

## RISING SUN TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### FOR THE TIMES.

MR. GLENN: In the Palladium of the 7th instant, I discover there is a notice without any signature or date, reading as follows—"As unity and good feeling is necessary always to unite conflicting interest, it is thought advisable for the friends of division of Dearborn county, to hold a convention at the house of Oliver Heustis, Esq., in Manchester township, on the 4th Monday in May, to nominate four Representatives in favor of that measure. All the townships in the county, in favor of said measure, are requested to hold meetings and appoint delegates to meet in said convention."

About a year ago, a notice appeared in the same paper, calling a convention to nominate candidates who were in favor of and would vote for a law giving the People of the county the right to say, by their vote, where the Seat of Justice should be. The convention met, candidates nominated, and one of them elected. Previous to this, however, the editors of the Palladium wrote and published much about this subject. They urged upon the public mind, with all the talents they could command, that this was the only right and just plan [to let the people decide by vote] to decide where the county seat should be; and that this was the only way the difficulties of our county would ever be settled. I recollect very well, without referring to the Palladium, that at that time, these were the views of the editor of that print, and it is reasonable to suppose that these same views were entertained by the people of Lawrenceburg. But when their representative (Mr. Gregg, the man who, according to report, was very anxious to represent the whole county,) went to Indianapolis, he never opened his mouth about the measure for which he was nominated; or at least if he did it never came to the knowledge of the writer of this article. From what transpired, it may be fairly inferred that they (the friends of this measure) found there was no prospect of succeeding with it; and their next move was for a suspension of the relocation act. Every person is acquainted with the history of the suspension business, and it is unnecessary for me to allude to it here, more than to say that if it had succeeded, it would have destroyed all that the friends of relocation had ever done; and of course it met with no favor from those who had supported a relocation.

It is well known that the question now most likely to take the lead in our county, originated with some of the leading men of Lawrenceburg, while they were at Indianapolis last winter, *log rolling* for the suspension measure. The object for agitating a division then was to gull the lower end of the county into a support of suspension; and when Mr. Gregg found that he could not succeed with the suspension he left Indianapolis, and left the division petitions to get along the best way it could. In the end, as we all know, it failed.

The foregoing statement is made to show a few of the movements and attempts of the people of Lawrenceburg to defeat the majority in the relocation of the county seat.

It would be almost needless to say that it is somewhat astonishing that a notice of the above kind should appear in the Palladium, and that it should be written by a merchant of Lawrenceburg—not so very astonishing either when we come to examine the object. They pretend that they want a division of the county, just as they did last winter, when the truth is they often laugh in their sleeve at the idea of dividing the county, and their only object is to keep up a strife in the county until they can get the relocation law repealed or suspended. Would a division of Dearborn county benefit the town of Lawrenceburg? If it would, why did they not second the efforts of the people of the lower end some few years since, when they petitioned for a new county? Why did the citizens of Lawrenceburg secretly, but strongly, oppose division then? The answer is an easy one: the county seat was not in danger of being removed then!

If Dearborn county is ever divided and a new county erected by taking a part from Switzerland, as is contemplated, it cannot be a benefit to any other section but that comprised within the bounds of the proposed new county; and to many even in these bounds it would be an injury, for it will most unquestionably increase their taxes. But since a division cannot benefit Lawrenceburg, why are they the first to get up petitions and call conventions in favor of the project? This business belongs to the citizens of the lower end, and it is but a few weeks since that Mr. Gregg called upon them to do some-

thing indicative of their feelings on this subject. His command has not been attended to as yet; and it is highly probable that the Lawyers, Judges, Clerks, Merchants, and Bank Officers, the large men of Lawrenceburg, think that the people of the lower end cannot transact their own business, and that they will attend to it for them, and they appear determined to make the lower end go in for division, whether they are favorable to it or not.

But in all their movements they are actuated by sinister motives. They say they are friendly to a division of the county; but at the same time they are full of deceit and treachery. Last winter they started the petitions for a division; but their *lobby* members in the Legislature did not try to get that measure before the House, altho' letter after letter was written to Rising Sun, urging the citizens of that place to send on their petitions, for that was the only time to effect a division. They were too much engaged with their suspension act to attend to any other business. This shows how treacherous and hypocritical they are.

