

RISING SUN TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ARNOLD'S CREEK BRIDGE.

At meeting of a number of persons favorable to the erection of a Bridge across Arnold's creek, at or near where the State Road from Rising Sun to Vevay crosses the same, held on the ground, on Saturday, the 26th of May, Mr. JOSHUA HAINES was appointed President, and Alex. E. GLENN, Secretary, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it highly necessary that a substantial Bridge should be erected across Arnold's creek, at or near this point, in as much as it would be a very great convenience and benefit to a large number of the citizens of Dearborn and Switzerland counties.

Resolved, That Col. Pinkney James, Thomas Howard, Esq., and Abijah North be and they hereby are appointed Directors, for the purpose of selecting the site for said Bridge, to receive all subscriptions to the same, and to superintend its construction.

Resolved, That we agree and pledge ourselves to be governed by the decision and management of said Directors.

Resolved, That Messrs. Martin R. Greene, Thomas D. Kelly, James Wilson, Samuel Steele, James C. Ricketts, Stephen S. Walker, and Lee Rodgers, be appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions in their respective neighborhoods, to aid in building said Bridge.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to meet at this place, on Saturday, the 11th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of agreeing upon a site for said Bridge, and that all persons who feel interested, be also requested to attend at the same time and place.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Rising Sun Times, and in the Weekly Messenger. And the meeting then adjourned.

JOSHUA HAINES, Pres't.
ALEX. E. GLENN, Sec'y.

LAW OF INDIANA.

An Act appropriating certain portions of the three per cent. fund in Dearborn county.

(APPROVED FEBRUARY 8, 1836.)

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That of the three per cent. fund now due to the county of Dearborn, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the building of a bridge across Arnold's creek where the state road from Lawrenceburg to Madison crosses the same, the same to be expended under the direction of Col. Pinkney James of said county: *Provided however*, That the sum above specified shall be appropriated as aforesaid on condition that the citizens of said county or elsewhere shall subscribe and pay a sum in addition thereto, sufficient to finish such bridge.

SEC. 2. That the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars of said three per cent. fund falling due as aforesaid to said county of Dearborn, be and the same is hereby appropriated as follows, to wit: two hundred dollars, on the state road from Lawrenceburg to Rising Sun in said county, to be appropriated under the direction of John I. French of said county, and one hundred and fifty dollars on the state road between Aurora and the town of Manchester, under the direction of William Dils.

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, a convention of Delegates from the townships of Randolph, Union, Manchester, Lawrenceburg, Miller, Logan and Jackson, assembled this day (May 23d) at the Methodist Church in Manchester, for the purpose of selecting four candidates for the next Legislature, favorable to a division of Dearborn county, when the following delegates appeared and took their seats, to wit:

Miller township.—M. Gregg, Jonathan Blasdel, John Crozier, John Goodwin, E. M. Jackson.

Randolph township.—W. Lanius, Dr. J. Morrison, John Neal, Jas. B. Smith, Thos. Howard, Abijah North, John I. French, Le Roy W. Lynn, L. Rodgers, Thos. C. Hall.

Manchester township.—O. Heustis, Benj. Sylvester, John Shoemake, Alfred Clark, David Tibbitts, Henry Heustis, Albert G. Dils.

Lawrenceburg township.—N. Sparks, Jas. M. Darragh, Sam'l. Evans, Jesse Laird, Jacob Hayes, D. Guard, John P. Dunn.

Union township.—Joseph Woods, A. T. Coyle, Martin Scranton, Jas. Murray, Jas. M. Hastings.

Logan township.—W. H. Loyd, Mason J. Clarke, Joshua Lewis, Wm. Briggs.

Jackson township.—M. Hubbell, Geo. Garrison, Samuel Murdock, Jas. Roberts, Sen.

On motion, Thos. Howard was appointed President of the Convention, Oliver Heustis and Merrit Hubble Vice Presidents, and John P. Dunn and William Lanius, secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained from the chair, it was on motion.

Ordered, that the townships of Logan, Kelso, Jackson, Miller, Lawrenceburg and Manchester be entitled to two members, and that the townships of Randolph and Union be entitled to two members; and that their delegates do now consult and nominate four candidates to represent this county in the next Legislature favorable to a division of Dearborn county, and that said candidates so to be nominated, be equally divided as to general politics. Whereupon, it was

Resolved, That A. C. Pepper and Pickney James be nominated, on the part of Randolph and Union, and that John P. Dunn and David Guard be nominated on the part of the six upper townships, as suitable persons to represent this county in the next Legislature.

