

Indiana Palladium.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS NATURE'S PLAN—AND FOLLOWING NATURE IS THE MARCH OF MAN.—BARLOW.

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In publishing a portrait of John Q. Adams, in the last week's Palladium, the paper from which it was taken was not given; it is but just to say that it, as well as the following, of Andrew Jackson, appeared in the "American Auditor," (an Adams' print,) published at Washington City. Henry Clay's will be given next week—from the same.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

There is much individuality in the intellectual character of Andrew Jackson. It is this singleness of mind which has given to his actions that gigantic expansion of renown which has so greatly captivated the nation.—His conceptions are as strong as they are rapid, and he has the felicitous faculty of sizing upon that circumstance in every transaction by which the minor incidents are controlled—I will briefly examine his physiognomy.

The face of General Jackson is of no ordinary formation. Its general aspect is that of inflexible resolution. Whatever may be his purpose, you cannot discover in his features the slightest appearance of hesitation. It is vain that you offer to temporize: His determination baffles all your art. You must unconditionally submit or entirely overpower him. This sternness of decision is mistaken by many for violence of temper; but a close inspection of his countenance will undeceive you in this particular. The deep lines of thought upon his cheek denote him to be habitually a man of profound reflection. We are bound, therefore to conclude, that the astonishing success which has attended all his actions is the result of just views, an exact appreciation of difficulties, and the means of overcoming them, and of a precise knowledge of the qualities of human nature. His eye displays great mental activity and vigor which is well sustained by his bodily energy. In General Jackson are eminently united and harmoniously combined what is called moral and physical courage; forming in the opinion of enlightened men, the perfection of constitutional temperament.

Every human character, however, has its defect; and the imperfection of General Jackson's character is, that it impels him always in a direct line to the consummation of his purpose. He considers what is right, and pursues it with an intensity and an alacrity of resolution which do not permit him to pause nor to deliberate upon the scruples, doubts, or obstacles. When you call such a man to the execution of a duty, do not calculate upon his flinching. He will leave no room to excuse you. Upon his omissions; and you must be uncommonly industrious if you keep pace with him. It is only at the end of his task that he will listen to complaints of his conduct. He will then hear you, and if you can satisfy him that he has committed wrong he will if possible atone for it. To reproaches for errors of an inferior class he triumpantly answers "I have accomplished the object!"

There is nothing on the brow of General Jackson from which you might infer that he is obstinate. But he is unquestionably firm. The lower portion of his face, in that respect, does not deceive you. It is there that the features of firmness are perceptible, and apparently as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar. In the severity of conduct he might perish, but he would never surrender.

On the stability or steadiness of General Jackson, consequently, you may always rely. He has no feverish anxieties of apprehension, no misgivings, nor saving calculations to make. Perfection or punishment are sure to wait upon his friends or his foes, upon his country or her enemies. This is with him, a principle that is sacred. The word *complain* is not to be found in his vocabulary. He despises cunning, and is too impatient of its grovelling and creeping practice to countenance it. Yet he is never blinded by passion. Not that his passions are not powerful; but they operate upon a well enlightened by previous reflection, invigorate that will, and do not waste themselves in idle inactivity.

Upon these delineations it is not in the least surprising that General Jackson should have acquired the reputation of severity. Every thing that belongs to war partakes of its nature; and the General having most distinguished himself in the profession of arms, even cruelty has been considered by his opponents as an inherent part of his character. These terms are too harsh in their application to him.

War is a business of carnage and destruction; and although we heighten the glory which accrues to the nation from succession of brilliant victories, it is not very agreeable to contemplate the suffring, the bloodshed, and the slaughter, which attend them. It is more the military vocation than the individual that is harsh or cruel. To soften the asperity of his intellectual aspect in this particular General Jackson's friends have inconsiderately asserted for him the opposite extreme, and declared that he is remarkable amiable. Amiability is in a great measure the result of education, and appears to most advantage in what is denominated manners. It may be engrafted on a bad heart; but is more consonant to a good one. General Jackson, like most of those who were educated in revolutionary times, has enjoyed

few or none of the advantages of refined accomplishments. His struggles in early life compelled him to study the real nature of every thing with which he was concerned; and this habit, whilst it renders it a very difficult matter to deceive him, has insured him with a certain degree of contempt for whatever is artificial. Blatantness of manners, therefore, does not belong to him. But he always greets the approaches of friendship with cordiality; and spreads through the circle of his acquaintance that delightful charm of kindness which springs from sincerity of feeling.

