

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

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THE MISSIONARIES.

From the Journal of Commerce, we make the following extract from the Report of the AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS:

"A memorial to the President of the United States was prepared by the counsel for the prisoners in their behalf, praying him to interpose his authority for enforcing the decision of the Court. But after consultation it was deemed inexpedient to present it in the present stage of the case. It was also, after consultation with the friends of the Board and of the Indians, in Congress, deemed inexpedient to petition that body on the subject during their late session."

Now, why did they not apply to the President to interpose? We are told explicitly that, *after consultation it was deemed inexpedient* to present the memorial "IN THE PRESENT STAGE OF THE CASE." Nor would they make any application to Congress upon the subject. The reason for this is obvious. The Board of American Missions, upon consultation with the counsel of the prisoners, ascertained that it was a case still pending, and within the cognizance of the courts, and that the President could not, without violating the rights of the courts, and all the principles of the Constitution "interpose his authority for enforcing the decision of the court." And they furthermore ascertained from their counsel, that for the same reason both branches of Congress, united with the Executive, could not interfere with a question pending between the courts.

Upon what pretence does Mr. Clay in person, as well as the opposition prints, beginning with the *Bank Gazette*, charge the President with failing in his duty to the missionaries, when even their own counsel declare that he could not properly be asked to interpose in their behalf? The whole system on which the unprincipled partisans of the Bank and Mr. Clay act, is a tissue of deception. They know that the President cannot rightfully move in this business, and yet they pretend he can. They know that the Board of Missions have expressly declined addressing a memorial to the President; and yet, the scrupulous, highminded opposition, have actually forged and published a letter signed with the name of the President, responding to this call, which the Board of Missions declare was never made on him.

From the Globe.

One of the standing cavils of the opposition against General Jackson, is, that he has not substituted, as the guide of his official conduct, the amendments which he has suggested to the constitution, for the constitution itself. For instance he has recommended, as a safe provision, that members of Congress should not be allowed to take office from an executive, on whom (according to the constitution as it now is), they have the right when the election devolves on the House, to confer the power from which they may look for an equivalent in some other office. This the President justly thinks tends to the corruption of the government. So he thinks, when re-eligibility in a President is allowed under the constitution, a corrupt and ambitious man may be tempted to abuse his power to perpetuate it. These views we think are just, but the question is, shall the President act upon his views of what the government should be, rather than what it is? or in other words, shall he substitute his private opinions, for the principles of the constitution? Shall he disfranchise members of Congress upon an abstract opinion of his own, and refuse them appointments for which they are eligible, and which his and their constituents require to be conferred on them? He did not hesitate, on believing that it was his duty to conform to the spirit of the instrument which he was called to administer, and therefore has not made any distinction between members of Congress and others, in making his appointments.

Upon the same view of the subject he has yielded to what he considered to be the wish of a majority of his countrymen, and has consented to be presented a second time for the Presidency, although he still thinks the constitution should be changed with regard to the re-eligibility of the President—and if the nation think fit to preserve this feature in the constitution, why should he disable himself and limit the elective franchise and deny that power of selection to the people, so long as they choose to retain it? General Jackson, we believe, thinks the election of President should be made directly by the vote of the people at the polls, rather than through the medium of Electors. How ridiculous would it appear, if he were to insist that he would not have the vote of Electors, but following his idea of what the constitution should be, were to ask his fellow-citizens to vote directly for their President, instead of following the provisions of the law.

We see it objected that the *Globe* opposed Mr. McDuffie's Resolution, proposing to alter the Constitution, and introduce the principle of ineligibility to a second term, with regard to the office of President. But the disingenuous Opposition do not state upon what ground we opposed Mr. McDuffie. They do not tell the people that this instrument of Mr. Calhoun was so regardless

of all principle and usage in relation to constitutional amendments, as to give his proposition a retrospective effect, and make it retro-active as to the President himself, and cut him off from the privilege of serving even a single term under the new Constitution. The object of Mr. McDuffie was obvious to every one. It was to disfranchise General Jackson, who had been called upon by popular feeling to become a second time candidate, and to open the way for his friend the Nullifier, to present himself for the support of the Jackson party at the close of his Vice-Presidential career.

