

RISING SUN TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR THE TIMES.

Mr. GLENN: Can I ask a corner of the Times for this, and perhaps one other communication? I ask nothing for it, as to the merit of its diction, but the subject itself being of such general importance to the citizens of Dearborn county, may do away minor objections.

Dearborn county at the present time, is perhaps in a more perplexing situation in respect to her civil police, and the administration of justice, than could have possibly been imagined by any one, not an eye witness to the fact. The administration of justice is completely forestalled; creditors are deprived of their just rights, and the innocent are compelled to suffer alike with the guilty. The people are daily losing confidence in those who pretend to administer justice and protect the laws; and deadly animosity among the people pervades every section of the county. All are aware that the question respecting the county seat, is the moving cause of it all; and that all would have now been at peace, (the Legislature having determined the question,) had it not been for a few turbulent spirits, who would sooner see the county convulsed from diameter to circumference, than that any one should share the leaves and fishes of office and power with them.

The question respecting the county seat will perhaps be decided judicially at the next term of the Supreme court; and whatever that decision may be, our county may again be at peace, if the people shall will it so. But if the question which has been started respecting a division, shall not be crushed in the bud—a question raised by the self-same office-holding demagogues who have hitherto been warmest in opposition to it—it may result in consequences, to the horrors of which the past can bear no parallel.

The 12th section of the 11th article of the Constitution of Indiana, says:—"The general assembly, when they lay off any new county, shall not reduce the old county, or counties, from which the same shall be taken, to a less content than four hundred square miles." Dearborn county is said to want thirteen square miles of her constitutional quantity, Switzerland county much less, and Ripley county only her legal ratio. How then can any one expect to divide Dearborn county? Has Dearborn county one single citizen so morally depraved as to suppose that our Legislature will violate the oath it has taken to support the Constitution, by attempting to divide Dearborn county? I trust not. The idea itself is so totally ridiculous, and the design it is intended to cover so palpably manifest, that almost every reflecting man must repel it as an insult to his understanding, and intended only to blind the ignorant, and gull the credulous.

I have spoken personally with the members of the Legislature from many counties in the State, and all, without one single exception, have agreed that to attempt to divide Dearborn county, would be to attempt to subvert one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution. But let us suppose for a moment that there were no constitutional objections to a division of the county, in what situation would she be for the ensuing five years, if it should be attempted? One part of the county must again be arrayed against the other at the ensuing August election. Each party of course will elect one or more men of its own political principles; and the Legislature, (ever loth to meddle in sectional broils and county quarrels,) seeing our own members differing on the subject, will not go so far as to legislate upon the subject at all; and consequently the labors of our representatives would be drawn from all other matters of interest to the county, to that of division, which can never be effected.

But admitting that all our representatives were in favor of division, and that there were no constitutional objections to it, it would then be at least three years before new county seats could be established, court houses, jails, and clerk's offices built, and officers elected, during all which time judicial proceedings must be frustrated, the people must be put to vast expense, and our clerks, sheriffs, and all other officers starve.

What course then, fellow citizens, is it our duty to pursue? Regarding the 12th section of the 11th article of the Constitution as inviolable, should we not be convinced that the very men who once opposed the division, are as much against it now as they ever were; that they have raised it from the base method of thereby gulling the lower and back parts of the county, and with the vain and desperate hope of getting

the county seat again aloft, to land, as they hope, once more in Lawrenceburg. Should we not consider such men as devoid of all moral principle, willing to sacrifice all that is noble and manly at the shrine of promotion and selfish gain, and consequently unworthy of receiving the support of any honest man?—Should we not look upon the question as a direct insult to our understanding, a violation of the Constitution, and a deadly enemy to that harmony which should exist among the people.

Fellow citizens, the question respecting a division of Dearborn county, had its origin most undoubtedly at Lawrenceburg—a source which should at once condemn it, when we reflect that not one single measure which ever originated at Lawrenceburg, had any other end than self-interest, and the injury of Dearborn county in general. They have now resorted to the hobby of division as a kind of forlorn hope, hoping thereby to get the lower and back parts of the county to assist them to elect men who, if elected, will be ready and willing to convulse the county in a second county seat struggle. Will you sustain the foul attempt? Will the people of Dearborn county permit them, prostrate as they are, again to rise and sting them? Will they warm a viper unto life to be bitten by him? Surely the experience of the past two years has taught them better. Peace is now what every good citizen desires, and therefore I feel assured that the independent yeomenry of Dearborn county will frown upon every attempt to excite new difficulty and animosity.