On motion, Benjamin Sylvester was nominated as a suitable person to be run for County Commissioner in the second district.

Resolved, That an executive committee of one from each of the townships represented in this convention be appointed by the chair, with power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the ticket nominated by this convention.

Whereupon, the chair appointed Messrs. Gregg, Lanius, Tibbitts, Laird, Woods, Godley and Hubble that committee.

On motion it was

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to insure the success of the ticket nominated by this convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published in the Indiana Palladium and Rising Sun Times.

And the convention adjourned.

THOMAS HOWARD, Pres't.

O. HEUSTIS, Vice Pres.

M. HUBLE, Vice Pres.

JOHN P. DUNN, Vice Pres.

W. LANIUS, Vice Pres.

The price of provisions is now, and has been for the last year or two, extravagantly high—so much so, that it has become almost impossible for a journeyman mechanic or laborer to maintain a small family in any of our western cities. There is plenty of work—wages in many instances are higher than usually—the crops of the past year were abundant—and yet the progress of improvement in our towns and cities has either stopped, or been greatly retarded. We can attribute it to no other cause than the unprecedented rise in the price of the necessities of life, occasioned by excessive issues of bank paper, and a wild spirit of speculation. Provisions have advanced more than fifty per cent. in the last two years. The flour, pork, bacon, corn, wheat and sugar of the country, have been bought up for speculation, by those having large capitals or extensive credit.

A change has thus been produced in the usual course of trade and in the manner of living. Grain has been imported the present season from Europe at a profit—the Atlantic cities are beginning to look to the Baltic and to the Black Sea for a supply of bread stuffs, instead of the middle and western States. This has produced re-action in our own markets. The price of provisions must sink rapidly, and immense losses will be incurred by large holders if they attempt to sustain present rates.

The article below from the last Cincinnati Evening Post is a strong indication. Dayton is the heart of the western flour market, as Cincinnati is of the pork market. A declension in the price of flour at the former of two dollars in the barrel, and of four to six cents per lb. in the price of bacon at the latter, must speedily cause a rapid decline elsewhere.

There is no vent abroad for our surplus provisions—they will not be consumed at home at present rates—and there must be a speedy and general depression in their prices, as the New Orleans market is already amply supplied, if not overstocked, with flour, pork, bacon, whiskey, &c. &c.

Louisville Advertiser.

THE SEASON—CROPS, &c.

There never was, perhaps, a more promising season than the present. All accounts that we have seen agree in

this, with a single exception, which was an attempt somewhere in Pennsylvania to get up an alarm that the Hessian fly was destroying the wheat. Last year, it was all “winter killed,” and the poor flies were left to starve. It is a little singular that the last winter was the longest and one of the most severe there has been for many years, with very little snow comparatively, in the Mississippi valley, yet we do not hear a word of the destruction of the winter grain! It may be accounted for in this way, that the crops last year not only proved abundantly productive, but that there is, at this moment, a greater quantity of wheat and flour on hand in the country than has been known, at this season, for years, whilst the citizens have been paying nearly two prices for their bread. A gentleman who recently made a tour through a part of this State, and Indiana and Illinois, informs us that the quantity of wheat and flour bought upon speculation was immense; he mentioned one individual who had ten thousand bushels, for which he had refused one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel. (We hope he may keep it until he can get two dollars.) Our informant gives it as his opinion that flour will be four dollars before June is out; his observations, during his tour, were also extended to bacon, with similar results, giving it as his opinion there never was as much in the country at this season of the year as at present. The proof of this coming home to us daily, in the fall of hams from sixteen to ten cents, at which latter price they are now bought from the wagons daily; and we know of a lot of bacon, the hog round, having been sold at seven and a half. Sugar, too, is declining in price all over the United States, notwithstanding there was not over “two thirds” of a crop last year, and the next harvest is six months off. But will this fall in prices now bring back the hundreds of industrious mechanics that have been driven from our city by speculation, to seek their bread elsewhere? No—but it will have a tendency to prevent others going. There has not been a year since we knew Cincinnati, that there has not been more than double the number of buildings in progress, at this season of the year, than there are now. A master carpenter who has two buildings on hand, tells us he finds it very difficult to get hands to carry them on, and will not contract for any more this season.

