

Indiana Palladium.

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

Volume III.]

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[Number 35.

The following is a copy of the letter written by Mr. Carter Beverly, (familiarly known by the name of the "Fayetteville Letter,") which has caused so much disturbance among the politicians of the day, and set Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay in daring attitude.

In the Fayetteville, N. C. "Observer" of—April last, there appeared the following letter—

Mashville 8th March, 1827.

"I have just returned from general Jackson's. I found a crowd of company with him; seven Virginians were of the number. He gave me a most friendly reception and urged me to stay some days longer with him. He told me this morning, before all the company, in reply to a question I put to him concerning the election of J. Q. Adams for the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends that, if they would promise, for him, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state, Clay and his friends would in one hour, make him, Jackson, the president. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromise himself; and unless most openly and fairly made the president by congress, he would never receive it. He declared that he said to them, he would see the whole earth sink under him, before he would bargain or intrigue for it."

EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

COMPILED FOR THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Epitome of important events which immediately preceded the American Revolution, and occurred during that glorious era in our history.

March 22, 1765—Stamp act passed by the British Parliament, the first attempt to tax America without allowing her a representation in the parliament.

October, 1765—First congress convened at New York, which petitioned for the repeal of the stamp act.

March, 17, 1766—The stamp act repealed, reserving however a right to make laws binding on the colonies in all cases whatsoever.

1767—Duties levied on teas, paper, glass &c. all of which excepting that on teas, were repealed in 1768.

Sept. 30, 1768—Arrival of the British troops at Boston from Halifax.

March 5, 1770—Boston massacre.

Dec. 16, 1773—Destruction of 340 chests of tea in Boston harbor, by a party of citizens, disguised as Indians.

June 1, 1774—Port of Boston closed by act of parliament.

Sept. 4, 1774—Second congress convened at Philadelphia.

Oct. 1774—After drawing up a memorial to the people of England, recommending to the colonies to discontinue all commerce with Great Britain, and advising their constituents to a new choice of delegates, to meet on the 10th of May, 1774, the congress dissolved.

April 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington, in which the provincials lost in killed, wounded and missing, 88; the British 273.

June 17, 1774—Battle of Bunker Hill, in which the provincials lost 449; the British 1155, including 89 officers, and the village of Charlestown, containing 286 buildings, set on fire by order of the British commander, and entirely consumed.

May 20, 1775—Articles of confederation and union agreed on by the colonies.

July 2, 1775—Washington takes the command of the Provincial army.

May 10, 1775—Ticonderoga captured by Col. Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold.

Dec. 1775—Quebec besieged by Arnold and Montgomery, who had previously conquered Montreal. In a fruitless attempt to take that city by *escalade*, Montgomery was slain, Dec. 18.

March 4, 1776—Dorchester Heights fortified by Washington during the night.

March 17, 1776—Boston evacuated by the British.

June 29, 1776—The British squadron under Sir Peter Parker, attacked Sullivan's in Charleston harbor, S. C. and were repulsed with the loss of more than 200 men; the Americans lost only thirty two.

July 4, 1776—Declaration of Independence by congress.

July 12, 1776—Lord Howe arrived at Staten Island from Europe, with a formidable squadron, and 30,000 men, chiefly Hessians.

August 23, 1776—Landed with his brother Sir William and 24,000 troops, at Long Island.

Aug. 28, 1776—Battle at Long Island, in which the Americans were beaten.

with the loss of 1000 men, and Lord Sterling and Gen. Sullivan captured; British and Hessian loss, 450.

Oct. 21, 1776—The American army evacuated New York, and the British entered.

October 28, 1776—Battle of White Plains, state of New York.

Nov. 16, 1776—Fort Washington captured by the British, after loosing 1200 men.

Dec. 26, 1776—Washington having been constrained to cross the Delaware with the remnant of his army into Penn. recrossed in the night and fell upon a detachment of 1200 Hessians at Trenton, N. J. under Col. Rhal, who was mortally wounded, and 900 of his corps taken prisoners.

Dec. 29, 1776—Battle of Princeton, in which Washington was victorious.—The British lost 60 killed, and 300 prisoners. The American General Mercer was slain.

1777—Two vessels arrived in the U. States with arms, &c. of which the Americans stood much in need.

May, 1777—Col. Meigs, with 170 men, made a descent on Long Island in whale boats, destroyed 12 British vessels, and brought away 99 prisoners, without losing a man.

July, 1777—Lord Percy resigned his command in Rhode Island to Gen. Prescott, who was surprised and captured in bed by Col. Barton and a small party which embarked from Warwick neck and landed on Newport island at midnight.

Aug. 16, 1777—Battle of Bennington, Vt. in which 1500 British regulars and 100 Indians under Col. Baum, were routed and most of them taken prisoners, and a detachment sent to re-inforce him, and put to flight by a body of Green Mountain Boys, under Gen. Stark.

