

Indiana Palladium.

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

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[COMMUNICATED.]

AUGUSTA COLLEGE.

On my way down the river, I visited Augusta College. This flourishing institution held its annual examination and first commencement, about the 5th of August. The college building stands on an eminence commanding a view of the beautiful village of Augusta, Kentucky, of the surrounding scenery of the neighboring hills, and of a healthy and fruitful country on both sides of the Ohio. The town contains a population that has been noted for intelligence, morality and religion. This is a circumstance of great importance to the morals of young people, where the students do not live in common in the college.—I state with perfect confidence and great satisfaction, that I found the children of our friends, the pupils of the institution, filling up and mixing in the most enlightened and religious circles of the village, where they are watched over with parental affection, and perhaps with more than brotherly solicitude.—The boarding houses are generally plain and sufficiently commodious for the present number of students; but the place is well calculated for enlargement when circumstances may require it. Several large houses are now going up; one of which will soon be finished, which is well calculated for boarders; and I was informed that it was built by the trustees designedly for that purpose.

I spent several days very pleasantly in attending the deliberations of the board of trustees, and the examination of the students.

The highly respectable gentlemen who compose the board, manifested such intelligence, judgment, prudence, and deference, to the designs of the Methodist conference in the management of the business of the college, as fully to entitle them to the confidence of that numerous church, which has liberally patronised the institution.

The faculty have, by their well adjusted plans, their benign, yet firm, exercise of discipline, their indefatigable zeal, and their success, fully shown to the western public, that a college can be sustained and carried on as profitably in this country as it can in any of the Atlantic States.

All appeared delighted with the order and gentlemanly deportment of the pupils, and the tender relation which was manifested between them, the faculty and trustees.—I cannot pretend, however, to give a full description of that interesting period, or even of the deep impressions which it made upon the minds of hundreds.—It was truly, as the president stated, in the assembly, "an intellectual feast!" It was pleasing to find young men in possession of a fund of various knowledge, not often possessed by men of years.

Their minds were not only stored with knowledge, but their understandings have been trained and prepared to engage in the investigation of all the subjects they have studied.

All this was demonstrated by their readiness in reasoning, their soundness in judging, and their ease in expression.—But what is best of all, the sciences are not only encouraged, but piety is in successful cultivation. The Holy Bible is read and admired among the students and citizens. The spirit of religion has been and now is in lively operation amongst both the faculty and members of the college classes. I was present at several of their religious meetings—all appeared to enjoy themselves, and many were very happy in the love of God. There was peace and harmony in all the classes.—The word *radical* was hardly named. That word, or rather that spirit, which has ruined, distracted so many peaceful societies, has never, through mercy, been permitted to scatter, tear, or slay any in that happy village.—I have since been informed that there are not more than three or four that are displeased with the Methodist form of government in all the county.

A STRANGER.

As to the late war, [says the Connecticut Mirror] the feelings of the federalists as a body were very much like those of an aged & venerable divine, who discovered that a mischievous son of his had been racing his old mare. He scolded the young rogue in very severe terms, and exhausted all his powers of reproof and reprobation—but in the conclusion could not resist the temptation to inquire how the race terminated. "She beat 'em," was the answer. "Ah!" said the old gentleman, "she's a fine creature, Jim; when I rode her, nothing could pass her on the road."

From the Philadelphia Souvenir.

