

of a jay? Perhaps 300 yards. Poor innocent, ignorant reader! unconscious of what Nature has done in the forests of Cayenne, and measuring the force of tropical intonation by the sounds of a Scotch duck! The campanero may be heard three miles!—this single little bird being more powerful than the belfry of a cathedral, ringing for a new dean—just appointed on account of shabby politics, small understanding, and good family!

"The fifth species is the celebrated campanero of the Spaniards, called Dara by the Indians, and bell-bird by the English. He is about the size of the jay. His plumage is white as snow. On his forehead rises a spiral tube nearly three inches long. It is jet black, dotted all over with small white feathers. It has a communication with the palate, and when filled with air, looks like a spire; when empty it becomes pendulous. His note is loud and clear like the sound of a bell and may be heard at the distance of three miles. In the midst of these extensive wilds, generally on the dried top of an aged mora, almost out of gun reach, you will see the campanero. No sound or song from any of the winged inhabitants of the forest, not even the clearly pronounced 'Whip-poor-Will,' from the goat-sucker, cause such astonishment, as the toll of the campanero.

"With many of the feathered race, he pays the common tribute of a morning and an evening song; and even when the meridian sun has shut in silence the mouths of almost the whole of animated nature, the campanero still cheers the forest. You hear his toll, and then a pause for a minute, then another toll, and then a pause again, and then a toll, and again a pause."

It is impossible to contradict a gentleman who has been in the forests of Cayenne: but we are determined, as soon as a campanero is brought to England, to make him toll in a public place, and have the distance measured. The toucan has an enormous bill, makes a noise like a puppy dog, and lays his eggs in hollow trees. How astonishing are the freaks and fancies of nature! To what purpose, we say, is a bird placed in the woods of Cayenne, with a bill a yard long, making a noise like a puppy dog, and laying eggs in hollow trees? The toucans, to be sure, might retort, to what purpose were gentlemen in Bond-street created? To what purpose were certain foolish prating Members of Parliament created?—pestering the House of Commons with their ignorance and folly, and impeding the business of the country? There is no end of such questions. So we will not enter into the metaphysics of the toucan. The houtou ranks high in beauty; his whole body is green, his wings and tail blue; he makes no nest, but rears his young in the sand.

"The cassique, in size, is larger than the starling; he courts the society of man, but disdains to live by his labours. When nature calls for support, he repairs to the neighbouring forest, and there partakes of the store of fruits and seeds, which she has produced in abundance for her aerial tribes. When his repast is over, he returns to man, and pays the little tribute which he owes him for his protection; he takes his station on a tree close to his house; and there, for hours together, pours forth a succession of imitative notes. His own song is sweet, but very short. If a toucan be yelping in the neighborhood, he drops it, and imitates him. Then he will amuse his protector with the cries of the different species of the woodpecker; and when the sheep bleat, he will distinctly answer them. Then comes his own song again, and if a puppy dog or a guinea fowl interrupt him, he takes them off admirably, and by his different gestures during the time, you would conclude that he enjoys the sport.

"The cassique is gregarious, and imitates any sound he hears with such exactness, that he goes by no other name than that of Mocking-bird amongst the colonists."

There is no end to the extraordinary noises of the forest of Cayenne. The woodpecker, in striking against the tree with his bill, makes a sound so loud, that Mr. Waterton says it reminds you more of a wood-cutter than a bird. While lying in your hammock, you hear the goat-sucker lamenting like one in deep distress; a stranger would take it for a Weir murdered by Thurtell.

"Suppose yourself in hopeless sorrow, begin with a high loud note, and pronounce, 'ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,' each note lower and lower, till the last is scarcely heard, pausing a moment or two betwixt every note, and you will have some idea of the moaning of the largest Gatsucker in Demarara."

One species of the goat-sucker cries, "Who are you? Who are you?" Another exclaims, "Work away! Work away!" A third, "Willy come go, Willy come go." A fourth, "Whip poor Will, Whip poor Will." It is very flattering to us that they should all speak English!—though we cannot much commend the elegance of their selections. The Indians never destroy these birds, believing them to be the servants of Jumbo, the African devil.