No one has been so clamorous against the President for INCONSISTENCY in acting on the actual provisions of the Constitution, instead of his own views, than the Editor of the *Intelligencer*. That the public may judge of this Editor's consistency and principle, we quote the following article from his paper of December 27, 1828, in which he advises the President to do what he now so vociferously condemns:

From the Intelligencer, Dec. 28, 1828.

"The Democratic Press calls the attention of its readers to the fact, that when General Jackson resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, in the month of October, 1825, he accompanied his resignation with some remarks upon a proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, restricting the range of selection of executive officers; in the course of which he says: 'I would impose a provision, rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial officers.'

In support of this suggestion, the General offered several arguments, one of which was, 'that the morals of the country would be improved,' by such a restriction. He further said, 'that important appointments continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will be the order of the day.'

The Editor of the Press considers these recorded declarations of General JACKSON, as conclusive evidence that none of the members of the new cabinet can be selected from amongst the members of Congress, or from amongst those who shall have been members at any time within the preceding two years.

We hope that the inference of the Press will not be confirmed by the fact. We trust Gen. Jackson will, before this time, have reconsidered this matter, and that he will not feel himself bound, in his selection of constitutional advisers, by his former declarations of what, in his opinion, the constitution ought to be, but rather by the constitution as it is. More than three years have elapsed since that letter of his was written; and notwithstanding the great weight which the known opinion of General Jackson might have been expected to have on those States especially which have devoted themselves to his elevation to the Presidency, let it be recollect that not a single State in the Union has seconded this proposition of the General in its extent, and few of them in any degree. *He has therefore, as a rule of action, the constitution, not only as it is, but as the States are determined it shall remain.* There is no clear incompatibility that we perceive, between an abstract opinion of what the constitution ought to be, and the practical execution of its provisions as it is."

WASHINGTON AND HIS SECOND VETO.

It is another singular coincidence, that Gen. Washington interposed his veto twice on bills which had passed both Houses of Congress. One, on the Apportionment Bill; and one on the act to 'fix the military establishment of the United States.'

Gen. Jackson has also twice interposed his veto. Once on the Maysville Road Bill and its fellow appropriation; and once on the mammoth Bank Bill.

Neither of the Harbor Bills were vetoed; but being sent up too late for full examination, were left unsigned, and his opinion given at the ensuing session on the subject in favor of all such parts of them as were national in their character and importance. Yet the immaculate opposition deride Gen. Jackson for his frequent vetoes, and eulogize General Washington for his scrupulous administration.

Again: Gen. Washington rested his last veto on grounds of mere inconstancy, independent of the Constitution, as may be seen in his objections, entered in the Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d vol. p. 726. While Gen. Jackson rested both of his on grounds of both unconstitutionality and inconstancy. Yet the consistent and fair-minded opposition call Gen. Jackson, on account of his vetoes, an usurper—one inclined to ride wantonly over Congress, and one trying to break down all the other branches of the government, while General Washington is called by them unassuming and safe, and forbearing.

Thank God, we still have left a man at the Head of the Government, who, like Washington, dare discharge his constitutional duties, however those may rail who worship only dollars and cents, or those who would bate the last particle of principle and patriotism for mere power. *Globe.*

It is stated that the yellow-fever has made its appearance in New Orleans.

CHOLERA IN MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from a highly respectable planter in Mississippi, published in the Nat. Gazette, has the following information relative to the health of that country, which may be interesting.

"We have had some sickness and a few deaths. We have had the genuine Asiatic cholera among our blacks; at least we have had many cases attended with violent spasms, and all other symptoms of the Asiatic. I have had on one of my places 49 cases out of 65 souls, some of them very violent. They all yield readily to a large dose of calomel, in a pill (20 grains) with two tea spoons of paragoric, immediately after the pain appeared, and the application of a poultice of peach leaves (made by stewing the leaves in whiskey in a close vessel over a slow fire, and spread thick on flannel) over the whole abdomen, as warm as it could be borne, and renewed when it became cool. I have heard of, I think, as many as 700 cases, and only five or six deaths."