Sept. 11, 1777—Battle of the Brandywine, in which the Americans were defeated, with a loss of 1200 men killed and wounded, among the latter was Gen. La Fayette, dangerously.

Sept. 26, 1777—Philadelphia, the capital of the United States, evacuated by Washington and entered by Lord Cornwallis.

Oct. 4, 1777—Battle of Germantown, in which the Americans lost 1000 men; the British about 500.

Oct. 17, 1777—Gen. Burgoyne after losing 2933 men at Stillwater, and other places, surrendered the remainder of his army (5752) to the Americans, under Gen. Gates.

Dec. 1777—Washington retires into winter quarters at Valley Forge; most of his troops being without shoes or tents, and sheltering themselves in temporary huts.

Feb. 6, 1778—Treaty of alliance signed between France & the United States, in which our independence is acknowledged.

June 18, 1778—The British evacuated Philadelphia.

June 28, 1778—Battle of Monmouth, N. J. in which the Americans were victorious.

July, 1778—Arrival of the French fleet under admiral D'Estaing.

November 1778—Savannah captured by the British.

June, 1779—Expedition from Massachusetts under Gen. Lowell, which ended in the destruction of the fleet under count Saltonstall, and the dispersion of the army.

July 5, 1779—Savannah besieged by the French fleet under D'Estaing, and the American army under General Lincoln.

Oct. 11, 1779—The besiegers attempted to storm the town of Savannah, and were repulsed with great slaughter, 600 French and 200 Americans killed and wounded, among the latter, count Pulaski, mortally.

April 9, 1780—Charleston invested by the British land and naval forces under Sir Henry Clinton, surrendered May 12, 1780.

July 1780—A French squadron under admiral de Ternay arrived at Newport, R. I. with 6000 troops under count Rochambeau.

August 15, 1780—Battle of Camden, S. C. in which Gates is defeated by Cornwallis, who took 290 wounded prisoners, artillery, &c. Baron de Kalb mortally wounded.

Sept. 22, 1780—Gen. Arnold having obtained the command of West Point, opened a correspondence with Clinton, and offered to deliver that fortress into their hands. His treason was discovered by the capture of Major Andre, who had been employed by Clinton to confer with him.

October 2, 1780—Arnold escaped to

New York, where he received £10,000 and a commission in the British army, as a reward for his treachery, and Maj. Andre, lamented by all, was executed at Tappan, N. Y. as a spy.

Oct. 7, 1780—Battle of King's Mountain, S. C. in which 200 British were killed and wounded, and 300 taken prisoners.

[The distresses in the American army about this time became almost insupportable. The officers of the New Jersey line stated in a memorial to their legislature, that four months' pay of a private would not procure a bushel of wheat for his family, and that of a colonel would not find oats for his horse. But the troops were so firm in their attachment to the cause of their country, although their sufferings were great in the extreme, they refused the offers of bounty made by the British commander. Most of these difficulties arose from the depreciation of the continental money, which in 1780 amounted to two hundred millions, and passed at sixty dollars for one of silver, and afterwards fell to one hundred and fifty for one.]

January 17, 1781—Battle of the Cowpens, S. C. in which Col. Tarleton was defeated by Gen. Morgan; American loss 72; British 300 killed and wounded, and 500 taken prisoners.

March 15, 1781—Battle of Guilford Court House, in which Gen. Greene was defeated by Cornwallis.

Sept. 2, 1781—The British defeated by Gen. Greene at Eutaw Springs, S. C. with a loss on their side of 1100 men.

Oct. 20, 1781—Lord Cornwallis, with upwards of 7000 troops under his command, having taken post at Yorktown, was besieged by the combined army under Washington and Rochambeau, and surrendered the forces under his command.

April 10, 1782—Holland acknowledged the independence of the U. States; just seven years after the battle of Lexington.

July, 1782—Georgia evacuated by the British; and South Carolina in December.

Nov. 30, 1782—Provisional articles of peace signed between the American and British commissioners at Paris, in which the United States were declared by the British king to be free, sovereign and independent.

1783—Sweden and Denmark acknowledged the independence of the United States in February, Spain in March, and Russia in July.

Sept. 3, 1783—Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris by David Hartley on the part of Great Britain, and by Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams, on the part of the United States.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE
Of throwing the Tea overboard in Boston Harbour.

These reflections occurred to us, (says the Western Monthly Review in an article headed as above,) in consequence of meeting the other day, with a person, and probably the only surviving one, who took a part in throwing the tea overboard from the British ships in Boston harbour,—undoubtedly one of the measures which precipitated the Revolution. His name is Joshua Wyeth, a relative of the celebrated John Wyeth of Cambridge, whom every Harvard scholar of the times of venerable Willard and Tappan, so well remembers. He lives in this city, is turned of seventy five years, appears to be in robust health, and uncommonly cheerful, although, it is believed, his circumstances are straitened. His simple narrative gave us vivid impressions of the feelings that actuated his fellow townsmen, on the occasion of the bringing the tea into Boston harbour. News of the most interesting character transpired every day. Never was a period so full of rumors and reports, which had not yet acquired the horrible and bloody interest to unfit them for the tea table. The patriots saw, that the fair could not resist the seasoning of the fragrant beverage, with the discussion of these themes of universal interest, and it was determined, that they should not be led into such irresistible temptation, and that it should be removed by throwing the tea overboard. It was proposed, that young men not much known in town, and not liable to be easily recognized, should lead in the business. Our narrator believes that most of the persons selected for the occasion were of them, as was the case with himself living with tory masters. He had but a few hours warning, of what was intended to be done. The part which he took in the business, is related as follows, and nearly in his own words.

