

# INDIANA PALLADIUM.

J. SPENCER, D. V. CULLY, & CO.  
Editors and Proprietors.

At a meeting of the preliminary society of New Harmony, held on the 25th of January last, seven of the members were chosen as a committee to draft a constitution for the future government of the community. On the 1st ult. the committee reported a constitution, which was ratified by the society on the 5th. The following extract from that instrument, may not be uninteresting to a number of our readers.

## Articles of Union and Co-operation.

### ARTICLE I.

The Society shall be called "The New Harmony Community of Equality."

### ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. All the members of the Community shall be considered as one family, and no one shall be held in higher or lower estimation on account of occupation.

Sec. 2. There shall be similar food, clothing and education, as near as can be, furnished for all, according to their ages; and, as soon as practicable, all shall live in similar houses, and in all respects be accommodated alike.

Sec. 3. Every member shall render his or her best services for the good of the whole, according to the Rules and regulations, that may be hereafter adopted by the Community.

### ARTICLE III.

It shall always remain a primary object of the Community to give the best physical, moral and intellectual education to all its members.

### ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The power of making laws shall be vested in the Assembly.

Sec. 2. The Assembly shall consist of all the resident members of the Community above the age of twenty-one years, one sixth of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business.

### ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. Executive power of the Community shall be vested in a Council, to consist of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissary of the Community, and four Superintendents of Departments, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissary shall be elected by the Assembly.

Sec. 3. The Community shall be divided into six Departments:

- Of Agriculture,
- Of Manufactures and Mechanics,
- Of Literature, Science, and Education,
- Of Domestic Economy,
- Of General Economy, and
- Of Commerce;

And these Departments shall be subdivided into Occupations.

Sec. 4. The individuals of each Occupation, above sixteen years of age shall nominate to the Assembly for conformation their Intendant, and the Intendents of each Occupation, which shall consist of three or more persons, shall nominate the Superintendent of their own Department: *Provided*, that the Commissary shall be Superintendent of the Department of Domestic Economy, and the Treasurer of the Department of Commerce; and for the purpose of nominating Superintendents, the Department of Commerce shall be united the Department Literature, Science and Education, and the Department of Domestic Economy to that of General Economy.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall happen that the nomination of an Intendant or Superintendent shall not be confirmed, another nomination shall be made in like manner until it shall receive the sanction of the Assembly; and when so confirmed the Secretary, Superintendents, and Intendents shall hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the Assembly.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to make all contracts, to carry into effect all general regulations, and generally to conduct and superintend the concerns of the Community subject at all times to its directions, expressed by a majority in the Assembly and communicated in writing by the Clerk of the Assembly to the Secretary.

Sec. 7. The Executive Council shall also report, weekly, to the Assembly all the proceedings, accounts, receipts, and expenditures of each Department and Occupation, and their opinion of the character of each Intendant, and the Intendents' opinion of the daily character of each person attached to their Occupation.

And all the accounts of the Community shall be balanced at least once in each month, and the results communicated to the Assembly.

Sec. 8. All the Reports of the Superintendents and of the Secretary, and all transactions of the Assembly, shall be registered, and carefully kept for perpetual reference.

Sec. 9. The Assembly shall also register weekly its opinion of the Executive Council; and the Council, in like manner, its opinion of the character of the proceedings of the Assembly.

### ARTICLE VI.

No person shall hereafter be admitted a member of this Community without the consent of a majority of all the members of the Assembly; and no person shall be dismissed from the Community, but by a vote of two thirds of all the members of the Assembly; and in neither instance, until the subject shall have been discussed at two successive weekly meetings.

### ARTICLE VII.

The Real Estate of the Community shall be held in perpetual trust forever for the use of the Community, and all its members, for the time being; and every person leaving the Community shall forfeit all claim thereto or interest therein, but shall be entitled to receive his or her just proportion of the value of such real estate acquired during the time of his membership, to be estimated and determined as is provided in cases of settlement for the services of members so leaving the Community.