A few facts of Alarmists.—In the Fall of the year 1823, thirteen burials took place in the South Boston burying-ground, *in one day*, of persons who had died in this city of Cholera and its kindred complaints. A man in the rear of India street, the same season was seized suddenly with cholera, attended with cramps and spasms, and died in a few hours—after death the corpse had the same blue appearance that is described as distinguishing the recent cases in Eliot street.

Some years since, about fifteen miles from Boston, a number of people who lived in the neighborhood of a large quantity of stagnant water were seized with cholera, and nearly all died. These cases we understand from an experienced physician, bore an exact resemblance to those lately reported as Malignant Cholera in this city. Further we have understood that it is the opinion of one of the most eminent of the New York physicians, who is now, or was recently here, that the disease which has been reported as Malignant Cholera in Boston, is not the same as that which has prevailed in New York, and yet lingers there—and that many medical gentlemen here coincide with him in this opinion, among whom is a former President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Boston Statesman.

BANK ROBBERY.—The "North Western Bank of Va." located at Wheeling, was entered by means of false keys, on last Tuesday night and robbed of between *sixty and seventy thousand dollars!* The civil officers, we are pleased to learn, are on the trail of their perpetrators. A piece of a Cincinnati newspaper was found in the bank, in which candles had been wrapped—the Grocer was found who had sold candles and then up in that paper—the boy was discovered to whom the Grocer had sold the candles—he stated that he had purchased them for a gentleman at Kings Hotel—the gentleman was one of 5 or 6 perigrinating *black-legs*, two of whom were arrested—the balance made their escape.

Thirty thousand dollars of the money was United States Bank paper—the rest neighboring Bank paper (they left the Wheeling paper) and about one thousand dollars in specie, 700 of which has been found in a coal pit in the vicinity of Wheeling.

A circular from the President and directors, bearing date October 3, declares the Bank to be "entirely solvent" notwithstanding its loss. The probability is that, from the measures taken, and from the light received, the money may be recovered.

Robert Arnold, late collector of the customs, Amboy, New Jersey, who was removed from office by President Jackson, and who was a defaulter to the amount of more than eight thousand dollars, took refuge, our readers may be aware in Canada, where he remained until lately. On the night of the 16th instant, he arrived in New Rochelle. On the 19th, he was arrested by Mr. Rapelye, Deputy Marshal of this district, and is now in custody. In the midst of the clamor which our adversaries are making for removals from office, it might be well to consider for what causes these removals were made. The President is certainly to be thanked for ejecting from office those who unlawfully appropriate the funds of government, as well as for taking effectual measures for securing the person of the defaulter.

N. Y. Post.

TWENTY DOLLARS A VOTE!—What do the Freemen of New Jersey say to the offer of the BANK of twenty dollars for every vote given against Old Hickory. Aye! twenty dollars of British money, for each ballot to put down the defender of our country against British bayonets at NEW ORLEANS!! *Trenton (N. J.) Emporiun.*

WORKING MEN!—In Philadelphia the Aristocracy and the Bank gave general orders that all the working men in their employ who would not vote for the Bank should be discharged! Let the Bank succeed and you are slaves. *Trenton (N. J.) Emporiun.*

On the 3d of next March the time of service of the following Senators will expire:—Messrs. Benton, Dudley, Dickerson, Dallas, Ellis, Foot, Grundy, Holmes, Naudain, Ruggles, Seymour, Samuel Smith, Tyler, Webster, Tipton.

Treatise on Cholera.

LETTER,
On the Epidemic Cholera, of Albany, addressed to Thomas Spencer, M. D. President of the Medical Society of the State of New York:

Albany, August 23, 1832.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 6th has been received, but the press of professional engagements has been so great, as to have put it out of my power to answer it sooner. Even now, I am indebted to a fit of sickness, which has for the last two days, confined me to the house, for leisure to reply to your enquiries. My reply must be brief, as my strength will not permit me to enter into much detail. Besides all that I have to say can be compressed into a very small compass.

