

Indiana Palladium.

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

Volume IV.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA; SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1823.

[Number 46.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers to 3d ult. have been received in New York, from which we learn that the grand vizier, with an army of 40,000 men had reached Choumla. Reports add, that the emperor will postpone his grand object of taking possession until the next campaign—and will return to St. Petersburg to spend the winter and strengthen his army.

The hospitals of the emperor are said to contain from 20,000 to 25,000 invalids.

There were reports in London that the Russians had ordered the blockade of the Dardanelles; and the Courier of the 1st says, "the report has at length assumed a more decided character—and, if we are not misinformed, the discussion which have taken place upon the subject, have terminated in the following manner:—A formal notification of his imperial majesty's intention to blockade the Dardanelles will be made forthwith to the British and French governments. The blockade, however, will be very limited in its operations; and, at all events, we understand, his majesty's government will exert itself to protect, as far as possible, the interests of British trade." The stocks had declined in consequence of this report, but were again on the rise at the last dates, when it was believed the measure had been agreed to by the British government, as being likely to conduce to the more speedy execution of the Greek treaty.—An official announcement of the blockade was hourly expected, with the understanding that it is only to relate to munitions of war and provisions.

The other events detailed in the papers last received, have been before noticed; nothing of importance has recently taken place.

Portuguese Prisons and their Tenants.—The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon:—“Much has been said about the great misery existing in the prisons of the city. I lately visited two of them. In the Lemoira there are about 1471 prisoners, of whom 860 are confined for political offences. Numbers of these unfortunate people do not know for what they are confined, or who their accusers are; some have been imprisoned for a length of time for whistling the constitutional tune as they walked the street. Among the prisoners are a great number of magistrates and gentlemen of family and fortune. From this prison I went to the Castle of St. George, which I found no difficulty in getting into, as I spoke Spanish. I asked if I could be allowed to see the officers who had capitulated at the fortress of Almeida, but was informed no one was allowed to see or speak to them—not even their wives or children. Forty-one had been confined in a small room, but as there was not space enough for them to lie down, ten were removed to another apartment the next day. On looking into the common rooms, I observed the same wretchedness as in the Lemoira—many of them appeared starving to death.

Many of them appeared starving to death. There was a man confined for having committed eighteen murders, seven of them only he confessed to; says he will kill three more, and give the tithe to the parson. About three years since, he [Jose dos Reis] was told he was to be executed. There was a poor man standing by the name of Ferro [iron], he went up to him and said, ‘You are iron; I will try if steel will not enter iron, and stab him to the heart; he then sat on the body, took a cigar and smoked it, and, according to law, a new trial took place, and he could not be executed. He says, whenever he is told again he is to be executed, he will kill another, and so prolong his life a few years more, and so on—for perhaps, in the mean time, something may turn up, and he shall be liberated. He says, he thinks if he was out he should not kill any more, but he is not certain. It would be tedious to mention all this diabolical wretch relates of himself. Strange as it may appear, no person imprisoned in this kingdom receives any prison allowance, except those confined in dungeon, where none but the gaoler visits; all others rely on the charity of public parochials, who beg for them, by which they generally provide those who have no other subsistence with beans and cut cabbage leaves, of which they get a certain proportion.”

Gibraltar.—An appalling fever prevails at Gibraltar, like that which destroyed 150 persons a day in 1813 and 1814. Most of the troops and nearly all the better class of inhabitants, had been removed or fled, the former were encamped on the neutral ground. The Span-

iards had placed a cordon of troops, which on no account was allowed to be passed.

Antarctic Expedition.—The N. York American states, that the discovery ship is already rigged and waiting only for her officers and men: but that the former had not yet been designated by the secretary of the navy. The following description of the vessel is copied from the Statesman.

“She bears the name of the old Peacock, repaired, but is, in reality, in every respect, a new ship, prepared expressly for the intended expedition. Her length is one hundred and eighty feet; breadth, thirty-two feet six inches with a spar deck of several feet, and measuring about five hundred and twelve tons. The frame is very strong, and of the best seasoned live oak. Her timbers are entirely solid, bolted one into the other, and caulked, as high as the birth deck, before planking, so that she might have been launched, and crossed the Atlantic, without planking or sheathing inside or out.

In addition to what is common in sloops of war, she is provided with a spar deck, which will afford shelter and comfort to the men in bad weather. Her bulwarks, above the spar deck, are the same as in merchant vessels. The naval architect, Mr. Samuel Hart, has superintended the construction of the vessel under commodore Chauncey, in accordance with the model sent from the navy department, and the manner in which he has executed his task, reflects the highest credit on his professional skill.

The vessel will be lightly armed with twelve instead of twenty-two guns; her spars and rigging will not be so heavy as in common sloops of war, so that she may be sailed with a smaller complement of men, an object of primary importance on a voyage of such duration.”

