

THE RISING SUN TIMES.

Messrs. Editors of the Palladium:—

I had fondly hoped that at least after the election, when I was no longer a candidate before the public, I would have been permitted to pass along the private walk of life, undisturbed by the missiles of envy and detraction, so very liberally thrown at me during the late senatorial canvass. But in this reasonable expectation I find I am likely to be disappointed. The managers of the Rising Sun Times are still "crying havoc and letting slip the dogs of war," determined to hunt me down as a dangerous enemy. In their paper of the 16th inst., they make a most furious and unprovoked attack on me. I say unprovoked, because I have not since nor before the election appeared in the papers, nor given them any cause to assail me as they have done. The managers seem something in the wind, however, and taking the alarm at a few lines which appeared in the Palladium of the 9th inst., make it the foundation for a cowardly, pitiful attack upon me. The article alluded to, it will be recollected, signified that at an early period such explanations and statements, in reference to the late senatorial election, would be made, as would place that affair fully before the public. This was the sum and substance of the article. The Times nor its managers were not even mentioned nor alluded to in a single instance. Why they should have considered it necessary to notice it at all, much less connected me with it in the manner they have done, is passing strange, and only to be accounted for on the score that a "guilty conscience needs no accuser." The managers no doubt saw, or thought they saw, in the article alluded to, a promise of an exposure of their course in the election, and presuming that the person they had taken the most trouble to injure, was the most to be dreaded, they very sagely concluded the exposition was about to be made by Walter Armstrong—and hence their assault upon me.

The managers of the Times, enlarging upon the article of the Palladium, ask, in reference to the late senatorial election, "What explanations do the people want?" wishing no doubt to convey the idea that it was conducted fairly. I am free to admit that were the great mass of the people composed of such creatures as the managers, wire-workers of the Times, it would be quite unnecessary to ask or make explanations. I am pleased to believe they are made of more sterling, unbending stuff, open to the convictions of truth and reason, and ever ready to render justice. Influenced by such principles, I believe they are desirous to know how and in what manner the managers of the Times became possessed of the important fact, set forth in an editorial article, just at the eve of the election, that Mr. Plummer was pledged to go for the removal of the seat of justice from Lawrenceburg, when at the same time Mr. P. was assuring the people of the upper part of the county, in public and private, that he was not so pledged; and that the assertion of the Times, as to any such pledge, was false and unauthorized, as regarded himself. I hope the managers of the Times will not blink this subject, but come out boldly in support of their assertion with good and responsible authority. Nothing short of this will satisfy the public, or relieve them from the imputation of basely stating what they knew to be false, with a view to influence the election, and induce the people below to vote for Mr. Plummer.

Again, the managers say, "Does not every voter in the county know that the election was conducted as all elections are?" Nonsense—no one believes any such thing. Every voter does know that the late senatorial election was conducted on different principles from any that preceded it. It was a local party contest. Experience, qualifications, and every other consideration which usually controlled the votes of the county were measurably lost sight of, and the contest narrowed to the simple questions of residence in a particular spot and political belief. In the lower sections of the county I was opposed by nearly all parties because I lived in Lawrenceburg. Above I was opposed because I was a friend of the administration. The managers of the Times asserted that my opponent was pledged to favor a removal of the seat of justice; and the voters below went for him on that ground. Above, the whole was sturdily denied by Mr. Plummer and his friends, and the electors mainly voted with reference to our political opinions. Now, will any person, saving and excepting always the managers of the Times, pretend that any former election was so conducted? I think not.

The same personages dub me the Lawrenceburg candidate, and then

point with some exultation to the vote of this township, where they make Mr. Plummer beat me 146 votes. Now this is all in character, and about as near the truth as it was reasonable to expect them to come. But, unfortunately for them, I happen to have the proof about me to show that, notwithstanding I was not the Lawrenceburg candidate, nor ever so called here, Mr. Plummer did not beat me 146 in this township, nor the third of that number—as may be easily seen by the return of the votes given. The fact that I was beaten here at all, does not, I think, go very far to prove that I was the favorite of the Lawrenceburgers; it rather shows I was not. Indeed I am firmly convinced that enough votes (on old party grounds) were thrown against me by the citizens of the town, as would have given me a majority in the township, if thrown to me. But in reference to this matter, as well as in others, the managers of the Times have only shown their constitutional hatred for truth and fair dealing.