But to the citizens of the lower end of the county, let me say, watch these fellows. They have often deceived you; how do you know they will not do so again? It is said that they are willing all the division candidates should be below Laughery. Be sure then to take them up, and see if they do not back out.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I have made any incorrect statements in what I have written, I hope you will open your columns to any one that will set me right.

RANDOLPH.

### TEXAS IN CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, April 25.

MR. MORRIS presented the proceedings of a large meeting of citizens at Cincinnati, Ohio—suggesting the propriety of acknowledging Texas a member of the Union, and moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MR. KING, of Alabama, admitted that the situation of Texas was such as to excite the sympathy of all, but he thought it would be going too far, to entertain, at present, the subject of acknowledging her as one of the United States. He moved to lay the proceedings of the meeting on the table for the present.

MR. WALKER said he hoped the proceedings would not be laid on the table. There had been various meetings in the State of Mississippi, and he should have felt it to be his duty to rise in his place, and move the consideration of the recognition of Texas, had he not felt implicit confidence in the President, and a full conviction that whenever the proper time should arrive, if ever it did arrive, he would adopt the most wise course. He hoped the subject would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he did not fear that this course would commit our neutrality. It would not be an expression of the sense of the country if the petition or proceedings were laid on the table. At the time when the South American States rose to obtain their independence, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky rose in his place and moved the recognition of these States. The People had viewed with horror and disgust the brutal butchery of men, women, and children, and were desirous to render effective assistance to their brethren in Texas.

MR. MORRIS said he concurred with the Senator from Alabama in the opinion that this was a subject which required to be touched with the most delicate caution. We ought to proceed with great caution; but he coincided with the Senator from Mississippi, that the feelings of the country had been roused. He believed that these proceedings spoke not only the almost unanimous opinion of the people of Cincinnati, but also of the State. He was willing, however, that the proceedings should be laid on the table for the present, in order to wait for further indications of public opinion—and to see if there was any other evidence of the kind sufficient to induce the Senate to take up the subject for consideration.

The proceedings were then ordered to be laid on the table.

### IN THE HOUSE.

MR. THOMPSON of South Carolina, asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution in reference to the state of affairs in Texas—which was read.

Objections being made Mr. THOMPSON said his object was not to press the consideration of the subject to-day, but to move that it be laid on the table, and printed. He move a suspension of the Rules; which was not agreed to.

MR. THOMPSON gave notice that he would renew the motion to-morrow.

MR. STORER asked the consent of the House to present a memorial from

a highly respectable meeting, held in his district on the subject of the condition of Texas; which was objected to.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Advertiser of the 23d ult. Santa Anna's force is undoubtedly much underrated, but the reason given for Houston's present inaction to be just and plausible. All accounts from Texas speak of the great difficulty of transportation at this season of the year, when the rivers are generally high and the roads almost impassable. It was prudent, too, in Gen. H. not to risk the fate of the country on a single battle until he had concentrated its strength, and allowed the panic to pass away which Santa Anna's butcheries had created.

### TEXAS.

We learn by a gentleman of the name of SLAUGHTER, who came passenger in the steamer Privateer, from Natchitoches, (and only five days from Texas,) that General Houston is at present encamped on the west side of the Brasos, opposite the plantation of Leonard Gross, in a well timbered bottom, and in a position to conquer 10,000 of the enemy; besides, he can be supplied with provisions and stores by steam boats. At present the steamer Yellow Stone is engaged in that way. Santa Anna is at San Antonio, and our informant confidently asserts that the whole of his force in Texas does not exceed 2500 men. The only reason General Houston does not attack him is the want of arms and ammunition, and his being wholly destitute of artillery. Santa Anna's advance guard, consisting of 230 men, were within 25 miles of Houston's encampment; and it was the General's intention to cut them off, for which purpose he was pressing all the horses within his reach, and had about 500 when Mr. Slaughter left.

