

You ought to have confidence in the man you support, and not place him in an attitude which will weaken him.  
Respy Yr. political and personal friend and humble servt.  
JAMES B. RAY.

From the Brookville Repository.

GOVERNOR RAY.—His Excellency, Gov. Ray (as we understand) on a tour through the populous parts of the State, arrived here on Friday of last week, and agreeably to notice given by a public card, on Saturday, addressed, for more than two hours in the court-house, a very respectable assemblage of the citizens of Franklin country.

Among the numerous subjects embraced in his Excellency's address, the presidential question assumed a prominent position. In his course on this subject, under existing circumstances, we could not coincide, nor did we believe that it met the wishes of the citizens generally; as he practised studied indecision; or in other words, refused to give his opinion, on the question, as it respects either of the candidates for the high office of national executive, or to which, Mr. Adams or Gen. J., he should give his personal support, assigning as his reasons that he wished to avoid giving encouragement to either of the parties which now oppose each other on that subject by lending them his name to aid in keeping the nation in that state of high excitement which now agitates it.

That, as he conceived the present contest from the manner in which it is prosecuted, directly calculated to destroy the liberties of the people, and prostrate the free institutions of the country, it was his duty to keep aloof from both, and employ his influence to assuage the violence of the storm.—That measures and not men constituted his rallying point, and that whoever might be called to administer the government, he was prepared to go with and support them, so far as they pursued a correct policy, or in other words, supporting the American System.

Upon general principles, this is all correct; and so far, in the sentiments expressed, we most cordially agree with his excellency; and should have been perfectly satisfied with, and most heartily approved of the course which he adopted, on an ordinary canvass for the chief magistracy of the Union, between two or more honorable competing candidates. But, believing as we most conscientiously do, that internal improvements by roads and canals, opening the way for an extensive, cheap and ready commercial intercourse among the confederated states, effected under the authority, and by the pecuniary assistance of the general government; and the ample protection of domestic manufactures by the exercise of its constitutional powers, are richly freighted with the best interests of the country generally; and believing likewise that the present incumbents are essentially identified with the measures necessary to bring into efficient and successful operation, those great national interests; and having no good reason to believe that Gen. Jackson is so, or that he should be elected president, he will be surrounded by a cabinet so identified; and at the same time, knowing that his partisans have claimed the governor of Indiana as decidedly friendly to his election, and employed that claim for effect in other parts of the Republic, we could not, under these circumstances, agree with his excellency in the correctness of the course which he had proposed for himself on the Presidential question; especially when we entertained no doubt ourselves on which side he stood in sentiment and policy; and therefore resolved, should an opportunity be afforded for it, to have an interview with him, and a free unequivocal conversation on the subject. Such an opportunity having presented itself, soon after his public address, we immediately availed ourselves of it, in the presence of a respectable number of citizens of both political parties; when, after much had been said pro and con respecting his adopted course, (to which he appeared resolved to adhere with pertinacious tenacity) the following questions and answers passed between us and his excellency; which we give in the form and order in which they occurred; and as nearly verbatim as our recollection, after a lapse of only three days will enable us to do.

Editor of the Franklin Repository and Governor Ray.

Ed. Was not the present administration of the general government constitutionally instituted and organized?

Gov. It certainly was.

Ed. Do you believe the charge of corruption, bargin and sale, urged by their political opponents against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in the case of the last presidential election; and which has been traced back to Andrew Jackson, as its only ostensible author?

Gov. I do not believe, nor did I ever believe it.

Ed. What then in your estimation, must be the real character of the opposition to the present administration, originally urging in its own justification, the corruption, bargin and sale referred to, and now for several years has been car-

ried on by regular combination, misrepresentation and falsehood, while the administration has steadily pursued its duty in promoting the best interests of the country? Is not this opposition an outrageous and violent faction?

Gov. It certainly is.

Ed. Is it not the indispensable duty of every good man, from the Governor of a State to the humblest peasant, who feels as he should do, for the honor and welfare of his country, openly to oppose such a faction, and by every lawful means in his power, to support such an administration, identifying with it, the support of its incumbents, against the attempts of such a faction to overthrow it?

Gov. It certainly is the duty of every man to do so.

At the close of the conversation, we observed to his excellency we did not wish him to declare himself on either side of the Presidential question; meaning (and we presume were so understood) that what had passed already, made it sufficiently clear on which side his judgment and love of country had permanently placed him.