Let us then, fellow citizens, be active, for we have enemies to combat, ever vigilant, and willing to use any means to accomplish their desired ends. Let us meet at the ballot box, on the first Monday of August, and there by our united voices silence the clamor of our enemies, and entomb the question of division forever.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

TEXAS.

From the Louisville Advertiser of yesterday we have made extracts from New Orleans papers of the 20th, received by the Farmer, which contain some important news relative to Texas. It will be seen that the war is not over, and that the Texans have been rather premature in declining to receive any more volunteers. From present appearances they will need all they can get. Allen's company of "Buckeye Rangers," which it was said were desired by the Agency at New Orleans to disband, will perhaps arrive just in the nick of time, and yet stand a chance "for glory and for spoils." Of late all speculations in Texian affairs have resulted contrary to expectations, and we will not now venture to hazard any, except the opinion, that the contest about to be resumed, will be bloody and protracted.—Cincinnati Evening Post.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 17th ult. contains a communication announcing the arrival, in that city, of the Buckeye Rangers, from which we copy the following extract:

"Capt. James Allen, with his gallant band of 'Buckeye Rangers,' has arrived from Cincinnati, in the Steamboat Farmer, and will depart immediately for Texas. Having become well acquainted with Capt. Allen, his officers and men, I speak knowingly when I declare, that a more intelligent, chivalrous and brave company, has never rushed to the rescue of the intrepid but suffering Texans. Capt. Allen, himself, is one of a thousand, blending in his character, the dignity of a leader—with the urbanity of a gentleman, and the attainments of a scholar—with the intrepidity of a soldier. His company is in every respect worthy of such a commander."

From the New Orleans Bulletin of June 17.

TEXAS.

The following most important extract of a letter received by a highly respectable gentleman of this city, has been handed to us for publication. The statement made in the communication having been verbally verified by several persons from the place where it is dated, leaves us no room to doubt of its correctness. It certainly displays, in a striking degree, the determination of the people of Texas to keep a fast hold of the old fox, Santa Anna, until they receive a proper guarantee that they shall not be again interrupted in the peaceful enjoyment of freedom. We hope they will still persevere in the same resolution.

VELASCO, June 4th, 1836.

I have but a few moments to inform you and others of the state of things here. We arrived at Galveston on the 30th May, and on the 2d June were ordered to repair to this place, where we arrived on the same evening, on board the Ocean. We found the place in great confusion in consequence

of the Cabinet having sent Santa Anna on board of a vessel to send him home, for the purpose of having a treaty ratified which was made by them. The people were opposed to his going, but had not an individual commissioned to be their leader. On the morning of the 3d inst. I came forward as their leader and formed my company, equipped for service, and sent to the Cabinet to have him (Santa Anna) and his suite brought, on shore. There was at first some objections, but they at last complied, and I now have him and suite in my charge. He was delivered over to me to-night, and I am at this time on duty, with a strong guard under my command.

General Cos and four or five hundred Mexicans are still on Galveston Island as prisoners. H. A. HUBBLE.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 20.

MEXICO.

Through the politeness of Mons. J. Bayon, we have been favored with the following translation of Mexican news received by an arrival from Matamoras last evening.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Through the gentlemanly attentions of Capt. Dickinson, of the clipper schr. Halcyon, from Matamoras, we have received journals from that place to the 5th instant.

An expedition under Gen. Cortez, consisting of 5000 men, had arrived at Saltillo, and another of 3000 under Gen. Valencia, was to have embarked at Vera Cruz for Copano early in June, but had delayed in consequence of 400 Texans having taken possession of the latter place.

Gen. Filisola had received positive orders from the Mexican government to cease retreating, to recruit his forces, and again oppose the Texans in conjunction with Urrea. The latter has established his head quarters at Matamoras, and has with him 3000 men: Filisola will be stationed in the west.

Two Texian officers had arrived at Matamoras, to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners.

Verbally we have been informed that Gen. Urrea had been appointed generalissimo of the Mexican army against Texas; and that the Mexican congress and government had resolved to abandon Santa Anna to his fate. The latter however may be doubted, as we have a proclamation of Urrea, dated Matamoras, June 5th, who entitles himself "General of Brigade," and commanding the reserve division of the Mexican army.

It is also reported that he has been authorized to raise an army of 15,000 men; and that \$600,000 had been raised in one day by subscription in the city of Mexico to equip them—the loans or donations to the government still continuing.

The schrs. Halcyon and Creole bring to this port \$175,000 in solid rhino.

PROCLAMATION.

The President pro tem. of the Republic, to the warriors of the Mexican army.

