

For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor—Mankind behold in the vista of the future, signs of fearful import, and many dread the extinction of that vital spark which animates and enlightens its mortal tenement—others tremble at signs that threaten the destruction of some darling schemes of avarice or ambition. The moral world is agitated like the "waves of the troubled ocean." Monarchs tremble at "the signs of the times;" they cower before the march of intellect, and quail as reason directs against them the artillery of the press. The aristocrats of England fear the loss of their usurped privileges, and dread the vengeance of an insulted but mighty people. The politician, who has mounted a favorite hobby, is fearful it may land him short of the desired goal. The National contends that Hickory pillars are insufficient to support the weight of our republican edifice, and the Jacksonian is equally apprehensive that a "cabinet of clay" will ruin the archives of the nation and obliterate the Constitution. The Anti-Mason regards signs as ominous, and asserts that no speculative workman should be employed on the temple of Freedom. The Nullifier fancies that the Tariff will metamorphose him into a powder plot, that will explode and blow our Republic to atoms! Events that are consistent with the ordinary course of nature, and many hypothetical and even absurd theories, have excited the terror of the ignorant, the superstitious and the timid. Astronomers have asserted that the body of the sun was opaque, and that it was surrounded by a luminous atmosphere; from this some have been apprehensive that this luminous matter had been almost expended, consequently that the comfortable sensation of heat would be, but little longer experienced, and this gloomy earth of ours be doomed to eternal sterility and frost. One beholds in the comet a tremendous agent that is to act a conspicuous part in the final destruction of the globe, and the reduction of all things to their original chaos. Another that the earth may burst asunder from the accumulation of rarefied air in its interior cavities. And the followers of Symmes look blank at the thought that the earth is only a shell, and every moment in danger of *carving in* and disconcerting all reasonable calculations. The discovery of the letter B, on the blades of oats, has terrified many with the idea that it was emblematical of blood and Black Hawk!!

Though the writer has fears, equally as well founded as many of the above, he would warn those interested to suppress theirs, as it is said that Robert Owen and Fanny Wright have dreaded the contagion of matrimony till they have actually caught the disease!!

Chloride of Lime.—The manufacture of Chloride of Lime, (commonly called bleaching powder,) is of great importance, and is carried on upon a very large scale. It is prepared by passing chloride into chambers constructed for the purpose, in which strata of fresh slaked lime, in fine powder, is exposed to its action in trays. The gas is absorbed with rapidity, and much heat is evolved. It is necessary, indeed, to regulate this last circumstance by passing the current of gas very slowly into the apparatus, or by surrounding it with cold water; as a too high temperature determines the formation of a large proportion of chlorate of lime.

The Chloride of lime is thus obtained in the form of a dry, white powder, which possesses a faint odour of chlorine, and a strong penetrating taste, when agitated with water, a portion is dissolved, which varies in different specimens. Its exact composition is a matter of controversy; but it is probable that the dry powder consists of one equivalent of chlorine united with two of hydrate of lime, and that when dissolved, one equivalent of the latter is precipitated; and that the chloride which remains in solution is composed of one equivalent of chlorine and one of hydrate. When fresh prepared, with care, (chloride of calcium,) but by long keeping, especially if moist, this salt is produced.

When exposed to heat, it is decomposed; a small quantity of chlorine and water are first given off, and upon raising the temperature to 6,000 the oxygen of the base is evolved, and chloride of calcium produced. The chlorine is also readily displaced by the different acids, even by the carbonic, whose affinities are probably the weakest of all.