We have introduced this subject, and dwelt upon it at such length, and with so much minuteness, for the purpose of showing the opposition that there exists no slightest pretext in fact, for their claiming the Governor of Indiana for Jackson; and that when his name is used, with a view to produce an effect favorable to the election of the hero, they practice a foul deception upon the public, as well as upon their adherents. Governor Ray, however, has nothing to fear, either from his competitor, Horatio H. Moore, the Indianapolis faction, or the inconsiderate few of the Jackson party, who thunder forth their proscriptions against every man who refuses to do homage to their idol.—He has the general confidence of the people.—They well know that the State has prospered under his administration, to an extent unknown before—that he has studied to promote their best interests—to lighten their burdens—and has industriously prosecuted every measure which he could conceive would meliorate their condition, and promote their prosperity, respectability, and happiness, and with such a public servant, the people of Indiana will not consent to part, whatever their views may be on other subjects and questions, and hazard their interests in tried hands, merely to gratify the party prejudices, or the ill nature of a disappointed political faction. No they have too much good sense to do it.

First Steam-Boat.—Don Martin Fernández de Navarrete has been for some time employed at Madrid to edit a collection of documents connected with early Spanish voyages and discoveries. The following account is given of one of the fruits of his labors:

The most remarkable fact which the editor has brought forward, is a discovery made by D. Thomas González, among the archives still remaining at Simancas, that, in the year 1513, and invention for propelling ships, even in a calm, without aid of oars or sails, was laid before Charles V. by a sea captain, named Blasco de Garay. The secret of his invention Garay refused to communicate, and it was not till after much opposition that he obtained permission to make a public trial of it at Barcelona in presence of D. Enrique de Toledo, of the governor, D. Pedro, Cardona, and other persons deputed to witness the experiment, some on the shore, others in the vessel itself. The apparatus was affixed to a ship of two hundred tons, which had come from Colibre with a load of corn; it consisted of a large cauldron of boiling water, and of certain wheels on both sides of the vessel. One of the commissioners, who had always disapproved the attempt, reported that a vessel might in this way make two leagues in three hours, but that the machinery was very complicated and costly, and there was evidently a danger that the cauldron would burst. The others appear not to have been persuaded of danger; they said the vessel went at the rate of league an hour, at least, and that it tacked in half the time required for bringing a galley round. After the experiment, the machinery was removed, and the wood-work being deposited in the arsenal, Garay took the other part into his own keeping, lest the principle of his invention should be discovered. He was rewarded with a grant of money and an increase of rank; and Señor Gouzdez says, that if the Emperor had not at that time engaged in an expedition, the experiment would have been pursued.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Butter in a week.—Mr. James Smith, of Whatley, made, from the milk given by one cow in a week, 11 1/4 pounds of butter, after using what milk was wanted in his family.

To purify musty Cider.—A friend informs us that a few slices of the red beet, put into a barrel of musty cider, will deprive it of its disagreeable taste and smell, as well as prevent its becoming vapid or acid.—Pen. pa.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### FOR THE PALLADIUM. LIBERALITY.

After Fidelius had retired to his den comes another satellite of superstition; though he too disclaims controversy, yet he wishes to gain name by quotations. Little did those authors suppose that their immortal works were ever to be prostituted to the aid of garbled reasoning. Aristides notices no such trash or its author; his aim is a higher and a nobler one, he aims not at guile or seamew, yet the quotation writer shall not want an answer. As I am like him weak, I will like him refer to history only, and leave the matter with the public.

Aristides asserts that the Roman government gave the most unlimited toleration in religion, that it was reserved for christians to persecute unbelievers. Rome was founded 753 years before Christ, it has been the seat of four different forms of government, from that time to the present; these four forms are distinguished in history by all ancient and modern historians, as 1st the Regal, 2d the Republican or Roman, 3d the Imperial, 4th the Papal.

The 1st period continued only during the reign of five kings, the second, which is emphatically styled the Roman government, continued till Julius Caesar rose on the ruins of his country and annihilated the freedom of Rome, then succeeded the Imperial government, and after the overthrow of the Imperial power, succeeded the Papal form.

The first religious persecution took place under the reign of the emperors, but it did not take place till the christian religion became the universal religion of the empire, and the christians became divided in principle. The dominant party excited the Emperor to persecute those who for the time being were called heretics. The first serious persecution arose from the dissensions between the orthodox and Arians, and they alternately persecuted one another. No pagan emperor ever attempted, to any extent persecution, for it was against the principles of toleration by which they were governed. The christians were punished for the burning of Rome, which, like that of Moscow, was the most terrible of antiquity; whether justly punished or not, we have no means of determining. The christians have availed themselves of the odium attached to the name of Nero, to shelter themselves, and throw it upon the tyrant; but whether the descendant of the Caesar's, with the noblest blood of antiquity in his veins would set fire to the capital of his empire, the glory of the world and consume his home, the homes of his ancestors, their sepulchers, to the ruin of his friends and the injury of his empire; whether he would do so much without even the slightest benefit, must remain at least to be doubted. The ten persecutions occurred under the Imperial government, under emperors who were christians over zealous, truly like Fidelius; but possessed of more power though only equal in desire to use it. Under the Papal form of government, heretics have ever been persecuted, and to the amount of unnumbered millions, have yielded up their lives to the demon of persecuting superstition.