The receipts of the American Bi. Society in July and Aug. amounted \$6278.68.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE HON. JAMES NOBLE.

Sir:—As you have departed from your usual course, and appeared before the public in a lengthy hand bill, you have thereby given an invitation to your constituents, to investigate your past conduct as a public man, and your fitness and claims to the continued confidence of a free people. You have not made your appearance in this way before, since you wrote *Edwards down*; and as you seldom commit your name to paper, such *carved productions*, penned in your *masterly style*, detailing such an extensive fund of practical, political information, ought to be received as "precious morsels," by the citizens of our wooden country, and ought not to be suffered to pass without particular notice; and you may rest easy on that head as it respects the present one, as I dare say it will be duly honored. Although you occupy an elevated, and conspicuous, stand in society as a public man, and have spent ten years of your life at the Metropolis of the Nation, that inexhaustible fountain, where the accumulation of intellectual riches is an easy matter; where every spare moment of your time could be spent in attending the splendid levees of the great, and receiving useful instruction from the wise; mixed with the pleasing occupation of dancing attendance at the departments, and procuring the appointments of relations and special necessities to lucrative offices. Such employments as these, ought to have given you every requisite qualification to communicate the result of six years deliberation with a few flourishes of your quill. But Sir, notwithstanding you are on the pinnacle of fame, and I am a low and obscure individual, in an humble sphere of life, unknown, unnoticed, and unthought of by such *great men* as you, yet you may rest perfectly assured that under the blessings of a free constitution, I address you without either fear or trembling, and shall speak forth the words of truth and soberness, and in your own words "let the citizens of Indiana judge for themselves." The hand-bill referred to, issued in the south part of the state, in a county election, I never have seen, or ever heard of until your famous six years history made its appearance. Sir you ought not to have disturbed the retirement of Mr. Crawford, by endeavoring to draw the public attention from yourself to him. I admit he is an honest man, but was misled by his friends, and was made to believe that he could be elevated to the presidency, by a few individuals, to whom he extended rather more than their share of treasury patronage, and your own *dear self*, among the rest, who acted with him in regard to the state of Indiana, as the devil did on the mount when he offered to sell the whole world, and he received you as its oracle; and while on that subject, you ought to have given the whole history of the case, and told the naked truth that you owed gratitude to Mr. Crawford on your own account, and not for any general good he had done.

He had appointed your friends at your instance; and in defiance of the united voice of the people of Indiana, you went to a public meeting in a private capacity and recorded your vote in favour of him, thereby showing that if you had possessed the power, you would have made him president in despite of their wishes; here sir is naked truth, and the facts, and your own admissions will bear me out in the assertion, and remember "that he that knows his master's will, and fails to do it, shall be beaten with many stripes," and you must know that you well deserve severe castigation. Why did you fail to tell the people that Mr. Crawford was the sworn enemy of a general system, of internal improvement, and that you owed him gratitude for that; that he opposed the tariff (which prevents internal taxation) and you owed him gratitude for that, and that all these things were done before "high heaven, and in the face of day," thereby showing a disregard for the opinions of the people whom you represented. Sir, you may deny it if you like, you may rail, rant and tear at anonymous writers: a good, honest upright and virtuous man has nothing to fear from any mode of attack. Keep your temper; we know conscience has some share in this matter, for "the flesh will quiver where the pinchers tear," and your extensive reading would immediately bring to your recollection how the celebrated "Junius" made the minions of corruption writhe under the lash of truth; and you know, you are not a bad fac *simile* of a Grafton on a small scale.