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

The following will, perhaps, be interesting to the reader, as well as useful; by showing the difference of one's own zeal for Christianity and that of the Israelites for their religion; for by their fruits ye shall know them! I was indeed, astonished at the incredible expense of the building of king Solomon's temple, and have no doubt many others will be likewise, when they see the estimate: in making which, I have followed chiefly the computation of Villepandus.

Dimensions of the Ark and Temple.

Length of the ark 300 cubits; (equal to 450 feet,) breadth fifty cubits, (75 feet,) height 30 cubits, (45 feet.) Length of the house which king Solomon built for the Lord, 60 cubits (90 feet,) breadth 20 cubits (30 feet,) height 30 cubits (45 feet,) length of the porch 20 cubits (30 feet,) height 120 cubits (180 feet.)

Computation of cost, vessels, vestments, &c. of the Temple.

By Villepandus' computation of the talents of gold, silver and brass, laid out upon the temple the sum amounts to 9904,822,350/- sterling, and the jewels are reckoned to exceed this sum, but will estimate them at the same amount. The vessels of gold consecrated to the use of the temple, are reckoned by Josephus 140,000 talents, which according to Capel's reduction of the tables contained in them, amounts to 545,296,203/- sterling. The vessels of silver 1,340,000, computed at 489,344,009/- sterling. Priests' vestments of silk, 10,000/- sterling. Purple vestments for singers, 2, daughter; and having “no delight to pass 000,000/- Trumpets, 200,000/- Other musical instruments, 40,000/- Besides these expenses, there were those of the other materials, viz. timber and stones, hewn and costly, and of 10,000 men per month in Lebanon to hew down timber 70,000 to bear burthen! 20,000 to hew stones, and 3,300 overseers, who were all employed for 7 years! to whom besides their wages and diet Solomon bestowed 6,733,977/- sterling. Now if we estimate the wages and diet of these men, at 4s. 6d. sterling per diem the sum will be 93,877,088/- The costly stones and the timber in the rough, I will count equal to one third of the gold, or at about 2,545,296,000/- The several estimates will then amount to 17,442,442,268/- sterling, which is equal to \$77,521,965,636.

In order to give those who are not well skilled in numbers, an idea of the value of this sum, I will illustrate it by one example; suppose the city of Philadelphia to contain 15,000 houses, (the precise number I have no means of ascertaining at present) and each house to be worth \$30,000, the value of all the houses will be \$450,000,000,—now divide the cost of the temple, \$17,521,965,636 by this 450,000,000, the quotient is 171 1-4 nearly, which is the number of cities, equal to Philadelphia, that might be built for the money laid out upon the temple! Or if we conceive the city to be extended from N. E. to S. W. allowing Philadelphia to extend 4 1-4 miles along the Delaware we shall then have one continued city 775 miles, (and equal in breadth to Philadelphia) sufficient to reach from Maine to Virginia along the coast.

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J. HOLT.

Rand's Solar Microscope.—We shall never eat another fig. The Microscope has shown us that the fig is nothing but a combination of snapping turtles, belligerent, pugnacious and fraught with the old Adam. Reader, perchance you are in the habit of pouring vinegar on your oysters. Do you know what you are about? You are about to swallow snakes five feet long, armed and equipped as the law of nature directs, with all sorts of offensive weapons. Peradventure you are fond of peaches: pause ere you apply to your lips the deceitful fruit, with its covering of down,—you are about to masticate some thousands of many legged monsters, one of which ought to furnish a breakfast for a file of Kentucky militiamen.

“Fleas are not blisters! d—n their autoritatis! P. Pindar” exclaimed Sir Joseph Banks, (authoritatis P. Pindar) in mingled wrath and mortification. Sir Joseph never saw Rand's solar microscope, or he would not have been so angry on the occasion. A lebater is a mere pigmy compared with the colossal flea. All that the latter wants is a nose, and he would present a head equal to that of a lofty man.—We examined one yesterday *phenologically*, and found to our satisfaction, the organs of combativeness and destructiveness most fully developed. We have been bitten by many a mosquito this fall, but we had no idea of our actual suffering; at each individual bite we have had a small sword, three feet in length, run into our body corporate. Even now there is one of these pestilent warriors making a *passado* at our nose. Yesterday morning we should have only thought it necessary to blow him away; but our eyes have since been opened, and we shall set about a serious defence with a sword cane.

Who ever expected to see the blood flow through the veins of a fly? Yesterday we saw a fly, apparently juvenile, the “crimson tide” coursing through his frame, and his heart beating like a mountain in commotion. He was evidently suffering from love or disappointed ambition; and to judge from the passionate expression of his face, he was a fly of high wrought feelings, dissatisfied with the order of things, and, like Hamlet, determined upon questioning with his destiny.

