

RISING SUN TIMES.

LAWRENCEBURGH TOWNSHIP.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lawrenceburgh township, held at the school house on the school section, on the 22d of April, 1837, on motion, Dr. JABEZ PERCIVAL was called to the chair, and Wm. Johnson appointed secretary, when the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the present system of internal improvements in which the State of Indiana has embarked, is every way calculated to retard her march to wealth, and to that station to which she aspires and was fast hastening.

Resolved, That we believe the present system is partial and unjust in all its bearings, and calculated to benefit none but monopolists and speculators, who own land in the immediate vicinity of the works.

Resolved, That the present system of Internal Improvements ought to be revised or repealed, and a system adopted which would be equitable and just; and that if this cannot be effected, a proper classification of the works embraced in the system, should be made by the next Legislature, so that but one, or two at furthest, of the works be operated upon at a time.

Resolved, That we acknowledge a decided preference for Turnpike roads over both Rail roads and Canals, inasmuch as they are cheaper of construction, and afford more facilities for transportation and travel to all classes of citizens, and would answer all the wants of the people of this State for twenty or thirty years to come.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and pleasure the manner in which our fellow citizens in different parts of the State are coming up to the rescue of their rights, and to save the State from ruin and disgrace, and their posterity from oppression, and that we hereby declare our determination not to be behind them in all prudent and peaceable measures to arrest in its infancy the wild and visionary schemes of internal improvement now in progress in our State.

Resolved, That we approve of a county Convention, to be held at Manchester, on the 2d Saturday in May, to nominate candidates for Senator and Representatives who will, if elected, act in accordance with the views expressed and contained in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That Lawrenceburgh township send nine delegates to said convention, and that Jacob Hays, Jhn Callahan, Morgan Welsh, Aaron B. Henry, James Hibberts, James McClester, Jr., Amaziah Bailey, Joshua Sanks and James Cloud be that delegation, with power to fill vacancies, should they occur.

Resolved, That we believe with our fellow citizens of Manchester in thinking that it is high time that the local questions which have so long and so unhappily agitated this county, should be put to rest, for the present, and that true merit and talent, instead of localities, should govern us in the choice of our Senator and Representatives at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Rising Sun Times and Indiana Palladium.

JABEZ PERCIVAL, Pres.

Wm. Johnson, Secy.

TO THE CITIZENS OF INDIANA.

Having received the appointment of Geologist of the State of Indiana, it becomes my duty by a law passed during last session, at such seasons as I am not actually engaged in a geological survey of the State, to receive, at my residence, such specimens of metals or minerals, taken from the soils of Indiana, as may be sent to me for the purpose of analysis, and of obtaining information regarding their nature and value.

Any such geological or mineralogical specimens sent to me, addressed *New Harmony*, Posey county, Indiana, accompanied by a letter from the sender, expressing his wishes on the subject, will be attended to by me, at the period of intermission from my public duty in the field. No charge, of course, will be made for such examination afforded; but persons, thus sending specimens for private information, will be expected, in all cases, to cause them to be delivered at *New Harmony* free of cost, and to pay postage on all communications regarding them. In these communications the writer should be particular in stating precisely where each specimen sent was found; also whether on, or how near the surface of the ground; whether in detached masses or in regular stratification, and the nature of the overlying or imbedding soil; whether it occurs in large quantities; and any other particulars regarding its location or the minerals occurring near it, that the writer may have ascertained.

Persons desirous of advancing the interest of science and who may have an opportunity of collecting interesting specimens, will confer on me a favor and materially assist me in obtaining valuable geological information for the State, by forwarding to me, addressed as above, such specimens as they may be willing to spare. In such cases I will cheerfully pay all expenses incurred.

Engineers, miners, masons, well-diggers and quarry-men have the best opportunity of obtaining valuable specimens, such as metallic ores, fragments of stone containing in them the petrified remains of animals and vegetables, rare specimens of free-stone, marble, limestone or slate; also varieties of fossil shells, fishes, plants, and bones. When these latter occur, it is very desirable to send along with them, a portion of the rock in which they were imbedded.

If several specimens of rock occur in the same cliff or quarry, it would be desirable that specimens of each be taken and numbered according to their order and succession, marking the uppermost Number 1, and then descending. The thickness and quality of each bed might also be men-

tioned; and whether they contain shells, plants or pebbles in them. If they do, specimens of each are essential.

If the rocks are stratified, that is lying in regular layers, it should be noticed whether they are horizontal or inclined, and if inclined, at what angle.

Where there are wells, especially deep ones, it is useful to get a list of the strata sunk through in digging them, measuring the thickness of each from the surface downwards.