Every man has more or less of the faculty which passes under the name of imagination. Without it the human understanding would be inert. The portion of this faculty which belongs to General Jackson is comparatively small, and just sufficient to serve as a pioneer to his judgment. It necessarily follows that he is not liable to be misled by illusions. Yet this limitation of the imagination, in some sort, limits the comprehensiveness of his views.—With a single object before him he is almost always sure of his aim, because the power of his mind consists in its concentration. This intellectual energy would in any station, carry him a great way on the path of prosperity; and it would be impracticable to abate his career, unless by an aggregation of intermingling difficulties which seldom occurs in the administration of public affairs.

Andrew Jackson is not a diplomatist, in the writing sense of the word. His genius delights in pure demonstrations, and does not search for fantastical conceits. With him, the combinations of style are like the embroidery of a garment or the music of an army. They are pleasant, but by no means essential to utility or force of operation. General Jackson has no objection to them. He even admires them. But they enter not in the elements of his calculations. Negotiation is not, with him, a dextrous encounter of wits. He would find only on the interests of the parties, and reside only in the ability of the nation to enforce what was right.

To sum the whole, General Andrew Jackson possesses a strong, discriminating faculty of perception; a clear judgment in matters immediately before him; a singleness and firmness of purpose that pursues their object with an irresistible intensity; little imagination; no wanderings or eccentricities of genius; a warm heart, and great cordiality of disposition.

RANDOLPH and the SEA CAPTAIN.

To the Editor of the National Gazette.

Sir: I have seen since my arrival, your notice of Mr. Randolph's letter in relation to my treatment of him during my last passage from this port to Liverpool, which letter was so magnanimously published to the injury of an absent man. I have to express my acknowledgments to you for interposing a kind word in my behalf, until I could speak for myself. This, I now find, in the opinion of my friends, ought to have been done before; but I assure you it has been omitted entirely because I thought the character of Mr. R. was so well known throughout the country, that reply was not necessary. As it has been suggested to me that there are many very respectable persons, who, knowing only one side of the question, may take his account of it to my disadvantage, without hearing the other side plainly told, I am therefore obliged, very much against my feelings and inclination to place myself before the public, by showing in self-defence the conduct of Mr. R. on board my ship.

No sooner had we gained the deck of the ship at Newcastle, than Mr. R.'s irritable disposition began to show itself, in consequence of his overhearing one passenger ask another whether Mr. R. had paid his steamboat-fare, (his refusal to do which had become matter of public conversation on board the steamboat,) for this he swore he would not do, by reason as he alleged, of having been taken to this city against his will, and that therefore they were bound to return him free of expense; and to prevent difficulty or detention one of the passengers actually paid Mr. R.'s passage to Newcastle. It is proper for me to state here, that the stories about the dog and the duel, circulated in this city after our departure were not exactly correct; although it is true that in the affair of the dog, between myself and a steerage passenger, Mr. R. very particularly and politely requested of me permission to take the animal, and I consented; and as it regards the duel, Mr. R. did display his pistols on deck, but for what object I cannot say, unless for the purpose of intimidation. On getting to sea, Mr. R.'s querulous disposition manifested itself in such a variety of ways as to defy description. It mainly consisted in contradiction, severity, profanity, vulgarity, and even obscenity; indeed, as regards the latter, such was his language that the two gentlemen passengers who had their families with them, actually desired me to have a separate table for the ladies in their own cabin, and I was obliged to assure them that if

he did not mend his manners he should have another apartment and table for his own private use. Out of such conduct, which was either alienation of mind or influence of drink, grew the affair on deck, which he has so generously requested should be taken and judged by itself without any irrelevant matter. This irrelevant matter is nothing more or less than general abuse of every thing and every body. It was his custom to go upon deck late at night, and there interfere with the discipline of the ship, by diverting the attention of officers, helmsman and watch; a practice which neither master nor passengers, as far as my experience goes, will approve; nor, while I am governed by my present views of duty to my owners, my passengers, and myself, will I permit. On this occasion I politely requested him not to do so, & was treated in the vulgar manner he has publicly acknowledged. The officer of the deck afterwards told me he remained in the precise position I left him for half an hour with a large hunting knife in his hand; and I was also told that he said in the ladies cabin, that but for the presence of the officer and helmsman he would have ripped the captain up. The general conduct of Mr. Randolph had become such, that I was compelled, for the safety of all on board, to make such arrangements, as would prevent him from committing any greater act of violence, should he attempt it; but I believe he got wind of what was in preparation, for he behaved much better afterwards. I am happy to reflect that I am very well known in his own State, and will trust my character there and elsewhere with perfect confidence. I have been twelve years carrying passengers across the Atlantic; and can truly say that Mr. John Randolph of Roanoke, is the first passenger I ever had a quarrel with on board my ship. I will merely add, that all the passengers on this occasion (except Mr. R.) expressed their desire, on our arrival at Liverpool, to sign a paper declaring their entire satisfaction with my conduct throughout. I did not deem it necessary to procure such testimony, but, for the fact, I confidently appeal to any one of those gentlemen.