“Natura est maxima in minima” (“Nature is greatest in her smallest works”) said Pliny; and we are prepared to agree with him, when this microscope shows us *fleas* as big as elephants, and mites possessed of the size and activity of race-horses, with the simple substitution of claws for legs. If Mr. Rand goes on in this way, he will soon make invisibility visible.

N. Y. Morn. Courier.

A Bill.—I was pinned by dire necessity to one pin, namely, to the chair between Mrs. Pry and her youngest daughter; and having “no delight to pass 000,000/- Trumpets, 200,000/- Other musical instruments, 40,000/- Besides these expenses, there were those of the other materials, viz. timber and stones, hewn and costly, and of 10,000 men per month in Lebanon to hew down timber 70,000 to bear burthen! 20,000 to hew stones, and 3,300 overseers, who were all employed for 7 years! to whom besides their wages and diet Solomon bestowed 6,733,977/- sterling. Now if we estimate the wages and diet of these men, at 4s. 6d. sterling per diem the sum will be 93,877,088/- The costly stones and the timber in the rough, I will count equal to one third of the gold, or at about 2,545,296,000/- The several estimates will then amount to 17,442,442,268/- sterling, which is equal to \$77,521,965,636.

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you main by setting a butterboat full of *stirabout* alongside of these little pullets.” “*Stirabout, Sir!*” cried the waiter, “that is bread sauce for the patridge, Sir.” “*Patridge!*” quoth the vendor of vegetables “I thought they were chickens, Mrs Rooney; I have the buzzom of patridge smothered in bread sauce, at your service, Ma'am.” “No, much obleethed to you, Mr. Parsley,” said the agreeable and accomplished widow Rooney, pointing to a bowl of whipt cream that stood in the middle of the table, “I think I'll try a bit of that thing that looks so like suds.”

London Monthly Magazine.

Power of Gunpowder.—On Wednesday last the Messrs. Boyntons of West Stockbridge, while engaged in uncovering a body of marble, discovered a hole in the rock, which upon examination proved to be about 15 feet deep, penetrating in nearly a perpendicular direction. Its diameter at top was about 18 inches, narrowing towards the bottom to about 4 inches. This hole they determined to charge with gunpowder, in order to raise up the strata of marble. They accordingly poured into the hole 204 lbs. of powder, and secured it in the manner usually practised in blasting. Upon firing it the effect produced was truly astonishing. The earth trembled as though shaken by an earthquake. The trees in the immediate vicinity of the powder seemed to rise several feet in the air, bowing gracefully from side to side as if tossed upon a billow. The mass of marble which was raised, is about 50 or 60 feet square, on the surface, & 8 feet thick, weighing by measurement upward of 2000 tons. This was probably the greatest effect ever produced by gunpowder in this vicinity.—*Berkshire Star.*

Indian Trials.—At a late special term of the United States' court, held at Prairie des Chien, by the honorable Judge Doty, of Michigan, came on the trials of Wan-i-ga and Chic-hou-sie, as accomplices of the celebrated Red Bird, in the murder of Registre Gagnier. Both were convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 36th of December next. No bills have been found against the other Indians, supposed to have been concerned in the murder of Methode and family, and the attack on the keel boat last summer, they were discharged. John Scott, Esq. of Missouri, appeared on the part of the United States, and C. S. Hempstead, Esq. was assigned by the court as counsel for the Indians.—*West. Sun.*

Simplicity in Preaching.—“With the increased experience of a long life and varied observation, I have become more and more, convinced, that the more nearly a preacher approaches to simplicity in his sermons, the more nearly does he approximate to that standard of excellence held out to us in Holy Scriptures. It is very evident that religion, in all its views and in all its bearings, embraces elements of thought capable of engaging the most powerful energies of the most gigantic mind and extensive imagination. But it ought never to be forgotten, that the world does not wholly consist of philosophers or of poets, and that, on the contrary, the great majority are humble, sober minded followers of the cross, who have an equally important interest at stake in the discussion of this most important of all subjects. It is to them chiefly that the preacher ought to address himself, and in doing so, he ought to choose the simplest method and the plainest language. It is unquestionable too, that in this way he will reach the bosom of the learned, and in a much more effectual manner than by imitating them in their scholastic and metaphysical disquisitions.”

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choice; return to your college, or “you must work.” “I had rather return,” said the son. He did return, confessed his fault, was a good scholar, and became a respectable man. If all parents were like Mr. Phillips, the students of our colleges would prove better students, or the nation would have a plentiful supply of blacksmiths.

Gale on Lake Erie.—The gale on Lake Erie, on the 13th ult., drove the schooner Louise on shore at Grand river. The vessel escaped, but the cargo was damaged to the amount of \$1000, owned in this city.

The scho