It is very extensively used in bleaching, as it destroys colors nearly as efficaciously as chlorine itself. Its power for this purpose, and consequently its commercial value, may be estimated by its action upon a solution of indigo of known strength. When a solution of chloride is exposed to the air, the carbonic acid gradually displaces the chlorine, which slowly escapes into the atmosphere, and carbonate of lime is produced. Advantage has been taken of this property for a most beneficial purpose, and one which cannot be too widely published, or too urgently enforced, by all those who may have it in their power to recommend it by precept or authority. Gaseous chlorine possesses the power of destroying the volatile principles given off by bodies in a state of putrefaction or infectious effluvia, and is often used with great advantage for the purpose of fumigation; but its smell is of such a suffocating nature, and so irritating to the lungs, that the greatest caution must be taken not to inhale it in any quantity. In the process, however, above described, it is so gradually evolved as not to occasion inconvenience; and it may thus be exposed, even in the chambers of the sick, without the slightest annoyance. Unpleasant exhalations are instantly neutralized by this salutary process, contagion checked, and a pleasant freshness communicated to the air, which does not only cover disagreeable smells, like common fumigations, but effectually destroys them. The

chloride of lime is cheap and easily procured; and the quantity of a table-spoonful, stirred into as much water as may be contained in a soup-plate, and renewed every two or three days, is quite sufficient in all ordinary cases.—During fevers of a decidedly infectious character, the solution should be sprinkled about the chamber, and the linen of the patient thrown into a pail of water in which double the above quantity of the salt has been mixed. There is reason to believe, from actual experiment that the contagion of the plague itself may be stopped by these precautions. The full benefit of the discovery, however, can only be derived from the people acting for themselves in this matter, and not waiting for the recommendation of medical men, who, from their constant attendance upon disease, are possibly less alive to the dangers which surround them; and, except in very decided instances of infection, may sometimes be unfortunately afraid of the ridicule of giving way to unfounded alarm. The precaution is neither expensive, troublesome, nor unpleasant, and is perfectly within the reach of the poorest of the community. In no case can it be productive of any injurious effects; and he who is acquainted with the facts, is guilty of the grossest negligence, who does not have recourse to such simple means of prevention, even in cases of the very slightest suspicion. We are well aware that we are exposing ourselves to some ridicule for so strongly enforcing such a subject in a scientific treatise; but when we consider that these pages are destined for thousands to whom other sources of such information are not accessible, we should feel ourselves guilty of the same kind of negligence which we strongly condemn in others, if we did not avail ourselves of the opportunity of widely extending the useful knowledge of the disinfecting power of the bleaching powder, or chloride of lime.

THE BANK.

It will be seen from our congressional columns [says the Globe of the 4th inst.] that the Bank Bill has passed. Every amendment was rejected, we believe, except one proposed by Mr. McDuffie, which was intended to cure an oversight in the Senate, which, by limiting the number of Branches to two in each State, would have deprived New York of one of the three at present located there.

There has never been a measure so completely carried through Congress *ri et armis*. No debate was permitted. Mr. McDuffie proposed his amendment, and amendments were tendered to the amendment, else no attempt to amend would have been tolerated.—The effort was made to cut off all propositions of the sort, by the previous question on the first day, lest the country should see how every attempt to guard its rights and interest were voted down by its representatives. If the previous question had succeeded in the first stage, it would have cut off Mr. McDuffie's amendment, calculated for the meridian of New York, and this was of too much importance. Mr. Sutherland, therefore, proposed to get rid of the rules of the House for the special occasion, and moved a resolution providing that "the previous question should not, when ordered by the House upon any amendment, apply to cut off other amendments previously made," &c. Mr. McDuffie urged this proposition to give his amendment the advantage, and then the design was to cut off all the rest by the gag-law of the previous question. The orders of the day however intervened and prevented this mode of effecting the design of the Bank majority.

But although amendments were thus introduced by being attached to Mr. McDuffie's proposition to amend, they were all in succession voted down. Members were not even permitted to offer the reasons on which they proposed their amendments. The cry of "question," "question," "question," was raised the moment a member opened his mouth, and he was thus compelled to utter, in justice to himself and his constituents, whose wishes he consulted in presenting the modification of the charter submitted by him. It was all in vain that such considerations were suggested—and it was found that the corporation is as destitute of ears as it is of a soul.