Yours respectfully,
S. BALDWIN.

From the Vermont Aurora. STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a brief statistical view of the United States. Being somewhat interested in matters of this description, and having devoted much time to the subject, I present it you for publication. A view of the present resources and condition of the United States is here presented, which must be interesting to every person, on account of the unprecedented accumulation of her wealth and population. The American government exercises dominion over a country more extensive, and one that will support more inhabitants than any other nation upon earth.

The sun is four hours in its passage from the time it first shines upon the eastern shores of Maine, until it strikes our waters on the Pacific. It is about four months in passing through the latitude of the United States, in her northern and southern declinations, embracing six varieties of climates. The United States contain twelve hundred millions of acres of land, of which we may calculate that one fifteenth part of it is cultivated. Estimating then the improved land at ten dollars per acre, reckoning it at eighty million acres, it amounts to eight hundred million dollars; and the unimproved land at three dollars per acre, will amount to eight million acres, it amounts to eight hundred million dollars; and the unimproved land at three dollars per acre, will amount to the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty million dollars which makes, in the whole, for the landed wealth, four thousand one hundred and sixty million dollars. The live stock, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, will, calculating the cattle at one hundred and twenty million, the horses at one hundred million, and the sheep and hogs at eighty million more, produce an aggregate of three hundred million dollars; two million of buildings, make, at four hundred dollars each eight hundred million dollars. The whole of the exports of the United States are 74,000,000—of the imports 77,000,000—tonnage, in foreign and coasting trade, 1,200,000 tons. The commerce of the United States is extended over the whole world; from the barren coasts of Labrador, to New Holland, the South Sea Islands, China, India, the continents of Africa and Europe—from the North

West region of America to the isles in the Pacific, Cape Horn, and the West Indies.

The capital invested in banks, insurances, government stock, manufactures, roads, canals, and loans, exceed eight hundred million dollars; that invested in foreign and domestic trade, five hundred millions, which with the former eight hundred millions, together with slaves, furniture and implements of husbandry, will equal the sum of two hundred millions.

The produce of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, professional business, labor, and revenue, make five hundred millions; and the whole amount of national wealth, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars!!

The population of the United States is now twelve millions, which with the rate of increase for the past, will double in 23 years. 1843 the population will be twenty millions. In 1866, thirty-six millions. There is now to every hundred acres of land, one person; when the population amounts to seventy-two millions, there will be two souls to every hundred, which will be in the whole just equal to the present population of Massachusetts. [It has been said an acre of ground, will furnish food for one person.]

GIRLS AT WALTHAM FACTORY. From "Hints to my countrymen," a work recently published at New York, (and attributed, by some, to the pen of Mr. S. of Stockbridge.)

In 1825, there was about four hundred girls employed in it. These girls are generally the daughters of farmers in the neighboring country; they earn more money in the cotton mills, than they could elsewhere. Many marry; when this takes place they leave the establishment. When the business commenced at Waltham, the girls were made to understand, that the slightest suspicion entertained of the regularity of their conduct, would be the ground of dismissal, and that public opinion in the society, must constitute its law. That if a female was found in company with a man at an unseasonable hour, she would be discharged without further enquiry or proof. Upon one occasion a girl fell under suspicion from having violated this rule: her companions instituted a complaint against her: she came to the superintendent with tears in her eyes averring her innocence: he told her he was sorry for her case, if such was the fact, but that there was no help for it. Down to the time mentioned in 1825, in a society of four hundred girls, but a single case of gross misconduct ever came to the knowledge of the managers of the institution. Surely, without vain boasting, our country may be proud of a fact like this. We cannot but deplore the existence of vice any where, and more especially in a country so interesting as England, and when we mention the notorious profligacy of the females in the manufacturing establishments in Manchester, it is but to warn our countrymen of the necessity of moral and intellectual cultivation, and to teach them that the final and certain prosperity of all institutions, will be found to have no other basis.

