

# Indiana Palladium.

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

Volume III.]

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From the Democratic Press.

Gentlemen:—I will thank you to announce in your useful paper the arrival of Captain H. H. Forde, late commander of the Colombian armed schooner "EL COLOMBIANO," and Mr John H. Wildeman his secretary, in the brig Columbia from Novetas via Matanzas. The Colombian sailed on a cruise from Puerto Cavello, on the 4th of February 1825, & on the night of the 26th of March following, when I was confined to my cabin by indisposition, was taken by a mutiny of my crew (all Spaniards) and some Spanish prisoners that were on board, and myself and six others, after being stripped to shirts and trousers, put on shore at a small place on the south side of the island of Cuba called Santa Croix. The next day we were brought to Puerto Principe, and confined indiscriminately in a common prison, subject to the insolence and abuse of thieves, robbers, assassins and pirates of every colour, with a scant half meal in twenty four hours, of the coarsest food the place afforded. If a hog died of disease in reach of the prison, it was given to us. The allotment of food was too much to starve upon, and too little to live upon,—calculated, as it no doubt was intended, to create lingering disease, and miserable death. Mr. Thomas Broch, my second Lieutenant, and Elias Martin, my cook, died for want of the common necessities of life. In a delicate state of health, I attributed my preservation to Divine Providence, and a desire to give them proof that they would feel and understand, that I was entitled to better treatment. Although we have been regularly claimed by Colombia, such was the narrow minded policy pursued by the government of the island of Cuba that the fact was withheld from us, until a few days prior to our liberation, when one of the clerks, in conversation with my secretary, Mr. Wildeman, accidentally mentioned it. We had been ordered to Havana nine months before we were liberated, yet, such is the actual state of affairs and imbecility of that government, that, if it had not been for the interference of the United States Agent at Havana, we should have remained in prison until we had died, or been relieved by a change of government. I am well aware that in Havana we should have been treated and respected as prisoners of war agreeably to the rules and customs of civilized warfare. Of this fact I had positive assurance from several military gentlemen in Puerto Principe, who expressed their indignation in the strongest terms, at the cruelty and injustice with which we were treated. There were eighteen pirates in prison at Puerto Principe, for interfering with Spanish vessels. After the news reached the prison that we were ordered to Havana, knowing that I had unavoidably become acquainted with many of the horrible murders and robberies they had committed upon the English and American commerce, and fearing a disclosure to the United States Agent in Havana, they determined to kill me at night, when I should be asleep. One who did not agree to the measure, advised me of their determination. After informing the jailor and requesting to be removed to another prison, I was suffered to remain five days and nights with these wretches.—The last night I kept them at bay two hours, until an opportunity offered to call the guard to my assistance. In the morning I requested an interview with the governor which was granted. After informing the governor of the determination of the pirates, and demanding to be put into a separate prison. I was going on to inform him of the robberies and murders they had committed upon the American and English commerce, but he stopped me, and called the jailor, and ordered me to a separate prison, and in order that there might be no mark of respect attached to my new situation, I was honored with a horse, thief as a roommate. Wishing to be fully satisfied whether it was possible that the government of Puerto Principe privately tolerated the robbery of American and English vessels and the murder of their citizens by these wretches, I wrote two several letters to the Marine Tribunal, offering to give evidence against the pirates, of facts which had unavoidably come to my knowledge.—Soon after the receipt of the last letter, one of the clerks advised me in a confidential manner, that I had better be quiet on the subject, if I wished to get away,—and, that I would not be heard by the Tribunal. Previous to my removal to the separate room, I heard the petition of Antonia Martenes, in prison for robbing a Spanish vessel, read at the prison;

he stated that he armed his vessel to combat the Americans, and that the charge of robbing the Spanish vessels was untrue. In conversation he frequently declared that if they hanged him he would make three fourths of Puerto Principe dance with him. I was present when one of the pirates who had been on leave of absence, returned to the prison; as he entered the jail door, holding a sailor's blue jacket in his hand, he exclaimed exultingly, "this is an English jacket."

Feeling satisfied that the outrages of these wretches were privately tolerated by the government, and fearing that attempts would be made to murder me privately, I wrote a full account of my situation and fears, to the United States Agent at Havana, together with the names of the pirates; I informed him that I believed I should be murdered in the prison, which, from the report I made to the governor, must be by his orders or connivance; and begged him, in case he should not hear from me in the course of a month, to cause my letter to be published in the United States. I stated, also, that I had written similar letters to the different Agents for the United States, and one to the government of the United States, which had been confided to a confidential person, although, I had only the one. This letter was taken out of the post office, translated into Spanish and examined by all the public authorities in Puerto Principe. Not finding the letters mentioned in the one taken out of the post office they supposed they had reached their destinations and would find their way to the government of the United States. To this piece of deception, I attribute my existence at this moment.