Mr. S. states that the report of Nacogdoches being burnt is utterly false, he having dined there on his way to this city; and that the cause of the consternation at Nacogdoches was simply that a young man (a deserter from Houston's army) on passing through that place, began waving his hat and shouting "the Indians and Mexicans," which caused a sudden panic and terror amongst the inhabitants who ran off in every direction, without making the least inquiry, or even looking once behind. The house at which Mr. Slaughter dined was the only one occupied in the place. A Mr. Johnson (merchant of Nacogdoches) who fled with the rest, had particular business that obliged him to return; but on his approaching the town, he met with a party of Texans, who civilly accosted him, wishing to be shown the way to Houston's army, as they intended to join him. Johnson did not wait to make a reply, but took to his heels, and thereby contributed in a great measure, to confirm the report previously made. Mr. S. adds, that the panic thus propagated was such that \$1500 was offered for a wagon; by different individuals, for the purpose of conveying some of their valuables away. Some men, in their hurry to get out of the town, knocked down women and children who obstructed their passage! The settlers of Robertson's colony are represented as being in an awkward predicament, from the circumstance of the Brasos and other rivers being in an unusually swollen state, which renders their removal impracticable. The Mexican horde are encamped in their immediate neighborhood, while they are left unprotected, as all those capable of bearing arms have repaired to the standard of Texas, leaving none but women and children behind.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation, announcing the ratification of a convention, concluded at the city of Mexico, for a second additional article to the treaty of limits between the U. S. of America and Mexico. The second additional article provides, that within the space of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the same, there shall be appointed by the respective Governments, each a commissioner and surveyor, for the purpose of fixing with more precision the dividing line, and for establishing the land marks of boundary and limits between the two nations, with the exactness stipulated by the 3d article of the treaty of limits, concluded and signed in Mexico on the 12th of Jan. 1828.

The following is the 3d article referred to:

"To fix this line with more precision, and to place the land marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and pro-

ceed to run and mark said line from the Red river to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42 deg. to the South Sea. They shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary."

### TRADE OF THE WEST.

A great spirit of rivalry seems to exist between the eastern cities in relation to the trade of the West: New York, by her Erie Canal, got the start of her sister cities in the strife for this trade, and Philadelphia and Baltimore are straining every nerve to outstrip her in the race. Each city appears to suppose she can, by opening channels of communication with the West, secure to herself a monopoly of its trade, and exclude, to a great extent, any participation on the part of her rivals. Never were calculations more fallacious—and yet those who entertain such opinions, are not destined to be disappointed in their expectation of great and lasting benefits accruing to their respective cities, by opening and perfecting lines of communication with the West. Paradoxical as this statement may seem, it is nevertheless true, as we shall proceed to demonstrate.

But little, comparatively, is known in the East, of the vast extent, rapid growth, and immense trade of the West, and the splendid destiny to which she is hastening with giant strides. These things must be seen to be properly appreciated. Accustomed to the limited boundaries of the Eastern States, and overrating the resources and capacities of their cities, Eastern men suppose that a single city will be amply sufficient to supply all the wants of the West—to purchase all its surplus produce, and to render it tributary to its aggrandizement. Such an idea is preposterous and absurd.

The resources of the West are scarcely beginning to be developed; and before New York shall have enlarged the Erie Canal, and constructed the New York and Erie Rail Road, or Pennsylvania completed her system of internal improvements, or the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, be brought to a termination, the present trade of the West will be more than doubled.

It is estimated that twelve years will be required to enlarge the Erie Canal. At the expiration of that period, Ohio will, in all probability, contain a million and a half or two millions of inhabitants—Indiana a million or a million and a half—Illinois a million—Missouri a million—Kentucky a million—and the present Territories of Michigan and Arkansas nearly a million each. The increase of population in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia will probably be a million—what it will amount to in the vast tract of country beyond the boundaries of the Wisconsin, the State of Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, defies conjecture; but it may be safely estimated that the whole population of the West and Southwest, twelve years hence, will not fall short of fifteen millions.

If either New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, were able to supply all the foreign goods the wants of the West may require, the whole of them would be unable to afford artificial means of transportation for her surplus product. All the lines of communication now in contemplation, if completed, would be insufficient to do it at the present time. But each of these cities may secure to themselves a sufficient share of our vast trade to realize their fondest hopes.

The trade of a large portion of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, must go to New York. Their cheapest and readiest mode of communicating with the Atlantic, will be by the way of the lakes, the Erie Canal and the Hudson. Through this channel the heavy commodities of the vast region drained by the upper lakes, and the rivers which empty into them, will inevitably pass. Philadelphia and Baltimore will partake, jointly, of the trade of the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and will find it fully abundant to gratify their utmost desires.

