

# INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

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From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

## IMPORTANT NEWS.

Arrest of the Duchess de Berri—Embargo on the vessels of Holland in France and England—Official Documents relative to Holland and Belgium—reported loss of the Constellation Frigate.

After an unusual length of time had elapsed without receiving any news from Europe, we were yesterday unexpectedly informed of the arrival below of the packet ship *Canada*, Captain Wilson, from Liverpool, and the packet ship *Manchester*, Capt. Weiderhold, from Havre.

Our news collectors arrived in town from the first vessel in the forenoon—from the second in the afternoon. The editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by these two arrivals London dates, direct, of the 5th, November and Liverpool of the 6th, Paris dates of the 11th and Havre of the 12th November. The latter containing London accounts of the 8th.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium appear at last approaching to a crisis. By the official documents which we publish, it will be seen that the representative of Russia had withdrawn himself from the London Conference, alleging that the objects for which that body had assembled were entirely of a pacific nature, and that he, therefore, did not feel himself authorized to give his assent to the resolutions of the Conference which threatened Holland with hostilities. He speaks, there is no doubt, the sentiments also of Austria and Russia. This step does not seem to have caused England and France to waver in their determination.

The arrangements they have entered into, to coerce Holland, having been correctly announced a few days since, by our Department of State, we do not copy them. It will be seen that in the execution of these arrangements, orders have been given to embargo all Dutch vessels in English and French ports, and to English cruisers, to bring in those they meet at sea. We copy the account of the sailing of the combined English and French squadrons from Spithead. A gale shortly after arose, and serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the latter; but the London Globe announces under the head of Deal, the 7th of November, that the whole fleet was safely anchored there, and this is the last intelligence we have of them. We have not given the various rumours spread through the French papers of the advance of the French army. All that is certain, seems to be that they are in perfect readiness to cross the frontiers. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours had left Paris to join them, and the Prince of Orange had arrived at the Citadel of Antwerp, perhaps by his presence to animate the garrison to a determined resistance. Before the 15th November, the day fixed by the Courts of London and Paris for the evacuation, it is highly improbable the French army will make any forward movement.

Our Paris Correspondent writes us under date of the 11th Nov. as follows:

"The London papers of Thursday, the 8th inst. have also just arrived. The Dutch Minister, Van Zuyler Van Nyevelt, had not left London, as had been reported, and the evening papers assert that he had no such intention, so that there is probably a latent resolution on the part of his government to give way when nothing further can be made by holding out. It is asserted, however, in the Courier, that the government had resolved on establishing conveys for the protection of British shipping against the Dutch. The rate of insurance at Lloyd's upon policies to Holland, which last week had been as low as ten shillings per cent., had been done last Wednesday at five guineas. It was reported at Lloyd's, that thirty-nine vessels had left Rotterdam in company on the 6th instant, and that six armed gun brigs, supposed to be intended for privateers, had arrived at the island of Goree, where they were to wait for further orders.

The money market, was heavy at \$34."

The Duchess de Berry has at last fallen into the hands of the Government of Louis Philippe. She has been transported from Nantes, where she was arrested, to the castle of Blaye, near Bordeaux, where by a decree of the King, she will wait until the Legislative bodies shall have decided on her fate. On the 8th November he issued a decree of which the following is one of the provisions.

"The project of a law deciding the course to be taken relative to Mme. the Duchess de Berri, shall be presented to the Chamber."

Another attack, it will be seen, though of little consequence, has been made on Oporto. The accounts speak generally in very favorable terms of the prospects of Don Pedro.

On taking up the last Havre paper, we were shocked to find in it the following item:

From the *Jour. du Harre* of the 11, 12 Nov.

Lloyd's List of the 9th November, which we received this morning, announces the following melancholy event, which we have scarcely time to relate:

Trieste, Oct. 27. By a vessel arrived this morning in 16 days from Smyrna, we learn the loss of the American frigate Constellation, at Rhodes. All on board perished, except the commander and six of the crew. In the same gale of wind, *coup de vent*, a Greek steamboat was lost in the Gulf

of Volo, with her passengers and all on board.

On a little reflection, however, we felt the fullest conviction this account cannot be true. The Courier & Enquirer of Monday last contains a letter from Capt. Read, dated at sea in the Levant, Oct. 17. We have also seen a letter from the Surgeon of the Frigate, Dr. Morgan dated Milo, Oct. 20, when all was well on board. Now it is impossible, that if she was safe on the 17th or 20th October, that a vessel arrived at Trieste on the 27th Oct. in sixteen days from Smyrna, could have brought from the latter place an account of her loss. We therefore dismiss our fears for the safety of the Constellation and her gallant crew, in the persuasion that the communication from Trieste to the Secretary of Lloyds is a sheer fabrication.