### ARTICLE VIII.

Each member shall have right of resignation of membership on giving to the Community one week's notice of his or her intention; and when any member shall so leave the Community, or shall be dismissed therefrom, he shall be entitled to receive in the proper products of the Community, such compensation for previous services as justice shall require, to be determined by the Council, subject to an appeal to the Assembly—respect being had to the gains or losses of the Community during the time of his membership, as well as to the expenses of the individual, and of his or her family for education or otherwise.

### ARTICLE IX.

Sec. 1. No member of the Community, except their agent regularly authorized, shall make any contract for or on account of the Community, nor contract any individual debt; nor shall the Community be answerable for any individual debt; nor shall the Community be answerable for any debt or contract of any individual made or entered into before or after becoming a member; & any member leaving the Community, shall not be answerable for the debts of the Community.

Sec. 2. No credit shall, on any account be given or received by the Community, or their agent, or agents except for such property or money as may be advanced by Robert Owen, or William McClure, or by members of the Community.

### ARTICLE X.

Any member bringing money into the community shall receive a certificate of the same, stating the amount on the books of the community, which shall be paid over to the individual should he or she leave the community.

### ARTICLE XI.

Every member shall enjoy the most perfect freedom on all subjects of knowledge and opinion especially on the subject of religion.

### ARTICLE XII.

Children of deceased members shall continue to enjoy all the privileges of membership.

### ARTICLE XIII.

All misunderstandings that may arise between the members of the Community, shall be adjusted within the Community.

### ARTICLE XIV.

As this system is directly opposed to secrecy and exclusion of any kind, every practical facility shall be given to strangers, to enable them to become acquainted with the regulations of the Community, and to examine the results which these have produced in practice; and an unreserved explanation of the views and proceedings of the Community shall be communicated to the government of the country.

### ARTICLE XV.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of all the members of the Assembly, but not until the subject has been discussed at four successive public meetings, to be held in four successive weeks.

## From Niles' Register.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Great Britain and Ireland*—The bank of England, it is said, in one day, paid out the enormous sum of five millions of pounds sterling. Mr. Rothschild made one payment into the bank of 300,000.

Much distress prevails among the laboring classes—2400 person had been discharged from two manufacturing establishments in the Gloucestershire.

A woman was tried at Taunton for pretending to be a man, in which character she had been married to fourteen wives; the last of whom preferring the complaint against her, stated that they had lived as man and wife for three months, and that she thought the prisoner was a man, owing to her vile and deceitful arts. The culprit was ordered to be publicly whipped and imprisoned, &c.

The trade at Belfast is increasing.—During the ten past years the customs levied amounted to 427,616.

*Spain*. The Spanish authorities on the coast near Gibraltar, seized upon the property wrecked in the late gale, that it might pass through fair hands,

and pay duties and tolls; but the commander at Gibraltar sent a regiment of soldiers, with a party of sailors, who brought off the property, very much against the wishes of the noble Spaniards, and carried it to Gibraltar, where it properly belongs.

*Russia*. As we expected, the news about the abdication of Constantine was only the old story "new varnished." It is given out that he intends to adhere to the policy of the late emperor, and the principles of the "holy alliance"—but this is merely a matter of opinion.—It is more probable that his love for his armies may induce him to please the soldiers, by giving them active employment—for such is the severity of the Russian drill, that war is a season of relaxation to the officers and men. They are often under arms 15 hours out of the 24, and perform more than war service in peace.

The new theatre in Moscow is said to be the largest in Europe. It is 349 feet in length, exclusive of the peristyle, and 216 in breadth. The height of the curtain is 51 feet, and its width 63 feet.—The depth of the stage is 133 feet, and its width the same. It has 133 boxes, in four rows, one above the other.

*Greece*. We have an abundance of scraps from Greece. We cannot gather any leading or prominent matter from them, except that the power of the Turks and the Egyptians, with the want of unanimity among the Greeks themselves induces us to apprehend that the contest must be closed unless relief is afforded, notwithstanding the devotion of many of the Grecian bands to the cause of liberty and humanity.

