

# THE TIMES.

A. K. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR THE TIMES.

TO THE REV. DANIEL PLUMMER,  
Senator from Dearborn county.

Sir:—It is now three weeks that I have waited, expecting that you would make a rejoinder to the letter I addressed you through the columns of the Times, on the 22d of last month; but I have been disappointed. It would seem, sir, that you are determined to pass this matter over in silence, and treat your constituents with contempt. Do you fear to have your conduct in the last Legislature, in regard to *suspension*, investigated? Or do you by your silence, tacitly admit the truth of the allegations brought up against you? It would seem to me, sir, that you are ready to plead guilty, or rather that you cannot do otherwise than answer these inquiries in the affirmative. If this then be the fact, let me ask you, in the spirit of candor, and in the spirit of a free and independent citizen, if you consider yourself capable of any longer representing the People of Dearborn county? Do you not know full well that you have *misrepresented* the very People who elected you, by giving your support to a measure which had for its object the entire defeat of the relocation of our seat of justice? Let us have your answers to these questions—come out sir, like an independent man, and defend yourself—you have a right to a hearing, and your constituents, one and all, will read what you have to say.

To me, sir, it is a source of deep regret to see public men—men in whom the people have reposed the most unlimited confidence, should so far lose sight of the real interests of their constituents, as to make their conduct a fit and proper subject for newspaper investigation. But how is the case with you? When I look back to the manner in which you were nominated for the Senate—when I consider who it was that rallied round you, and defended you from the foul aspersions of your enemies—when I recollect the object for which you were elected, and the large majority you received, and who it was that elected you—and now when, I see you desert those People and those measures, and join in with the very People who have left nothing undone to defeat you, I am ready to exclaim, *Can it be possible? Yes, sir, it is possible—it is true!!* Your conduct was not what your constituents had a right to expect; for you were elected for the express object of supporting the removal of the County seat, and had not the friends of this measure gave you their unanimous support, you might have come off at that election, as you have heretofore done, when running on your own merits. And, sir, at a time when your help was the most needed—at a time when the People expected you to raise your voice in defence of their rights, you were the first openly to desert them, and go over to that faction which was your bitter enemy, was too much—it was unkind; it was, to say the least, forfeiting your right to a seat in the Senate of Indiana. Yes, sir, it is also true that you deserted the People and the measures you formerly advocated. You tell us in your speech, that you could see no harm which would result from a *suspension*, when you well knew that to *suspend* the relocation act, would be to give the people of Lawrenceburgh time to rally their forces, and prevent the removal of the county seat. That your interests are now the interests of Lawrenceburgh, I have no doubt—you have gone over to them—you have taken the thirty pieces of silver!

In looking over the remarks you made in the Senate, on the 28th of January, I discover that you said "if a majority of your constituents should in future decide that you had done wrong, you would hereafter pursue a different course, or resign your seat in that body." Well, sir, there can be but one opinion with all honest men in this matter, and that is that you have done wrong, for you voted contrary to the express instructions of a majority of the people, at a time when their instructions were before you. Why then do you remain silent to the calls of your constituents? Why do you not come out and render an account of your stewardship? You are the servant of the people—they employed you to transact their business, and they instructed you how to do it, and let me ask you, if you believe in your heart that they can say to you "Well done good and faithful servant?" There are public men I know who believe the people are under obligations to them for the manner in which they have acted; whether you are of this class or not, is not for me to say; I can have my own opinion on the subject; and incline to believe that your silence is indicative of more than ought to be

published of any man, or at least of more than any good man would desire to have published about him.

If, sir, any thing I may have said in regard to you, should not be true, it is proper that the people should know it; you ought to make such a statement as would disabuse the public mind, and place the whole matter in a correct light. If, on the other hand, the assertions I have made are true, you are no longer entitled to a seat in the Senate of Indiana; and I say sir, openly and boldly, that an individual occupying the high station of a Minister of the Gospel, ought to have more respect for himself, more respect for his constituents, than to hold a seat in that senate, where he cannot, or will not obey the instructions of those who sent him there.

Yours respectfully,

A CONSTITUENT.

Union township, March 16, 1836.

FOR THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR: I have noticed in the Indiana Palladium of the 5th instant, an editorial article in which the editor states that the true question to be decided is division or no division, and on which he calls on you, or tells you to come out at once pro or con.