The charge of using unjust and gentlemanly means to promote my election, shamed at me in the Times, is of a piece with the others made against me in that paper, and without foundation in truth. My course during the whole canvass was open and honorable, and I believe is so viewed by my fellow citizens. I made no bargains, entered into no leagues, mounted no hobby-horse, nor had I any supple tool to write and publish lies at my bidding.

I have thought myself called upon to say this much, that the public abroad may know something of the measures resorted to to defeat my election. To my fellow citizens here at home, where I have resided almost since the settlement of the country, no explanation is necessary. They know the circumstances of my defeat, and have the facts to enable them to determine correctly between my assailants and myself. They know the weight and caliber of my low opponent and myself, and on sundry occasions have passed an opinion upon them through the ballot box. In the wire-workers at the Times will take the trouble to turn to the election returns for a few years previous to 1831, they will see the estimation in which we were both held, when running on our own strength, unassisted by any sectional, local question. I am proud to say in no case have I been beaten in a contest determined on the Jeffersonian principle—"is he honest, is he capable?"

I am now done with the Times and its conductors. What I have said I considered as required, not through any importance attached to the persons who claim to edit the Times, but as due to those who may possibly be imposed upon by that print. The young men whose names figure at the head of that paper, are strangers in the country. They may be honorable, respectable persons, but circumstances (not to mention the company they keep) are against them, and must preclude any further notice of them by me. I cannot stoop to contend with persons who pay so little regard to truth, or can so far forget the modest bearing becoming strangers, as they have done.

WALTER ARMSTRONG.

SINGULAR OUTRAGE.

We learn from the late Boston papers, that the Ursuline Convent at Charleston, Mass. was burnt down, and its contents totally destroyed, by a mob, on the night of the 11th inst. The pretext offered for the commission of this outrage, was the alleged forcible detention of a young female, within the walls of the institution; which, however, appeared an investigation to be wholly unfounded. The building, at the time of the attack, contained only five or six Nuns, besides the Lady Superior, three servant maids, and between fifty and sixty pupils of various ages; all of whom it is believed, effected their escape without sustaining any personal injury, although one only, out of the whole number, succeeded in saving any part of her wearing apparel.—Very large meetings of the citizens of Boston and Charleston were held on the morning of the 12th, when resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the indignation and abhorrence which they felt at this cowardly attack on defenceless and unoffending females, and authorizing the appointment of committees, to adopt measures necessary for bringing the perpetrators to condign punishment, and taking into consideration the expediency of raising funds to repair damages. Much praise is given to Bishop Fenwick for his exertions in allaying the excitement among the Catholics, and persuading them to rely on the Public Authorities, and their Protestant fellow citizens generally, for redress. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000.—O. S. Journal.

MAIL ROBBERY ATTEMPTED.

At the great Western Mail was passing over that part of the road leading from H. Eckert's to Frostburg, in this (Allegheny) county, on Wednesday night the 6th inst., an attempt was made by two persons to rob the passengers and plunder the Mail bags.

It appears they had constructed a fence of brush, &c. across the road, and when the Stage arrived, they left their ambush, came to the road, one of them seized the check reins of the fore horses—the other presenting a pistol at the door of the stage to prevent the passengers coming out. But by the determined and brave efforts of the driver, Mr. SAM'L LEMAN, they were soon baffled in their base design.

Having discovered they were armed with pistols, and the one holding the horses called on the other to "shoot the driver," he (the driver) threw off his hat, which was white (and which, as he said, would afford them a less chance of seeing him) and then exclaimed "shoot and—"

Being entirely self-possessed, he fell to whipping first the robber then the horses, until they became frightened and the robber disconcerted, when escape became easy.

We understand that the passengers rewarded the driver by presenting him the sum of **FIVE DOLLARS**. Query. Wonder if the safety of the mail and lives of the passengers were valued at only five dollars?

Since the above was put in type four persons have been arrested on suspicion and are now in the jail of this county.

Cambsburg, Md. 24th inst.

FAMILY STEAMER.—A machine has lately been invented at St. Louis, Mo., which can be applied to almost any use, such as the cleaning of furniture without the least injury to the varnish, windows, looking-glasses, &c., by letting on steam and wiping it with a cloth, but is more particularly intended for the destruction of chiroches. It is a small portable engine, extremely simple, and throws the steam with such force that it penetrates the smaller fissures, and sends the chiroch to death. The bedstead can be cleaned without the trouble of unbolting and taking it apart as is usually the case. It will also destroy red ants, cockroaches, and other insects troublesome to a house. Hatters have pronounced it of great service to them in steaming hats.

