

## INDIANA PALLADIUM.

### GREECE AND TURKEY.

We have just received, says the Courier, the following very important intelligence from Trieste, under date June 7: *A Message of Joy for the Hellenes*!—I wrote to you on the 31st of May, that reports were spread here of many victories gained by the Greeks, but I would not relate them to you before the confirmation arrived. Now, however, I can tell you, as certain, and free from all doubt, that on Wednesday, the 6th (18th) of May, towards mid-night, and at day-light on Thursday the 7th (19th) the glorious and holy day of the Assumption, the brave Greeks burned the whole of the remainder of the Egyptian fleet in the port of Navarino. At the same time the troops under the President Conduriotis, and Mavromichaelis fell upon the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of their camp.—Few, very few Egyptians escaped to Modon. This glorious and unexampled victory has freed Navarino from the enemy. We have also learned as certain, that Mehemed Ali, the Satrap of Egypt, is dead. If it be not true that he is already dead, he will die on learning the entire destruction of his formidable expedition, which we have confirmed from all quarters.

From London papers to the 29th, and Paris of the 30th June.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following among other bills, have received the assent of the King of England:

The bill to reduce the duty on newspapers; the warehousing corn bill; the Atlantic steam navigation bill; the Canada corn trade bill; the Canada tenures bill; and the bill regulating the hours of labor in cotton mills.

The Helicon government brig from Carthage, arrived at Portsmouth on the 28th, with Mr. Hamilton, bearer of the ratified treaty with Colombia.

So great is the apprehension at Lloyd's, relative to the visits of Colombian privateers on the coast of Spain and Portugal, that the premium on Spanish property has risen to 20 per cent.

PORTSMOUTH, ENG. June 27.

*Arrival of Lord Cochrane.*—This morning's dawn discovered the Emperor of Brazil's frigate Peranga, anchored at Spithead, with the flag of Lord Cochrane flying at the main as Admiral of the Emperor's fleet. After the customary salutes were exchanged, Lord Cochrane landed at the King's Sally Port about 10 o'clock, when the assembled multitude gave him three cheers, for which he politely bowed. The Peranga left Maranh on the 20th ult. The officers report that all the northern provinces of Brazil had been restored to tranquility; and that no hostile vessel had appeared on the coast since the evacuation of Bahia, two years since. The Peranga is a very fine frigate mounting 46 guns; most of the officers and crew are English. A number of naval and military officers waited upon his Lordship at Billett's Hotel. The first question he asked, was whether the Catholic Bill had passed.

The Hon. Mr. King, Minister to the Court of St. James, family and suite, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th of June in the packet ship Pacific from New-York.—A letter from that place of the 27th, published in the London papers, says—"Mr. King will stay here for a few days, to recover from the effects of his voyage, he having suffered much from sea-sickness.—The American Chamber of Commerce in this town, intend to invite him to a public dinner before he departs for London."

It was expected that Sir Robert Wilson would be restored to his former rank in the army.

### FRANCE.

The fifth edition of 'Segur's History of Napoleon and of the grand army,' was publishing in Paris.

M. Barba, bookseller, was sentenced to eight days imprisonment, and fined 160*fr.* for having published a new edition of a romance entitled *l'Infant du Carnaval*, by Pigault-le-Brun, and the edition ordered to be seized.

Two editions of the Waverly Novel called the *Crusaders*, one in French and the other in English, appeared in Paris simultaneously with the English publication in London and Edinburgh. Gosselin, who is authorised by Sir Walter Scott, published the French edition, and Galignani the English one.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who have been acting their part at the coronation fooleries, left Paris for England on the 27th June.

### PROCLAMATION.

John Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti.

A long oppression has borne down Hayti: Your courage, and your heroic efforts, raised her twenty years since from degradation to the rank of independent nations. But your glory demanded one other triumph. The French flag, coming this day to salute

the land of liberty, consecrates the legitimacy of your emancipation. It was reserved to the monarch of France, not less religious than great, to signalize his advancement to the crown by an act of justice, which at once adds brilliancy to the throne from whence it emanates, and to the nation which is its object.

Haytiens!—A special ordinance of his Majesty Charles X, dated the 17th April last, recognizes the full and entire independence of your government. This authentic act, by adding the formality of law to the political existence which you have already acquired, will give you that rank in the world, in which you have been placed, and to which divine Providence calls you.

Citizens!—Commerce and agriculture will now be greatly extended. The arts and sciences, which rejoice in peace, will be highly improved, to embellish your new situation with all the benefits of civilization. Continue, by your attachment to national institutions, and above all to your Union, to be the terror of those who would desire to disturb you in the just and peaceable enjoyment of your rights.

Soldiers!—You have merited well of your country. Under all circumstances you have been ready to combat for her defence. You will be faithful to your duty. The fidelity of which you have given so many proofs to the commander of the nation, is the most glorious recompense for his constant solicitude for the prosperity and glory of the republic.