As to your affair with Edwards your own pragmatical intermeddlings brought you into it. I leave this entirely with yourself and the public to judge how much honor fell to your share in getting out of it. I shall never envy you the laurels you gained on this occasion. I will now Sir, address myself directly to you. The people owe you some gratitude for several acts of your life. You have drawn from the public treasury 16 or 17,000 dollars, they owe you some gratitude for that. You have procured the appointment of a number of your blood relatives to office, they owe you

some for that.—You voted against the appropriation to the veteran Gen. Lafayette who risked his life, and spent a princely fortune, and who reduced himself to poverty to procure liberty for your country—they certainly owe you some for that; and at the very time Sir, when you were doing this last act you were supporting Wm. H. Crawford on the ground of his having done one good act, and you wish to insinuate at your instance; but Sir, the Legislature had memorialized Congress on the subject.

You and your friends have so managed the business with your neighbour as to send him into retirement: He must feel under obligations for the favour you have done him; and can you expect to escape the sword of retributive justice? Can you lead a *man* on to his own destruction, and escape the same punishment he has received? You duped him into the difficulty in elegant style and no doubt you will try to feed him on the same hopes until your own election is secured, and then desert him. You seem to take a warm interest in Wabash matters once in six years. I ask you Sir, if a Senator living on the Wabash, or in the centre of the state, could not do as much justice to the people's wants on that river, as if he lived in Brookville! Remember Sir, you and your friends were formerly the advocates for one Senator living in the East, and the other living in the West, and to act consistently you ought not to offer on the present occasion. You may do and say what you please about anonymous writers. I am well satisfied Sir, that men who have been in the habit of deceiving the people, have a powerful monitor in their own consciences, that conjures up frightful Bug-Bears, when they fear truth is coming to light. I am not solicitous whether you know me or not, I am so low, and you are so high, that my signature, put in competition with the Hon. James Noble's would look small and contemptible. I am one of the people, and you are a Senator, that thinks you ought to have a *patent right* for the seat. I now give you notice that this is but the preface, and that there are many documents on hands to show how well you deserve the confidence of the people. You may point and nod, at Eastern and Western interests in the state, and use every endeavor to buy up the interest of individuals, and by that means succeeded; but you had better be prepared with a little repentance before hand, for fear justice may overtake you, as the wicked have a right to expect it at all times.

VERITAS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your remarks in the last Palladium respecting the State Road leading from Lawrenceburgh to Indianapolis, so as to make it a Turnpike, are very just indeed. I hope you will keep it alive in your columns until the subject is taken up by the citizens; I believe there is no one residing on or near the road, but would afford a hearty co-operation to the undertaking.

It would be well to call the attention of the people to the present pecuniary situation of the State against the next meeting of our Legislative bodies, both in Congress and in the state Legislature, in order to prescribe the proper remedy for our pecuniary embarrassments.

It is true Providence has blessed us with abundance of provisions, and a considerable share of health to enjoy them, but the wants of the people in other respects are very great. The people of the United States have sold us (through Congress) land at \$1 25 per acre, and we have laid out about *ten million* of dollars (*hard cash*) in that article, you will say at once that this has been a very heavy tax on the citizens of the State, it presses hard on us particularly as little or none of the money is spent amongst us. I ought to be known that we are not a Manufacturing State, of course we purchase largely of imported goods and by that means we contribute very considerably to the support of the general government. Pray Messrs. Editors is there any other State in the Union that have paid so much hard cash into the public treasury.

Scarcely had we fixed ourselves in this wilderness, and opened a few acres of land for cultivation, amidst innumerable privations, when a tax gatherer demands a tax for our lands, horses, oxen, &c. &c. both for state and country purposes. If you take the trouble to calculate, it makes a tax of fifty cents per acre per annum on all our improved lands; as to wood lands they are of no available value until they are cultivated. Will you believe it, the taxes of every description of this State amount to the awful sum of 200,000 dollars, per annum. By what means may I ask are the bulk of the people to make up this immense sum? The merchants contribute but a small proportion: we have a host of men in office, and office hunters, with a long list of Doctors, Lawyers &c. &c. who pay little more than their poll tax, it is the Farmer who of all denominations is least able, must bear the burden; let us consider the peculiar hardships of this distressed, though meritorious class of citizens—the crops of late years have been very light, casualties happen almost every season, the Weevil destroy their wheat, the Cutworm eat up their mead-

ows, and the Wolves destroy their Hogs and Sheep, after supplying the wants of their families the residue is sent to market, if any residue their be; it cannot command cash, so that it is bartered off for some inconsiderable articles of store goods. From what source then are the farmers to derive specie to pay their taxes? Perhaps the next Legislature may take up the subject and devise some means to avert the impending ruin which threatens the agricultural interest of this country. Those hints may induce some one of talents to advocate the cause.