Thus, while all will fail in any attempt to monopolize the whole trade of the West, each may secure to herself, by proper exertions, an ample equivalent for the most lavish expenditure that may be incurred in constructing their lines of communication.

*Louisville Advertiser.*

### ST. LOUIS, APRIL 5.

The steamers Paul Jones and Boston arrived from the Ohio river on Saturday and Sunday last. The former had 320 and the latter 335 passengers, making, in the whole, 655 souls, exclusive of those navigating the boats. The larger portion of them were emigrants seeking an abiding place in the "Far West," and bring with them cheerful countenances and hands inured to toil and hardship.—*Republican.*

MURDER UPON MURDER.—Some months ago we noticed the murder of Mr. Woodbury Massey, at Dubuque, M. T. by two persons named Smith, father and son. They escaped punishment, by the decision of the court, before which they were indicted, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. A few weeks since we recorded the death of the elder Smith, who was shot down in Galena by Henry L. Massey, a brother of W. Massey.

And now we learn from the last Galena Advertiser, that a week or two previous, Miss Massey, a sister, shot Wm. Smith at Dubuque, and that the wound will probably prove mortal. The ball entered Smith's right side, just above the third rib, and lodged.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfort gives the following from St. Petersburgh, of the 17th ultimo: "On Sunday last, during the fêtes and rejoicings that annually take place here before Lent, a booth in which a play was performing took fire; and, notwithstanding the assistance of the police and the civil and military authorities, the conflagration made such rapid progress that out of 400 spectators who formed the audience, 126 perished."

At Wake County Superior Court, North Carolina, James Bashford, quite youth was tried for the murder of his brother, and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to have the letter M. branded on him; and to pay the cost. Being unable to do the last, he took the oath of insolvency and was discharged.

In Massachusetts there is a law imposing a fine of two dollars for those who kill the early spring birds—which many heartless boys are too much in the habit of doing.

HORRID MURDERS AND SUMMARY JUSTICE.

We learn by a gentleman just from St. Louis, that a malatto steward of a steam boat murdered a deputy sheriff and a constable a few days since at that place, in open day, with a large Bowie knife—cutting the throat of the sheriff, and ripping open the abdomen of the constable. He was committed to jail, but the populace were so enraged that they broke open the prison—chained him to a tree, and burnt him to death. The son of the murdered sheriff fired the pile.—*ib.*

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SATURDAY, April 16, 1836.

The market continues in a dull, torpid state, very little alacrity being manifested in the movements in general, and money matters not perceptibly mending.

Flour.—The price of flour has remained steady throughout the week, at \$7 25 per bbl., when taken in small lots; but at the moment, large sales could not be made above \$7, the demand even at this last price being very limited, the stock is quite moderate.

Pork.—As the demand for pork at present, is principally for country consumption, it of course cannot be very active, though, owing to the scarcity of mess, it is found easy of sale at \$22 50 per bbl. Prime, being more plenty, is with difficulty got off at \$18.

Pork in Bulk.—We have heard of no sales above 9 cents, at which there are plenty of purchasers.

Beef continues to go off in small lots, at former prices mess, \$13 50 a 14, prime \$10 a 11 per bbl. The first of these is still scarce.

Bacon.—Our quotations, hams, 13 1/2 a 14, canvassed 15 a 16, middlings 12 a 13, shoulders 9 a 9 1/2 cents, are the ruling rates; the market is dull, the supplies considerably exceeding the demand.

Lard.—The good demand previously noticed, continues, and good lard is rather scarce. Sales range, at 14 1/2 and 15 cents per lb.

Whiskey has become quite dull of sale, and as the receipts lately have been tolerably heavy, the stock in market is accumulating. We quote at a reduction, rectified 44 a 45, common 42 a 43 cts. per gallon.

Grain.—Corn; we reduce the quotations for shelled in sacks to 62 a 65 per bushel, in the ear per bbl. to 75 a 87 1/2 c., there is a good supply of both in the market, and not much selling. Oats are slow of sale at 62 a 6 cts. per bushel.