From the Baltimore American.

The "Peaceable Remedy."—In the Legislature of South Carolina, a bill has been reported from the Military Committee, to prepare the State for war in case the federal government shall undertake to enforce the collection of its revenue.

The bill recites the ordinance and the necessity of preparation, and, in the event of an overt act of coercion or intention to coerce the State, manifested by an unusual assemblage of naval or military forces in or near the State, or the adoption of any measures indicating a determination to resort to coercion against the State, places the whole militia of the State at the command of the Governor.

He may, in the first place, issue his proclamation calling for ten thousand volunteers, and shall forthwith call the whole white population of the State, between sixteen and sixty, to be divided into four classes for the purpose of bearing arms, to be called successively into the public service, the volunteers to serve for twelve months, and the militia six.

The Governor is also authorized to purchase ten thousand stand of small arms, &c. and cannon, balls, powder, lead, &c. ad libitum, all for the purpose of sustaining the "peaceful" and "constitutional" doctrine of nullification.

We do not see any provision made for the payment of these troops. The ways and means have not yet been reported; and until we see them, we are unable to imagine how they are to be provided. The balance in the treasury at the last annual report, is about \$260,000, and the single item of the ten thousand volunteers for the State, and the previous two thousand for the city, will cost, according to the rules of the United States' Army, as computed in the Augusta Courier, eleven million of dollars per annum. The two thousand called for to be stationed in Charleston now, will cost at the same rate of payment, not far from \$2,000,000 per annum, or more than \$150 per head for every taxable white male citizen.

It is possible that the people of Carolina have considered these things, and are willing, we say nothing of their ability, to pay so much for the destruction of the Union? It is, perhaps, ungracious to allude to the weakness of a gallant people, some of whom undoubtedly believe themselves struggling for a great principle; but surely it is an irrefragable evidence against the truth of those representations of the safe and peaceable nature of the crisis into which they have been hurried, to show them that they have unconsciously been pledged by their leaders, to sustain a doctrine that is incomprehensible, by exertions which are impossible.

From the Illinois Galenian of Nov. 21.

## WARS, AND RUMORS OF WARS.

From the late and authentic intelligence, received from the neighboring tribes of Indians, we are compelled to believe that we must have another general war next summer.

The Indians have already begun to form their alliances, one tribe with another and they say that their want of success last summer was owing to their not being prepared; but they will be prepared next summer.

The Winebagoes, it has been recently ascertained, can raise 1500 warriors, who say they can raise as many more among the Pottawatomies Chippewas, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes.

Their place of rendezvous will probably be among the Kickapoo hills, the best harbor for such recreants in the world.

Should such a combination take place, and assemble north of the Wisconsin, a large force of mounted men will be required to conquer them.—The close attention of our Government should early be drawn to this subject, and early means adopted, to prevent the contemplated massacre and devastation from these barbarian combinations.

There is no frontier in America so much exposed and where Indians can do more harm in this Upper Mississippi country; and yet there is no country, where the means of protection are so slender and few.

As an evidence of the extent and importance of our trade to Peru, it is stated that during one year, next preceding August last, seventy-two American whale ships of nearly 25,000 tons burthen, visited the little port of Payta alone.

## EFFECTS OF NULLIFICATION.

It would appear from the following paragraphs, says the Cincinnati Advertiser, that the principles of Nullification have already begun to develop their beauties. From these extracts it will be discovered that the great advocate of rebellion has come himself to be nearly nullified by a friend of the Union party. The extracts are taken from the respective statements of the combatants and though not given at length, contain the most material points touching the affair. General Green says:—

"General Blair is perhaps the largest man in the U. States, in the vigor of life; I was passing him on the pavement, and without any previous warning, he struck me a severe blow with a large club on the head. The blows were followed up until I was brought to the earth, my left arm broken, and my left leg disabled and severely wounded. At this crisis, the by-standers interposed and separated us. In reply to an inquiry from a by-stander, Gen. B. said the provocation was that I had called the Union party of South Carolina *Tories*. Gen. Blair was in the habit of meeting me in terms of passing civility—I was not conscious that I had given him offence—I was unarmed—and taken entirely by surprise."

To which General Blair responds—

"As General Green's own statement is a little wide of the mark, or at least does not give the whole truth, I have thought it proper that I should give a brief statement of the facts. I was highly provoked by the terms in which General Green spoke of the Union party of South Carolina. My angry feelings were not concealed—all endeavored to dissuade me from personal violence on General Green, and I endeavored to reconcile it to my feelings to let the insult pass with impunity. But I found myself unequal to the effort. To have myself, and the party with whom it is my pride to be associated, denounced as a *Tory Faction*, who had profaned the sacred name of Union," was more than I could brook."