Haytiens!—Show yourselves worthy the honorable place which you occupy among the nations of the earth. More happy than your fathers, who left you only the legacy of an awful fate, you shall bequeath to your posterity the most glorious heritage which they can desire—internal harmony, and external peace, a flourishing and respected country.

Live for ever, Liberty, Liberty!

Live for ever, Independence!

Given at the National Palace, Port-au-Prince, 11th July, 1825, and the twenty-second year of independence.

BOYER, President.

B. INGINAC, Secretary General.

From the National Journal.

### BURMESE WAR.

VIEWS OF THE FUTURE.

The war which the forces of Great Britain are waging against the kingdom of Burmah, in Asia, attracts very little more attention in this country than a war between the United States and a few tribes of American Indians might be supposed to excite. It is, nevertheless, a war of great importance to the British empire in India, and will, no doubt, terminate in an accession of territory, and extension of political influence for Great Britain to the east of the Ganges. This kingdom of Burmah is extensive, and is sometimes called Ava, from the name of its capital. In one direction it borders upon China; and any foothold gained in it must tend, although somewhat remotely, to approximate the British power to the Chinese empire. In the kingdom of Burmah is produced the celebrated teak timber, so much better calculated than the oak to stand the corroding qualities of the East Indian climate and seas. A ship built of teak wood will last upwards of half a century, whilst vessels constructed of the common timber will be destroyed in eight or ten years. There can be no question that the British arms are pressed with more vigor, from the consideration that the opportunity is a good one to gain an ascendancy over the Court of Ava, with a view to the future exercise of authority in furtherance of the policy of Great Britain with regard to China.

It is impossible not to perceive, in the progress of events, that an immense change is about to be effected with respect to the aspect of the civilized world. This change dates its commencement from the first settlement of the Portuguese beyond the Cape of Good Hope.—From that period to the present time, it has been in steady progress, whether dominion has been held by Portugal, Holland, France, or Great Britain. Under each of these powers, the Christian religion has been introduced, the native strength of the inhabitants diminished, and European laws and institutions advancing. Within the same space of time similar laws and institutions have been established by the Spaniards in Peru and Chili, on the shore of the Pacific, which will soon be multiplied under the new governments there, when they have once succeeded in giving stability to their internal concerns. Throughout all the islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans, commerce, upon European principles, propagates itself, and the Christian system is taught by missionaries. The aboriginal character will eventually be wholly altered, or converted into one corresponding with European and American civilization. The prospect is now before us, that the morality of Christ will be felt and recognized to the uttermost bounds of the earth; for, with the fall of heathen authority, will sooner or later fall the system of Pagan belief.

This is an interesting view of the subject; but it is not the only one that presents itself for contemplation. What has happened to Spain in America, will assuredly happen to Great Britain in Asia. Her possessions in that quarter will one day throw off their allegiance, become independent, and exercise the rights of self government. Doubtless, the Chinese empire itself will, in the sequel, undergo a great revolution, imbibing the superior knowledge of modern times, throwing off the despotism of her "celestial" emperor, and his imperative subordinate officers. There will be thus created, on the other side of the globe, over a vast expanse of waters, not only on the continents but throughout Polynesia, new powers, reigning over the richest portions of the globe. Under these will spring up, in the course of ages, establishments of education, where will be taught the arts and sciences, and all that is necessary for the happiness of man.—The two hemispheres will be brought in intellect and business, nearer to each other; and a wonderful thing will happen, which never happened before; for the whole world, through the medium of the press, will become acquainted, will cherish the same sentiments of philanthropy, entertain the same conceptions of virtue, and adopt the same rules of honor.—This is a forecast of the most splendid promise; and if the millenium does not arrive, there will be something very like it. Art will equalize the differences of nature. The genius of mankind, continually improving upon inventions and discoveries, will render life comfortable every where; and the labor to which men were doomed by divine displeasure, will conquer all obstacles, and make the whole earth, if not a paradise, at least a pleasant habitation.

With this view of things, the abolition of the slave trade, the exploring of the African continent, and the establishing of colonies there, happily coincide.

Under these circumstances, it would seem that the United States owe it to themselves, and to their high destinies, to take as early a position as possible, to be instrumental to so great a work. Lining a large portion of the border of the Atlantic, all that appears to be wanting to give them a commanding sway in both hemispheres, is, that they should gain a permanent footing on the shore of the Pacific Ocean. To this, our Government has obviously not been blind. Conventions with Russia and Great Britain have been formed, in the nature of conversative premonitions, which will enable our Government, at the proper period, to assert with success our rights of territory, and open an extensive region for the introduction of our laws, customs, and manners; and with them, our glorious political representative system. In this respect, the constituted authorities have performed their duties to posterity, as well as to the present generation, and the fruits of their wisdom will ripen in time.