Now I can tell this shallow pated thing of the Palladium, that Dearborn county as it is, is under the constitutional limits, and that the constitution of the State guarantees to the old counties four hundred square miles. See the 12th section of the 11th article of the constitution of Indiana, page 55. And if the editor had took the trouble to inform himself, by examining the field notes of the county, he would have found it to contain three hundred and eighty-seven and a fraction square miles, and so of course there is an impassable barrier to a division of the county; and the editor of the Palladium ought to know it, and does know it.

The editor of the Palladium also says that he will always be ready to second the efforts of his friends at the Sun, in any measures that may conduce to their individual or personal welfare, not incompatible with the interests of the whole county.

Now I can tell the editor of the Palladium, that his friends are very few here, and we want none of his aid. We have no confidence in his political honesty in any way, and that we would rather dispense with his aid, for we want no such a Judas as he is.

OLD RANDOLPH.

## ANOTHER COWAN TRAGEDY.

We copy the following details of another brutal and horrid deed, similar in every respect to the Cowan tragedy, from the Brookville American of the 4th instant. The feelings of the community were shocked at the crime of Cowan—but these feelings soon become hardened, and the repetition of a similar offence is scarcely noticed. It is for this reason that we dislike to publish details of murders.

## HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the darkest deeds in the annals of crime. On Saturday the 20th Feb. in the neighborhood of Liberty, Union Co. Ia. and 15 miles from this place, a man by the name of Isaac Heller, murdered his whole family—his wife and three children!!! The circumstances are reported to be of the most aggravated nature. It appears that some of the neighbors had called at the residence of Heller, and told him that unless he would go to work and maintain his family, that the proper officers would attend to it, and his family would become a County charge. This appeared somewhat to incense him. He is represented as being a hale, robust man, not given to dissipation, but extremely improvident and indolent. After these persons had left the house, he rose and lifted the axe from beneath the bed—telling his wife that he was going out to chop, and passing behind where she was sitting with the child in her arms, struck her to the floor—literally splitting her down. A girl, a sister to the wife, being present and seeing the stroke thus made at her sister, flew to give the alarm, but before relief could reach the place the work was done!! The wife after receiving the perpendicular stroke was heard by the retreating girl to give one scream. He then threw the children on the floor, and severed their heads from their bodies with such violence that the weapon stuck in the floor, and as reported by himself, they made no noise. The murderer had fled when the alarm had called any assistance. But immediate pursuit being despatched he was overtaken six or eight miles on the Brookville road and surrendered without resistance, only giving in justification of the act that "they were likely to become a county charge, and that he would rather see them in their present situation." He is said to have answered the pursuers very composedly and sedately by no means agitated—

Said he knew very well what he had done. And when before the inquiring court was equally calm and unflinching.

It is said that he has been guilty of murder before, in Western Penn. and convicted by a jury, but reprieved by the Executive, on the plea of insanity. Some of the particulars of this case are reported to be these. He had two brothers living neighbors, with one of whom he was then residing. He was discovered one morning before the family rose to be making some arrangements in the house that alarmed them. They rose and fled to the house of the other brother, not thinking at all of a child—an orphan child living with them—and left in a bed. After reaching the place of retreat, the woman thinking of the child, mentioned it, observing that he could bear no malice against the child. The two brothers however returned to the deserted house and found that he had murdered the child in bed, and fled. After being taken—standing a trial, and finally being reprieved, he came to Indiana, and at the suggestions of some friends, dropped his true name, which was Young, and assumed that of Heller, that being a middle name from his mother. There are some suggestions that he is now insane. He some five or six months since said that he was insane, and frequently told persons he had an inclination to kill his wife and family. He is now safely lodged in the Liberty Jail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—The meeting last evening in Greene street was one of much interest, and its results surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The official proceedings will be shortly published; meantime we state, for the information of the Public, that upwards of thirteen thousand dollars were subscribed.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—At the Meeting of citizens in the Methodist church in Greene street, held last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to rebuild the noble structure known as "The Methodist Book Concern," very interesting and impressive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bangs and the Rev. Mr. Waugh. The history of that extensive institution, from its infancy, fifty years ago; its recent means of great and extensive usefulness; and the efficient and salutary manner in which they have been applied, were disclosed in the most clear and satisfactory manner, and with the best possible effect, as will be seen in the sequel. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Bangs related the following remarkable incident: Among the burning fragments of books and printed sheets which were whirled aloft upon the wings of the flame, and borne onward upon those of the wind, was a page of the Bible containing the sixteenth chapter of Isaiah. It was picked up on the morning of the conflagration, about twelve miles distant, on Long Island, and before the catastrophe was known which carried it thither. It was indeed a winged messenger of truth, in a double sense, for the fact is no less striking than authentic, that every word of the page was so marred as to be illegible, save the 11th verse, which reads in the words following:

"Our holy and beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is BURNED UP WITH FIRE: and all our pleasant things ARE LAID WASTE!"

