

Indiana Palladium.

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

Volume II.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA; SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1827.

[Number 52.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

J. SPENCER D. V. ULLIFF, & Co
On every Saturday Morning.

An able pamphlet has appeared in London ("by authority, we presume," says the Morning Chronicle) on the disputes between the United States and Great Britain respecting the boundary line of her North American Colonies.—The following passage of that pamphlet, contains general views with which it is well to make the American public acquainted.

Nat. Gazette.

"It would really appear to be faintly perceived, or seldom considered, among us, how formidable a rival we must one day have to contend with in the United States; how rapidly that day is approaching; and how momentous must be the issue. At so great a distance, and comparatively of minor interest, little is here observed of the intriguing, ambitious, and imperious character, of a People and Government, who consider every thing they can claim and reach, as already their own, and every thing they cannot, as an injury to be borne only till they have acquired further strength. In the very terms of a previous concession they can find subject for fresh demands. With reciprocity forever in their mouths, they can induce us to relax our system of Navigation and yield them commercial advantages, which they then refuse or delay to return, and seem to think conduct, which in private life would be thought little consistent with good faith, to be the proof of policy on their part, or of weakness upon ours. Yet, to whatever subtilty they may descend on some occasions, the boldness of their measures on others bears no proportion to the imbecility of their present power, but seems to assume all the importance of their future expectations; and as if the vast Counties of the West were now too little for their increase, or were already but the means of acquiring more; we see them grasping with one hand, the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and reaching the other, at the Gulf of St. Lawrence; fortifying the mouth of the Columbia, on that side the globe, intriguing and threatening for a port in the Mediterranean, upon this; at one time, forbidding any nation to colonize the coasts of the Pacific, and dictating, at another, to the new Republics of the South, not to touch the Havana; and now, at last, publicly proclaiming, by the Message of their President, that their former submission to belligerent rights can only be remembered with the resolution of never enduring it again. (What is this but to say, that if any nation will go to war with Great Britain, they stand ready to join them?) Their attempt to seize, their unwillingness to relinquish, their very demand of, the territory in question, is a striking indication of their present aims, and future measures. For why do they thus covet the possession of so angular and insulated a tract, as if they had not already more vacant land than they can people for centuries? Why but for the injury and insult it must inflict upon Great Britain? surely the injury to the security of the Empire will not be greater than the insult upon its policy; if they have any argument, by which we can be persuaded, that the North West angle of Nova Scotia, which France once had at the source of the Kennebec, England at the Penobscot, and the Americans themselves, in 83, agreed was on the South of the St. John's, is, in point of fact, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The secret is, that the United States have long found the British American Provinces to lie heavily on their flank and rear, and overhang and command their coast. To throw off so effectual a curb, and still more by the acquisition of these possessions, to rid themselves of the superiority or even of the presence, of the British fleets, in those waters; to get at their mines, to monopolize, the fish and timber of America, force themselves into the W. Indies, and force Great Britain out; these have been their constant objects, since their first struggle for independence to the present hour. Their efforts have as yet been unavailing; nor have they for the future, by arms at least, any prospect of better success. In a few years, these Colonies will not contain less than two millions of inhabitants, who, in such a country as America, are not to be conquered; and in the meantime, experience has shewn, that with the protection of Great Britain, they may be defended; except indeed their natural barriers are conceded by negotiation, and their connexion and communication with each other separated and lost."

Mr. James, author of a British Naval History, which, as far as it treats of the naval battles between American and British vessels, was abundantly refuted, some time ago, in one or more of our public journals,—has just published a second edition of his mendacious work. This edition is reviewed in some of the numbers of the London Morning Chronicle for the last week in October, in a spirit of remarkable candour and impartiality. We cannot resist the temptation to copy the following commentary from the Chronicle.

Nat. Gaz.

