

Kordiania Palladium.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS NATURE'S PLAN—AND FOLLOWING NATURE IS THE MARCH OF M. N.—Barlow.

Volume I.]

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[Number 1.

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Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The London papers contain reports of the total destruction of the Egyptian fleet by the Greeks on the 5th of September. But the accounts direct from Smyrna are to October 1, and they state only the partial destruction of that fleet. One thing, however, is certain, that the Greeks obtained a continued series of important advantages and triumphs over the Turks, from the middle of August to the first of October. The intelligence of the victory of the 5th of September, is stated in the London Packet to have been received through various channels, and is, in substance, "that the great fleet of the vice-roy of Egypt, combined with the remnant of capt. Pacha's force, was totally defeated on the 5th of September, with the loss of one *cut down* ship of the line, two frigates, three corvettes, and five brigs burned; and three corvettes, six brigs, forty gunboats, and fifty transports taken. The engagement took place between Cos and Rhodes. The battle lasted for nearly seven hours. The captain lost his rear admiral ship, and two others.—The remaining ships of the Egyptian fleet were pursued by the Greeks. Most of them took the direction of Alexandria. Some transports, overtaken in the waters of Rhodes, were destroyed. A small number of Egyptian vessels sought for safety in the port of Suda, in Candia. More than a fourth of the troops destined for the Morea died in the midst of the flames or the waves, and the rest had become a prey to a contagious disease. After this new defeat, the captain Pacha took flight, and sought safety in the port of Oliver, in the island of Mitylene. Admiral Mianulis went in pursuit of him." These multiplied defeats have produced a terrible impression at Constantinople, and it is reported that the Janissaries were in a violent insurrection on the 18th, which even penetrated to the seraglio, and they tore the young prince who succeeds to the throne from the arms of the sultana; but we must observe that other letters, of the same date, do not speak of what happened to the young prince; therefore, it is prudent to wait for other details.

A letter from Genoa, received subsequently, states that the son of the Pacha of Egypt had been captured by the Greeks.

Greek naval victory. Official report of the vice admiral of the Greek fleet, to the Greek government.

Off Samos, 17 August, 1824, 11 o'clock, p. m.

Participate in our joy, dearest fellow citizens; this has been, for the Greek navy, a day of glory and exultation. We will relate to you very satisfactory intelligence. Besides the action which took place yesterday, the result of which was as disadvantageous to the enemy as it was glorious for us, our fire-ships have this day destroyed a frigate and corvette of Tripoli, of the first rank, and a brig of Tunis, in full sail between the capes of San Maria and Colona, with several transports, which the enemy had previously prepared for the transporting of his troops. The action took place as follows:

After we had compelled the enemy to retreat in a shameful manner in the two first attempts to approach us, he yesterday made a third attempt, with all his ships of war to the number of twenty-two. The combat

commenced at half past 10 A. M. The enemy first approached with his large vessels, and then with his smaller ones. As we had not yet prepared our fire-ships, we ordered only sixteen vessels, of Hydra and Spezzia, which had just arrived with an Hydriot fire-ship, and a vessel of captain Canaris, which had also just arrived, to oppose them. The combat was obstinate on both sides, and the tactics of our Hydriots and Spezzias were displayed in a most brilliant manner. Our fire-ships, accompanied by our vessels, sailed against the ships of the enemy and threw them into complete disorder, obliged them to retire with disgrace, much farther than in their two former attempts.

You may justly conceive with what courage this happy result inspired our men, and on the contrary, how discouraging it was for the enemy, and principally for those troops which had been collected on the mountains of Asia Minor, and were now witnesses to the defeat of their fleet.

But a more signal victory awaited the Greek fleet! This morning we saw the enemy make an approach towards us, with the wind in his favour. We immediately ordered all our fire-ships to set sail, accompanied by different ships of war. About 10, A. M. the fire-ships, commanded by captain Demetrius Zapli, approached a frigate of the first rank, off cape Saint Maria, and grappled her. There was a slight breeze, and the frigate, helped in some manner by it, and towed by four galleys, escaped the danger which threatened her, and our fire-ship did not succeed; but it afforded an opportunity to the brave captain Canaris to go against the same frigate, in the fire-ships which he himself commanded, and he succeeded towards eleven o'clock, A. M. in grappling her whilst in full sail. In a short time she was all in flames, and the fire having penetrated to the powder magazine, soon blew her up, and the sparks and pieces of wood, which flew on all sides, not only destroyed all who were on board, to the number of 600, but several on the neighboring coasts, and burned nearly twenty transports, which were in readiness to transport the troops to Samos.