A Shantee Adventure.—A short time since, a very unwelcome visitor entered one of the Shantees (temporary buildings of accommodation) in Deepark, on the Hudson and Delaware canal. About midnight, when all was dark and still, a woman asleep in bed, was awakened by something falling quite heavy on the floor—she immediately got up to examine what it could be; and as she was groping about, with her naked feet in the dark, she trod upon a Rattle-Snake, which seized upon one of her toes and left a most painful remembrance of his visit, and then disappeared through a hole in the floor. He had crawled through an opening in the siding, and fell down on the floor, which made the noise and created an alarm. Nothing was done for the bite until the next morning when the leg was dreadfully swollen all the way up to the knee, where she had taken the precaution to tie a strip of white oak bark round, and which had prevented the swelling above.—In the morning a neighboring root doctor was sent for, who pounded up a mixture of roots, and applied it in the form of a poultice to the part affected, which soon scattered, the swelling, and the woman is now well.

Goshen Patriot.

More Indian Depredations.—We are sorry to learn, by the following letter from a respectable source in Miller co., that the Indians have committed another

depredation on the citizens of that county. Their boldness, in coming into the settlements, and within a short distance of the garrison, must rather be a learning to the citizens of that quarter; and the frequency of their depredations, latterly, would seem to justify, in our opinion, the sending out into their country, a competent force to chastise them for their temerity. Forbearance on the part of the government, under existing circumstances, would only encourage them in the commission of other and greater acts of aggression on our citizens; which may now be averted by the application of the proper means.

MILLER C. N. (A. T.) Aug. 3.
Dear Sir—We have just received information that the Osage Indians have been committing outrages upon some of our citizens, just beyond the limits of our country. A party of six men, some of whom were from Hempstead, having obtained a permit from the commandant at Fort Towson, to go into the buffalo range for their health, proceeded about two days travel, when they discovered Osages making towards them. At first they determined to give them battle, but finding the number of Indians about 30, declined a contest, and all retreated except two, who were taken prisoners, and stripped of all their clothing except pantaloons. The Indians also took a pack mule and horse, and after abusing the prisoners with blows from their tomahawks, turned them loose and let them come home, but followed them to the settlements, and stole some horses. The citizens are now assembling to pursue them to their village, and it is stated that some regular soldiers will go also, to get some horses, which were at the same time stolen from the officers at the garrison.—It is also stated, that Mad Buffalo headed the party.

In addition to what is stated above, we learn by the mail carrier from Miller co. that the horses were stolen within four miles of Cantonment Towson, and that some of them belonged to officers of that post; and after committing this theft, the Indians only retreated 12 miles, and encamped for the night in a corn field belonging to one of the citizens of that county.

Arkansas Gaz.

Jerah Stone of New Jersey, has constructed a steam gun, which discharges two hundred times a minute! It weighs 5 cwt. is transported on wheels, and throws a ball with great force. He has also constructed a fowling piece, which with powder and ball, he discharges fifteen times a minute.

A fanatic lately preaching in a street in Philadelphia, catching a glimpse of the Delaware, exclaimed, "there is the river Jordan," and immediately run full tilt and jumped into it. His congregation kept the race at his heels, till he leapt from the wharf, but there they halted. They afforded him assistance, and he was willing, on second thought, to live a little longer.

CYNTHIANA, Sept. 16.

Leone B. Desha.—The Septen term of the Harrison Circuit Court commenced its session on Monday last; the Hon. H. O. Brown, presiding. Desha's case being called, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that some of the material witnesses were not in attendance, and that the prisoner was unable to attend at the Bar, it was continued until the next March term.

"The wonder of the world."—A man giving himself this title, is exhibiting in Philadelphia. He is 41 years old, and is 3 feet 6 inches high. He has one perfect arm, and another without a hand. He has chopped 12,000 cords of wood in his time. Freeman's Jour.

ORIGIN OF THE JANISSARIES.

The establishment of the Janissaries, which has been recently suppressed in the Turkish capital, has displayed, as our readers are aware, a most important part, both during the glory and weakness of the Turkish power, in extending its greatness or accelerating its decay. It is true that the Turkish hordes had left their native wilds two centuries before its creation, and had extended their sway from the heart of Asia to the eastern part of Europe. Like the other barbarians who established themselves on the ruins of Greek and Roman civilization, war was their trade, plunder their support, and massacre or conquest their pride and glory. But like them, too, their empire might have fallen to pieces, and their military force might have been divided among so many chiefs as to cease to be