RENEWAL OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.
Extract of a letter received in Charleston, S. C. dated

TALLAHASSEE, May 6.

Since Gen. Scott has disbanded the Army and sent our Troops home, the Indians have left their fortresses and are sallying forth upon our defenceless inhabitants. On the evening of the 4th, they killed a Negro on Judge RANDALL's farm and took off his horses and mules; and on the 5th, last evening, they were seen at Col. GAMBLE's within 15 miles of this place; RANDALL's is 25 miles. These reports are undoubtedly true. Our scouts have returned and reported them to be facts; but we cannot hear what numbers are embodied; it is believed here, not many. We are prepared to defend ourselves, and should they make an attack on the City to night, the conflict will be a desperate one; the one party contending for booty, the other for their wives and children.

P. S. I have just read a letter from Col. GAMBLE to his lady, written this day, in which he says two men have been wounded by the Indians near where he and a few neighbors are posted.

The Col. left this place yesterday morning and has made a Fort of Cotton Bags. We have sent about 60 men to his rescue, we could spare him no more, and if there should be large force of Indians, the whole will be butchered. I am sorry I have not time to write you further, but can spare no more time, as I must prepare to meet the savage foe."

Another letter which was communicated to us, without date, but post marked at Tallahassee, 7th inst., states that Col. GAMBLE had taken to the swamp with his negroes, and that his cotton house and other buildings had been burnt by the Indians.

It was supposed by some, that these depredations were committed by Indians from the Creek nation.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

Letter from a citizen of Georgia to a member of Congress, dated

COLUMBUS, May 10, 1836.

“It is with feelings of deep sympathy that I address you. Our Alabama neighbors are now pouring into this city with the greatest possible precipitation. Several men, women, and children are murdered on the road, in

making for this place. Small children are picked up, wandering in the forest, not able to tell who their parents were. Such a state of misery and distress I never before witnessed. Nothing, as yet, has been done by the Military. The Indians are going from one plantation to another, destroying every thing that they cannot convert to their use. The head chief has been waited on by some of our citizens to know the intentions of the Indians; and he stated, unequivocally, they were determined on war, and that he could not prevent it; and for us to be on our guard. It is somewhat feared our city will be attacked by them. At this moment we are poorly provided for defence, but hope to be in a few days. All those fine farms which a few days ago promised so much reward to the owners are deserted; the fencing thrown down, the inmates of the houses either killed or run away, they present nothing but a dreary waste. The time has now arrived when nothing short of conquest and immediate removal or extermination, will give peace and stability to our agricultural neighbors.”

Letters from the post-masters at Columbus and Macon fully confirm the above in its worst aspect. One letter, dated Macon, Ga., May 11, says:—There was no mail yesterday west of Columbus, which goes to confirm the accounts received. I have just heard, that the stage that left Columbus, on the 9th to go west, returned after getting into the Nation about twenty miles. Men, women, and children, were leaving their homes and flocking to the towns, in droves. They told the passengers not to venture further; that the Indians were in arms, and had committed many murders.

INDIANA COLLEGE. ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The great demand for the services of Engineers that exists in consequence of the improvements in progress throughout the United States, and the impossibility of obtaining competent engineers from abroad, has manifested the necessity of preparing and educating them at home. To this end it has been deemed advisable to organize a Department in Indiana College, for the purpose of giving instructions in civil engineering. The class will be organized on the first Monday in June next. In addition to the regular Class recitation there will be exercises every week in practical engineering, the College being furnished with a complete apparatus for engineering purposes. There will also be in the vacation a reconnaissance of a road or canal, thus combining practice with theory, and teaching the young engineer to perform the duties of the field as well as those of the office. During these excursions a course of lectures on engineering will be delivered, accompanied by exercises illustrative of the principles of the science.

The sessions will be the same as in the literary department of the College. The terms of admission are twenty dollars per session, and ten dollars for reconnaissance during the vacation. This last charge will be made but once for any number of sessions that a student may attend. A young man possessed of a competent knowledge of Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections and Trigonometry, may qualify himself for Assistant Engineer by an attendance of one session. If these branches of knowledge have not been acquired, two or more sessions will be necessary.