A cargo of seven thousand human ears has been arrested on its passage from Ibrahim Pacha, at Modon, to Constantinople. It appears that he had been gathering them for a long time, that the present might be more agreeable! [We have heard of a trade of scalps, and by a nation that makes much higher pretensions to civilization, (and also pretending to Christianity,) than the Egyptians.]

*Colombia*. It is estimated that the product of the duties on imports and exports was about \$3,615,000 dollars for the last year: the duties on exports being one fifth of the whole. The largest sum is supposed to be received at Carthagena, being about a million. The excise is valued at nearly a million annually. The tobacco monopoly is estimated at 1,500,000—the salt mines at 300,000—the mint 200,000, which is rapidly increasing. The whole present revenue of the republic may be estimated at seven millions of dollars, and the expenditures are supposed to be only 3 millions. The first appears to be a sum that may be pretty nearly correct, but the last would seem insufficient. No official statement of the revenue and expenditure have been published. The sum of 1,400,000 dollars has been appropriated to pay off the *vales* issued by the authorities for the province of Maracaibo.

*Buenos Ayres*. We have some particulars of the defeat of the Brazilians by Lavellaja—he killed of them 572, wounded 133, including three colonels, and took 521 prisoners. Those who escaped by flight amounted to 300 men. All their munitions fell into the hands of the conqueror.

*Central America*. New Guatemala, the capital of this republic, is situated in the interior, 36 leagues from the Pacific, and 90 from the Atlantic, and contains about 40,000 souls. The streets straight, and generally paved. The churches, university, and other public building, are splendid edifices. It has an academy of the fine arts, and a mint, &c.

*West Indies*. A fire lately took place in Barbadoes which destroyed 150 houses. Some lives were lost.

*Haiti*. The anniversary of the independence of this island, (1st Feb.) was celebrated at Port au Prince with great pomp.

When the legislature commenced its session, the consul of France and other French officers, presented themselves in full dress, and took the place assigned them, while the president delivered a brief address on the state of the republic.

A national library has been established in the capital.

The following is an interesting view of the commerce of Port au Prince, during the year 1825.

	tons entered.	value imported.
America	15,030	781,550
British	2,332	962,809
French	6,919	564,362
Hanse towns	1,643	393,706
Netherlands	218	42,672

The exports to the United States were 4,205,237 lbs. coffee, 368,384 lbs. camwood, 121,053 lbs. cocoa, 52,666 lbs. cotton, 23,413 feet, mahogany, 4,699 ox hides, 650 goat skins, 4,594 lbs. tobacco.

*Cuba*. The five Americans who have been so long confined in the castle at Havana, on a charge of murder, have at length been released through the interposition of Mr. Rodney, our consul there.

The imports of flour, (exclusive of what is clandestinely introduced,) at Havana, during the past year, was 102,921

barrels; viz:—From N. Orleans 27,724 Baltimore 25,333, Philadelphia 16,743, Spain 14,910, Key West 9,776, New-York 3,069, Charleston 1,401, all other ports 3,410.

*Canada*. We have a copy of a long report of the directors of the Welland canal. Complete success appear to be before them; and it is not a little remarkable that they calculate much upon the commerce of Ohio, Michigan, &c. to render this canal profitable—saying that, as an out-let to the sea, it will have many advantages over the Erie canal! All that the directors have set forth, should rouse the people of New York, that a sloop communication may be made on the side of the straight between lakes Erie and Ontario, a company for which has been formed. This is a work that may be accomplished with apparent ease and at a moderate expense, and without essential injury to the great canal, which soon must have, (and in any event retain), as much business as it can do, because of the rich country through which it passes, &c.

*Miramichi*.—The following account of the loss of lives and property sustained by the late conflagration at Miramichi, is extracted from an abstract published there, by order of the "committee appointed for the relief of the sufferers:—"

Persons burnt, 130; drowned, 10; deaths from injury received by the fire, 20—total, 160.