The proposition to put the stock of the individual stockholders of the United States upon the footing of other State Bank stock, or similar property, in regard to taxation, was negatived. The proposition to put foreign stockholders in the Bank, upon the footing of others was also negatived. The effort made by Mr. Clayton to induce the House, while thus giving the control of the currency to this corrupt institution, to reserve the right of resuming the regulation of the national circulating medium, if necessary, by the establishment of another Bank, also failed. Congress has resigned, for fifteen years, to the Bank directors and stockholders, the power of regulating the currency which, the friends of the measure assert was confided to the representatives of the people by the constitution. They claimed the power, it seems, merely to divest themselves of it.

We expected that Mr. Wickliffe would have proposed the amendment which he suggested in his speech last year at Louisville, after the August election. He had been hard pressed in his election by Mr. Thurston, whose voters polled with the Bank badges on their hats. Mr. Wickliffe however, succeeded, through professions of devotion to the President, and he then said, that when the Bank charter came up he would submit to a provision that the Bank should never be a candidate for Congress. Mr. Wickliffe has, nevertheless, swallowed the Bank unconditionally, unless perhaps there should be some private understanding that he is himself hereafter to be the Bank's candidate for Congress.

The following is the vote in the House (July 2d) on the passage of the bill to re-charter the Bank.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, H. Allen, Allison, Appleton, Armstrong, Arnold, Ashley, Babcock, Banks, Noyes Barber, Barringer, Barnstow, I. C. Bates, Boon, Briggs, Bucher, Bullard, Burd, Burges, Choate, Collier, L. Condit, S. Condit, E. Cooke, B. Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Daniel, J. Davis, Dearborn, Denny, Dewart, Dredridge, Drayton, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Ford, Gilmore, Greenell, Hodges, Meister, Horn, Hughes, Huntington, Irie, Ingersoll, Irvin, Isaacs, Jenifer, Kendall, H. King, Kerr, Letcher, Mann, Marshall, Maxwell, R. McCoy, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Mulenberg, Newton, Pearce, Pendleton, Piche, Potts, Randolph, J. Reed, Root, Russel, Semmes, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Sheppard, Shade, Smith, Southard, Spence, Stanberry, Stephens, Stewart, Storrs, Sutherland, Taylor, P. Thomas, Tompkins, Tracy, Vance, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Watmough, Wilkin, E. Whittlesey, F. Whittlesey, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Williams, Young.—167.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adair, Alexander, Anderson, Archer, Barnwell, J. Bates, Beardsley, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, James Blair, John Blair, Bonck, Bouldin, Branch, J. C. Broadhead, Cambreleng, Carr, Chandler, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Clayton, Conner, Davenport, Dayan, Doubleday, Felder, Fitzgerald, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Griffin, T. H. Hall, W. Hall, Hammons, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Hoffman, Hogan, Holland, Howard, Hubbard, Jarvis, C. Johnson, Kavanagh, Kennon, A. King, J. King, Lamar, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lewis, Lyon, Mardis, Mason, McCarty, McIntire, McKay, T. R. Mitchell, Newman, Nuckolls, Patton, Piereson, Plummer, Polk, E. C. Reed, Rencher, Roane, Soule, Speight, Standifer, F. Thomas, W. Thompson, John Thomson, Ward, Wardell, Wayne, Weeks, Wheeler, C. P. White, Wilde, Worthington.—85.

Indian War!

INDIAN NEWS.—By the arrival yesterday, of the steam boat Caroline, we learn that the Militia have had several skirmishes with the Indians. Captain Snyder, of St. Clair county Illinois, has politely favored us with the following particulars.