It is a duty I owe the commercial world, and, particularly those who speak English, to lay before the public what I know of the manner in which piracy is carried on about the Island of Cuba. It will be seen that the present measures adopted by the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of piracy, only "scotches the snake, but does not kill it"—it saves property, but causes the sacrifice of many lives. Since the American and English cruisers have been cruising off the coast of Cuba, the pirates confine themselves to boats, which carry from eighteen to twenty men. During the day, these boats are hauled into some small creek or marsh and covered with bushes; the men rendezvous at a plantation not far off, the owner of which is concerned. In an adjacent town they have another colleague, who gives them the earliest notice of the sailing of a suitable vessel, where she is bound, what cargo, money, or men she carries: Perhaps the merchant who is doing such vessel's business is the person who furnishes this information.—The pilots and fishermen are all concerned, the latter frequently have houses on some distant bay, which vessels bound in or out are obliged to pass, near the house is a flag staff, upon which the fishermen will hoist or haul down a flag, to advise them of danger or booty, as may be agreed upon. These wretches are not content with taking the vessel and cargo, but, boast of having murdered all who spoke English, that fell into their hands; saying, that a "dead man can talk no tales." They boasted to me of having put a shark-hook through the tongue of the Captain of an American schooner, which they captured, hung him up until he was nearly dead and then stabbed him and hove him overboard; the crew they said, were only tied, stabbed, and thrown overboard. When the vessel's draught of water is too great to be taken to a place of safety, they put the Captain and crew, after being well secured, in the long-boat of the vessel and take them to a place of safety (as they call it) stab and throw them overboard. In the mean time the vessel is run upon a convenient shoal, and wrecked. A cruiser boarding them is inclined to believe their story, that the captain and crew, after running on the reef, abandoned the vessel and escaped in the long boat, which being absent and the vessel on a reef, appears plausible, and the murderers are unsuspected. Vessels that are not heard from, after sailing, are generally supposed to have been lost at sea, when perhaps a large proportion of them have met the fate I have just described. Two years ago four pirates, namely, Doming Annatacio, Doming Chute, Jose Gomez and Zorebio Roderiges, were brought to the prison; they belonged to a boat that carried eighteen men, and boasted that they had murdered twenty American and Englishmen. They said

that the Americans and English were all cowards, because before they were killed, they would shed tears and say they had wives and children that would be left destitute.

One of the causes which led to the seizure of my letters was a report made to the government, by a fellow of the name of James Johnston; he served on board my vessel as a corporal of marines. He had been concerned with others of my own crew in pilfering, which he found had come to my knowledge, & had been reported to the government of Pt. Cavello, he reported therefore to the government of Puerto Principe, that I was a confidential officer of Colombia and believed, I was concerned with two Colombian officers, that were hung on suspicion of wishing to create a revolution. After the seizure of my first letters to Colombia, which were translated and examined by all the public authorities the government must have been satisfied that the report of Johnston was false and malicious; yet such was their hostility towards me, that Johnston was taken out of prison and put to live in the groshop of a degraded American, the bet to detect my connexion with those unfortunate gentlemen. And such was the attention they paid to this traitor, that myself and Mr. John H. Wildeman were detained in prison, after the order came for our release, until he had got clear out of the country.

I have rough copies of all the principal letters which I wrote to the government of the island of Cuba, which I will lay before the public in due time.

HENRY H. FORDE.

## AN EXTRACT

From the Circular of Thos. Chilton esq. a candidate for congress in the 11th congressional district Ky.

Having shewn you why I cannot vote for Mr. Adams, I will now shew you why I will vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson.

1st. He was a revolutionary soldier, and aided in our first struggle for liberty. 2dly. He is a western man, acquainted with toil and labor—acquainted with western interests—and ready to sacrifice his life or fortune to defend us.

3dly. We have never been honored with a President west of the Allegheny mountains, and therefore, while we have supported our government, with the blood and treasure of our citizens, we have received no advantages from the national Treasury.

4thly. Gen. Jackson, when our country was invaded—when the Indians were scalping our defenceless women and children, and British mercenaries were thirsting for our "Booty and Beauty," went forth to fight our battles and defend our fisheries.