*Precautions to be taken during a Thunder Storm.*—Ferguson, in his introduction to electricity, says, "persons who are fond of shooting, ought never to go out with their guns, when there is any appearance of thunder, for as all metal attracts the lightning, if it should happen to break upon the gun barrel, the man who carries the gun would be in the most imminent danger of his life. If he sees a thunder cloud near him, the best thing he could do would be to set the gun upright on the ground, against any thing that would keep it in that position, and run away from it as fast as possible; and then if the thunder should happen to break upon the gun barrel, it would run down thereby to the ground."

As water is a conductor of lightning, a person whose hat and clothes are well wetted, will be in less danger from lightning that may break upon his head, because more of it will run down to the ground by his wet clothes. No person ought to go near trees, or stand beneath their tops, in time of thunder, for if it should happen to break upon the top of the tree under which he stands, the tree would conduct the lightning to his body. When it thunders, people in a room should keep as far from the walls as possible, especially from that wall in which the chimney is, because when lightning comes down a chimney, it generally spreads about the adjoining wall. It would be advisable for them to put the money out of their pockets.—In short, they should have no kind of metal about them if they can help it.

One of the most sanguinary battles fought in the war of the revolution, took place on Groton Heights. The English forces were commanded by Arnold; the Americans by Col. Ledyard, a militia officer. The Americans were but few in number, and principally inhabitants of Groton, and most of them heads of families, collected in the hurry of the occasion. The fort was in a poor state for defence, but the besieged and the besiegers fought with the most determined bravery—and many a heroic American, and no less heroic Briton, bit the dust in that memorable battle. The contest was continued until a column of English troops entered the

fort. The English senior officer present, immediately demanded, "who commands this fort?" "I did command it," said Ledyard, "but you do now," at the same time handing him his sword. The officer took it and stabbed Ledyard to the heart. Thus fell this amiable and gallant officer. This was a signal for massacre, and many Americans were shot after the fort had surrendered. The remains of Ledyard now lie a short distance from the fort, and, if we recollect rightly, a small white slab tells the spot where he reposes. Measures are now taking to celebrate the anniversary of this battle, on the 6th of September next. The occasion will be interesting—it will draw together many of the survivors of that memorable battle—and the descendants of the slain. We confidently hope that the hint which has been thrown out, that efforts will be made to erect a suitable monument to commemorate "the taking of Groton Fort," will be abundantly successful.—*Buffalo Emporium.*

*Animal Food.*—It is true that animal food contains a greater portion of nutriment in a given quantity, than vegetables; and in proper state of preparation, it is almost adapted for the immediate action of the absorbents of the chylipoetic viscera; but the digestive functions of the human system, become prematurely exhausted by constant action, and the whole system eventually sinks under great or uninterrupted excitement. If plain animal food were taken but once a day, and men would substitute for the various ragouts with which modern tables are so abundantly furnished, wholesome vegetables and pure water, or a weak fermented beverage, for the more deleterious potatoes of distilled liquor, we should see health walking in the streets that are now crowded with the bloated victims of voluptuous appetite. Millions of Gentoos have lived to an advanced age, without ever having tasted any thing that ever possessed life, and have been wholly free from a chain of maladies, which have scourged every civilized nation on the globe. The wandering Arabs, who have traversed the deserts of Sahara, subsisting on the scanty pittance of milk from the half famished camel that carried them, have seen 200 years roll round, without a day of sickness. *Medical Adviser.*

*Hooping Cough.*—The Medical Adviser states, that a plaster of gum galbanum, applied to the chest, cures this complaint.

### PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
THE LIFE OF THE

BOSTON BARD.

With a Portrait by Durand.

In youth, I saw the rugged road  
My feet were doomed to tread,  
And sane, I took misfortune's road,  
And bared to heaven my head.

The frequent requests of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the public generally to become better acquainted with the history of the "Boston Bard," has, at length induced him to attempt the publication of his life, together with a number of poems, which are necessarily attached to the narrative. Misconception of character; unmerited censure; loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time, have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And, if VARIETY's the very spice of life," the readers of his work will find their mental repast sufficiently seasoned to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house, began in the childhood of the author—these calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting; there must have been a cause foreign to himself: that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living. Except my mother, sister and brother, I stand indebted to no living relative for any favor whatever. If the clouds which veiled the morning sun of life had been broken and dispersed; if, under a self-given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and, if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse, or enlighten the understanding, the kindness of kindred has not in any manner, nor at any time, been productive of these events. If I have been an hungered the bread of the stranger has strengthened me; if weary, on his couch have I reposed, slumbered, and refreshed; to the stranger, therefore, am I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe no one else—GRATITUDE. The heat of the day has been borne alone, having always been as unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my poems which candid men may think proper to bestow. BOSTON BARD.

Mount Pleasant, (N. Y.) March 1825.

The work will contain about two hundred pages, duodecimo, printed on fine paper, with a fair and neat type, and afforded to subscribers at one dollar, cash on delivery.

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Subscribers to the above work will be received at this Office.