

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

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The following letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, to John Bolton, Esq. of Savannah, expresses the views of the North, almost *en masse*, on the subject of Slavery. Indeed we do not see how any man with the constitution in his hands, can suppose that the general government has a right to interfere for the emancipation of slaves in the slave holding States, without the concurrence of the States themselves in which the slaves are held.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.
New-York, May 17, 1833.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of last evening requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery; and of the existence of any wish or design, on the part of Northern men to interfere with the security or regulation of that species of property.

My sentiments on this subject, my dear sir, have been often publicly expressed; but I can have no objection to repeat the declaration of them, if it be thought by you that such declarations might in the smallest degree, aid the friends of the Union and the Constitution in the South, in dispelling prejudices which are so industriously fostered, and in quieting agitations so unnecessarily kept alive.

In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the southern States, is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves, and this, I am sure is the opinion of the whole north. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States. This was so resolved by the House of Representatives, when Congress sat in this city in 1790, on the report of a committee consisting almost entirely of northern members; and I do not know an instance of the expression of a difference of opinion in either house of Congress, since. I cannot say that particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that Congress may possess some power over the subject, but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any I am sure they are few. The servitude of so great a portion of the south is, undoubtedly, regarded at the north, as a great evil, moral and political; and the discussions upon it, which have recently taken place in the Legislatures of several of the slave-holding States, have been read with very deep interest. But it is regarded nevertheless as an evil, the remedy of which lies with those Legislatures themselves, to be provided and applied according to their own sense of policy and duty. The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly made against the north are, in my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation. I have endeavored to repel them so far as has been in my power, on all proper occasions, and for a fuller expression of my own opinions; both on the power of Congress, and on the groundless charges against northern men, I beg leave to refer you to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's Resolution, in 1830.

I am, my dear Sir, with much true regard,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To JOHN BOLTON, Esq.

THE INDIANS.

The Philadelphia Commercial Herald, referring to the brilliant Aurora Borealis recently seen in that city, says:

We remember, in 1827, that precisely such a stream of light appeared. We were on the Fox River of Lake Michigan, and were ascending that river with a war party, composed of United States' troops and Indians.—The Indians numbered about one hundred. Immediately on the appearance of this light, (not the Aurora Borealis, for they were accustomed to that, but an emanation from it, such as we saw on Friday last.) the Indians made a halt.—They interpreted it into a sign of anger in the Great Spirit: and as indicating his disapprobation of the business they were going on. It was in vain that we represented our views on this light.

They answered, "It lies across our path, and we cannot pass over it, it is above," meaning it was placed there by the Great Spirit. Had the stream of light happened to be in the direction of our march, it would have been interpreted differently.

Fortunately one of the Indians espied a rattlesnake. The appearance of a rattlesnake, in an emergency of the sort, is considered an omen for good. They believed the snake to have been sent by their friends from the land of souls. After pow-wowing over the reptile, and sprinkling a present of tobacco over his head, which was designed as a token of friendship, the Indian who had discovered him, and whose property he therefore was, ran his finger and thumb up his back, and catching him fast by the neck, raised him from the ground gave him a crack, as if he held a whip in his hand—thus dislocating the vertebrae of the back. Then with a stick the work of destruction was completed. The Indian was careful to send back, by the snake, certain messages to his friends in the land of souls, and many thanks for their having sent him to them in their emergency.

The snake was soon skinned, and cut up into little pieces—each warrior taking a bit for his medicine bag, whilst the snake's skin was made to ornament the person of his discoverer. Its head was tied to a lock of the Indian's hair, the rattles trailing upon the ground, a foot at least behind his feet, who wore this badge of hope and of triumph.

The rattlesnake had served only to diminish, not clear away their doubts. The Indians moved ahead with reluctance. It was of the utmost importance that all this superstition should be got rid of, somehow—as we knew not the moment when we should have use in fight for the services of all concerned.

It happened that shortly after another Indian espied a bear in a trap. This broke the spell of their fears. Such luck was immediately resolved into a most encouraging circumstance, and as plainly demonstrating that their friends, from the land of souls, were in favor of their going ahead, and of the course they had engaged in. The bear was talked to. He was told over and over again, how grateful it was to meet him—what troubles

they were in—how kind their friends were to send him. Then getting his rifle ready, the Indian having first discovered him, said to the bear "Bruin—it's not the Indian but the white man. The Indian loves Bruin. The white man makes him die. When you go back, Bruin, tell all this, and don't forget to thank our friends for sending you." Then taking aim he fired. The bear fell with a growl—and was soon skinned, cut up, boiled and eaten.

We then went on without further difficulty, until the object of our march was accomplished.

The Secretary of War has issued an order for the observance of the officers of the United States army, containing the following paragraph—

"The practice which has so extensively prevailed of officers of the army visiting the seat of government, has been injurious to the public service. The evil of this practice has been not only in withdrawing officers from their proper stations, but frequently in its effects upon the business of the army, and upon public opinion.—There are no benefits to individuals which can counteract the disadvantages of indiscriminate indulgence. Where such visits are necessary for the public service, or for any just right of the individual concerned, they will be authorized; nor will reasonable indulgence for the gratification of laudable curiosity be refused, where the public interest will not suffer. But of the propriety of these, the General-in-Chief will judge; and therefore no officer will visit the seat of government unless ordered, or unless especially permitted so to do by the General-in-Chief. An officer, however, may pass through the seat of government when on duty or on leave of absence, provided it is the most direct route to his place of destination; but in such case, he will report in person to Adjutant General, and not remain more than twenty-four hours."

