

RISE SUN TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Death of James Madison.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce this week, the death of another illustrious American citizen—an ex-President of the United States. JAMES MADISON is no more! No eulogy of ours is necessary here: in fact our pen is too weak to portray the good qualities of this departed Patriot; and all that we can do is to offer our humble tribute of respect to departed worth. His death has been expected for some time, owing to a rapid decline in the few past years; but notwithstanding this, the news of his death will be received with regret, throughout the land. He was a great and a good man, in every sense of those words; and he has left a reputation behind him which will be as lasting among the People of America, as the glorious institutions which, in his early life, he took such an active part in rearing up.

Below we give an article from the National Intelligencer, announcing his death, and also the proceedings of Congress on this melancholy event.

JAMES MADISON IS NO MORE!

The last of the great lights of the Revolution, the brightest of those great minds, which, like the pillar of fire of old, conducted the American Israel through the trials of the scarcely less important era following the Revolution, and gave to his country the repose, security, and happiness of a wise, regular, stable, and consolidated Government; this pure and beautiful and benign light has at last sunk below the horizon, and is quenched forever in this world. Glorious indeed has been its long course, and though no more to be seen, it has left a radiance in the firmament at which his country will long gaze with admiration and gratitude.

For more than thirty years, the name of JAMES MADISON has, more than that of any other living man, been associated, in the mind of United America, with the principles and the fabric of our Government. He was the principal architect in its construction, if he did not lay its corner-stone. He lived to see it endure many trials, survive great dangers, and to promise endurance for ages.

He died on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th of June. He was born on the 16th of March, in the year 1751; and was, of course, when he died of the patriarchal age of more than eighty-five years.

His end, visibly approaching for some days before, was such as that of a good and great man ought to be. His faculties undimmed till his latest hours, he expired without a struggle, free from pain, free from regret, and from cause of reproach.

It was confidently expected by his physicians that Madison's case would have afforded another instance of that fate, more remarkable than coincidence, which has already solemnized our national birth-day with the death of three Presidents of the United States, and but for the sudden change of the weather it is believed that this would have been the case.

As it is,—the knell of joyous President rang out upon that joyous day—and which will be first heard in many parts of the country at the very time of its celebration—will hallow its bright associations still further in the minds of Americans with affectionate remembrances of the great and good, whose virtue and whose genius have rendered that day memorable for ever.

Georgetown Metropolitan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1836.

On the speaker's resuming the chair, at 4 o'clock, he announced the following Message from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of James Madison, ex-President of the United States. He departed this life at half past six o'clock, on the morning of the 28th instant, full of years and of honor.

I hasten this communication, in order that Congress may adopt such measures as may be proper to testify their sense of the respect which is due to the memory of one whose life has contributed so essentially to the happiness and glory of his country, and to the good of mankind.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Message having been read, Mr. PATTON, of Virginia, said that the particular relation in which he stood, as his immediate representative and personal friend, towards the great public benefactor whose decease, "full of years and full of honors," had just been announced by the Message of the President of the United States, had induced the Virginia delegation to devolve upon him the mournful duty of

proposing for the adoption of the House the resolution he was about to offer, for the purpose of determining upon the course to be pursued for giving expression to the national sensibility to the great bereavement we had suffered.

I do not, however, Mr. Speaker, feel it to be a suitable occasion in which to employ or indulge in any studied phrase of panegyric upon the public or private virtues of the venerable man whose loss we deplore.

It is true, sir, that early imbued with the sincerest veneration for the character of Mr. Madison, with the profoundest admiration of his talents, and the warmest gratitude for his eminent and varied public services, there is no language that I could employ which would exaggerate the deep emotion with which I have been impressed by the melancholy intelligence of his death. And I am sure that it would be equally impossible for me to speak of him in any terms that would depict an individual pre-eminent in all the virtues of social and private life, or one that combined the merits of a patriot, statesman, and sage, that would not find a ready and full response in the minds and hearts of all who hear me. But it is not a feeble effort of this kind, such as I could make, nor even by the highest effort of human eloquence, the lofty inspiration of poetry, "the storied urn or animated bust," that can rear an appropriate monument to the memory of Mr. Madison, or erect a suitable monument to his time.