On the night of the 25th inst., while the scouting party, consisting of 42 men, of which Capt. Snyder was in command, were encamped at Kellogg's Grove, about 30 miles S. E. from Galena, a sentinel was fired on by the Indians, who with the other sentinels on duty left their posts, and the whole party lay upon their arms the remainder of the night. In the morning the company got upon the trail of the Indians, (who had stolen one of their horses,) and pursued them several miles, when it was discovered, that expecting pursuit, they had dispersed for concealment; four of the Indians were however trailed for 20 miles, and were overtaken just as they had prepared breakfast, which, so close was the pursuit, they were compelled to abandon, together with the horse taken. In their flight, the Indians took a circuitous route, which for some time confused the whites, who however soon discovered that they had taken the back trail, and renewed the pursuit, and after a brisk march of 10 miles, overtook and killed all four of them, and notwithstanding their small number they fought with desperation. Capt. Snyder had one man (Wm. B. Maccomson) mortally wounded, for whom a litter was made, and the company continued on their march. When they arrived within four miles of Kellogg's Grove, five men belonging to the company, entered a ravine, a short distance from the main body, in search of water, who were immediately fired on by about forty Indians, and two of them killed and one wounded, slightly. The Indians then directed their fire upon the main body of the company—which was at that time in some disorder. The company however retreated about 80 yards, rallied and returned a brisk fire, which, in turn forced the Indians to retreat into the thick woods. Several Indians are said to have been killed, one certain.—At the commencement of the attack, a chief, mounted upon a fine white horse, was seen in front of the Indians, encouraging and exciting them to fight; shortly afterwards the horse was seen without the rider, who it is presumed was also killed as he frequently approached very near the whites.

The names of the men killed, are Benjamin Scott and Benjamin McDaniel. Wounded, Dr. Cornelius—all of St. Clair county, Illinois.

On the 15th inst., five men were killed within sight of Fort Hamilton—a small stockade on the Peleeetolake and on the following day, Gen. Dodge with a small party went in pursuit of the Indians, 11 of whom he found, about 3 miles from the fort, and killed the whole number. A chief who was with the Indians is said to have been shot by Gen. Dodge, with a pistol. Three of the whites were badly wounded, but no lives were lost.

On the 18th Capt. Stephenson's company, from Galena, while upon a scout (on Apple river) was fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush—number not known—where two men were killed and Capt. Stephenson severely wounded.

After Dodge's men had killed the 11 Indians, the Menominees, under the command of Col. Hamilton, who had been in search of this same party came up, and commenced a most inhuman butchery of the dead bodies; they cut them to pieces and tore out their hearts and eat them, raw and bleeding. It will be remembered that a party of Menominees were killed at Prairie du Chene, about a year ago by the Sacs and Foxes, which is in part, the cause of the present war between the Indians and the whites, and which urges the Menominees to become our allies.

We understand that all the Sioux taken across the river by Col. Hamilton, after hav-

ing received new guns, ammunition, &c. deserted them, without assigning any reason, and it is feared they have joined the hostile tribes. When the steam boat Caroline left headquarters, Fort Wilbourn, the army under General Atkinson, consisting of 3000 mounted militia, and 500 regulars, on foot had taken up their line of march, for the main body of the Indians, (at the Four L. kes,) distance about 100 miles. The troops are in excellent health and animated with the hope of soon meeting the enemy.

Missouri Republican, June 24.

From the Galena, June 13.

"SEAT OF WAR."

JUNE 9. By an express which arrived today, we learn that 14 horses were stolen by the Indians, last night, on Apple river, just outside of the stockade.

Captain Stephenson's company of mounted rife-men arrived to-day. On the 8th inst. they proceeded to the ground where St. Vrain and his party were murdered, to make another search for the bodies. Mr. Higginbotham, one of St. Vrain's party acted as guide. Near Kellogg's Grove, a fresh Indian trace was discovered, and followed about twelve miles towards the Pick-a-ton-e-ka. From thence the company went to the spot where St. Vrain fell, and found the bodies of St. Vrain, Hale and Fowler. The head of St. Vrain was cut entirely off, and taken away, as was also his feet and hands. This, we presume, was to convince Black Hawk that they had slain their Agent, whose life, he (Black Hawk) had sworn to take, as St. Vrain was the means of having troops called from below. The bodies were found some distance from the road about four miles south of Kellogg's Grove. They were buried with the honors of war.