Aristides referred to the second period above mentioned and not to the Imperial or Papal, for if he did, then he is truly most egregiously mistaken; for I will agree with the writer and so will Aristides that all the persecutions for religion that have ever taken place, originated under their influence, and were directed by their energies and counsels; eighteen hundred thousand fell martyrs, says H. P. (high priest of Belzebub) I answer that number has fell in one year; look at the persecutions of the Huguenots in France, of the Waldenses and Lollards of whom it is estimated fell in the wars necessary to their destruction nineteen millions; the crusades for the destruction of infidels and the delivery of the holy land destroyed several millions. The secret and open influence of the hellish inquisition for several hundred years was gorged in every town and hamlet throughout Europe with the blood of some unfortunate heretic; no age, no sex could escape, but this subject will undergo a further examination. I defy any man to show an instance of persecution in the annals of any government, where religion was persecuted till the christian religion was propagated on earth, or any persecution of which christians were not directly or indirectly the cause.

### THERSITES.

#### FOR THE PALLADIUM.

“A drowning man will catch at straws,” appears to be verified in the course pursued by the coalition party, in the present contest; for when they take on themselves the trouble to attend a political meeting, and find that their party is weak, will mount their steeds and sail forth to the county seat, claiming a majority. Such was the course pursued at a political meeting held on Blue-creek, Franklin county, on the second Saturday of May, by the editor of the Franklin Repository; where it is presumed, and that too by those present, that there was

not one fifth man there favorable to their party, yet the editor mounts his horse, goes home and comes out in his paper accusing the Jackson people of backing out, (as he says) finding a majority for the administration. Such a course may suit some hot headed associates; but it is to be hoped, that the good people of this state, will go quietly to the polls and vote their sentiment, without regard to wild calculations, which are only calculated to mislead and to raise confusion, though not more than publicly assailing the character of the governor of the state, simply because he did not please to advocate the cause of Mr. Adams, in a public speech, more than that of Gen. Jackson. That it should be thought necessary, by an editor of a paper, to insult innocent men by accusing them with telling falsehoods, merely because they are for Gen. Jackson, or of charging men who are candidates with deception and acting the possum, when their health will not permit their riding the district making speeches, is to be regretted. It is more than probable, that the editor forgot on this occasion, that when his paper failed to be printed regular, he had often, under the editorial head, made a long apology to his subscribers about his health; might they not with propriety ask him if he had been acting the “possum” at the various times his paper failed to appear—and if so, to prepare a libel suited to his next passing fit.

### FRANKLIN.

#### FOR THE PALLADIUM.

Fellow citizens of Dearborn county, I now offer myself as a candidate at the ensuing election; and I solicit and expect your suffrages for the following reasons: First,—On account of the division which now exists in our township, and which I believe in a great measure is and has been occasioned by our would-be big fish, which are everlastingly floundering about to the terror and detriment of the small ones. Second:—Because our commonwealth knows of no distinction between men, so far as relates to situation and circumstances. Thirdly:—I believe that I can unite more votes than either of the candidates that have been brought before the people in this township this summer. Fourthly and lastly:—As one of the candidates has given me his word that he would support me in case that I should become a candidate, had further because I think my natural abilities are not inferior to any other man's in the township. It is true, I have not the polish that many gentlemen have; but on the other hand I believe I have as much honesty and good sense as any man.

### AARON CROSS.

Manchester, June 16. 1819.

Russia and Turkey.—The Emperor of Russia may have commenced the war with Turkey which no views of aggrandizement—but ambition is created by circumstances, and grows if it finds food; cupidity increases with acquisition.—If Turkey submits soon, (and she seems incapable of resistance,) there will be less chance for Russia to alter her present feelings; but if Turkey is able, and does resist long, she will be incapable of paying the Russian claim for the expense of the war. Her whole country may be insufficient, at such an appraisal as may be made.

The Russians are proceeding against Turkey on almost all sides. Gen. Wittgenstein is advancing from the North, Gen. Peskovich from the South,—a fleet from the Black Sea, and a fleet from the Mediterranean.

It is probable there is a secret agreement between France, Austria, Prussia and Britain, as to how far Russia shall be permitted to go in her war with Turkey. They may say, (if they consider Russia unreasonable,) what indemnity she shall accept.

The French papers represent the inaction of the Sultan as so great, and preparations to meet the coming danger as so insignificant, that all the Pachas collected in the capital, considering him unequal to the conflict, “had presented an address to him, beseeching him to avoid a war.” This address had been rejected; through it was believed that the Russians “expected to be aided in their operations by a movement in Constantinople itself.”