The reputation of Professor Elliott, both as an able mathematician, and a practical engineer, affords sufficient warrant that the course of instruction adopted will be ample and thorough. It would be superfluous here to urge the importance of the subject, both to the country and to individuals where it is known that the demand for engineers more than doubles the supply; that this demand is constantly increasing, that the works now in progress will afford constant employment to engineers, for a number of years before they will be finished and afterwards as long as they last, in superintending them, and keeping them in repair. That the completion of these works will make it necessary to construct others. And moreover, the salaries of competent engineers are from two to seven thousand dollars per annum. A more promising field, both for profit and distinction, cannot be opened to the aspiring mind of the youth of our country. In conclusion we would earnestly invite the attention of those who wish well to their country, to this important subject; let them select and send such young men as by their talents and energy will be an ornament to their profession.

The editors of the State of New York are to have a Convention on the 19th instant, for the purpose of adopting uniform rules for the management of their business, and to change the system of credit which now so universally prevails, into a system of cash. We are glad to see that the gentlemen of the press in that state, at least, have not entirely lost their discretion in the warmth of party strife, and that they think that it is a matter of some consequence to look to their own interests as well as the interests of party. At the same time they should adopt a code of laws by which editors shall be governed in their intercourse with each other. It is really a crying shame to the profession, that language, which could be considered libellous and indecent, when used in any other place, and of any other persons, is indulged in, apparently as a matter of course, and held by many to be evidence of their pure devotion to the party principles which they may have adopted. One thing may be considered certain—if editors respect neither themselves, nor one another, it can scarcely be expected of any other person.—*Pittsburgh Advertiser.*

A PAINFUL SCENE.—The New York Courier & Enquirer says: Mrs. Folly, who was indicted some months since in New Jersey, for severe chastisement of a little black girl belonging to her husband, in consequence of which cruelty the child died, was put upon her trial last week at Hackensack. She pleaded guilty to the indictment, and implored the mercy of the court. After due consideration of the circumstances, she was sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison. The scene which took place on pronouncing the sentence is described by the Newark Daily Advertiser, as deeply and shockingly affecting. The prisoner, well-dressed and of respectable standing, was about to be torn from society, and doomed to an ignominious companionship for years with the vilest felons. Her shrieks as she was borne from the court room, are represented as heart rending. A small negro boy, who was indicted with her for participating in the cruelty was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

We are gratified to perceive that the very spirited Agricultural Society of Posey county in this state, has published a scale of Agricultural Premiums for their next fall fair, amounting to Four Hundred dollars. This is a noble example, and worthy to be emulated by more wealthy counties. We hope many such will be reported before the autumnal fairs.—*Ind. Farmer.*

EMIGRATION.

RICHMOND, Ia. May 21.

The tide has commenced for this season in good earnest, and rolls on in an increasing current to the West along the National Road. On Thursday last, there were about forty wagons, with families, passing through this place. It would not be an extravagant prediction to say, that should the emigration continue in the increased ratio of the last two years, the states of Indiana and Illinois, will be found, by Dec. 1836, to have doubled in population in the five years preceding. What a country will the succeeding generation witness should peace and prosperity continue! But is this overwhelming addition to our population desirable in regard to individual happiness? We answer, no! Political considerations aside, (and we are not opposed to the received opinion, that “population is wealth” in a new country,) we would appeal to the pioneers of this state, if, in their primitive equality, if we may so express it, there was not more content and real enjoyment of all that constitutes happiness in this life, than they at least, could realize in a dense population, amid the refinements, consequent restraints and enervating luxuries of more populous regions.—*Palladium.*

STEAM BOAT LAUNCH.—The new Steam Boat Gen. Gaines, owned by Capt. Samuel Reid, and others of this City, was launched on yesterday afternoon from the boat yard of Messrs. W. & G. French, at Jeffersonville. She left the ways in beautiful style, and entered the water without receiving the slightest injury.

From the elegance and peculiarity of her model and the power of her engine, which we are told is to be put in her, she will probably not be surpassed in speed by any boat in the United States.—*Louisville Adv. of May 19.*

A new county has been formed in the north west corner of this State called Lake. 13 miles south of Lake Michigan, 35 S. E. of Chicago, and 35 S. W. of Michigan City, in this country, a new post office has been established, called Lake C. H., and Solon Robinson appointed Post-Master.

Madison Banner.

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