"Nothing can be more delusive, not to say disingenuous, than Mr. James' style of explaining away the American victories over us at sea. On this subject, we have already mentioned that our author entirely loses his wonted spirit of candor. Most of his arguments make against the cause he wishes to support, and prove a folly on our part, and an acuteness on the part of the Americans, which justly entailed defeat upon us, & entitled them to the victories they achieved. He tells us, that our men of war were badly manned; and when a captain had contrived to man his ship as a ship of war 'ought to be manned,' the admiral on the station would pronounce the ship 'too well manned,' and order a portion of her best men to be drafted on board the flag ship, at her moorings, to be idle and worthless, sending in lieu of them a set of jail-birds, and raw hands, to make those among whom they were going nearly as bad as themselves." If this be true, what does it prove more than, that our admirals betray or don't understand their duty? and of course the enemy are to be praised, for taking advantage of our folly. We are next told that our crews were very inferior to those of the American ships in gunnery, and nevertheless, the admiralty would allow scarcely any shot for practising our men, whilst the American admiralty made an allowance adequate to the purpose. We find, moreover, that the Java, captured by the American frigate Constitution had scarcely exercised her crew at the guns at all; and when she did exercise them it was with blank cartridges, without any shot.—We are then told by Mr. James, and he tells us with a very strange simplicity, that the Guerriere's shot, probably from badness of powder, fell short of her opponent, whilst the American fire was most efficient against the Guerriere. The Guerriere's breechings of her guns were, moreover, rotten, and broke the guns adrift on being fired. Now, what does all this prove, but egregious incompetence on our part to the management of such affairs, and dexterity and talent in the Americans?—Mr. James tells us that one source of the American naval victories was their firing dismantling shot—a back shot; but, if these are so excellent in fight, why had we not the sagacity to use them?—In tracing the causes of the defeat of our frigates, we find the loss of the Guerriere attributed to the 'accident' of her masts going." This is a very good story to tell once. But when the Java is captured, our Court Martial find that her loss is to be attributed to the accident of her being totally dismasted. The Macedonian is also captured by the loss of her masts, and, because the Americans had dismounted every cannonade on her quarter-deck and forecastle, besides shattering her hull, and disabling a great portion of her crew, before the Macedonian had materially injured her opponent. This is like a man saying to Mr. Crib, "You are superior to me in fight; I should have beaten you had you not pummelled me half to death, and had I not been too weak to return your blows." It is this knocking away of masts, dismantling guns, and shattering the hull, that constitutes the elements of superiority and success; and it is highly proper for us to investigate the American superiority in order to counteract it; but to trace these honorable causes of victory in depreciation of the superiority itself is ridiculous. The American war-former a new era in naval actions. The excellence of their gunnery, and the effect of their fire, were what we had been totally unused to. In the first action, the Guerriere lost 78 men killed and wounded; in the second, the Macedonian, independent of her masts and rigging being annihilated, had received more than 100 shot in her hull, and lost 36 men killed, and 63 wounded; in the third fight, the Java was equally a wreck, and lost 22 killed, and 102 wounded. This was a style of fighting totally dissimilar to anything we had ever seen; and such heavy losses on board frigates was unprecedented. Nothing on record equals

this loss. The Java alone lost more men than any three-decker, on the 1st of June; and three ships together lost more than any four of our three-deckers in that great victory. The losses sustained by these three frigates exceeded our total loss in the great battle of St. Vincent, and the Java lost within two of the numbers killed and wounded, on board the Victory, Lord Nelson's ship in the battle of Trafalgar. It is in vain to deny the praise due to the Americans for their efficient style of fighting, or to withhold from our seamen, the fortitude with which they bore the slaughter. Another mode of accounting for the American superiority, is to assert that their crews were partly English. Mr. James brings a curious argument to prove this, viz:—that with all the terror on one side, and the persuasion on the other, the Americans could only induce eight of the Guerriere's and three of the Java's crew to enter their service—of the Macedonian's men, "seven or eight foreigners, who were fiddlers and trumpeters, with three or four others, represented as Americans were all that entered the American service." It is not a little strange to adduce in proof of the American ships being so prodigiously well manned, that they were so anxious to seduce into their service seven or eight of our fiddlers and trumpeters. But it is said, that the Constitution at the capture of the Macedonian, had many of Lord Nelson's old seamen on board of her guns, and that the crew of one gun was composed of the former "bargemen of that great chief." This naturally suggests the inquiry into the cause of such extraordinary facts. Is it that the Americans flog less than we do; that they treat their men better, and give them leave to go on shore occasionally; or do they distribute prize money more justly than we do? Captain Brenton tells us, that when the captains of our ships, on one occasion received £40,730 each, the men received only £182 each, being as about 1 to 240. After the great victory of 1st June, Capt. Brenton further tells us, that "his majesty was graciously pleased to direct" the portion of prize money to each seaman to be £2 2s. After this gracious act of his majesty, our seamen must be an ungracious set of varlets to go over to the Americans."