We know not how the relation of this incident impressed others, but to us it appeared of striking interest and beauty. True, there seems no special reason why such a message should have been providentially sent to the man who found it; but the message was sent, and all but the message was obliterated by the melancholy occurrence of which it gave such signal intelligence. The leaf was brought over to this city by the finder, and has been placed in one of our bookstores.—*Com. Advertiser.*

The reader will perceive, by a glance at the foreign items of News in to-day's paper, that the Castle of Barcelona was lately attacked, broken into, and about a hundred Carlist prisoners, confined in it, put to death by a mob in a most barbarous way. Horrible as these scenes of rufianism are, the New York American says, they are not so much dwelt upon by the press in Europe as the Lynch law proceedings in the United States. Let this be borne in mind. The People of the United States have the eyes of the world upon them. May they set an example of virtue, justice, and moderation in all their relations, internal and external, is the wish of one whose heart is as true as any of them.—*Nat. Int.*

INGENIOUS ROGUE.—One of the prisoners confined in the Oxford county, Maine, Jail, for larceny, named Wallace, made his escape on Sunday last. He effected his object by heating the stone and then throwing on cold water, which caused them to crack so that he was enabled to split off pieces.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

CUMBERLAND ROAD BILL.

In Senate, Feb. 26, Mr. Hendricks withdrew the amendment proposed by him, and pending when the bill was last under consideration, to add \$20,000 to the amount of appropriations for Indiana.

Mr. Clay, after some remarks, to which Mr. Tipton replied, moved to amend the bill by reducing the items of appropriation to the amounts in the bill of the last session, as far as relates to Ohio and Indiana, and appropriating for the graduating only of the road in Illinois.

Some debate took place on this motion, in which Messrs. Ewing, Robison, Linn, Hendricks, Crittenden, Buchanan, Niles, Benton, and Davis participated.

Before the discussion had terminated, it was, on motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, March 1, Mr. Chambers, of Kentucky, presented the memorial of a convention of citizens of Ohio and Kentucky, held at Augusta, in Kentucky, on the 29th of January last, praying that a branch of the National or Cumberland road, may be extended from Columbus, in Ohio, by way of Augusta, and other towns named in the memorial, to Frankfort, in Kentucky, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee of Roads and Canals.

Correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 20.

Now that all apprehension of a war with France is at an end, and no disturbing cause exists in our foreign relations to affect materially the deliberations of Congress, it may seem fit time to give you a view of the measures which have been or will be agitated in this body during the present session.

1. Foremost among them, and on the very surface of things, is the abolition question. This comes up in three shapes: first, in the presentation of petitions respecting slavery and the slave trade in the District; secondly, in bills reported or to be reported, for the regulation of the mail, and the exclusion from it of incendiary publications, so called: and, lastly, on the report to be made by the committee raised under Mr. Pinckney's resolution.

2. Next is the lost fortification bill, discussed in the Senate on Mr. Benton's resolutions, and in the House upon that of Mr. Adams. The debate in the Senate is at an end, but that in the House is not. It waits its turn, to be renewed when other business shall give it a place.

Both of these subjects are political and partisan, more or less in their bearings, and in the views taken of them by many of those who have engaged in the debate.

3. Thirdly, the appropriation bills, which open to discussion all the policy of the government, and all the interests of the country, foreign and domestic. Very large appropriations for the contingent possibility of war, were contemplated by the administration a few weeks ago; but all such ideas are now abandoned, and Congress will be divided on this subject into two sections, not distributed precisely according to party lines, one side desiring liberal peace appropriations for the navy and for fortifications, and the other advocating a rigorous and jealous curtailment of all such expenditures.