Brazilian Outrage.—Another gross outrage has been committed upon our commerce by the Brazilian authorities, which calls loudly for redress. The ship Atlas of New York, while in port at Rio, discharged six Englishmen who wished to quit the ship. The captain paid them their wages and received their receipts in full, signed and witnessed at the consulate of the United States. Three others of his crew, (Americans,) deserted, thereby, agreeably to the laws of the United States, forfeiting their wages. Those men nine in number, under the influence and agency of a notorious villain named Sheill, a sailor landlord, laid further claims against the ship, and obtained an order from a petty tribunal, (undoubtedly corrupted, as every form of law was waived,) to seize upon her cargo.

A military guard of 15 men, headed by the said Sheill, which he no doubt obtained through the influence of his bosom friend, the minister of marine, proceeded on board the Atlas, and took out cargo to the amount of \$3,000. During this proceeding Capt. Townsend, ordered his

colors to be hoisted union down, as a signal of distress. The soldiers drew their swords, would not permit the colors to be hoisted, and ordered Capt. Townsend not to dare to hail or speak with any vessel. Having thus complete possession of the ship, Sheill informed the crew that if they would quit the vessel he would obtain their wages.

The American consul, immediately on hearing of the transaction, addressed the government, remonstrating against the outrageous proceedings; but the officers of the tribunal that issued the process expecting a dividend of the property, held to it with the voracious tenacity of starving wolves, and it was only by the utmost exertions and repeated demands of justice, that after twenty days it was restored, the ship being made to bear the expenses of the process.

Sheill is represented as a notorious villain, and being in great favor with the government on account of his successful efforts in inducing foreign seamen to desert and join the Brazilian navy.

Capt. Townsend of the Atlas, has certified to the facts of the case and a protest in the manner and form required, has been made by Mr. Wright our consul at Rio, and we have no doubt but that the grievances will meet with prompt attention.

In March last the Brazilian authorities at Rio attempted to make an unlawful requisition upon the ship James Biddle, head of Baltimore, but the prompt interference of Capt. Biddle soon checked their proceedings.

Central America.—William B. Rochester, esq. chargé d'affaires of the U. S. to Guatemala, arrived at Savannah about the 10th inst. and we learn that the government of Central America is virtually dissolved. The president has resigned; but the act was in some degree compulsory. The civil war continues, but the seat of it is changed from Guatemala to St. Salvador. The latter power has increased its army 1,500 men, and has at present the ascendancy. A battle was lately fought at Chalahuapa; both sides claimed the victory. The priests have originated the opposition to liberal principles. The only functionality remaining in the country was the minister from Colombia, and he would shortly remove.

Bolivar, with some troops was within 30 miles of Ocana, where the convention was in session. This is the constitutional distance prescribed. Although at present it is supposed that there are in the convention a majority opposed to Bolivar's views, still, it is thought, they will be brought over to his measures.

His object is supposed to be not only to get himself appointed dictator for life, but to establish an hereditary succession.

The first might easily be obtained—the success of the latter is doubtful.

Pirates have made their appearance in the bay of Honduras but their depredations have as yet been unimportant.

Heavy exactions have been made on foreign merchants by the government of Guatemala, from which Americans alone have been exempt in the only instance attempted, that is upon Mr. Richardson of Rhode Island. He resisted it successfully.

Singular effect of lightning.—The ship N. York, on a late voyage from N. York to London, encountered a severe storm of thunder and lightning.—There was a passenger on board, very old and very corpulent, whose legs were so paralyzed that for three years he had not walked half a mile, and who since his embarkation, had not been able to stand. After the discharge of the lightning, which passed close to the place where this poor cripple was laying, every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deck, and walk about for a long time, as if nothing had ever ailed him. At first his head was a little affected but that soon went off, while the benefit he had experienced in his limbs, remained. He continued to use them freely during the passage; and on the arrival of the ship in port, he walked with ease to the place of his residence.

[Lon. Mechanics' Magazine.]

SALEM, JUNE 20.

Lightning.—During the thunder shower on Wednesday afternoon last, the dwelling-house owned and occupied by Messrs. Jonathan Osborn and Joshua Buxton, near the Old South Meeting House in Danvers, was struck by lightning & much injured. The fluid passed thro' every part of the house, tearing the plastering, ceilings, and clothing to pieces, but without setting any thing on fire. Eleven persons were in the house, who all escaped without injury.

Another dwelling house, at the New Mills in Danvers, occupied by Mr. Samuel McIntire and others, was also struck. A child, who was standing in a chair, at a window near the chimney, (about which the greatest force seems to have been spent,) was knocked down and seriously injured. The chair in which the child stood was split to pieces.

Lightning.—A yoke of oxen belonging to Mr. Daniel Axtell, of Norwich, were killed by lightning, the 7th inst.