The following editorial remark is extracted from the paper printed at Bloomington, Ill. In it the editor doubtless wished to convey some idea to the reader, but what it is, is beyond our comprehension; perhaps those acquainted with the editor's style can make sense out of it, tho' we can not.

"We have thought proper to divide the Governor's Message;—publish part of it this week and the balance next week. A good thing you know should last as long as possible. It is not impossible to think that the metropolis of the citizens, might be located west of the Allegany Mountains, and the Paps of our government, be accommodated with buildings not ornamented with marble. It is likewise not impossible to think that the apparent double tide of emigration to the western states proclaim that ere long we might have a western president, a western metropolis, and a western President's Message not longer than Gov. Ray's Message. Then, when an eastern President was elected, occupy the eastern capital, and the western President, occupy the western capital. By an uninterrupted water communication between the western and eastern states, the necessary books, papers &c. might be conveyed with little expense. Under the present arrangement, the United States gains its first impulse to any consideration of moment at her only metropolis, and her foremost members, [whether better or not] selected from the eastern borders &c. This way of managing would not bear the appearance of partiality between the eastern and western states. We submit the above for what people may think of it."

From the Democratic Press.

OUR COUNTRY AND ITS DEFENDERS.

Last session of Congress Mrs. Decatur, the widow of the late heroic STEPHEN DECATUR, presented to Congress, a petition, praying to be remunerated, in part for the services in the Mediterranean, of her husband, by the recapture and destruction of the United States Frigate, Philadelphia. Those who are acquainted with the American Naval transactions in the Mediterranean, know, very well, that they gave character to our Navy, and made an impression, on Foes

and Friends, which is indelible. In the making of that character, and giving that impression, no man effected more than STEPHEN DECATUR. He was a head to plan, and an arm to execute. A braver, a more skilful officer, or a more devoted patriot, no service could boast.

The widow of this gallant and successful commander, now asks the Representatives of the people, he most faithfully and honorably served, to bestow upon her a pittance of the pecuniary value of the property he rescued from the Barbarians; and the rescue of which, he carried the direst confusion into their ranks. From that hour, the name of DECATUR struck terror and alarm to their hearts, and from that hour, they have feared and respected the American flag.

We hear of but one objection to granting to Mrs. Decatur, the prize money which was purchased by the valor and the blood of her gallant and thrice glorious husband. It is said it ought to have been claimed before. Because our gallant Pennsylvanian was too proud, or too generous, or too patriotic, or too indifferent to money, is that a reason why his widow should not have her dower? As well might we rob her of the rich inheritance of her DECATUR's worth and high renown, as withhold from her the hard earned fruits of his resplendent victories.

Put the question to Pennsylvania, and her citizens, with one accord, will gladly pour into the widow's lap, the harvest reaped, on the blood stained ocean, by one of those sons of whom Pennsylvania is most proud! There are tens of thousands in Pennsylvania, who would rejoice to hear that the representatives of the nation had liberally voted all that is claimed in the name of STEPHEN DECATUR:—of that Pennsylvanian who bore our flag triumphant and aloft on every sea; and whose chivalric love of Glory and of Country, endeared him, and endears his Memory to every patriotic American.

The members in the House of Representatives at Washington, have been quarrelling about precedence! Illinois contends she is as great as Tennessee, and Tennessee is dissatisfied that the state of Maine should be named first in calling up petitions. This appears to be ridiculous enough in itself, but yet some good may grow out of it. If the states were called according to their existing population, Ohio would be the third; this little circumstance alone would serve as a kind of memento for western claims. It is a pity that our western members had not thought of these things a little sooner. Cincinnati Com. Register.