Sufferers who left Miramichi immediately after the fire 300. Total number of sufferers, 3,078.

Buildings destroyed—303 houses, 74 stores, 40 work shops, 135 barns, 66 stables, 4 mills—595.

Cattle destroyed—41 horses, 86 oxen, 33 cows, 403 sheep, 213 hogs. Total 875.

Hay and oats—22,445 tons.

Roads of fencing—36,235.

Public buildings and vessels—court-house and jail, 3000/; Madras school, 200/; ship Canada, 3000/; Concord, 3500/; brig Jane, 2500/. Loss of boats, anchors, cables, sails, &c. sustained by the shipping generally, 2000/.

Amount insured, 4,12,050.

Loss sustained by the inhabitants, 225,474.

Grand total loss exclusive of timber on crown lands, 4,546,524.

*Pennsylvania*. Lancaster county, as it appears by the return of the assessors, is valued at thirty millions of dollars. The city contains 1,074 dwelling houses and 8,000 inhabitants, and is valued at \$1,400,049.

There are yet about 100 slaves in this state, the youngest of which must necessarily be above 45. It is proposed at once to emancipate the fragment that remains.

It is estimated that 125,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 barrels of flour, and from 2 to 3,000 barrels of whiskey, with other articles, will be sent down the *Juniata* to the Susquehanna, during the present year.

In the first school district, which consists of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, there are 3,507 children in regular attendance at the common schools; and those at the Lancasterian swell the amount to 4,144—the whole cost of which, as settled by the county treasurer, was \$22,442 71. One of the best men in the world, Robert Vaux, is at the head of this interesting concern. Universal education is aimed at, and the suggestions of the controllers are highly important.

Agreeable to returns received at the health office, from one hundred and twenty-nine practitioners of midwifery, there were born in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, during the year 1825—

Male children, 3444

Female children, 3192

Making the total number of births, 6636

The whole number of deaths during the same period, were 3812

Leaving a difference in favor of births of 2824

Saturday last was the day appointed for the meeting at Harrisburgh of the delegates from several counties for the purpose of nominating a governor—One hundred and twenty-six delegates appeared. Dr. William Darlington, of Chester, was appointed president. The convention proceeded to the nomination, and Mr. Shulze received every vote—so that he will be re-elected, as we anticipated, and probably without opposition.

The following resolution was also passed—

"Resolved, That our confidence, in the patriotism, talents and inflexible integrity of general Andrew Jackson, is unimpaired; and that his conduct, during the pendency of, and after, the late election of president of the United States, is deserving the unqualified approbation of the American people."

*Glorious uncertainty of the Law!* A late London Morning Chronicle says:—At the last Lancaster assizes, a prisoner was indicted for using a forged bank note. On being arraigned he pleaded guilty, but at the suggestion, and by

the advice of Mr. Justice Bayley, he retracted his plea, and pleaded not guilty. On the trial, clear evidence was given of his having uttered the note, which was proved to be a forgery. The note was then handed to the officer, as is the custom, to be read to the jury; the judge, there being, we believe no counsel for the prisoner, at the same time reading the indictment, to see that the note was correctly set forth in the indictment. The note appeared to be correctly set forth up to the signature, on which a question was raised. In the indictment the Christian name of the signature was written *Christ* (for Christopher). In the note it did not clearly appear whether the little mark which was above the abbreviation, *Christ*, was an *n*, or a tick following some figures in the line above. Mr. Justice Bayley, after having examined the note with a large magnifying glass which he uses, declared his opinion that it was a tick and not an *n*, and that the prisoner must therefore be acquitted. The counsel for the prosecution contended that it must be an *n*, as the Christian name forged was Christopher, and *Christ* with an *n*, above was the common way of abbreviating it.—Well, said Mr. Justice Bayley, I will leave it to the jury. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, giving them the note, "have the goodness to examine it, and tell me whether you think this mark a tick or an *n*. I think it a tick; you will see it better if you take your glass." The jury, after looking at the note through the medium of the judge's magnifying glass, were of course of the judge's opinion, and said, they thought the mark in question was a tick. Upon which Mr. Justice Bayley directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, which they accordingly did. He then read the prisoner a lecture upon the narrow escape he had, and gave him the customary admonition as to his future conduct.