Soldiers: One of the events, very frequent in war, has placed in the power of the enemy to our independence, the heroic conqueror of Tampico, the President of the republic, your General in Chief, the idol of our hearts, the immortal Santa Anna.

Excited by the ardor of glory, and a vehement desire to terminate the campaign by one blow, his excellency escorted a petty force of the army which remain untouched; and this force having been beaten by superior numbers, this illustrious genius, whose exploits form the most brilliant page of our history, has lost his own liberty in endeavoring to secure that of his country.

Our mourning has commenced; the fatal day of the 21st April, and since then, displays the vengeance that should prevail in all Mexican hearts. Soldiers, our grief is immense; but it will not be useless. For the liberty of the President, and for the honor of the nation, the government will raise all possible resources; they will be boundless; and my desire is to employ them without restriction; for I know my duty, and I will fulfill it.

Misfortune to the enemy of our country! The foreign will be vanquished; and the domestic exemplarily punished, if any such shall dare assist, in this sacred war of the country, the criminal desires of the Texian rebels.

Friends: A momentary adversity should not discourage the constant protection of our rights. To you, soldiers—you who have proved the vicissitudes of fortune, to leave to the world the remembrance of virtue, honor and courage, and in invoking the Providence who rules the destiny of nations, march to avenge God, your country and your president.

JOSE JUSTO CORRO.

Mexico, 19th May, 1836.

RISING SUN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1836.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DILL, Esq. of Manchester township, as a candidate for Sheriff of Dearborn county, at the approaching election.

We are authorized to announce CHAS. DASHIELL, Esq. of Sparta township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce HENRY WALKER, Esq. of Aurora, as a candidate for School Commissioner, at the ensuing election.

The proceedings of the Dearborn county Literary Institute and Association of Teachers, held in this village, on last Saturday, came in too late for publication to-day. They will appear next week.

GREAT NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Col. CHARLES J. HAND, the Agent appointed for the State of Indiana, to obtain donations for the erection of a great National Monument to the memory of WASHINGTON, at Washington city, passed through our village during the present week. He obtained quite a liberal amount, considering the short stay he made with us. It being utterly impossible for him to call personally on every citizen of the State, he has appointed sub-Agents in the principal towns through which he has passed. It will be seen by the following certificate, that the Editor of the Times has been appointed a sub-Agent; and a similar appointment has been given to Dr. TORBERT, of Wilmington. We deem it unnecessary here to allude to this great and patriotic undertaking, as we have heretofore published many articles on the subject. We will only say that no one individual can give more than one dollar, but as much less as he chooses—the names of all who contribute will be recorded in a book, which will be deposited in the monument; and the names likewise published in a book, giving their place of residence, and the amount subscribed, in alphabetical order.

RISING SUN, July 5th, 1836.

This may certify that I have this day authorized ALEX. E. GLENN to receive contributions to the great National Washington Monument, and he is hereby authorized to say to persons contributing, that he will see that their names are recorded in the book of the Agent of State. Given under my hand the day above written.

C. J. HAND,

Agent for Indiana.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in many places, in this part of the county, in a becoming manner—the People still evincing, as this day annually returns, notwithstanding the many opposing parties which exist among us, a determination that the glorious birth day of freedom shall never be forgotten.

The day was celebrated in this village by the Society of Even Fellows. An oration was pronounced by Mr. J. E. BURGER, to quite a large audience, at the Presbyterian Church. The boys also celebrated with a dinner by themselves.

At Wilmington, there was an immense concourse of people. At 11 o'clock, a procession was formed, preceded by the Band attached to Messrs. Frost & Co's. Cigars, and marched to a beautiful grove in the vicinity of town, where the Throne of Grace was addressed, the Declaration of Independence read; an Eulogy on the life of Col. CREEKET, pronounced by EBERNEZER DUMONT, Esq. followed by an Oration, by EBERNEZER BISHOP, Esq. The Orators are both young lawyers, and deserve praise for their masterly performance. After these proceedings, the procession again formed, and marched to the residence of Capt. STEPHEN WOOD, where a most splendid and sumptuous repast was provided. After dinner, a number of patriotic toasts were drank, and all passed off in a manner highly creditable to those who were present. Captain Wood and his lady, deserve to be well remembered for the manner in which they discharged their part of the duties of the day.

We cannot close this article without remarking that at all the celebrations of this kind which we have attended, we never seen a more general attendance on the part of the Ladies. The beauty and fashion of the country were there, and they honored the exercises of the day throughout with their attendance.

Our neighbors over in Boon, we understand, were not behind us in celebrating. They had several dinners, barbecues and Balls, and we have heard that all passed off to the honor of the Kentucky character.