I labored, as a journeyman blacksmith, with Western and Gridley blacksmith by trade, and Baptists by profession. Western, at the time, was neutral but afterwards became a tory.

Our numbers were between twenty-eight and thirty. Of my associates, I only remember the names of Frothingham, Mead, Martin and Grant. We were met together one evening, talking over the tyranny of the British govern-

ment, such as the heavy duties, shutting up the port of Boston, the murdering of Mr. Gray's family, sending people to England for trial, and sundry other acts of oppression. Our indignation was increased by having heard of the arrival of the tea ships at this time. We agreed, that if the tea was landed, the people could not stand the temptation and would certainly buy it. We came to a sudden determination, to make sure work of it, by throwing it all overboard.

We first talked of firing the ships, but we feared, the fire would communicate to the town.

We then proposed sinking them, but we dropped this project, through fear that we should alarm the town, before we could get through with it. We had observed that very few persons remained on board the three ships, and we finally concluded, that we could take possession of them, and discharge the tea into the harbour, without danger or opposition.

The greatest objection to our plan was, that it would take such a great length of time to carry it through, and render us more liable to detection. We agreed, one and all, that we would go on, at the risk of our lives. We proceeded to contrive the mode of accomplishing our business. One of the ships lay at Griswold's wharf, and the other a few paces out in the stream, with their warps made fast to the same wharf. A brigade of British soldiers was encamped on the common, less than a mile from the wharf. We agreed in order, as much as we might, to prevent ourselves from being discovered, to wear ragged clothes, & disfigure ourselves as much as possible. We concluded to meet at an old building at the head of the wharf, and to fall in one after another, as if by accident, so as not to excite suspicion. After having pledged our honor, that we would not reveal our secret, we separated.

At the appointed time, we all met according to agreement. We were dressed to resemble Indians, as much as possible. We had smeared our faces with grease, and soot, or lampblack.

We should not have known each other, except by our voices and we surely resembled devils from the bottomless pit, rather than men. We placed one sentry at the head of the wharf, one in the middle, and one on the bow of each ship, as we took possession.

We then proceeded rapidly to business. We boarded the ship which was moored by the wharf, and the leader of our company in a very stern and resolute manner, ordered the captain and crew to open the hatchway and hand us the hoisting tackle and ropes. The captain asked us, what we intended to do?

The leader told him, that we were going to unload the ships of the tea, and ordered him and the crew below, assuring him, that if they obeyed, no harm was intended them. They instantly obeyed, without murmur or threats. Some of our number jumped into the hold, and passed the chests to the tackle.

As they were hoisted on deck, others knocked them open with axes, and others raised them to the railing, and discharged their contents overboard. All that were not needed for discharging the tea from this ship, went on board the others, and warped them in to the wharf, where the same ceremonies were repeated as at the first ship. While we were unloading, the people collected in great numbers about the wharf, to see what was going on. They crowded about us, so as to be much in our way. We paid no attention to them, nor did they say anything to us. They evidently wished us success; for none of them gave any information against us.

Our sentries were not armed, and could not stop any, who insisted on passing. If we had been able, it would not have been good policy; for, in that case, they might have complained of us to the civil authorities. I believe, our object in stationing the sentries, was to communicate information, in case we were likely to be detected by the civil or military power. They were particularly charged, to give us notice, in case any known tory came down to the wharf. But our main dependence was on the general good will of the people.

We stirred briskly in the business, from the moment we left our dressing room. We were merry in an under tone, at the idea of making so large a cup of tea for the fishes, but were as still, as the nature of the case would admit.

No more words were used, than what were absolutely necessary. Our most intimate acquaintances, among the spectators, had not the least knowledge of us. I never labored harder in my life; and we were so expeditious, that, although it was late in the evening, when we began, we had discharged the whole three cargoes before morning dawn.

It may be supposed, that there was much talk about this business next morning. The tories, civil, military and spies, made a great fuss, and called the business divers hard names. Proclamations and rewards, to procure detection were all to no purpose. We pretended to be as zealous, to find out the perpetrators, as the rest. We often talked with the tories about it. We were all so close and loyal, that the whole affair remained in Egyptian darkness.

We used, sometimes, afterwards, to meet and talk the affair over, never failing to end, by drinking—the hearty boys of America for ever!

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