His appropriate and enduring eulogium is to be found inscribed in those pages of his country's history, which are identified with her honor and glory. It is engraved upon every pillar of that splendid fabric of constitutional liberty under which we live. It is identified with the existence of that glorious union of confederated States which he contributed so essentially to form, and the maintenance and preservation of which, with all its numerous blessings, were the constant objects of his care during his long, laborious, and useful public life, and of his most earnest and anxious solicitude in the shades of retirement.

And, Mr. Speaker, another and not less decisive and more effecting evidence of his merit and title to public gratitude, will be found in the deep grief with which his loss will be deplored by every man in the nation as a great national calamity. I offer the resolution which I now send to the chair.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the United States to this House.

The resolution having been read—Mr. ADAMS rose, and addressed the Speaker. By the general sense of the House, (said he,) it is with perfect propriety that the delegation from the Commonwealth of Virginia have taken the lead in the melancholy duty of proposing the measures suitable to be adopted as testimonials of the veneration due from the Legislature of the Union to the memory of the departed patriot and sage, the native of their soil, and the citizen of their community.

It is not without some hesitation, and some diffidence, that I have risen to offer in my own behalf, and in that of my colleagues upon this floor, and of our common constituents, to join our voice, at once of mourning and of exaltation, at the event announced to both Houses of Congress by the message from the President of the United States—of mourning at the bereavement which has befallen our common country by the decease of one of her most illustrious sons—of exaltation at the spectacle afforded to the observation of the civilized world, and for the emulation of aftertimes, by the close of a life of usefulness and of glory, after forty years of service in trusts of the highest dignity and splendor that a confiding country could bestow, succeeded by twenty years of retirement and private life, not inferior, in the estimation of the virtuous and the wise, to the honors of the highest station that ambition can ever attain.

Of the public life of James Madison what could I say that is not deeply impressed upon the memory, and upon the heart of every one within the sound of my voice? Of his private life, what but must meet an echoing shout of applause from every voice within this Hall? Is it not in a pre-eminent degree by emanations from his mind that we are assembled here as the Repre-

sentatives of the People and States of this Union? Is it not transcendently by his exertions that we all address each other here by the endearing appellation of countrymen and fellow-citizens? Of that Band of Benefactors of the Human Race, the founders of the Constitution of the United States, James Madison is the last who has gone to his reward. Their glorious work has survived them all. They have transmitted the precious bond of union to us, now entirely a succeeding generation to them. May it never cease to be a voice of admonition to us of our duty to transmit the inheritance unimpaired to our children of the rising age.

Of the personal relations with this great man, which gave rise to the long career of public service, in which twenty years of my own life has been engaged, it becomes me not to speak. The fulness of the heart must be silent, even to the suppression of the overflows of gratitude and affection.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the adoption of the following resolution by that body:

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 30, 1836.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the United States.

The House concurred in the resolution, and, according to a previous order of the House, the committee was ordered to consist of one from each State in the Union.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

Mr. PATTON, from the select joint committee, to whom was referred the message of the President, announcing the death of James Madison, made the following report:

The President of the United States, having communicated to the two Houses of Congress the melancholy intelligence of the death of their illustrious and beloved fellow citizen, JAMES MADISON, OF VIRGINIA,—late President of the United States; and the two Houses sharing in the general grief which this distressing event must produce,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chairs of the President of the Senate and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives be shrouded in black during the present session, and that the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members and officers of both Houses wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the People of the United States to wear crape on the left arm as mourning, for thirty days.

Resolved, That the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. MADISON, and to assure her of the profound respect of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and their sincere condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence.

DASTARD OUTRAGE.