A Sketch of the Life of

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

The name of the distinguished subject of this notice has been so long before the people of the United States, that at this period, all must be familiar with the story of his eventual and useful existence. Few men have ever enjoyed higher favours than Andrew Jackson, and few have existed whose character and services have been more the subject of speculation, particularly during a recent political struggle, the result of which has proved the high estimation in which he is held by the people of the country, which he has long and essentially been fitted. For a more full and particular account of our illustrious chief magistrate, we would refer our readers to his Biography written by his friend Major Eaton, the present Secretary at War, and published in the year 1827. We shall content ourselves with a brief sketch of the life and services of the hero of New Orleans, our limits not permitting a more extended view. The parents of Andrew Jackson, were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to South Carolina, in the year 1755, having purchased a tract of land in the Waxsaw settlement, about forty five miles from Camden, there they established themselves, and there on the 15th of March, 1767, the subject of this memoir was born. Soon after his birth, his father paid nature's last debt, leaving his mother, a woman of firmness and intelligence to provide for her three sons, of whom the youngest was Andrew. Possessing but a limited fortune, she was enabled to give only one son, a liberal education, and designating her youngest boy (the subject of this sketch) for the church, she determined to bestow it upon him; he was accordingly sent to a flourishing academy in Waxsaw, where he was occupied in his studies until the struggles of the revolution brought an enemy to their neighbourhood, when encouraged by his noble parent, and animated by the spirit of youthful patriotism, he left school at the early age of 14, and enlisted in company with an elder brother, in the service of his country. In that service, at the battle of Stono, his eldest brother had already fallen, yet that circumstance did not diminish the young soldier's ardent desire to give his humble services to his country. Many anecdotes are recorded of his generosity, and independent spirit, which the limited space afforded to us, will not permit us to note; he suffered all the hardships of a soldier's life, disease, and domestic affliction, but youth and a good constitution, enabled him to buffet with the one, while a strong mind, and submission to the will of Him who ordains all that is wise, endowed him with fortitude to bear up against the other. In the year 1784, he commenced the study of the law, at Salisbury, North Carolina, and in 1786 was admitted to practice; his professional prospects not being very favourable there, he two years after removed to Nashville, where his success was commensurate with his industry and talents, and he had not been long a resident there, when he received the appointment of attorney general of the district, an office which for several years he filled with fidelity and skill. In Tennessee at that time his military talents rendered him at once conspicuous and useful, in the assistance he rendered in protecting the settlements from the incursions of the Indians. In 1796, then only 29 years of age, he was elected to the convention which was assembled to frame a constitution for the state, and in the same year he was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, and in the succeeding year he was chosen senator, a situation which he resigned in 1799, when he was appointed one of the Judges of the supreme Court of Tennessee. This was an appointment unsought, and reluctantly accepted, and he availed himself of the earliest opportunity of resigning his seat on the bench, to enjoy for the rest of his life tranquil retirement at his farm on the Cumberland river. For several years, in the quiet enjoyments of domestic life, and in the society of a fond wife and that of a host of friends, by whom he was universally beloved; Andrew Jackson, remained, indulging a fondness, which has never diminished for rural occupations. But his quiet was disturbed by the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, and once more the spirit of the soldier was aroused, and he again went forth to aid his country in her struggle to preserve that liberty which almost in his childhood, he had fought to obtain. In 1814, he received the appointment of Major-general of the

army of the United States, as a proof of the estimation in which his talents and services were held by his countrymen. It is scarcely necessary that we should pursue our hero, through the whole course of his military life.—In every undertaking he exhibited a firmness, and devotion to the cause of his country, to which history may furnish perhaps a parallel, but which, in no age or country has ever been excelled: His private purse was ever ready to assist his country, and the privations of the humblest soldier under his command, were shared by him.

The brilliant services of General Jackson, his private worth, and sound republican principles, had endeared him to the people, notwithstanding the conflict of opinion which prevailed, and the endeavours of his enemies, to diminish that ardour, and gratitude which has manifested itself, in the voices of 640,578 freemen, who by their votes, declared their preference to him, for their president. On the 4th of March, having received 95 votes in the electoral college, Andrew Jackson entered upon his duties as President of the United States. Having but a short time previous been deprived of the companionship of a fond and amiable wife, he entered upon his office with a heart overwhelmed with domestic affliction, but with a determination to use every effort to promote the public good. In the selection of his cabinet he has evinced a soundness of judgment rarely excelled, by placing around him, men of acknowledged talents and principles that bid defiance to corruption; we are no partisans, and therefore our opinion is free from prejudice or partiality; thus far we have watched the course of the new administration, and have been pleased to see, that while as natural and proper, the friends of the hero have not been overlooked, the offices of government have been distributed to worthy and talented individuals, and too much deference has not been paid to party distinctions, and we feel a confidence upon the whole that the administration of President Jackson will be advantageous to his country, and honorable to himself.

J. B. P.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce acknowledges the receipt of a Pamphlet, from a London correspondent, entitled "Twenty-four letters from Laborers in America, to their Friends in England;" with some remarks by the publisher, Benjamin Smith, esq. They were obtained by sending out two persons in opposite directions, with orders to call at any cottages where they had reason to think that letters had been recently received from America." The first twenty-four met with compose the Pamphlet. They are mostly filled with encomiums on our country and our people, and wipe away the falsehood and abuse that has so often fallen from the pens of British "travellers," who have written for money. We notice that several of those letters are written from the western parts of the United States, two in particular from Dearborn Co. Indiana—for one of which we here make a place.