A list of all places known to abound in metallic ores, coal, bitumen, marl, gypsum or plaster of Paris, limestone, slate, pottery and fire-clays, ochre, salt, saltpetre would convey valuable information.

In cases of coal beds, specimens of the coal itself and of the different strata, if any, sunk through to obtain it, especially of any impressions of plants in them, will be highly interesting. Also a list of the number and thickness of each of the beds of coal and their supposed extent; stating whether limestone or iron ore or springs of bitumen occur near them.

In selecting specimens of common rocks, the most convenient size and shape is that of a common cake of shaving soap. Not the outside but, the second slice struck off by the hammer, is best.

Every specimen should be ticketed with the name of the place where found; or with a letter referring to a catalogue describing it. In case of places little known their distance from the nearest well known town and in what direction, should be stated.

Each specimen should be wrapped in a separate piece of paper or tow; and they should be packed in straw, moss or shavings, in a barrel or strong box. Valuable specimens, especially of fossil remains or petrefactions, may be much injured without these precautions.

At a favorable stage of water, packages will very easily reach Harmony, by boat, from all the upper Wabash country, and when the Wabash is not in boating order, specimens obtained in the vicinity of the Ohio river, may be landed at Mount Vernon, Posey county, addressed for me, to the care of Messrs. James and Lowry, merchants of that town.

DAVID DALE OWEN,
Geologist of the State of Indiana.

We have heard rumors of dismal doings in Mississippi. The pressure in the money market, with the consequent reduction in the price of cotton, has caused an unusual stagnation of trade, and an almost total depletion of the money market. In three counties suits have been commenced on liabilities amounting to three millions of dollars. Nothing less potent than the wand of Prospero or Aladdin's lamp can at the present crisis charm into existence the cash to relieve the planters and merchants from their impending disasters.

We have understood that the people of Hinds county have compelled their sheriff to resign, and have resolved to lynch any lawyer or magistrate who shall dare to bring suit for recovery of a debt owing in the county.

The Governor has convened the Legislature for the purpose of devising some means of relief by the passage of stop and replevin laws. This is an unfortunate measure. A general bankruptcy is a most deplorable event, but a state rich in her natural resources and in the enterprise of her citizens, can easily outlive her day of adversity; but the enactment of laws impairing the validity of contracts, by obstructing the speedy collection of existing liabilities, will give a stab to her credit which no length of time can heal, and subject her to the imputation of bad faith, which will ever remain as the plague spot on her character.

Mississippi should have before her eyes the example of Kentucky, still bearing the reproach of her odious relief system, and still suffering from the loss it produced long after its immediate effects have been forgotten.—*Mad. Banner.*

The opposition to the present system of Internal Improvement, and the consequent evils arising therefrom, is taking hold of the public mind, to a far greater extent than we had expected. The whole State is in alarm; and the general and anxious enquiry is, what can be done? A State convention is the only remedy. Let one be speedily convened. It will meet the approbation in every part of the State. There will be no favor or neglect of districts, in regard to paying taxes. All tax payers will feel it; and its effects upon their minds will be no less salutary than the operations of the system would be fatal to their interests. The collector will be a useful individual, and will use persuasive argument, such as cannot fail to convince the people of the folly of high taxes. When called on to shell out three times the amount of last years taxes, the most strenuous advocates of the *MAMMOTH* will pause!—*Indianian.*

AN IMPPOSTOR.—On Monday evening last we were present, among many others, at the Vevay Hotel, to witness the wonderful exhibition of Mr. Adl. alias Templeton, the Fire King. The whole was a complete imposition; and his majesty, after surrending up his watch to pay his tavern bill, decamped at an early hour on Tuesday morning without taking leave of his patrons, leaving his negro fiddler behind, minus a watch and fourteen dollars. Should an other of the same stamp honor our village with a visit, we would not be surprised should he be honored with an *American jacket!*—*Veray Times.*

THE GRIPE (or Influenza) has made its appearance in New Orleans. The same disorder, under the latter name, traversed our continent in 1832. It preceded the Cholera a few months, spreading death in its career. If we recollect the estimates made at the time, it was nearly if not quite as fatal as the Cholera. It is a more insidious and more dangerous foe.

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EXPRESS MAIL TO THE WEST.