5thly. He is persecuted by those who repose in peace in the shade of that tree of liberty which was planted by Washington; watered by Jefferson—and defended by himself.

6thly. Because he is opposed by all the Hartford Conventionists—who it is well known opposed their country.

7thly. Because I believe he will rid the nation of a host of Treasury Rats, who are perfect scoundrels in office; and that the people's money under his administration will be supplied, not to the purchase of Soda Water, and the construction of wild and abortive missions—but to the payment of the public debt, and the substantial improvement of our country.

8thly. Because the venerable Jefferson said a short time before his death, that "Jackson was an honest, sincere, firm headed, and strong minded man, of sound political principles, and his country's only hope."

9thly.—and lastly for the present. Because I believe him to be a republican and patriot, after the stamp of Washington—one who would perish sooner than hold an office unless bestowed upon him, by the deliberate will of the people.

I might multiply reasons, but for the present, those given must suffice.

If under these circumstances, I am wrong to oppose Mr. Adams, and support Gen. Jackson, and if for my preference I am to be sacrificed upon the altar of ambition, then let me sink; but I shall sink with the pleasing reflection that I do so in my country's cause.

I will now briefly proceed to apprise you of the course which I will pursue if elected. In the first place, should the election of the President devolve upon Congress, unless otherwise instructed, I will vote for Jackson. But should it be ascertained by the formation of the Electoral Ticket in this Congressional District, that a majority of its voters are inclined to support Mr. Adams; then I

will speak the voice of the people for him—though never can I speak it as my own. In the second place I will exert myself to procure the establishment of an Armory in this district.—To this we are entitled—not only on account of our having nothing heretofore; but because we are blessed with numerous streams, which seem by nature to have been designed for that purpose.

Thirdly.—I will oppose every appropriation of money to the president, beyond his salary of \$25,000 per year; believing that sum to be sufficient to supply the reasonable wants of any one family.

Fourthly.—I will oppose every appropriation of public money, for the purpose of purchasing drink, or any other articles, for the private accommodation of members of Congress.

Fifthly.—I will attempt to reduce the pay of members of Congress from eight dollars per day, to six. Formerly six dollars was the daily pay of a member.—We had then as many wise men in our councils as at present, and our laws were fully as wholesome. At present the country is oppressed with debt, produce sells low—and hence salaries should be reduced or in the words of Jefferson, "ruin is in the port to which we steer."

Sixthly.—I will advocate a proposition so to amend the Federal Constitution, as to bring the election of President and Vice President directly before the people. This I will do, because I believe them to be the fountain and source of all legitimate power; and fully competent to select their own rulers or agents.

Seventhly.—Recognizing the sovereignty of the people, I will obey their voice by speaking their will upon all subjects when made known to me.

Eighthly.—I will support a judicious Tariff and every measure calculated to advance such a system of Internal Improvements, as will extend its benefits equally to the Western people; but I will certainly oppose every project designed and calculated to tax us for the accommodation of others.

For example: I will endeavor to obtain an appropriation of public lands for the purpose of constructing and opening a Turnpike road leading from Louisville to Shawneytown, and also one from the former place to Nashville. This I consider necessary for the accommodation, not only of travellers—but also for the purpose of facilitating the exportation of our produce.

Here I may close. Surely no man can now misunderstand me. I believe that I am opposed by honorable men—and therefore I willingly submit to the people to decide between us. If elected—the confidence reposed in me shall never be abused. If otherwise, I shall be bound to submit; nor shall I murmur.—I only ask justice at the hands of my enemies—and deliberation on the part of my friends.

I am as deeply interested in a good government as any other man—and inclined as strongly to perpetuate its blessings and benefits to my children, and to posterity in general. Therefore, if another can do more for my country, than myself—let him be elected, but if not I hope my humble pretensions will be regarded.

Should I be elected, or should I not, I sincerely desire that the richest blessings of Heaven may rest upon my country, and that peace and plenty may happily its population.

I am your fellow citizen,  
THOMAS CHILTON.  
Elizabethtown, Oct. 5, 1827.

From the Salem (N. J.) Messenger.  
STEARNS ON MASONRY.