"In this temper I met him on the Avenue yesterday, each of us walking alone. I had understood he had always went armed.—As soon as we approached within some eight or ten paces of each other, I accosted him thus: 'Well, General, the Union men of South Carolina are all tories, I suppose?' He replied sternly, 'you know what I have said.' 'Yes,' said I, 'and you shall know what I will do'—and I instantly struck him with the small end of my stick. What occurred afterwards was pretty much as represented by Gen. Green—except that I did not think I had injured him as much as he states.

I struck only with the light end of the stick throughout, and restrained the force of the first blows, at least, if not the whole. As soon as I made the first hostile indication, General Green was endeavoring to get some weapon from his bosom or side pocket, which I presumed was a pistol—he drew out something, which at length I discovered to be a dirk. But while I remained under the impression that a pistol was about to be used against me, it is probable I increased the severity of my blows to an extent that I am not aware of. If the chastisement given to General Green exceeds the bounds of moderation, my apology is to be found, not merely in the great provocation he had previously given, but in the unyielding spirit with which he sustained and prolonged the conflict.

Very respectfully,  
Yours, &c.  
JAMES BLAIR.

DERMONT McMONROE.—An obliging correspondent has sent us a communication relative to Mr. Adams' poem. As we have already briefly alluded to this illustrious failure, we only publish a part of his able criticism. In the expression of the views subjoined, we must heartily coincide.

"There can be no true poetry where there is no FEELING. A man may construct rhymes, and with some they may pass for poetry. But he who strings the lyre, must have his heart attuned to the most delicate and tender feelings. His soul must break out in living, breathing verse, and kindle up congenial sentiments in the minds of the thinking, busy multitude. There must be a height, a depth, a sublimity of thought and expression, or there is no poetry. You cannot take up your pen to write verses with the same dull, cold apathy that you would propound a problem in mathematics, or describe an uncommon variation in the weather, or the stock exchange. When POETRY is written, it must come from the deepest recesses of the soul, and in a glorious form too—not tame and precise—but rich, beauti-

ful, and flowing. The poem of Mr. Adams is entirely destitute of these prominent characteristics of good poetry. He seems to have written 'Dermont McMorrough' with the same feelings that he would have written a state paper, an annual message, an essay upon the American System, or any other national question. And the truth of the matter is, therefore that this poem is a decided failure. It has doubtless been supposed, that it must of necessity follow that this poem should possess uncommon merit, because its author has acquired distinction as a statesman. In this latter capacity, it is but just commendation to say, that he is one of the most accomplished Statesmen of the age, but it is equally due to truth, to add, that he is not, and never can be, a distinguished poet, at least not a poet of enviable distinction."

The annexed opinions of Dermont McMorrough's are from the review of the poem, in the December number of the New England Magazine: 'The whole affair is stale, flat, and unprofitable, without one single gleam of genuine poetry. Our moral author has, on several occasions, condescended to imitate the style of Don Juan, but he approaches about as near the flashing wit and keen satire of that remarkable work, as a draught of milk and water does to the sparkling pungency of champagne. There are, to be sure, occasional stanzas in the poem, which would do considerable credit to the school exercise of a boy of sixteen. He is content, however, for the most part, to keep along in a style of dull and humdrum narration, without any attempt even at the most ordinary embellishment, or common imagery; and if he sometimes rises into strains that would do credit to the poetical contributor to a country newspaper, he sinks every now and then into a bathos that would disgrace a school-boy.'

Providence Journal.

## PRINTERS.

It is a fact highly honorable to the profession, that in the present Legislature, there are NINE PRINTERS. Printers certainly labour harder for the public good, and generally to greater pecuniary disadvantage, than any other class of citizens; and it affords us extreme gratification to see their claims are not, in all cases overlooked by an intelligent public.

Another fact may as well be mentioned, while we are upon this subject, showing that in this happy land of republican institutions, the way to honor and distinction is open to all denominations and grades of citizens, who choose to practice virtue and perseverance. The fact alluded to is this: A member of the electoral college informed us, that upon going into the Senate chamber, whilst that body was in session, he was both surprised and pleased to find three gentlemen who had served under him as apprentices, occupying seats as SENATORS.

Pennsylvanian Reporter.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American Sentinel, dated Washington, Dec. 14th, 1832.