Towards 10 o'clock, capt. Geo. Batiquottis went against a brig of Tunis with his fire-ships, and succeeded in burning it; and at 11 o'clock, capt. Demetrius Rafalessi went against a corvette of Tripoli, with his fire-ship, and at the same time another fire-ship went against the same corvette, so that in a short time it was all in flames. Captain Rompeli went also against a frigate with his fire-ship; he grappled her well; but the wind and the galleys which towed her, assisted her in escaping the danger, and consequently the fire-ship was lost. If captain Rompeli had not attacked the frigate, he would, without doubt, have burned a brig, which was nearer, and which would have been an easy prey. His courage was unexampled.

My duty obliges me to recommend to your

benevolence, all the captains and seamen of our fire-ships, since all, without exception, displayed most astonishing energy and bravery, exposing themselves to the heavy fire of the enemy's vessels, and succeeding in destroying them whilst in full sail and in open day light.

You can easily imagine what terror must have taken possession of the enemy, and of Topal Pacha himself, to whose eyes the conflagration and destruction were doubtless no pleasant sight, and his courage was not so great, as to induce him to assist them.

We hope, therefore, that the plans of the enemy against Samos have failed, since, when he had lost nearly 3000 men in the vessels that were burned, we saw that the troops which were on the continent had taken to flight; and we are fully persuaded, that none of those who witnessed this engagement would dare to embark. During these two days, which will be forever memorable in our naval history, a French schooner was present, which, we trust, will relate all that occurred. We should have wished that other Europeans had also been present at that time, but not on board of the Turkish vessels, like those whom we saw fall into the sea from the vessels which we destroyed; a worthy recompense for their praiseworthy sentiments and their Christian feelings!

—May all those who seek to injure our unfortunate country experience a similar fate! We have burned all our fire-ships—we, therefore, request you to send

us others without delay! We are also in want of powder, which we beg may be sent immediately.

Worthy fellow-citizens!—We have several times experienced that our fire-ships are our best weapons, and by their means we hope to effect still more signal triumphs during this campaign. Our seamen are inspired with the greatest energy, and possess considerable abilities; every one of them is at present a lion; whilst, on the contrary, our enemy are filled with fear and discouragement. We only lost two men on board of captain Canaris's vessel, and one on board of captain Rompeli's; captain Demetrius Zapli was burned in the face, but he will be easily cured.

The rest of the Turkish fleet is become a prey to terror, and we hope that this night will witness its flight.

There arrived here yesterday, nine vessels from Spezzia and one from Ipsara, and there are just arrived three more from Spezzia and four from Ipsara.

We have just been honored with your esteemed despatches of the 30 ult. in which you order us to send seven vessels to cape Colosi, and to leave here eighteen others. We shall execute your commands; but we take the liberty most respectfully to suggest to you, that it seems advisable to assemble here as many vessels as possible, and all the fire ships, to attack and entirely destroy, the fleet of Constantinople—now that fear has seized it; and afterwards we will proceed with all our vessels to encounter the Egyptian fleet. I have the honor to be your most obedient and respectful servant.

[Signed]

GEORGE SACTOURI, vice-admiral.

Napoli di Romania, 12th, [24th] Aug. 1824.

(Copy, agreeable to the original.)

(Signed) P. G. RODIOS, secretary general.

American Spirit.

Extract of a letter from an American officer on board of the United States' ship John Adams, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

PASSAGE ISLAND, Nov. 10, 1824.

"You will, no doubt, hear a great noise about Com. Porter taking a Spanish town in Porto Rico; the circumstances are briefly these:—The governor is *prisoned* the commander of one of the small schooners under his command, and allowed him to be *grossly insulted*. As soon as he heard of it, Com. Porter proceeded there with two schooners and the boats and a part of the crew of this ship, he took two of their batteries, spiked the guns, and marched with 200 men to the town (Foxa da) about two miles in the interior—he there found the Spaniards drawn up to give him battle; halted his men within pistol shot of their forces; sent a flag ordering the governor and captain of the port, the two principal offenders, to come before him and make atonement, or have their town burnt; they chose the first, and in presence of all our officers, begged pardon of the officer insulted, expressed penitence, and promised in future to respect all American officers, who might hereafter visit the place.

