

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Mr. Everett has arrived at Madrid and made his bow to king Ferdinand. His address to the king on this occasion is given below. Its tone is a little too obsequious and court-like, we think, for a minister of a plain republican people.

MADRID, Sept. 16. On Sunday, the 4th inst. Mr. Everett, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, had the honor to present his credentials to our Lord the King at the Royal Seat of St. Ildephonso, and at the same time to address his Majesty as follows:

SIRE.—The President of the U. States of America has done me the honour to appoint me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the government to your majesty, and desired me to deliver to your majesty this credential letter from him. I presume to flatter myself that your majesty will vouchsafe to receive me with the same kindness that your majesty always shewed to my predecessors. Although I cannot, in any respect, compare myself with them, at least I shall endeavor to entitle myself to your majesty's indulgence, by trying to discharge the duties of my situation in such a way as may prove agreeable to your majesty.

The President has likewise desired me to assure your majesty of the sentiments of respect and good will which the government and people of the United States entertain towards your Majesty's august person, your Royal Family, and the nation which you govern. The President wishes for nothing but to concur with your majesty in the adoption of whatever measures may serve to draw closer and closer the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between Spain and the United States. The geographical situation of both nations invites them to cultivate an active and extensive commercial intercourse with each other, that may encourage industry, and promote the welfare and riches of both. Thus nature, by placing them near each other in some important parts of their respective possessions, would seem to have intended them to be friends and allies. The government of the United States will omit nothing, on its part, to second these favorable dispositions of Providence, and trusts, that the sentiments by which it is animated will meet with correspondent ones in your Majesty's breast.

The President has given me the requisite powers to settle with your Majesty's Ministers the questions which have lately arisen between the two Governments on some points of detail. For my part, I shall be very happy if my feeble exertions can contribute to bring them to a close by means of mutually advantageous and satisfactory arrangements.

I entreat your Majesty to admit the homage of my personal sentiments of profound respect and unbounded devotedness.

H. M. received Mr. Everett with his usual kindness and returned to him a most gracious answer. His Excellency was next presented to the Queen and to T. H. H., and was likewise received by all those Royal Persons with the affability so natural to them.—*Madrid Gazette*.

The Congress at Panama.—It is well known that a project for assembling delegates from the free states of South America and Mexico, has long been talked of as well in Europe as on this side of the Atlantic. As far as our recollection serves us, the plan was first proposed in a Colombian newspaper about two years ago. The United States were then spoken of as a power likely to come into the confederacy, to sign the articles of an offensive and defensive treaty, to furnish ships and troops to assist in the capture of Cuba, and afterwards to send delegates to the General Seat of Government, which it was proposed to establish at Havana. This scheme was of course too visionary to claim much serious attention; and when the plan was revived some time afterwards by those better acquainted with the principles of our Constitution, the United States were struck off the list, and application for delegates made only to the governments of Mexico, the Isthmus, Colombia, Peru, Chili and Buenos Ayres.

We have not recently seen any thing published, from which we could learn more than a general idea of the objects of the proposed Congress. It is evident enough, that the general intention is to promote the union, safety and best interests of those extensive regions which are to be represented in it; but whether they intend to adopt offensive or merely defensive measures, is not precisely known. The general belief is, that the Island of Cuba is the prominent object which they have in view; and its important position offers sufficient reason to believe that this is the fact. That Spain is apprehensive on the subject, is too evident to be doubted, from the great number of troops she has lately sent thither. The papers in England, France, &c. speak of the meeting of the Congress, as an event likely to produce im-

portant effects, and their measures will be looked for with great interest by those who wish well to the governments of South America, or fear for that of Spain.

It is believed that the time of opening the Congress will be regulated by that of the arrival of the various delegates, which is of course very uncertain, in consequence of the distance which many of them will have to go, and the difficulties to which in traveling they must be exposed. Whenever they shall assemble, however, and the Congress shall commence their deliberations, the world may look upon them as a confederacy of great and rapidly increasing power, arranging itself against the unprincipled system of the misnamed Holy Alliance of Europe.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser*.

From the *Baltimore Patriot*, Nov. 28.

Disgraceful.—We learn from the *Philadelphia Gazette*, of Monday, that "a transaction as disgraceful to the perpetrators, as it was disastrous to the sufferers, occurred on Sunday evening at the African Church, on Sixth street, above Lombard. Just as the preacher for the evening was concluding his discourse, several young, well dressed, white men, presented themselves at the door, with segars in their mouths, and demanded admission. This was refused till they threw away their segars, when they entered, swearing 'vengeance against the negroes,' and proceeding to the lower stove on the men's side of the house, threw in a quantity of salt mixed with Cayenne pepper. They then retired. Immediately afterwards a disagreeable smell was perceived, which was quickly followed by a difficulty of breathing. The most violent sneezing and coughing was heard in every part of the house, and the dread of strangulation became general. The cry of fire was raised, and the assembled multitude, amounting in all it is said to more than two thousand, rushed towards the different doors and windows, overturning the benches, and trampling under feet those persons who were so unfortunate as to fall. The scene is more easily conceived than described. The confusion lasted for many minutes, and the agonizing screams of the sufferers drew the people together from a distance of several squares. One woman, Catharine Williams, was taken from under a pile of bodies, and died immediately afterwards. Another, we are informed, died this morning. Several others were severely wounded, and many slightly injured. The nature of the composition used by the young men, was discovered from a paper containing a parcel of it which one of them dropped on the floor. The poor coloured people think that if the windows and doors had not been opened immediately, the whole congregation would have been strangled."