Nullification and the President's Proclamation will before long be the engrossing questions before congress. To-day Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, let fly an arrow at the President's Proclamation. The speaker silenced the debate by denouncing the discussion out of order, upon the question then before the chair. Mr. McDufie said he should consider the Union dissolved if that paper, (the Proclamation,) had received the sanction of Congress. The Speaker reminded Mr. McDufie that the paper could not be referred to. Mr. Archer of Virginia replied, (as I understand,) that the subject would yet come before the House. The gentleman from South Carolina responded, that he was always ready to meet it, or words of import. The high feeling manifested on this brief occasion, is a clear index of the excitement that will be generated by the debate, when Congress has been fully roused to the subject.

It is the judgment of the congressmen with whom I conversed since I have been here, that the session will be too short, to attend to much important business, so absorbing is the deeply agitating topic of Nullification.

The Saturday Evening Post, which bent its neutrality towards the opposition during the struggle, now renders justice to Andrew Jackson in the following terms:—"In a crisis, such as may be dreaded from the overheated ardour of the Southerners, President Jackson is perhaps the only man round whom both parties in the other states will rally, and much as his re-election was deprecated by the anti-Jackson party, we believe there are many who now look calmly upon the event, as likely after all, to be the best for the country." We expected no less from the good sense of the editor of that paper, when the clatter and dust of the opposition here had subsided. There are many, who figured conspicuously in the opposition ranks, who avow the same opinions, and acknowledge that their judgment was misled. We hear no talk now of the finger of scorn. They think there are other things in the world beside the Bank.

Pennsylvanian.

The President has recommended to Congress a further appropriation to complete the Statute of Washington.

## Congressional.

### CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

DECEMBER 21, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CHAMBERS, from the Special Committee, to whom the same had been referred, reported the bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of American citizens, for French spoliations, prior to September 30, 1830, with a verbal amendment. Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause certain roads to be opened in the Territory of Arkansas—which was ordered to a second reading. Mr. BUCKNER introduced a bill supplementary to an act finally to adjust the private land claims in the state of Missouri—which was read twice and committed. Mr. BLACK introduced a bill to remove the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands south of Tennessee, &c.—which was read twice and committed. The resolutions offered on Wednesday by Messrs. KING and HOLMES, were agreed to. The bills from the House of Representatives, "declaring the effect of Judgments in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States," and to "secure to mechanics and others payment for labor done, and materials furnished in the erection of buildings in Washington City"—were read twice and committed. The bill for laying out and constructing a road from Lyne Creek to the Chattaouchee, &c. in the State of Alabama was read a third time and passed. The bills for the relief of Daniel Malone, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen who were lost in the United States' schooner Sylph, were also passed. The bill supplementary to the act authorizing the Territory of Florida to open canals between the Chipola river and St. Andrew's Bay, and from Matanzas to the Halifax river, was read the second time, amended, and ordered to be engrossed. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business, when the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after several petitions and memorials were presented and referred, and bills reported by standing Committees, Mr. WILLIAMS resumed his speech upon the public lands, which, after speaking nearly half an hour he concluded.

On motion of Mr. SPEIGHT, the resolutions of Mr. CLAY, and the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS, were laid on the table without a division. Mr. ADAMS, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House copies of his Proclamation, and the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of South Carolina, which lay on the table one day by the rules.

The joint resolution heretofore offered by Mr. WICKLIFFE, for the amendment of the Constitution, was read a first and second time, and postponed on motion of that gentleman, to Thursday next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HORNMAN in the Chair, upon the unfinished business of the preceding day. Mr. ROOT, made some further remarks upon Mr. FESTER's amendment to the bill establishing Assay offices in the gold region, when, on motion of Mr. E. EVERETT, the bill was laid aside without calling the question. The bill making appropriation of public lands, was then taken up in Committee; the question being upon Mr. IRVING's motion to add a grant for the benefit of the Institution for the deaf and dumb at Cincinnati, which, after some discussion, was adopted, and the bill laid aside. The bill for improving the condition of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, was read and after a brief explanation by Mr. DRAYTON, the committee rose and reported the two latter bills to the House and progress on the other. The two bills which had been gone through were then ordered to be engrossed, and the House adjourned.

DECEMBER 22, 1832.

The Senate did not sit yesterday. In the House of Representatives several petitions were presented and referred and various reports made for the Standing Committee. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. ADAMS, calling for the correspondence between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the Charge des Affaires of the United States, was, after a brief explanation by Mr. ADAMS, adopted. The resolution offered by Mr. WICKLIFFE, calling on the President for the names of the members of Congress appointed to office since 1826, was debated by Messrs. FESTER and WICKLIFFE until the hour appropriated to more business had expired. Mr. CLAYTON had the floor to-day. The bill for the relief of Riddle, Rockwell and Berdington was taken up, but before it was disposed of, the House adjourned.

DECEMBER 24, 1832.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the