1st. Cholera has, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, in this city, been preceded by more or less indisposition. The first symptom that attracts my notice is, a white slimy tongue: and I consider the danger of an immediate attack more or less urgent according to its degree. When this is well marked, there is usually a diminution of appetite, and generally occasional qualmishness of stomach. The eye has not its wonted brightness, nor the countenance its usual animation. The hand in this stage will be found warm, and the pulse quickened. This state may continue for some days and eventually, in a good constitution, go off without the occurrence of any more serious indisposition. But in other instances, the above mentioned symptoms are followed by head ache, sickness at stomach, and diarrhea. The head ache and sickness may be slight, but in a vast majority of cases, a severe attack of cholera is preceded by well marked diarrhea. I have not known a single instance in which it was altogether wanting; but it is proper to state, that in some fatal cases it was slight, and of short duration.

2d. I know of no circumstance which distinguishes the diarrhea which precedes the cholera from ordinary diarrhea, unless it be the *total absence* of biliary secretion in the discharges. Bile, I believe, is *never present* in the discharges preceding an attack of malignant cholera. If bile be found in the dejections, the cholera will be of the common kind, should it follow a diarrhea.

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5th. When cholera does not prove fatal, it degenerates into fever, varying in type according to constitution and circumstances, as well as to the previous medical treatment.

6th. It is not confined to any class of citizens. All are equally susceptible; but its severity and fatality have been much greater among the laboring classes and the poor, than among those in easy circumstances. Very few deaths have occurred in persons in good circumstances, whose habits are correct, and who had previously been healthy.

It has not been confined to any part of the city. It has been as severe on the top of the hill, which is high, dry and sandy, as near the river, where it is low and damp. It seems to be more affected by the circumstances of particular houses, in respect to ventilation, cleanliness, number of inhabitants, &c. than by general circumstances. It is most destructive in small, damp, crowded houses, where there is too often no regard paid to cleanliness, or ventilation, and where the habits of the inmates are frequently dissolute. It has not "picked out drunkards" as much as I anticipated, though where it has fallen upon such, it has fallen, like other diseases, with greater severity.

7th. The two first who died were the only ones that, to my knowledge, have been examined after death in this place. These were dissected by Dr. March. The bodies were blue. The veins of the abdominal viscera congested; omentum and epiploa reddish; gall bladder distended with bile; no bile in duodenum; veins congested; urinary bladder contracted; only as large in one case as a hen's egg; mucous paroxysm on inside: the same with ureter.—These latter appearances were probably unconnected with the disease.—*Brain*, serious effusion of pia matter—some in ventricles, and in sheath of spinal marrow. From the nature of the disease, little information is to be looked for from dissections. Nothing but functional disturbance can be expected in so short a time, and congestion of the venous system must necessarily occur, from the phenomena of the disease. The appearances observed in protracted cases are still less to be depended upon in explaining the pathology of the disease. Since the derangements produced are purely functional, probably the best, if not the only true way, of ascertaining the nature of the disease, will be, to study the condition of the several functions, and observe the manner and order in which they become severally disturbed.

The very first morbid change I have been able to detect, has been in the tongue. This varies from a shade of white so slight as scarcely to be perceptible, to that in which it is covered with a white slimy coat as thick as a sheet of paper. This coat may exist to a considerable degree without any loss of appetite, or complaint on the part of the patient; but when it is well marked, a slight check of perspiration, or irregularity in diet, will bring on diarrhea; and should the exciting causes continue to operate until cholera come on, it will be of the worst kind, attended with spasms, and rice-water eva-

cuations from the bowels and stomach. Diarrhea and other premonitory symptoms may not precede cholera more than a few hours, or even a shorter time; but I believe the white tongue precedes it invariably for at least twenty four hours, and often for a week. This index, therefore, affords patients an opportunity of attending to themselves ere it be too late; for malignant cholera is a disease to be prevented, not cured.