JORAM.

Shelby county, Oct. 2d, 1826.

From Niles' Register.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. The distresses continued, and has reached places which had hitherto nearly escaped the severity of them. Rather more manufactured articles had been required for the home consumption and for exportation. 3,292 insolvents have applied for discharges within the last six months. The interest on money had fallen to 3-1-2 per cent. because of the reduced demand for it.

It is estimated that about a *thousand* young girls, milliners and mantua makers perish a year in London, from the bad feeding, great labor, and want of rest they endure.

A malignant fever has manifested itself extensively at the village of Stillington, ten miles from York. It is called a black fever, and the inhabitants ascribe it to an infection caused by some *putrid bones which have been ground there for manure*.

France. The late archbishop of Bordeaux was remarkable for his tolerance and enlightened benevolence. The following anecdote will not be read without interest: "My lord, said a person to him one day, here's a poor woman come to ask charity: what do you wish me to do for her? How old is she? Seventy. Is she in great distress? She says so. She must be relieved; give her 25 francs. Twenty-five francs! my lord, it is too much especially as she is a Jewess. A Jewess! Yes, my lord. Oh, that makes a great difference; give her 50 francs then, and thank her for coming."

The court of assizes of the department des Landes recently sentenced a man to have his right hand cut off and be guillotined upon conviction of having assassinated his own father.

Spain. The English company employed in getting treasure from the Spanish ships sunk at Vigo, are likely to get little more than their labor for their pains." The whole of the vessels, except one, have been searched, and nothing valuable found.

Portugal. The new constitution has given great satisfaction to the people, though at Oporto some had opposed it and huzzared for an absolute king! They were arrested. The formula of the oath to support the new constitution has been published, and is ordered to be taken by Portuguese in all parts of the world. The emperor of Brazil, as yet being king of Portugal, has passed a decree of general amnesty for all political offences and crimes of minor character, extending also to persons who had been condemned three years to the galleys as deserters. Many Spaniards were taking up their residence in Portugal.

Netherlands. A "steamer" of 60 horse power, is employed for the purpose of towing vessels to sea from New Dieppe, which greatly facilitates the commerce of Amsterdam. The charges are to be quite moderate, merely the price of the fuel consumed, say from 12 to 15 guilders; other expenses are defrayed by government.

The prince of Orange presided on the 17th inst. in the lodge of the masons, [Esperance] of which he is the head. The assembly was remarkably numerous.

Russia. The coronation of the emperor was expected to take place on the 20th August. One hundred and twenty persons had been pronounced criminals on account of the late conspiracy, but only five or six of them have been executed.

Prussia. The king of Prussia presented the pope with 20,000 florins towards building the church of St. Paul, at Rome. His holiness thanked him, and said that when Protestant churches were to be rebuilt, he hoped that Catholics would be equally liberal.

Germany. Munich (Bavaria.) 19th July.—The king of Bavaria, a sincere and enlightened Catholic, but a just appreciator of all the Christian worship, (to which also the constitution obliges him to extend equal protection,) has addressed the following letter to a protestant instructor, M. Gobel, of Unteraltheim:

"Having been apprized that you have terminated your fiftieth year of service, we have in testimony of our approval of your long and useful activity blessed by providence, resolved to bestow upon you the silver medal for civil merit."

[Munich Polit. Zeitung.]

