retreat or surrender. Victory or death.

WM. B. TRAVIS, Col. Commanding.

P. S.—The Lord is on our side. When the enemy came in sight, we had but three bushels of corn in the garrison. We have since found eighty bushels, in a deserted house—and have thirty beehives within the walls.

TRAVIS.

P. S.—The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily, and in four or five days will increase their numbers to three or four thousand men.

As major glenn appears to be very fond of propounding interrogatories for our consideration, we hope he will not take it amiss if we return the compliment—so here goes.

We wish you to answer, whether you did not in your paper of the 23rd January last, write and publish a base falsehood in regard to a member of the Legislature from this county calculated to injure him with some of his constituents? And did you not decline making any correction or explanation, when called on in a respectful manner, by a friend of the injured party? We were disposed to let this matter rest; but as the major seems determined to provoke our resentment, he must excuse us for thus publicly calling his attention to the subject-matter again. Whenever he shall have successfully acquitted himself of the imputation of falsehood, under which he now lies, we may recognize his right to set himself up a public censor—and apply opprobrious epithets to others—which he is wont to indulge in, in reference to the citizens of this place.—Milton Gregg.

In reply to the first interrogation, contained in the above article, we say that we published the report as it was told to us, and came almost directly from Gregg's own friend. In reply to the second interrogation, we say that if Gregg makes this charge, we pronounce it a base falsehood, as our correspondence with his friend, will clearly prove. We call upon Milton Gregg to publish this correspondence in his next paper; and also to return to us by Monday's mail the letter we wrote him in regard to this affair, that we may lay it before our readers. This correspondence and our letter will let the public know all about it and will acquit us of the imputation of falsehood. We will see if he is gentleman enough to comply with this request.

TEXAS.—A letter from Washington says: "It is rumored that the President and his cabinet are in favor of the purchase of Texas, and that such a measure will be recommended to Congress. Negotiations as to the terms &c., are going on with the Mexican Minister, whose mission, it is said, has that object especially in view. Cincinnati Evening Post.

A petition has been presented in the Pennsylvania Senate, one hundred and fifty three feet in length, and signed by nearly five thousand ladies of the city of Philadelphia, praying legislative interference to prevent the increase of taverns and grog-shops in that city.

We have been shown a letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that Carpenters are in demand, not only there, but in the whole West. The wages paid to journeymen in that line, we are requested to state, are from \$1.37 to \$1.50, and expected to advance to \$1.75. National Intelligencer.

There is not at the present time in the city of Vicksburg a solitary professional gambler—no gambling establishment of any description—not a house of ill fame. Is there another town in the Union, of the same population and similarly situated which can say as much?—Vicksburg Reg.

A public discussion has recently been held in Hamilton, Butler co. O., on the utility of grog-shops,—at the close of which it was decided by an almost unanimous popular vote, that the corporation of the town ought not to grant any more licenses to the keepers of grogshops.