W. Times.

Aurora, Dearborn Co. Ind. June 15, 1829. You will recollect that I started with my wife and four children in the brig Wellington for St. Johns, New Brunswick, where we arrived June 15th 1819, after losing one of our mates by lightning and one seaman; there we remained till March, 1820. Now in Brunswick the winter is too severe to profit much by farming. I determined to leave it at all hazards. I therefore with my wife got a hand sleigh, in which I placed the children, and drew them on the ice up the St. John's River about 300 miles, Mary and myself walking, drawing the children after us. You must also recollect that 100 miles of this was not settled, being all wood. We arrived at the head of St. John's river. We travelled on in the same manner across snow and ice to the great river St. Lawrence, about 180 miles below Quebec; there we found the country along the bank thickly settled. I then built myself a light wagon, and had all our family provision during the time of making the wagon, for "I thank you;" the good people, who were French Canadians, wishing us very much to stay with them. In this wagon our children were drawn by myself for upwards of 400 miles to Kingston, at the mouth of the lake Ontario. There (as every other place) we met with uncommon kindness; a gentleman quite a stranger, not only sent us by the steam boat free of all expense, to Fort George, but put six or seven dollars in our pocket besides. From Fort George we crossed

into the United States, and passed the summer at Geneva, Ontario county, New York State. Hearing a more favorable account of the State of Indiana, I once more started on a ramble, and travelling across the State of New York, I came to O'Lean Point on the Allegheny river, which river, a very rapid one, I came down in a flat boat to Pittsburgh; here I staid two days, and passing on after being detained by head winds and the water being very low, landed at Aurora, situated at the mouth of Hogan Creek. Here I found myself a stranger, without friends, acquaintances, utensils of any kind, or money, having spent our last dollar a day or two before; added to which, myself and all our family were caught by illness for 6 or 8 weeks, without the power of doing any thing. But no sooner was our situation known, than we had plenty of provisions brought to us, and as our strength recovered I obtained work at digging, &c. My wife took in sewing, and by degrees we have worked it that I have 2 cows, 2 calves, 6 pigs, and one calf expected in August. James is now at school, and I intend to send two in the winter. I have joined with a farmer in cropping: that is, I received one half of the produce, and had the team found me. I now am working for an English gentleman, named Harris, who is building in Aurora, and owns four quarter sections up the Creek. Much good land can be bought not distant for 1 dollar and 1-4 per acre, and improved land not much more: indeed, so good is the prospect for a man who must live by industry, that I wish all my friends and acquaintances were here with me. I can safely say, I would not, nor would my Mary, return to England on any account whatever.

Hard Times. All cry out hard times. Every body in debt and nothing to pay with. Well then we must be indulgent to one another, as we must stand in need of indulgence. Now is the time to reform—to study economy—curtail expenses—simplify the fashion—to wear out old coats—to lessen gown patterns—diminish exterior dimensions of bonnets—let our hats down one story—and to bring into vogue once more our good old substantial homespun "check" and "stripe"—lamb's wool and worsted. The ladies, dear creatures, must set the example. They must tune their harps and pianos into looms and spinning wheels, and shine out of a Sabbath in all the glory and splendor of homespun. No more rustling of silks, nor display of laces, when calico and cotton fringe will do as well, and, as the saying is, come much cheaper. Besides, as retrenchment is the word, let out your plaits and tucks and lessen your patterns. There is drapery enough in one of your modern fashionable sleeves to bedeck the whole body in folds and furbelows.

It is a good time, too, to establish temperance societies, and cheap living societies—to make pound cake of Indian meal and molasses, and restore gluttons from the consequences of surfeiting, by confining them to bean porridge and hominy. We must not forget to mention that it is in contemplation among the ladies of our acquaintance to form an anti-cake society, the members to be bound to offer but two kinds instead of half a dozen. A good thought, and let one of them be the good old Indian bread. Let the reform extend both to food & physic, and the doctors prescribe white mustard instead of jalap and ipecac. Indeed, if the proposed retrenchment in eating and drinking takes place the doctors will starve for all the physic that will be wanting. No other sodorifics will be needed than sage and catnip. We did intend to recommend an anti-hyson society, but our blessed helpmate threatens to raise a dust if we say a word about introducing bohea, and to avoid a breeze we have concluded not to interfere with the trade of China at present.