The scene produced much feeling among the company. George W. Jones, brother-in-law of St. Vrain, was present. He took charge of his pocket book and papers found with the body. His dress coat was found at a considerable distance, supposed to have been dropped by the Indians, in their flight. It had a bullet hole thru' the collar, in such a direction as to show that the ball must have passed through his neck bone, and thus have caused him to die without a struggle.

Mr. Jones manifested much grief on the occasion, and dropped over the rude grave many tears of sympathy for the bereaved widow and orphans. A son and son-in-law of Mr. Hale were present when their mangled father was buried. Grief was plainly depicted on their faces. Thirty dollars, in specie, was found in the pocket of Mr. Hale, which together with his pocket book, was covered with blood. Hawley's body could not be found. It is supposed he was chased several miles before he was killed.

JUNE 10. Mr. Howard arrived in town this morning from his farm on Apple river. He states, that yesterday about noon, whilst himself, Mr. Clark and Old Mr. Nutting were at work in the cornfield, five Indians were seen, unconcernedly, to enter his house. Howard and his party were not observed. They soon concealed themselves in a situation where one of the party could observe the Indians. They plundered the house of such articles as they wanted; such as blankets, &c., carried off four of his horses. Had these white men been discovered, there is no doubt but all of them would have been murdered.

JUNE 11. Captain Maugh's and Captain Aldenrath's companies, commanded by Major Campbell, left town in Mackinaw boats for the purpose of dislodging a band of Indians, supposed to be on an island near the mouth of Plum river. This band has done and still continues to do a great deal of mischief in this vicinity. And although their number is probably small, it is considered of great consequence, on account of the damage they have already done, to kill them, or drive them from the island. Capt. Jas. Craig's and part of Capt. Stephenson's companies of mounted men have already gone near the same point by land.

An Express arrived in town this evening from Fort Winnebago with despatches for Gen. Atkinson. We learn from Mr. Grignon who bears the despatch, that the Hostile Sac Indians had moved from their former encampment and gone to Mud Lake, about 45 miles from Fort Winnebago, in the direction of Green Bay. Their number was about 600, able to bear arms. They had their women and children with them, and the squaws, it is said, are drilled and prepared to fight with the men.

The Winnebagoes say they have designated a line beyond which the Sacs must not go—that if they do they will fight them &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.

Return of the Indiana Volunteers.—The detachment of volunteers which turned out for the defence of the Indian frontiers, under the proclamation of Gov. Noble, of the 4th of June, arrived at Indianapolis on the evening of the 3d inst. The detachment consisted of three hundred men, and it is with pleasure that we are able to state that every man has been enabled to return safely to his home, after a fatiguing march of at least five hundred miles and thirty days service.

The orders of the Governor were complied with. In the services rendered by the troops, they have traversed the Western frontiers of Indiana and Illinois, as far as Chicago, thence up Lake Michigan about 45 miles, to near the mouth of Calumet river, thence through the counties of LaPorte and St. Joseph, along the frontier of Michigan Territory, to South Bend, on the St. Joseph, thence via Logansport to Indianapolis.

No hostile Indians were discovered in the vicinity of the route, and although the troops passed through the heart of the Potawatamie country, they found nothing but the most certain manifestations of friendship on the part of the Indians.—On the day that the troops left Chicago, one hundred warriors, of the Potawatamie nation,

left for Gen. Atkinson's camp, to join him against the Sacs. Under the agency of Mr. Owen, of Chicago, who is Indian Agent there, the Prairie Potawatamies have given the most positive evidence of their friendship, and their women and children are now encamped, under the guns and protection of Fort Chicago.