*Silver*. Accounts from Chili would make it appear probable that silver will lose much of its comparative value with gold, as an article of commerce, on account of its abundance near Quimbo. The mineral there is said to merit the name of *nature's silver*. The specimens present metal not unalloyed, but rather mixed with a little quartz and a great deal of felspar, the quantity of metal however exceeded that of primitive rock. The mine is said to extend to the distance of 12 or 13 leagues, and the vein that was discovered by the word *mo*, minerals to the value of half a million of dollars, were dug in twenty days,—and it was supposed that, in the course of one year the whole value obtained from the mine would exceed five millions! The editor of the "Decada Aricaena" insists upon it that the products of this great mine shall be coined in the country, and he is right.

## ANIMAL STRENGTH.

Some curious remarks on its varieties, from mathematical works.

There are, in common parlance, various ways of comparing animal forces.

"Men may apply their strength in different ways in a working machine."

A man of ordinary strength, turning a roller by the handle, can work all day against a resistance equal to thirty lbs.

Working ten hours in a day, he can raise a weight of 20 lbs. through 3 feet 6 inches, in a second of time, and in that proportion.

He can only work constantly for a small time against a resistance of 50 lbs. more.

Two men working at a windlass, can more easily draw up 70 lbs. than one man can 30, provided the elbow of one of the handles be at right angles with the other. This is always regarded by good machine men.

Attach a fly-wheel to it, and a man can do a third more work; or raise 40 lbs. working a whole day, as above mentioned. For a little while he can overcome the resistance of 80 lbs.

Porters, and men accustomed to bear loads, will carry from 150 to 250 lbs.

A man can draw 70 or 80 lbs. horizontally, for he cannot apply but his own weight to the pull.

Suppose a man weighs 140 lbs. his force exerted horizontally at the height of his shoulders, is only enough to overcome a resistance of 27 lbs.

Horses. A horse's strength is generally equal to that of five men. He can carry 240 to 270 lbs. He draws to greater advantage, when the line of direction is a little elevated above the horizon, and the power acts against his breast.

He can draw 200 lbs. on the ground, for 8 hours a day, at 24 miles an hour, and with 240 lbs. he can work but 6 hours at that rate.

In both cases, if he also carries some weight, he draws the better for it.

In a cart he may draw 1000 lbs. to a ton weight.

## AFRICAN COLONY.

Norfolk, February 17.

The ship *Indian Chief*, Capt. Cochran, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed from this port on the 15th instant, for the society's settlement at Cape Montserado, on the coast of Africa. She takes one hundred and fifty-four free people of colour, with supplies for the colony, the frames of five large buildings which the government intend to provide for the accommodation of a number of captured Africans who will be sent out hereafter in another vessel, the frames of two long boats for the trade of the rivers and other things.—She takes out also Dr. Peaco, a surgeon of the navy, a gentleman of professional skill, who will act on the double character of an agent of the government, and a physician to the people.

The emigrants, we understand, are chiefly from the counties of Perquimans, Pasquotank and Chowan, in our neighboring state of North Carolina. About fifty of them are sent out, decently furnished for the voyage by the Friends, under whose care they have heretofore been living. Eleven are the freemen of the Rev. John D. Paxton, of Prince Edward county, in this state, given over to the society to transport them; one the donation in like manner of Dr. Webb, of the great bridge near this place, and one of the Rev. Cave Jones, of New York. They go out for the most part in families, and are of all ages, but chiefly young men and women, and boys and girls, with a few old persons and young infants. Among the men are some good mechanics; but the greater part of them have been used to handle the plough and hoe. With the industrious habits which we understand they have manifested, we have no doubt they will do well in their new country.