By reference to the correspondence of a portion of the Missouri delegation with the Postmaster General, inserted in another column of this paper—it will be seen that Mr. Kendall, ever alive to the public interest, has it in contemplation to establish a DAILY EXPRESS MAIL. Between the Eastern and Western Cities, thus dispensing to the latter the advantages now enjoyed by the eastern and southern Atlantic cities.—We hope soon to see the express mail to the West in successful operation; when we may expect to receive news from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, at least two days in advance of the present arrangement.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the Globe of March 25, which contains the official notice of the Post Master General for bids for carrying the Express Mail, from Washington, or from Baltimore to Cincinnati, to commence on the 1st of July next. The time fixed by the schedule is 414 hours to Columbus, and 56 hours to Cincinnati—an average speed of nearly ten miles per hour, night and day, including stoppages. The notice will be found in our advertising columns, to which the attention of enterprising contractors is directed.

Proposals are also issued by the Post Master General for extending the Express Mail through the State of Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis, to commence on 1st of January next.

Also, for carrying the Express Mail from Cincinnati to Frankfort, Ky., thence to Louisville—thence to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Huntsville and Montgomery, Ala., where it will connect with the southern Express Mail to N. Orleans.

Temporary contracts will be made with those whose bids may be accepted, to commence on the 1st of Oct. next.—*West. Hen.*

TEXAS.

A few days since a letter was published which stated that a Mexican army was advancing for the third invasion of Texas. This information it seems, has created some alarm lest that interesting Republic should experience "another drawback" upon its rapidly increasing prosperity and greatness. The appended very correct views which we extract from the N. O. Bulletin of the 22d ult. will quiet all fears; besides we learn from a private source worthy of all confidence, that the British Consul resident at Tampico has received orders from his government to proceed through Texas upon a mission similar to that confided by President Jackson to Mr. Morfit. This, no doubt, is a step preparatory to the recognition of Texian independence by the British government.—*Mississippi Free Trader.*

The letter which we published the other day from Tampico, seems to have inspired many with a belief that the cause of Texas is about to experience another drawback in the opposition of General Bustamante, who now has the command of the Mexican army, and they fear that her Independence will yet be placed in great jeopardy.

After the proof which has been given of the impossibility of a Mexican invading army sustaining itself against the forces which Texas can produce, we wonder that there should be any of the friends of the new Republic, who can suffer themselves for a moment to doubt her capability to maintain herself fully or completely against her foe. We should sooner expect to see the armies of Texas marching towards the walls of Mexico, than the miserable, ragged, undisciplined, ill-fed recruits of Bustamante, who now has the command of the Mexican army, and they fear that her Independence will yet be placed in great jeopardy.

We doubt very much in the first place whether any invasion will be made, and if it should, we cannot anticipate for that any other results than that which attended the previous one.”

FLOUR AND GRAIN, we announce with great pleasure, are rapidly falling in price all over the country. The vast importations from Europe have aided powerfully to produce this result. But for these, we believe flour would have maintained the exorbitant price of \$12 a barrel throughout the summer. As it is, we hope to see it down to \$8. Some who dipped deep into the speculation have hurt their own fingers severely. They must do their own crying. By the way, the prices of everything are tending downward, under the combined influences of pressure and reaction. Flour is abundant in Ohio at \$8 a barrel and coming down. Those who have delayed sales and held up prices with the hope of screwing a few additional dollars from the necessities of the destitute, must take care of themselves. Coal is down low enough, and yards full of it that might have sold for \$12 a ton last winter. Right! Gentlemen monopolizers, your day is over.—*New-Yorker.*

A writer in the National Gazette suggests a method of giving names to towns, cities, &c. which will prevent the ridiculous repetitions so frequent in our country. The plan proposed is to take all the consonants, with the exception of the letter S, and put them in a box, and to place the vowels in another box, to the extent of 100 letters in each, by which means names such as the following will come out in endless variety: Odumu, Minova, Toren, Adura, Noveno, Loreto. There is much ingenuity in the plan, and its adoption would prevent the mistakes frequently made as to the location of a place, as under the existing system it is difficult to know by the mere name of a town or village whether it be in France or America, on the banks of the Seine or the Thames, or on those of Lake Erie or the Mississippi.

Flour is selling in Cincinnati at \$6 per barrel.

RISING SUN:

SATURDAY.....APRIL 29, 1837.

Died, at Conowingo, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 24th of March last, after an illness of 36 hours, of pleurisy, JOSEPH GLENN, brother of the editor of this paper, in the 33d year of his age. But a few days previous to his death, he followed to the grave his only child, and has left behind him, a young widow, far distant from her relatives, who is thus thrown alone upon a cold and unfeeling world.

The deceased was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and was a carpenter and joiner by profession. When the family emigrated to the West some 12 years ago, he came with them, but his native hills had more attractions for him than the Western country, and he never could be persuaded to take up his residence amongst us. He was possessed of a remarkably quiet disposition; and modest and unassuming in his manners, he lived respected and died regretted by all who knew him.