PENSIONERS.—We are requested by Col. THOMAS POSEY, Agent for paying Pensions to Indians, to solicit the Pensioners throughout the state who would prefer receiving their pensions at Indianapolis, to communicate their wishes to him free of postage, at Corydon, at as early a period as practicable. This request is made in obedience to directions of the War Department, preparatory to an arrangement for a division of the Agency.

Editors throughout the state would no doubt confer a favor upon many of the pensioners, by communicating this intelligence through their respective columns.—Ind. Jour.

Balloons.—It is frequently asked of what use are balloons, since they cannot be navigated through the air, but are borne about at the pleasure of the winds. Their uses are various and important—and it is to be wondered, that the scientific men in this country do not avail themselves of their use, to add to the common stock of knowledge.

It is a well established fact that Napoleon made use of them in his armies on more than one occasion, by which to reconnoitre the position of his enemies, when he could obtain information by no other means. Balloons may be made use of also to raise great weight to certain heights, to go over mountains, to descend into valleys before inaccessible, to raise lights to immense heights during the night, and to convey signals by sea and land. They may also be made to serve to ascertain the velocities and directions of the several winds, which blow in different regions of the atmosphere; of establishing important facts relating to electricity, and to gain some knowledge of the formation of meteors in the regions of clouds.

POST OFFICES.—We find by reference to the Blue Book, that there are about three hundred and sixty Post Offices in the United States, which yield respectively to the post masters an annual income of less than one dollar. The smallest sum received by any one is two cents; there are two or three who received five cents, and two or three more who obtain six or seven.

Balt. Pat.

PRESERVATION OF SKINS.—Raw hides may be completely preserved from putrefaction, and those which are tainted restored, by applying to them, with a brush, a layer of pyroligneous acid. They absorb it very speedily, and it occasions no injury or diminution of their value.

FIRE IN LANCASTER, OHIO.—The Lancaster Gazette and Enquirer of Thursday, August 21st, gives an account of a large fire which occurred in that place on the previous Saturday. From that we learn,

"The buildings destroyed are three large stables, the Hotel known by the name of the Lancaster House, with all the buildings attached to it, and the kitchen &c., belonging to the tavern of Mr. Shaffer. There were 3 fine and valuable horses burnt in one of the stables occupied by Mr. Stehman, besides all his carriages, gigs, harness, &c. The whole amount of the loss sustained is estimated at between \$ and 10,000 dollars."

EXTRAORDINARY RECOGNITION.—A man has lately returned to England after an absence of thirty-six years, who was engaged, in the year 1738, with thirteen others in the murder of an innocent and inoffensive man. He was immediately recognized and committed to prison, and his identity and guilt it is stated, can be established beyond doubt. Of his thirteen comrades, eighteen were condemned and executed for that and other murders, and the other was shot in attempting to escape from jail.

OHIO TORAYCO.—About 15 years ago the first Torayco was raised in Ohio for exportation. Since that time the annual amount grown, has been gradually increasing, with the exception of a short period, when the price was depressed. The last year's crop exceeded ten thousand bushels. We learn that the crop this year is expected to equal that of the last.—Wheeling Times.

DOES WE WANT DO WITHOUT YOU.

Our Western frontier a female is so much a curiosity that a man has been known to walk twenty miles for the purpose of seeing one. Victims and industrious females will find it to their advantage to emigrate, and those beyond a certain age may by a speedy removal put an end to their deplorable time of "nobody coming to marry me."

TEMPERANCE STEAMBOAT.—A steamboat has recently been constructed in Illinois, which has made a trip to St. Louis, bearing the name of "THE GOOD WATER." named not near so much in allusion to the element, in which the craft is destined to be used, as to the temperate circumstances which have marked her progress from the forest to the wave. All the work of constructing, fitting out, manning, and navigating her has been done without the aid, or rather the hindrance of ardent spirits.

Lexington Intelligencer.

TRIAL OF JOHN A. MORRELL.—This notorious public offender has been lately tried before Judge Haskell, at Jackson, Tenn. and convicted of negro stealing, and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor for ten years. He belonged to the organized band of Mississippi robbers and thieves, who have lately infested the coast between Memphis and Randolph, principally the Arkansas side.—Nash. Ban.

An Anacosta at Peale's Museum, Philadelphia, lately swallowed one of the two 7 quarter blankets, that formed his bed. Those interested in his life were anxious, for some time, to ascertain what effect it would produce upon his snakeish gastric powers. He has since thrown it up without being materially injured.

SCHEAPEN.