Honestly, we have departed strangely from the simplicity and economy of former times. The world has grown extravagant. We build our houses and bonnets too large and our steeple too high. We must retrench, raze and curtail.—The printer must take the hint, and not publish so many long yarns.

Some of our newspapers are as big as a southern plantation. Its a waste of paper. They should be reduced to what was formerly the rule just the size of an old fashioned pewter platter. It would not take half so long for industrious folks to read 'em.

There are many more matters that call for reformation; but we will wait to

see how these hints are regarded before we name any more.

P. S.—We have half a mind to recommend retrenchment in long sermons; but we are almost afraid to say a word about it. Perhaps it is better to let sermonizers jog on the old way.—*Thomas (Me.) Register.*

From the Baltimore Minerva and Emerald.

THE VIRGINIA GAME COCK.

It was in the year 1815—, when bound for Havana, in the brig Evening Star, after we lost sight of the capes, that a large eagle lit upon our yard arm. The sailors seeing him let him remain until after dark, when one of the men, taking a large bag with him went out upon the yard, and succeeded in flinging it over him, so as to prevent his biting, and tying the bag at one end secured him until the following morning, when he was taken from the bag, and his wings clipped, and trimmed in such a manner, as to prevent his escape. He was always fed well by the men in the forecastle, and at last became quite domesticated, and was a great favourite of the captain. He played a great many tricks to the great annoyance of the pigs on board, for any thing in the pigs' mess he would have if he took a liking to it; he was the terror of his bristly companions to such a degree, that if a pig showed his snout on the quarter deck, he was sure to "go the whole hog" on him; this very much pleased the captain, for when pigs are let loose on board ship, they are very troublesome.

The day after we arrived at Havana, the captain with several more Americans, visited a cock-pit, to have some sport. The captain bet several times, but invariably lost; at length he offered to bet five hundred dollars, that he had a Virginia game cock on board that would kill any cock on the Island.—Of course he was soon taken up, and the day pitched for the fight, which was to be three days after. Accordingly, on leaving the pit, he let his companions into the secret, and proposed to them, to go snacks, and throw in, to make up the bet. The captain also went around to the American captains in the port, and told them of the hoax and advised them to bet on the Virginia game cock, if they wanted to win a stake or two. The captain then returned on board, and had the eagle trimmed, as cockers generally are for a fight, of all his feathers about the neck, which are called the cow-feathers on a chicken, in consequence of letting them fall when they are beaten, or as is termed, cowed. He then had a little more trimmed off his wings, and in fine disfigured him in such a manner that very few could have told it was an eagle. He was then cooped and put upon short allowance, so as to whet his appetite for the coming battle.

The news spread all over Havana, and may flock to see the fight between the Virginia and Spanish cocks, and bets were made to a considerable amount. When the day of battle came, the eagle was conveyed to the scene of action in the same bag in which he was caught. The time of pitting the cocks at length arrived, and two men stepped out, who were selected to pit the cocks, for neither party were permitted to pit their own chickens; the man on the opposite side produced one of the large Spanish breed, and fixed the heels on him. The man who was to pit the captain's cock, was about preparing a large pair of heels, when the captain told him not to trouble himself, he fought his cock without gaffs. The captain's bird was taken from the sack, and was received with surprise by the beholders, but the Spanish said his cock would gaff him the first fly. The Spanish cock made a fly at the eagle and picked him pretty smartly, which raised his ferocity, which was very high before for want of food—he cast a look of disdain upon his adversary, and the next fly the game Spaniard made at him, he seized him with his talons, by the breast and wing, and in an instant tore him to pieces. The fame of the Virginia game cock was raised so high, that the captain, before he left the place, sold him for an amount of money equal to the bet.

SPUN YARN.

A Powerful Preacher.—"Ah sir!" exclaimed the elder, in a tone of pathetic recollection, "our late minister was the man! He was a powerful preacher, for in the short time he delivered the word among us, he knocked three pulpits to pieces, and banged the guts out o' five Bibles!"—Scotsman.

An Irishman being requested to define hard drinking, said "it was sitting on a rock and sipping cold water."