Gen. Marshall, Indian Agent at Logansport, has just returned from a general tour through his agency, and informed us that he had every reliance upon the peaceful intentions of the Indians, and since his return he has received the wampum belt from the Potawatamies, Ottowas and Chippewas, which is their most inviolable pledge of peace and neutrality. Five or six hundred Kickapoos, Potawatamies and Miami, are now at Logansport, receiving supplies and sustenance from Government.

The situation of the Sacs is so remote from Indiana, that there is little danger to be apprehended from their predatory incursions, although in many places the inhabitants have left their homes, and in others, they have erected forts and stockades, with a determination to defend themselves as long as possible. At the Door prairie, at Terre Coupe, South Bend and at Goshen, these forts may be found, and yet some of the inhabitants affect to feel no apprehensions. Indeed at South Bend, certain persons particularly the Editor of the Beacon, and his advisers, have attempted to ridicule, in the most ungentlemanly manner, any attempt which may have been made to allay the fears of the settlers, by sending an armed force amongst them. This personage was found very willing to retract his libellous remarks, relative to the Indiana volunteers, especially when he found that unless he should manifest a disposition to do them justice, he would have been escorted into the river, with unceremonious martial pomp, and there submerged long enough to cool his glowing resentment.

Democrat.

PUBLIC FAST DAY.

We annex the reply of the President of the United States to a communication addressed to him by the chairman of the committee of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, requesting his concurrence with them in the appointment of a general fast day throughout the country.

Let the people read it. It is worthy of Andrew Jackson—it is worthy his free spirit—it is worthy of the present free and enlightened age. In the midst of the excitement growing out of an awful pestilence which has been desolating a neighboring province and threatening this nation with similar mortality, it might be naturally expected that the same spirit which generated the Sunday mail project would again lift its head amongst us. The prejudice and excitement of the moment too frequently hurry sedate, thinking and intelligent men into things which they afterwards regret. To such excitement must be attributed the desire to mingle civil and religious concerns together, by requesting the President to assume a power not delegated to him by the people or the States. His reply is the nearest—most pointed—and emphatic piece which the cause or the occasion could call forth.

N. Y. Courier.

Washington, June 12, 1832.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. submitting to me an extract from the minutes of the session of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch church of North America, relative to a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, at this time; and which your committee request the President of the United States to appoint.

Whilst I concur with the Synod in the efficacy of prayer, and in the hope that our country may be preserved from the attacks of pestilence, "and that the judgments now abroad in the earth may be sanctified to the nations," I am constrained to decline the designation of any period or mode, as proper for the public manifestation of this reluctance. I could not do otherwise without transcending the limits prescribed by the constitution for the President; and without feeling that I might in some degree disturb the security which religion now enjoys in this country, in its complete separation from the political concerns of the general government.

It is in the province of the Pulpits, and the State Tribunals, to recommend the time and mode, by which the people may best attest their reliance on the protecting arm of the Almighty, in times of great distress; whether the apprehension that the Cholera may visit our land, furnishes a proper occasion for this solemn notice, I must therefore leave to their consideration.

I am, very respectfully,

Your servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JOHN F. SCHENCK, Secy.
Chm of Com. of Gen. Synod.

In the case of the United States against SAM'L HORROCK, indicted in our Circuit Court for an assault on Wm. SPRANNEY, (not "with intent to kill," which case was submitted without trial to the Court by both parties, upon the evidence taken before the House of Representatives, the Court yesterday pronounced sentence, imposing on the accused a fine of Five Hundred Dollars, and costs of suit.

The case of the United States vs. M. A. HARRIS has not yet been tried.

Noticed Intel. June 29.

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has lately received a very large addition to his stock of LUMBER, and now offers for sale

425,000 feet of Boards and Plank,
11,000 " " Joist,
15,000 " " Scantling,
500,000 Shingles.

W. F. TATE,

Lawrenceburg July 12, 1832.