The most famous athlete of modern times, Charles Roussel, called the *Hercules of the north*, lately died at Lille,

aged 45 years. He wanted but a figure a little taller, to have offered the model of a veritable Hercules. He has been seen to lift a weight of 2,400 lbs. and to display all that force united to agility with effect. It is said that the numerous efforts that he had made in the course of his exercises, shortened his life.

Among the persons employed in the works of the new canal of the Sas de Grand, are many women, called Potoises who have come from Liege and Maestricht. They were seen during the whole day carrying loads of earth upon their backs, at the same time knitting.

Greece. It is stated that lord Cochrane has arrived at Napoli di Romania, and would there wait the arrival and gathering of his fleet. The Greeks have in all 235 sail of vessels, and appear resolved fully to co-operate with him. Many of these vessels are quite small; but the aggregate of their crews is about 14,000 excellent seamen. It is reputed that Alexandria, in Egypt will be made the first great point of attack.

The inhabitants of Hydra have formed a special fund of five millions of dollars to provide for the defence of their island. All their vessels are completely armed and equipped in a warlike manner.

The Austrian fleet, composed of 22 vessels, had arrived in the Archipelago, having 1,800 troops on board, in order to obtain from the Greek government reparation for the outrages which the Austrian merchantmen have suffered within 15 or 20 months past.

Turkey. They write from Constantinople (says a Paris paper) under the date of July, 3, as follows: "The sultan is always on horseback, and continually displays the same firmness. The desire to receive military instruction is as great as ever, and Frenchmen are every where sought for to instruct the new troops. Constantinople is a kind of camp; commerce, however is at a complete stand."

The slaughter of the Janissaries goes on and is general throughout the empire. Thousands are destroyed, especially those who have money, or are reputed to be rich.

Cuba. It is stated that the whole of the Spanish fleet, which sailed a few days ago to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, had returned to Havana. The 74 and two frigates were dismantled in the late gale, & the fleet suffered other damage.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

We received on Monday last a letter, from Hardensburg, of which the following is a copy. No doubt can be entertained, of the rectitude of the statements made by our correspondent.

Hardensburg Sept. 19, 1826.

This evening, about sun set, fifty-six negroes, (men women and children,) destined for the lower country, were marched into our town, from the state of Indiana, a part charged with having murdered their owners, and three other white persons, being the number of whites on board. Before the inquiry, the circumstances developed, were something like these:—On Sunday, the 17th inst. between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. a voice was heard below by those on deck. They immediately ran down and found between twelve and fifteen of their comrades engaged in murdering the white persons. They soon succeeded in despatching four. The fifth jumped overboard, and reached the shore—was pursued by the negroes, caught before he ascended the bank, and was also murdered. They affixed to each a weight sufficient to sink him, and threw the whole overboard. As soon thereafter as possible, and taking off such things valuable as were on board, they landed in number say seventy or seventy-five. The above number, (say fifty six,) embodied themselves and marched into the interior of the country, some four or five miles; the balance separated, and as yet have not been heard of. Those taken were met by a gentleman returning from court at Rome, who upon being asked some questions relative to the road, &c. advised them to encamp at a school house, a short distance from thence. He immediately left them, and assembled some of his acquaintances, who pursued and took them, after an obstinate fight on the part of one or two of the blacks. They were confined in the jail at Rome, until search was made for the balance. Meeting with no further success, they were brought across the Ohio, and lodged in jail at this place; the murder having been committed within the boundary of Breckenridge county. Three of the negroes taken, have been convicted by the magistrates, two of whom confessed the fact. The names of the individuals murdered are, Howard Stone, of Bourbon county, Ky. David Cobb, Lexington Ky. James Gray, residence not known, but supposed either in Louisville or Natchez; a Mr. Davis of Paris, Ky. and Edward Stone, of Bourbon. Messrs. Howard and Edward Stone, we understand were the owners of the negroes.

Most of the information obtained, is from a sprightly youth by the name of Louis, who appears to have been a waiter and not for sale, and who has been somewhat beat in defending his master. Since the above was in type, we learn that four more negroes have been taken and secured in jail in Indiana.