From the *Norfolk Beacon*.
"United States Ship North Carolina,"
"Gibraltar Bay, Oct. 15, 1825."

"Day before yesterday we anchored in this bay with the whole squadron, (except the Ontario,) after an absence of 3 months, during which time we were cruising in the Mediterranean and Archipelago seas. We visited Algiers and Tunis, in Barbary; the Island of Malta and Smyrna, in Asia; the Island of Paros and Napoli di Romania, the capital of Greece, and many other Grecian islands. I had the pleasure of exploring the Grotto of Anti Paros, which accords very well with the description given of it in the English Reader; it is certainly one of the most elegant sights I ever beheld; we descended with lights, by the assistance of ropes, to the distance of about 60 feet. Here we found a large hall, supported by five large pillars of solid chrysalization; the hall appeared about 30 feet square over head, and arched, suspended from which were thousands of the most transparent chrysal I ever beheld; they hung in form and clusters resembling icicles, and were reflected upon our lights: they rivalled in splendor the starry firmament itself. In Smyrna I saw nothing worth mentioning; about forty of us accompanied the Commodore in a visit to the Grand Pacha, who received and treated us with great attention and politeness.

"A fire broke out in Smyrna while we were there, and had it not been for the assistance our squadron afforded, the place would have been very much injured; we succeeded in extinguishing it ere much injury was sustained. The Turks are the laziest wretches on earth—they sat and looked at the fire we put it out. At Napoli di Romania, I visited the Grecian Senate Hall, which will be a very fine one when finished. The Capital is situated on a promontory, and well defended both by art and nature, and as long as the Greeks remain masters of the sea, it will be almost impossible to take it; they had about 1500 troops in this place, who were preparing to march against the Turks, then about 30 miles off, and amounting to 12,000 men—they had frequent skirmishes, in which the Greeks were generally victorious. About 10 miles from Napoli are the ruins of the once famous city of Argos, which I visited, and saw the ruins of

the ancient temple of Juno. About 15 miles from this place, is to be seen the Tomb of the celebrated ancient hero Agamemnon, the then "King of Kings;" there is nothing remarkable about it, except its size; it is sufficiently large to contain 30 or 40 people, who now live in it as a habitation—the poor devils have been driven to this by Turkish oppression. Want of room has prevented me from giving you as long a description as I would wish. The Ontario we left up the Archipelago."

YORK, (Pa.) November 8.
THE STEAM BOAT.

The steam boat construction of sheet iron at this place, will be ready to launch this week. She will be taken off the stocks the end of this or the beginning of next week, and launched into the river Susquehanna at Mr. Keesy's opposite Marietta. The following is a description of the boat taken by a gentleman of Philadelphia.

The boat has sixty feet keel, nine feet beam, and is 3 feet high. It is composed entirely of sheet iron, riveted with iron rivets; and the ribs which are one foot apart are strips of sheet iron; which by their peculiar form are supposed to possess thrice the strength of the same weight of iron in the same platform.

The whole weight of iron in the boat when she shall be finished, will be 1,400 lbs.

That of the wood work, deck, cabin, &c. will be 1,600 lbs.

Being together three tons.

The steam engine the boiler included will weigh 2 tons.

Making the whole weight of the Boat and Engine but 5 tons.

She will draw when launched but 5 inches, and every additional ton, which may be put on board of her will sink her one inch in the water.

The engine is upon the high pressure principle calculated to bear six hundred pounds to the inch, and the engine will be worked with not more than one hundred pounds to the inch. It will have an eight horse power, and the boiler is formed so that the *anthracite coal* will be exclusively used to produce steam. The ingenuity with which the boiler is constructed, and its entire competency for burning the Susquehanna coal are entitled to particular notice, and the inventors, if they succeed in this experiment, will be entitled to the thanks of every Pennsylvanian.

The boiler is so constructed, as that every part of the receptacle for the fire is surrounded by the water intended to be converted into steam; and thus the iron is preserved from injury by the excessive heat produced by the combustion of the coal. Its form is cylindrical; its length about six feet, and will be placed upright in the boat, occupying with the whole engine, not more than ten feet by six.

The engine is nearly completed; Messrs. Davis and Gardner, being its constructors. The boat, which is the work of Mr. Elgar, is in great forwardness.

The whole cost of the boat and engine will be about 3000 dollars.