4. The Patronage bill. This has passed the Senate, and is now in the House, waiting to be committed. The tendency of this bill is to diminish the power of the executive through the means of appointments to offices of profit under the government of the United States.—It will draw into discussion all the measures and principles of the present administration.

5. The Post-office bill already reported in the House, which provides for a complete re-organization of the post-office department, and is a measure of great public importance.

6. Mr. Clay's bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands ratable among the states, which has heretofore passed both Houses, and been vetoed by the President, and is now once again under consideration in the Senate.

7. The Ohio and Michigan boundary, which is a subject upon which the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as the territory of Michigan, are extremely sensitive, and upon which there will be prolonged and very earnest debate.

8 and 9. The admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. How much question these two subjects will occasion, I know not. They are, it is evident, things of great consequence to the whole country. If both enter the Union together, they will maintain, as it is, the equal balance of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states in the Senate.

10. Various plans are in contemplation for extending the pension system, especially one to embrace within it the officers of the revolutionary army, and another to give pensions to soldiers in the West who served in the Indian wars consequent on the revolution.

11. The Custom House Regulation bill. This subject is now in the hands of the committee on commerce of the House. They contemplate a thorough revision of the whole system of compensation to the officers of the customs, providing fixed salaries in the place of fees and perquisites.

12. The Judiciary bill, which has passed the Senate now for the second time, but has not been acted upon in the House.

13. Claims for French spoliation prior to 1800. Between two and three hundred memorials on this subject have been referred in the House to the committee on Foreign Affairs, who have the subject under consideration. What the issue will be I cannot say.

14 and 15. The land office and Patent office. These branches of the public service require to be revised and extended and will receive more or less attention from the present Congress, with a view to improvements in their organization.

But enough. I might augment this list by the specification of many other things of local or temporary interest, or of minor importance, which are in the hands of committees, or in the course of discussion, in one or the other branch of Congress. But I think you will be satisfied that, in what I have now suggested to you, there is ample matter for a session of six or seven months, which will roll away, I doubt not, leaving many things undone, and many things overdone. And if to the subject already mentioned, public or private, national or local, you add the ever present question of the presidency, coloring all the proceedings of Congress—the conflicting interests and passions of the members, and the stirring debates in the Senate and the House, you will have some idea of the multiplicity of objects of thought and business which are concentrated in the precincts of the capitol.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A vessel of between two and three hundred tons was seized in New York, on the 8th inst., by the U. S. Attorney, Mr. Price, on the charge of having been fitted out for a voyage to the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves. She had every appearance of a slave ship—was armed, provided with water tanks, irons, gratings for the hatches, and equipped with all the other requisites for a slave ship. Six persons, found on board of her, named Augo Calsamilla, a Spaniard, who was captain, John Battiste, Joseph Drisatt, Andrew Ghionini, Giacomo Popo, and Francis Moses, three of whom were Italians, one a Frenchman, and one a Columbian, were brought before Judge Betts for examination. It appeared from the testimony of witnesses, that the St. Nicholas was either built at Baltimore, or fitted up there for the slave trade, that she had made one or more voyages, that on her last voyage she brought five hundred slaves from the coast of Africa, who were obliged to be kept standing in the hold, and have rice and water thrown down to them.—Two of the men have been committed for trial, and the vessel is held in custody.

Christian Watchman.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—This exciting subject is almost daily brought up in Congress, by petitions from different parts of the United States. A petition, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was presented in Congress, lately, by Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, which called up one of the most excited debates that ever took place in Congress, and which produced the greatest disorder perhaps, which ever occurred on the floor of the House of Representatives. Indiana has many reasons to rejoice that slavery—the curse of human society—was, by the ordinance of Congress and her constitution, prohibited within her bounds.

Pauli Patriot.

From a letter addressed to one of the editors of this paper, it appears that every kind of produce is in great demand in the low countries, especially Pork, which was selling at Natchez, Mess at \$25 per barrel, Prime at \$20, and Bacon hams, at the landing, at 17 cents per pound: and, to use the words of the writer, he says—"We are completely sewed up, and think that the Hoosiers must be catching a benefit."—*ib.*

JOICE HETH is no more! This ancient of days, on whose young knees the infant Washington once rested and played, has at last laid down the burden of more than a hundred and sixty years. She was the oldest woman in the world when she met her death, which took place on Monday last. Actual age, 162.—*Phil. Gazette.*