A work has been published in the state of New York, entitled "An Inquiry into the nature and tendency of speculative Free Masonry," by Rev. John G. Stearns, of the Baptist persuasion, which on account of the great demand for it, has in a short time gone through three editions. In consequence of the denial by some that Mr. Stearns was a mason, he has published a summons from Champion Lodge, No. 146, signed Sam'l Dean Secretary, citing him to appear at a regular meeting to show cause why he should not be expelled, for publishing said book, containing many assertions calculated to bring the craft into disrepute. Mr. Stearns denies the right of any other tribunal than those of God and his country to call him to account. In the book alluded to he says he has freely and candidly advanced his sentiments on the subject of masonry; and asks if such is not a privilege secured to him by the laws

of his country; and what class of men are authorized to organize themselves into a tribunal, to summon him to answer to them. He considers it an outrage upon the liberties of the press, and upon the rights of man. True, he says, masons have imposed an oath upon him which is designed to deprive him of his liberty; but it was such an oath as he never understandingly consented to take; he was deluded, deceived, and imposed upon; was told that it would not affect his religion or politics: but every person, he says, may plainly discover that it seriously affects both. It is therefore null and void. The press is as free for the lodge as for him. He says,

"If, in publishing said book, I have violated the laws of my country, I will cheerfully appear before her tribunal, and answer in due form: or if I have violated the laws of God, with reverence will I appear, and before the tribunal of the Church.—But other tribunals, this side of that which the Lord Jesus Christ will erect amidst the solemnities of the final day, I can acknowledge none. A summons coming from any other, must be viewed by every enlightened patriot and christian, as a mere piece of mockery, and the source whence it originates, as unwarrantable. Fellow citizens! is it not time to examine the claims of a society, which endanger the purity of our civil institutions; and by the manner of its organization, its pretensions, and the infliction of capital punishment for a breach of its laws, erects in the midst of us, an "imperium in imperio?"

JOHN G. STEARNS.

## CURE FOR TOBACCO CHEWING.

Having recently discovered a remedy for the above mentioned disgraceful practice, I hasten to make it public (not deeming it practicable to secure a patent) and shall consider myself abundantly compensated, should it be the means of checking the growing evil.

Chamomile Flowers used in its stead, relieves satisfactorily that longing, or hankering sensation, so common to an habitual tobacco chewer; they can be procured in abundance at the druggist's stores.

"Chamomile flowers are serviceable as a tonic, in loss of appetite, dyspepsia, &c. are an antispasmodic well suited to nervous debility; consequently, preferable to the nauseous Indian weed, (saying nothing of the disgusting effluvia of the latter) inasmuch, as swallowing the saliva is wholesome and beneficial to the constitution, whereas, parting with it is debilitating and injurious.

It is only recommended to those who have unconsciously become wedded to the loathsome practice of chewing tobacco, and who wish to wean themselves from it, equally unconsciously, to make the trial of the Chamomile; they very soon become accustomed to the taste, (which is not disagreeable) and find themselves much benefited by the change.

Parting with the saliva (which assists digestion) creates thirst; thus we almost invariably find in an inveterate tobacco chewer, an inclination to drink often. I attribute the besetting sin of drunkenness, in a great measure, to the free use of tobacco; for the two vices seem to be inseparable, in a great degree, as there is hardly a drunkard in one thousand who is not a tobacco chewer. As I have tramped upon the ruinous and growing evil (drunkenness, or drinking to excess,) it may be met at this time to prescribe for that, viz. A cup of hot coffee at 11 o'clock, instead of a stiff glass of brandy and water. Spiritous liquors when first taken, produce an agreeable and pleasant effect on the system, but that effect soon vanishes, and leaves the patient much more debilitated; hence the hankering for more to restore him to his wonted spirits. Coffee promotes digestion, nourishes and strengthens the system, and no danger can be apprehended upon its frequent use.

New-York Courier.

Haytien Sense of Honor.—A Justice at Port au Prince fined a stranger six dollars for insulting a Haytien in his service. The following dialogue passed—  
The Haytien. Judge, he has insulted me—he called me an individual!

The Judge. (To the stranger.) Is it true that you called him an individual?

The Stranger.—Yes—I told him that he was a singular individual.

The Judge. You must understand, sir, that you are not permitted to insult a citizen of Hayti.

Stranger. I do not see how this can be considered an insult.

Judge. Ha! you do not? very well—pay him six dollars.

This the stranger did—and we suppose he will henceforth call the Haytiens Judge a singular "gentilhomme" instead of terming him a singular "individual."

Morgan's Murderers.—We are glad to learn that two persevering gentlemen from Canandaigua are now in pursuit of the supposed murderers of Morgan, who recently fled from justice to South America.—Press.