The functions of the whole mucous membranes of the stomach and intestinal canal seems to be deranged as much as that of the tongue. The bile, though secreted, does not find its way into the duodenum. This may be owing to spasm of the biliary duct, or of the muscular fibres of the duodenum where the duct enters it, or simply to the redundant mucus plugging up its orifice. The digestion must necessarily become distributed, and a vitiated coyle is in consequence carried into the circulation, to contaminate the mass of fluids, and to disturb all the other functions. It is probable that the same influence, whether atmospheric or telluric, which disturb the functions of the mucous membrane of the digestive apparatus, may at the same time impair the functions of the mucous membrane of the lungs, rendering it less capable of acting on the air inspired, and of exerting the necessary influence on the venous blood.—Or, it may so happen that the application of cold and damp may check the cutaneous transpiration, and affect the mucous membrane of the lungs simultaneously, and constitute the first link in the chain of deranged action, whilst the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal and the vascular system are secondarily affected. If the disease were regularly preceded by a chill and catarrhal symptoms, I would consider the former the ordinary mode of invasion; but inasmuch as they are not well marked in general, and the disease is insidious, first manifesting itself in the digestive apparatus, it will be best for practical purposes to consider it as originating there, and thence extending its influence to other functions.

8th. Treatment in different stages.—In the first stage, the tongue is white, the pulse accelerated, the digestion impaired, and there is lassitude and warm dry hands. In this stage repose is required. If the patient can be persuaded that he is sick enough to keep his bed, use dilute drinks and abstain from solid food, the efforts of nature would generally throw it off—provided the stomach and bowels be not oppressed in consequence of the irregularity of diet. In the latter case a gentle emetic of ipecac, followed by a dose of castor oil, or magnesia and rhubarb, or calomel and jalap, according to circumstances, I have found very useful. In the commencement of the epidemic, I was afraid of using emetics for fear of bringing on cholera, as we have been taught to fear by European physicians. In the first stage, I now use ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, separately or combined without hesitation, and generally with the best effects. I generally give them in combination, in the proportion of twenty five grains, or half a drachm of ipecac to from three to five grains of sulphate of zinc, in a wine glass full of warm water. It operates speedily, and rarely affects the bowels. A full dose is better than a small one. The emetic determines powerfully to the surface thereby relieving the internal organs and producing more equal circulation throughout the system. It also rouses the action of the stomach and liver, and adds to the efficacy of the calomel and opium, with which I generally follow it, in emulging the biliary ducts. The tincture of antimony I have not used alone because it is not manageable. When it operates freely, it is apt to produce sinking, and is, besides, very apt to run off by the bowels, which in this disease, is extremely hazardous.

When there is much distress about the chest, with head-ache, a warm hand and a full pulse, I have found bleeding to a moderate extent exceedingly beneficial. In such cases I am not deterred from using the lancet by the presence of vomiting, if moderate, or even when purging is also present. In several such cases I have found it very useful in relieving the vomiting and purging. I have not given an emetic in any instance where the latter symptoms were both present, in a severe degree, attended with the characteristic rice-water discharges. In such circumstances I think it hazardous to have recourse to emetics.

When head-ache, cramps in the limbs, full pulse, white tongue and sickness at the stomach are present, I generally bleed and often give an emetic after bleeding; and follow the latter by ten grains of calomel as soon as the stomach is sufficiently settled to retain it. If diarrhea be present, I combine half a grain of opium with the calomel. This generally restrains the diarrhea, as well as the disposition to vomit. After an interval of four or five hours, I direct two drachms of the tart. potasse, dissolved in a gill of water, or gruel, to be given every two hours, until the calomel be carried off. The calomel usually brings away bilious discharges, and the soluble tartar has an admirable effect in cleansing the tongue and improving the intestined secretions. I am indebted to my distinguished friend, Dr. Caldwell, of Montreal, for suggesting to me the use of this invaluable remedy.

In the generality of cases of the above description, when there is merely white tongue and sickness at stomach, with more or less cramps, a pill or two of