There is a long and labored article in the last Palladium, from the pen (we are informed) of a distinguished lawyer of Lawrenceburg, written for the purpose of upsetting Judge EGGLESTON's determination to hold Court at Wilmington, provided the Associate Judges would join him; and attempting to prove that Lawrenceburg is still the county seat, and that Court should be holden there.

We will not attempt to review the whole of this article. It would be useless to do so, because it is only a repetition of the oft repeated attempt to divest the people of their will and to retain the County seat at Lawrenceburg, in opposition to the best interests and expressed will of a large majority of the people of the county.

The writer of this article says the Associates will not join the President Judge; and after saying he entertains the highest esteem for

Judge Eggleston, he proceeds to give a history of the re-location of 1837, after the court house had been burnt; and then a history of the recent re-location at Wilmington, together with a long statement of the proceedings of the Lawrenceburgers in court against the removal to Wilmington. The arguments he makes use of, if we are informed correctly, are the same in substance which were read by GEORGE H. DUNN, Esq. before the Judiciary Committee, in the State Senate, last winter. These arguments, it fact, amount to nothing; for there is not a man in the county who has any moral or political honesty about him, but must admit that it was the intention of the People and of the Legislature, in their every movement, and in their every action, that the seat of justice should be re-located; and that re-location was conducted according to law, from beginning to end. And all honest men must admit that Wilmington is now the seat of justice of Dearborn county, both *de facto* and *de jure*. This is the opinion of Judge EGGLESTON, a gentleman who possesses as much legal knowledge as the lawyer who writes for the Palladium, and a gentleman, too, who has no other interest but to discharge the duties of a high and responsible judicial station. But the people of Lawrenceburg will not look at things in their true light. All their care is to attend to their own interests; and their interests always have been to oppose every other spot in Dearborn county, but their own town.

The opinion of the presiding Judge in this case, is one of much importance; and it goes to show conclusively that he wishes to do what is right and just. It is not to be wondered at, that the Associates refuse to sit with him at Wilmington. If they did, they would be burnt in effigy in Lawrenceburg, on the spot, and it would be political death to them forever—so that they must submit to the People of Lawrenceburg rather than to continue the courts of the county. Judge Eggleston can do nothing, therefore, for we are told that the Clerk has "sworn terribly in Flanders," that the Records shall not go to Wilmington! The People can now see that three men have it in their power to stop our courts; and those three men are all identified with the Lawrenceburg interest.

The writer for the Palladium says if he "were clothed with judicial power he would put HIS veto upon this eternal removal of county seats." No doubt of it! What a pity it is that some of the high-toned aristocrats of Lawrenceburg, have not a little more power, that they might do more than they have done and are doing! Power is what they have always been grasping for—it is what they want. They wish to trample upon the voice of freedom, and make all subservient to their will.

Our time will not permit us to pursue this scribbler for the Palladium any further at present. But we think it more than likely that ere long, the veil will be drawn aside, and the People will see who it is that is thus setting them at defiance, and making mock and ridicule of their dearest and best rights.

The individual who wrote a long far-far-named for the last Palladium, against holding the Circuit Court at Wilmington, makes use of the following language: "All know how easy it is for some prating demagogue to get up an excitement against a county seat." We should be extremely glad to know what prating demagogue got up an excitement against Lawrenceburg, in the spring of 1834. We were not in the county at that time, but we know that that excitement originated with many of the first men in our county—men of high and exalted principles—men of honesty and worth, who had suffered for years from the debasing and grovelling policy of the aristocracy of Lawrenceburg. We might say with truth, that excitement was spontaneous throughout the lower and central portions of the county. But it is thus that the Lawrenceburgers have always spoke against any one who had the independence to oppose their base misrule. How will the people in the lower end put up with such language? How easy was it for a few "prating demagogues" at Lawrenceburg to get up an excitement about a division?

The Bill to provide for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the several States, according to the ratio of representation in Congress, has passed both houses of Congress, and received the signature of the President. According to a calculation we have seen, Indiana will receive, in the year 1837, the sum of six hundred and twelve thousand dollars. It is to be paid quarterly, commencing on the 1st of January next.

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.—The select committee of the Senate appointed to take into consideration the memorials in relation to the Independence of Texas, made a report on the 13th ult. through its chairman, Mr. Clay, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government, capable of performing the duties and of fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

THE INDIAN WARS.

We have nothing from Florida, except that the Indians keep up their predatory attacks, with almost uninterrupted impunity.

More decisive efforts have been made against the Creeks. Gen. Jessup has