"The commodore then marched into the town, merely to show them he had them in his power, and then returned to the boats and left the place. No disturbance took place, and not a man left ranks from the time they landed until they embarked, having been more than three hours from their vessels. Self-defence rendered it necessary to spike the guns, and this is all they can complain of—they had by some means been apprised of our intention of visiting them. The population of this place is about two thousand—the country is thickly settled. Before we left them, a force of three times our number, with a field piece, had assembled, and in presence of, and within pistol shot of this force, our Commodore made them humble themselves."

PICTURE OF LONDON.

We take the following items from Leigh's New Picture of London, 1823.

Westminster Hall exceeds in dimensions any room in Europe, unsupported by pillars; its length is 270 feet, its height 90, and breadth 74. The long room in the Custom House, alike unsupported by pillars, is in length 190 feet, breadth 66, and height 55.

The constables, patroles, and watchmen, who are every night on duty in and round the metropolis, are estimated at upwards of three thousand.

There are two houses at St. Giles, which are frequented by more than 200 beggars. They have their clubs, and when they meet, they drink and feed well, read the papers, and talk politics.

A Negro beggar retired some time ago to the West Indies, with a fortune of forty thousand dollars.

Beggars make great use of children, in practising upon the feelings of the humane. One man will collect three, four, or five children, from different parents, paying six pence or nine pence for each during the day. Some children have been regularly let out by the day for two shillings and six pence as the price of their hire; a child that is shockingly deformed is worth four shillings a day, and even more. Before the committee (of the House of Commons,) on Pauperism, an instance was noticed of an old woman who kept a night school for the purpose of instructing children in the street language.

Mr. Colquhoun, a member of Parliament, estimated that about 11,000 persons were engaged in plundering of merchandize, at the London shows, and that their depredations amounted annually to more than twenty-two hundred thousand dollars.

There are in London more than thirty thousand common prostitutes.

There are supposed to be 8000 receivers of stolen goods; and the amount of property pilfered in the small way from housekeepers, is estimated at nearly two million dollars annually.

Regular markets are held in public and private houses, where bankers, pedlars, &c. get supplied with counterfeit money, with the advantage of nearly 100 per cent. in their favor.

Robbery and theft are reduced to a regular system. The robbers are often supplied with coaches to aid them to escape, or cheat the police.

There are many female sharpers who dress elegantly, personate women of fashion, and attend masquerades.

There are schools to teach the arts of picking pockets, a bag hung up with bells set around, and the pupil graduates, when he can get a purse contained in it without the jingling of the bells.

The income of the principal religious charitable societies, (seen in number,) for the year ending in 1821, was upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars.

There are about 1500 hackney coaches and chariots.

Hayti.—The following passage is from the late message of G. V. H. to the legislature of North Carolina: every one must regret even the apparent necessity for such a suggestion.—*N. Register.*

"The great number of slaves recently emancipated in the United States, and thrown on the community, without property or regular employment, has constrained a considerable portion of these miserable people to emigrate to the island of *Hayti* for protection and the blessings of equality. Also, many free persons of colour, who have never tasted the bitter cup of slavery, have visited that island. It is suggested, with much diffidence, whether it would not be expedient to prevent a return of those emigrants to our state, as a view of our own safety and tranquillity seems to require this prohibitory measure."

A German explanation of the Deluge.

M. Chabrier, a corresponding member of the Society of the Friends of Nature at Frankfort, has published a memoir to prove that the deluge was occasioned by the fall of the seas of another planet upon ours; and that the terrestrial matter of that broken-up world falling on our globe, formed our mountains, &c. In answer to the objection that Moses has not alluded to this explanation of the formation of our mountains, he supposes that "the patriarch King was shut up in the ark with his family, where, as may be well imagined, he had work enough on his hands, and was so fully employed, that he had no time to observe this important event, and the weather was so terrible that he could not learn what was passing out of doors."

James Ayer, Esq. of Haverhill, N. H. has raised a French Turnip this year, which weighed 46 pounds with the top, and 36 without it.