Should the plan of Messrs. Webb & Co. succeed and their steam boat be competent to the task intended to be assigned to her, the capital invested in the enterprise must be profitable. It is known that upwards of ten thousand persons arrive at Columbia and Port Deposit, every spring, as the conductors of rafts and who return up the river on foot to their places of residence. It is supposed that nearly the same number descend the river every winter, and who return in the same manner. If but one third of those persons take their passage in this boat, at the moderate price of two dollars each, there will be a very considerable return for the investments in this enterprise. *Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

The following facts will throw some light on the interesting situation and prospects of the United States.

The number of scholars at the public schools in the United States is 500,000.

The number of students at Colleges which confer degrees, is about 3,500.

The students at Medical schools, 1200; in our Theological schools, 500; at Law schools, over 1000. The number of physicians in the country is about 10,000; of lawyers, upwards of 6000. The number of places of worship is about 9000; and of clergymen, 5000; of these, the number of Congregational churches is estimated at 1500, and about the same number of ministers. The Presbyterians have more than 1400 churches, and 900 ministers, 150 Candidates, and three Theological Seminaries. The Methodists have 3 Dioceses; 1100 itinerant preachers; 3000 stationary ministers, and 2,500 places of worship. The Baptists have 3594 churches; 2219 ministers, and 3 Theological Seminaries.

The number of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements, which have been taken out in the United States is 4400. Books published in

the United States, annually amount to nearly \$3,000,000.—More than 200 waggons are travelling through the country constantly, engaged in the Book trade. Number of regular Newspapers, is over 1000. More than 14,000 tons, navigate the Mississippi. The vessels of the United States, on an average, perform their voyages in one third less time than the English. We have 5000 post-offices; 20,000 miles of post road; and 12,000 miles of turnpike road. There are 3000 legislators; and we have already 200 volumes of Law Reports printed. The United States' Navy consists of 7 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 2 corvettes, 5 sloops of war, 1 brig, 7 schooners, besides several gun boats.

Independence of the Brazils acknowledged.—By the arrival of the schooner Fox, in 24 days from Pernambuco, we have received a copy of the treaty dated on the 20th of August, agreed to between the king of Portugal and the Emperor of the Portuguese dominions in the Brazils, which had been concluded under the auspices of Sir Charles Stuart, who had been sent from Lisbon, by the King of Portugal, to make some arrangements between the two countries. The copy of the treaty is in the Portuguese language and contains the preliminaries of the recognition of Brazilian Independence.—The most important part of the document is the article which continues the establishment of the same commercial relations which have heretofore been observed between the two countries, mentioning specifically that the duties shall be reciprocal and at fifteen per cent.

There appears however in this document a very singular reservation which is contained in the first and second articles of the treaty.—While the King of Portugal establishes the independence of Brazil and allows his son Don Pedro to adopt the title of Emperor, stipulates that he himself is also to enjoy the same title. Another article stipulates that the King of Portugal is to take every means of reuniting the Portuguese colonies in South America, with the Brazilian empire.

The treaty is signed by the following parties:—Charles Stuart, Louis Jose de Carvalho Mello, Baras de Santo Amaro, Francisco Vilelo Barbosa.—*N. Y. Statesman*.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.

STEAM BOAT BALIZE BURNT.

The *Balize* left port on Tuesday about noon, having in tow ship *Virginia* for New-York. About 10 at night, being a few miles above Fort Jackson, while captains Morrison and Chew were congratulating each other on the safety and expedition of the trip so far, fire was discovered to issue from beneath about the middle of the boiler, and, such was the rapidity of its progress, that in five minutes the boat was completely enveloped in flames. In the consequent confusion, and the efforts of the persons on board the *Balize* to save themselves, it was with difficulty the *Virginia* was worked clear of her and escaped a similar destruction. Being detached from the ship, and the engine continuing to work, the boat ran ashore, when she sunk, all in less than ten minutes from the time the fire was discovered. Previous to her sinking, the boiler burst with a heavy explosion. Although she ran aground, yet she afterwards slipped down the bank into four or five fathoms water, and is a total loss, not even an article of clothing having been saved. A lady, passenger to the *Balize*, was with difficulty rescued from death—the suddenness of the alarm seemed to have bereft her for the moment of her senses, and she was prevented by force from rushing into the flames.

The *Virginia*, tho' considerably scorched, we learn was not on fire, and received no damage of consequence.

We understand the *Balize* was partly insured in New-York.

It is the opinion of captain Chew, and others on board the *Virginia*, that the accident could not be attributed to any want of care on the part of captain Morrison or his crew.

Remarkable Preservation.—The following instance, (says the *Worcester Spy*.) of an extraordinary preservation happened, a few years since, to a gentleman formerly resident in this State, but now one of the most eminent merchants in London.

Passing one night on the ocean, he was aroused by a tremendous shock. Springing instantly on deck, he was met by something at the head of the gangway, which though but partially awake, he instinctively seized hold of, and clung to. It proved to be the bowsprit of a large ship which had run afoul of them, and which passed directly over the vessel in which he was a passenger. It was instantly sunk, and every soul on board except himself perished in the general destruction, leaving him alone to tell the sad and unfortunate fate of all his companions. He then formed a resolution never more to risk the dangers of the sea, to which he has thus far rigidly adhered.