A native of New Jersey, of the name of A. W. Kitchell, a licensed Minister of the Gospel, of good family and character, was shamefully outraged on the 8th of June, at Hillsborough, in the State of Georgia. The offence charged upon him was, "suspicion that he was an abolitionist." A public meeting was called and organized. Some statements were made before the meeting, the purport of which is not given. Kitchell was taken and examined, and, in the opinion of the committee, "failed to give any satisfactory account of himself;" whereupon a "committee of twelve" was appointed to report a course of proceedings. The account states:

The committee retired, and, after deliberation, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

"The committee to whom was referred the case of the Rev. A. W. Kitchell, report—That upon examination, they find sundry certificates and other papers of a suspicious and spurious character, and have thought proper to retain the same in the hands of the Secretary until further information is obtained concerning them.

"The committee would advise that the said Kitchell should be rode around the village on a Rail, with a band of all kinds of music, playing the Rogue's March—that his head should then be tarred and feathered, and again rode

around the village as before—that he should also leave this state within ten days from this time, under the penalty of Lynch's Law.

Under this sentence, Kitchell was stripped, his head shaved and covered with tar and feathers, and in this plight carried about the town as a spectacle, accompanied with a band of music. Abolitionism must extend itself when assailed by atrocities like this. Has all discretion deserted the owners of slaves? Cannot they perceive what has been the result of their violent movements in Congress? Do they suppose that blood, liable to be heated, flows in no veins but their own? It would seem so. One day they must learn otherwise.—*Chatham Gazette.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

Although the Southern papers are devoted almost exclusively to the publication of matters relating to the Indian war on the frontiers of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, yet it does not appear from their contents that anything of importance has occurred for some time past. It seems, however, that there is some reason to apprehend that the Cherokees are about to unite with the hostile Creeks—a large party of them being reported to have burnt down Cedar-town, the seat of justice of Paulding county, Georgia, and butchered twelve or sixteen families. Many of the settlers in the neighborhood had fled into the adjoining counties for safety.

The block house on the Withlacoochie, occupied by Capt. WALKER and a handful of men under his command, after having been closely besieged for the space of fifty-eight days by a large party of Seminoles, in the course of which the garrison endured almost incredible hardships and privations, was fortunately relieved on the 25th of May, by a detachment of Floridians, less than 100 in number, commanded by Col. REED, who ascended the river in a small steamboat, and succeeded in rescuing the survivors from their exceedingly perilous situation. The defence of the block house, and the expedition for its relief, are spoken of in terms of the highest admiration by those acquainted with the circumstances.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WASHINGTON, JULY 7.

The first session of the Twenty-fourth Congress was brought to a close on Monday, according to the previous resolution of both Houses.

The bills which passed both Houses, and were signed by the presiding officers, on Saturday evening, at an hour too late to be presented to the President for his approbation, were allowed to be presented to him on Monday, and all received his signature. No other bills were matured on Monday.

The two Houses adjourned early in the afternoon, and before evening nine-tenths of the Members were journeying homeward, by land or water, with all the power of steam.—*Nat. Int.*

MINISTER TO FRANCE.—The appointment of Lewis Cass (now Secretary of War) is announced as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to France. If the President has not made all the haste he might have done in filling this important trust, he makes ample atonement for the delay, by the goodness of the ultimate selection. We could not have hoped to see the office of American Representative at the Court of France more worthily or fitly bestowed. The appointment of Mr. Cass is understood to have been confirmed at once and unanimously by the Senate, as it will be, no doubt, by the political court in the last resort—the People.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The report of the Committee for the District of Columbia, on the application of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, for a portion of public ground for the site of the monument, will be found in our columns to-day. We would call the attention of our readers to it as containing sentiments creditable to the author of the report, and the committee by whom it has been made. A copy of the bill as it has passed the House of Representatives, is also given.