THE EDITOR having to be necessarily absent four days of this week, will account for the hurried manner in which the present number has been put together.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Our fellow citizen, Col. Abel C. PERREN, is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State. We make this announcement to our Editorial brethren, a number of whom omit his name in their list of candidates.

CLAYTON, the Cincinnati *Advertiser*, is to make his tenth balloon excursion from Cincinnati, on Monday next. In his advertisement he states that he will be enabled to take one or two passengers at the rate of \$100 each.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—ALMOST A MOB.

The citizens of Cincinnati were thrown into a state of excitement on Tuesday last, by the development of a case of the most brutal and unparalleled outrage which has yet occurred in that community. The particulars, as near as we could ascertain them, are as follows: A Miss ALLIX, a young woman of unexceptionable character, and a member of the Presbyterian church, while on her way home from Singing School, after night, was met in the street and told that her brother was at the point of death, and that she must immediately go and see him. The young lady consented reluctantly, to go, and in a short time found herself forced into a dark room where she was kept *fourteen days!* when she made her escape. The fiends in human shape, did not succeed in accomplishing their nefarious designs, but the young woman's arms were much bruised, and other parts of her body greatly lacerated, and she is now a perfect *maniac!*

Four individuals were arrested on Tuesday. Their names are—two Levi's who keep a store on Main Street, one named Lazarus, and another Morphate, all Jews, and taken to the Court House for trial. We could not ascertain what the result was, so high was the excitement, but about 5 o'clock, the four were taken to jail; and at an early hour an immense crowd assembled in the neighborhood of the building, with the determination, no doubt, of taking the Jews out, and inflicting summary chastisement upon them. But a company of the city Volunteers "armed and equiped," made their appearance there; and in a short time the multitude moved down Main Street, and when arrived near Levi's store, between 3d and 4th Streets, they were addressed by Gen. R. T. LIVINGSTON, in a strain of pealing eloquence which had a good effect, as the design evidently was to attack Levi's Store. Soon after this, the people began to disperse; but the military still paraded the streets, ready to prevent any unlawful proceedings.

No punishment which law can inflict, would be adequate to this unparalleled outrage; yet for the credit of Cincinnati, we hope the law will be permitted to take its course.

We shall probably be able next week, to give some further particulars.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The citizens of Scott county are to hold a meeting this day, at New-Lexington, "to take into consideration and discuss the present system of internal improvement, taxation, &c." Thus the good work progresses; and may it result in relieving the people of our State from the odious and unjust taxation which the present system will bring upon them.

The Indiana Journal asks: "What would the people of Indiana think if we were to inform them that there is a class of politicians here, of whom the Indiana Democrat is the organ, who would rejoice to see the state of Indiana lose the money which has been, borrowed for internal im-

provement purposes, in order to bring odium on the Governor and Fund Commissioners?"

Why the people of Indiana would think it is not the fact; for they know that the Journal is bound to go with Noah Noble and he claims to be the father of our present ruined and partial system of improvements. Aye, Gov. Noble claims, or the Journal claims for him, to be the *Clydesdale* of Indiana!

COL. CAMERON.—My name having been announced, during my absence, as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, I embrace an early opportunity after my return, to say to my fellow citizens of the 3d Congressional District, that I decline standing a poll for that distinguished station.

To my friends who had the kindness to put my name before the people, and to those of my fellow citizens who were inclined to favor me with their suffrage, I return my sincere thanks for their partiality. I am, sir, with due respect, the public's humble servant.

JOHN P. DUNN.

Lawrenceburgh, April 13, 1837.

STEAM BOATING.

CINCINNATI, April 19.

There were yesterday at the public landing, at one time, twenty-four steam-boats, loading and unloading; this is the largest number we ever knew of—there has frequently been from twenty to twenty-two this season, which is more than we ever heard of in any former one. For the information of distant readers it is necessary to observe, that the number spoken of are exclusive of the large number that are laying at the other landings, finishing or repairing.—*Post.*

A most barefaced robbery took place at Talbot's hotel, in Frederick, Maryland, recently, in broad day light. A traveller stopped there and handed in his saddlebags, containing \$25,000, for safe-keeping while he dined. On his return the saddlebags were missing.

Some stragglers were resorting to, to give a color to the business, and at last the saddlebags were found in a cellar or vault, below the bar which communicated with it. When brought to the light, it appeared that they had been cut open and rifled of their contents, which were all, or nearly all, recovered on the premises. Mr. E. McPherson, a wealthy farmer of the neighborhood, and standing as fairly as any gentleman in the State, has been put under recognizance in the sum of \$5000.

MICHIGAN CITY.

Five years ago we were at a place now called Michigan city. Then there was no appearance of a city. No not even the sign of a habitation of man.