GOLD COIN.—Persons who are not critical judges of metals should be careful that they are not imposed upon, in receiving coin purporting to be gold. No metal in circulation is so easily counterfeited, and even the best judges may sometimes be deceived. These circumstances, we are told have already been improved by sharpers.—Phil. Gaz.

A new Catholic Diocese called the Diocese of Vincennes, comprising the whole of the State of Indiana, and part of Illinois, has been erected; and the Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute, Professor of Theology in the Seminary of Mt. St. Mary's near Emmitsburg, Md. has been appointed its first Bishop.

TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee Convention, who are engaged in revising the State Constitution, adopted in Committee of the whole on the 22d ult. a proposition to deprive of the privilege of citizenship any person or persons who shall fight a duel or bear a challenge, or aid or abet in fighting a duel.

The editor of the Bristol Gazette tells us of an acquaintance of his who when he laughs, "shakes the room so that even the spiders peep out of the cracks to see what is going on."

A motion is about to be introduced in the British House of Commons, extending the right of suffrage to unmarried females.

Joe Bunker says he saw a dog in the street whose tail curled over so strong that it actually raised his hind feet from the ground and he consequently travelled on his fore feet.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the 7th instant, declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of three and a half per cent. payable on the 17th inst.

The town of Centerville, in Luzern co. Pa., was almost entirely destroyed by a most destructive tornado on the 2d inst. Out of 24 buildings, 3 only escaped undamaged. One person was killed, and a number injured.

The story of the assassination of Robt. Potter, of N. C. by Mr. O'Brien, his competitor for the legislature, is contradicted. The Petersburg Constellation says, "it is all a mistake. Mr. Potter is alive, and likely long to live."

The amount of Specie in the U. States is estimated at double what it was two years ago. It is supposed to have been twenty millions then, and to be now forty millions.

The life of Col. Crockett, written by himself, has been republished in London.

A portion of the Mormons begin to have doubts of the sanctity of their leader Joe Smith. They have resolved to make no further exertions for the advance of Zion, until they receive a fresh revelation from heaven. They will wait a good while.

We learn that the Steam Boat Cavalier on her passage up to this place took fire, and so alarmed several passengers, as to induce them to jump overboard. Seven or eight of whom were drowned. David Hester, formerly of this place, was among the drowned.—New-Albany Gazette.

CORNEB REEP.—An ox was observed in New York, a day or two since in a perfect state of intoxication, caused by eating cherries which had been used in rum.

SPECIES.—The schr. Leonard, from Tampico, with \$77,000, and the schr. Metamoras, from Metamoras, with \$15,000 in specie, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult.

Complete returns of the Louisiana election, are now furnished in New Orleans papers. White's majority over Dawson, is ascertained to be 1640 votes.

A tailor in Winchester, Va. has discovered a plan of making coats without the usual seam in the back, which will fit equally as well if not better than those having the regular seams.

OBITUARY.

DIED. In this village, of cholera morbus, on the 14th inst., Miss MARY E. WILLIAMSON, daughter of Col. John and Mrs. Rachel Williamson, aged fifteen years and eleven months.

This young lady's sudden exit from the things of earth, afforded an instructive exhibition of the solemn truth, that life is uncertain. Her last morning sun rose upon her with prospects as fair for long life, as upon any of her associates; but ere that sun had long been set, she was numbered with the numerous dead. In the afternoon she was at school, though somewhat indisposed; at twelve the ensuing night, she was a corpse. On the day following, her remains were accompanied to the grave yard by a large procession, composed of a few relatives, the teachers and pupils of the Seminary, and a respectable number of other citizens.

MARY ELIZABETH was the eldest unmarried child of her affectionate parents. Principally on her account they moved to this place a few months since, that she might enjoy the advantage of the Seminary. They intended to give her a good education, hoping thereby to render her capable of greater usefulness and more enjoyment. But a wise Providence saw fit to thwart their future plans, and destroy their sanguine hopes, by commissioning Death to summon her from earth.

Without exaggeration it may be said of the deceased, that she was ever remarkable for implicit obedience to her parents. She recognized their right to govern, and her duty to obey. She never complained of parental authority, but seemed to consider it wholesome and intended for her good. You, who are under the direction of parents, imitate the deceased, in this respect, remembering that it is a duty enjoined by the mandate of High Heaven.

Mr. and Mrs. W. tender their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this village for their kindly aid and christian attention, during their late and severe affliction. Doubly grateful do they feel for these acts of kindness, because they were strangers. Had they been surrounded by the nearest relations, and the best tried friends, they say more could not have been done for them.

B. F. C.