New York Trials.—Among the persons whose names were implicated in the recent indictments in the City of New York, for alleged conspiracy to defraud certain money Institutions, were SAMUEL L. GOUVERNEUR, Esq. and Gen. JOSEPH G. SWIFT. In regard to the former, a *nolle prosequi* was lately entered by the District Attorney, from a declared conviction of his entire innocence. The latter was, at his own request, separately and immediately put upon his trial. The result of a trial of one or two days has been a triumphant and honorable verdict of acquittal, rendered on Thursday last, which has been received with universal satisfaction. We cannot but think, that in regard to these trials generally, and even in the origination of the indictments public prejudice, highly excited, has had too influential an operation. This opinion derives strength from the fact that two-thirds of the jury that convicted some of the citizens implicated, declared in court, at the time they were impanelled, that they were prejudiced against the accused. With such a declaration how could an impartial verdict be expected? On general SWIFT's trial, one gentleman was challenged for favor, and excluded from the jury, because he declared that he had examined the law, & could find nothing to convict the accused, but that he felt satisfied he could render an impartial verdict, both on the law and the evidence, as it should appear on the trial.

Stripped of all he possessed, by the explosion of a company in which he had invested it, consolation is yet left to Gen. SWIFT in the reflection that his character is redeemed from even the suspicion of reproach in these transactions.

National Intelligencer.

TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

Horses and Oxen.—M. Dupetitmont, in a late agricultural work, examines the advantages of cultivating land by the labor of horses, and by that of oxen. He concludes that the food of horses costs twice as much as that of oxen to perform

the same work; that horses have 261 kinds of diseases, and oxen only 47; and that the manure produced by a horse will enrich only half as much land as that furnished by an ox.

Mode of breaking Steers to the drought in a few days.—Let the farmer carefully yoke his steers in a close yard or stable and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke, so that they will eat their food when yoked; which will be in the course of a day. Let them be yoked again the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen be fastened before them, in which station let them stand until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, excepting the steers should be uncommonly wild, which will occasion a second day's practice after the same manner; and the next day the steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before as usual, and let them be fastened to a wagon or any other carriage; they, fearing the carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. By the above process the farmer will never fail of success in having good working oxen.

From the National Gazette, Philadelphia.

The Greeks.—To the citizens who feel an interest in the welfare of the oppressed GREEKS, pressed by two of the most fell destroyers of the human race, famine and the sword of an exasperated and brutal enemy, it must afford great pleasure to learn that the disposition to furnish them a supply of provisions is extending in this city rapidly. Several gentlemen have already pledged themselves for a handsome donation of flour; and one of the most eminent merchants of this city has given his opinion that a cargo may soon be made up equal to twelve hundred and fifty or fifteen hundred barrels of flour.

From the United States Gazette.

It is one of the best arts of housekeeping, to make good coffee—black tea being, for these last few months quite out of fashion. In this art, the French it is said, excel, because they understand the exact method of roasting the berry; and it is to an ignorance of that essential point, that are due the miserable washes that assume the name of coffee upon the breakfast table. The fact is, the cook in order to avoid a too frequent application of her own person to the effects of "burning coals," generally contrives to roast, a lot of coffee at a single heat—"enough to last awhile;" and according to the true principles of culinary science, it would scarcely be a greater solecism to roast a quantity of oysters for a week's service.

Mr. Williamson, a very worthy man, has invented a machine by which the cook may contrive to confine the operation of the fire to the coffee, and spare her own person; which he justly calculates will bring down upon him the blessings of one million of the inhabitants of our nation, that number he thinks being once or twice in each week half calmed, at the old method of coffee roasting—his plan affords an opportunity of roasting any desired quantity at a trifling expense of fire, and without any inconvenience to the attendant.

The Congress of COLOMBIA is to assemble at Bogota on the 2d of January, and the most happy results were expected from the union of that august assembly. Unofficial intelligence, without doubt authentic, announces the arrival of BOLIVAR at Bogota on the 11th of November.

From Lima we learn, that the fundamental law for PERU, presented by BOLIVAR to the electoral colleges, has received their sanction and approbation.—Aurora.

The millennium of matrimony is about commencing in the state of Tennessee.—Bachelor look out! thy sun of celibacy has nearly set! work while the day lasts, and thy sins shall be forgiven thee.—A bill was introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee to tax Bachelors fifty per cent yearly on all their property for the horrible crime of celibacy, the money to be appropriated for the support of maids, over the age of twenty five. Amen! Amen!! woe to him who violates the laws of his country.

Salem la paper.

A party of Canadians have ascended to the summit of Tuonsontuan mountain, near the Jacques Cartier river, which had never before been visited except by Indians. It is two hundred feet high, and commands a view of the White & Green Mountains in the United States, and the course of the St. Lawrence for ninety miles.