While on this subject, we cannot refrain from mentioning the spirited and patriotic conduct of the People of the State of Maine. "Every individual in the Portland Cotton Manufactory," says the gentlemanly agent, H. Smith, Esquire, to the youngest boy and girl, including 114 females, contributed from one dollar to six cents apiece. And the Bangor Mechanics' Association have unanimously passed resolutions highly approving and recommending the plan and object of the Society, and proposing to prepare a corner-stone of any given dimensions, with suitable inscrip-

tions, and forward it to this city, as a contribution from the Mechanics' Association to this patriotic object."

We trust that the general contribution to this laudable object will be such as to do credit to the countrymen of the great patriot whose memory it is intended to honor by the monument in contemplation. We should be pleased to see Mr. Lane's report published in every journal in the United States.

National Intelligencer.

[We shall give the Report a place in our next.]—*Ed. Times.*

SCHOOL LAWS.—John Dumont has been appointed by Gov. Noble, to revise the congressional school laws, and render the system less complex and approximating as near as possible to perfection. Mr. Dumont and his lady have entered upon the duties, at the court house in Vevay.—*Weekly Messenger.*

TEXAS.

By a letter in the Courier from Galveston Island, May 29th, we learn that there are 50 Mexican officers, with Cos at their head, at that place. There are 400 Mexican soldiers at work, all contented, as they get what is new to them, plenty to eat. There are 200 more Mexican soldiers acting as servants. The President of Texas is said to be averse to shedding any blood, and that therefore they may possibly all escape.

An expedition of 500 men was to leave Galveston, May 30th, to join the main army. Santa Anna is ready to submit to any proposition, but the punishment which he so richly merits. He gives rather gratuitously, we think, the United States for an endorser. He now begins to flatter, and says Houston's onslaught was greater than anything in Napoleon's campaigns. Col. Stanley, who got up the Texas Lancers, that left New York for Texas, and were detained at the Bahamas, was killed at Galveston, May 25th, in a duel with Capt. Graham. Galveston is very lively—12 or 15 vessels in port, and two or three steamboats.—*N. Y. Star.*

From the Springfield (O.) Pioneer.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.

Mr. Kelly, of Columbus, Deputy Marshal of this state, passed through Springfield last Tuesday morning, on his way to Washington City, having in charge one of the persons concerned in the burning down the Treasury buildings. The prisoner's name is White. Mr. Kelly, the reader will remember, was instrumental some time since, in arresting somewhere in the Eastern States, a brother and sister of the prisoner, on the same charge. He at that time procured a description of the person now in his possession, and learned that he had started South. He immediately departed for New Orleans, under the supposition that White would make for Texas, and take that city in his route. He was not mistaken. On arriving at New Orleans, he ascertained that there were letters in the post office for the prisoner; and, after lying close for twenty days, succeeded in arresting White before the latter had been in the city three hours. White was bargaining for a passage to Texas at the time he was arrested.

It is understood that White is prepared to implicate men high in the world, in the matter with which he stands charged; as, also, with crimes of far greater enormity.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.—A Mexican Paper, called the "Nacional," denounces the whole American people as being no better than robbers and pirates. It represents us as Algerines and Arabs, and as the refuse of all civilized nations, who, for their crimes and atrocities, were compelled to leave their country and settle in what the sapient editor conceives the U. S. to be, namely, the Algiers of the New World. He concludes by urging the necessity of the whole Christian world uniting in putting us down. It would be as tough a job for the tyrants of all Europe to put us down, as it will be for the Mexicans to put down the Texans. Better let Uncle Sam alone, for he does not allow insults to pass unpunished, no more than he permits spoils upon his commerce, without insisting upon an indemnity.

"It is rumored (says the Alexandria Gazette,) that intimations have been given out that the President intends after the adjournment of Congress, to proceed to the Southern frontier and direct in person the operations against the Indians in that quarter.

The New Orleans Bee of the 20th ult. says, "there are now fewer patients in the hospital of New Orleans than were ever known at this time in any previous year—in comparison to the population. Indeed there are no epidemic disease now existing here yet it is midsummer.