At the Review at Boston on Saturday, the Advocate says, the President rode a gray horse, owned by Thomas Crodis, Esq. of Roxbury, which was provided by the citizens of that place for his use there. It was a stately, quiet animal, and the horsemanship of the distinguished veteran, was the admiration of the thousands of spectators, who watched his movements.—He was decidedly the best rider in the field, and sat on his horse as though he had been part of the animal, waving his hat on either side as he passed the multitude.

By some lack of judgment in horse flesh, the President's suite were rather shabbily mounted. Mr. Van Buren rode a fidgety, ducktailed, rozzante that seemed a perfect non committal animal, moving in all directions, to avoid a straight course. The creature after one canter down the common, was prudently changed by its rider. Mr. Woodbury was not served much better, but he managed to keep his seat firmly upon his fox-tailed poney; Governor Cass was better mounted, and is a fine horseman. He is the plainest and most retiring but the most intellectual man in the cabinet, rich in the estimation of his fellow citizens of all parties.

From the Boston Mer. Journal.

STATE OF THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Out of 830,000,000 of immortal beings who inhabit the earth, 228,000,000 are nominally Christians. Of the remainder, 40,000,000 are Jews, 100,000,000 are Mahometans,—170,000,000 are Pagans!—to enlighten these there are about 700 Missionaries. Of this number, 52 are on the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, in a population of about 20,000,000. Under these labors about 2,654 have professed to be Christians. There are also 23,000 under instructions. In Africa, in a population of 40,000,000 there are 91 Missionaries, 2,603 Church Members, and 1,716 scholars. In Asia, there is supposed to be a population of 300,000,000—162 Missionaries, 3,000 Communicants and 40,000 scholars in schools. There are in South America, with 16,000,000 population, 2 Missionaries from Protestant Churches. In the West Indies, there are 140 Missionaries, and 65,000 professors of Religion. In North America, in a population of about 400,000 Indians, there are 200 Missionaries, and 7,184 who make a public profession of Religion.—There are thought to be about 2,000 domestic Missionaries. About 9,000,000 of the Scriptures have been circulated in 160 languages; and not less than 160,000,000 tracts. There are in all, 45 Missionary establishments. To support these plans for doing good, there is expended annually about \$2,140,371.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

A beautiful aurora displayed its silvery light over our northern horizon, last Wednesday night, 10th inst. I first observed it about 9 o'clock, when it was yet confined to a small space, a little east of north, resembling a calm twilight. Perhaps in an hour, or less, it became much enlarged, spreading towards the west, rising higher above the horizon, and much brighter. At this moment, and repeatedly afterwards at intervals, through the midst of this broad expanse of light, silvery streams, like to, but far more beautiful, than rockets, shot up in rapid succession—apparently throwing off on reaching near to the upper edge of the aurora, small fleecy rolls, which, passing westwardly with an easy motion, as if floating on the bosom of a gentle current of air, melted in a few moments from the view. Finally, perhaps about 12 o'clock, the aurora having considerably lowered, a body of streamers shot up suddenly in nearly a due north-west direction to 20 or 25 degrees in height—one of which the broadest and the highest, resembling "a pillar of light," remained stationary, with unflinching lustre, for I know not how long. From the contracted dimensions of the aurora at this time, I supposed the exhibition was about closing, and bade it good night.

Mr. Dawson, I have taken the liberty to give you my observations on this interesting and puzzling phenomenon. If you like them,

and no one has furnished you a more accurate account of it, please give them to your readers. Such occurrences are generally thought worthy of notice.

Cincinnati, July 12.

A new preventive against Cholera has been devised—no less than carrying a piece of myrrh in the mouth. Whether we have the Cholera or not, certainly depends much on what we put in our mouths—some men use brandy, others old port, and not a few tobacco, intermingled with camphor and opium. One of the best preventives, in our opinion, is to keep both mouth and ears shut—neither hear nor join in any spasmodic conversation during the warm weather; and if myrrh will answer the purpose, why, it has a very pleasant odor, and offends no one, like smoking cigars and other unsavory and unsightly practices. The myrrh, however, should be held bitwixt between the teeth, if the anticipator has any, and should not be rolled as a choice morsel under the tongue—the left foot should also be held between the thumb and two first fingers of the right hand, and the beam of the left eye should intersect that of the right, precisely three inches in advance of the nasal promontory, thus forming an isosceles triangle. Hereby the alarmed will be kept without agitation, and like the fanatics of the East, save himself by standing "mighty uneasy."

As a general rule, let all antidote and panacea mongers be sent to Coventry—a croaking associate of the dismal school, parting of symptoms, antidotes, cures, of graves, worms, and epitaphs, is himself a walking pestilence, a legal nuisance, who shoulders on the cholera by getting up panics, and scaring his friends into the other world. There are plenty of such prowlers, middle aged gentlemen and gentlewomen, who visit in a sociable way, primed and loaded with the sanitary state of the city—they know to the scruple of an excruciation the strength of a twinge which Miss Simpkins suffered from eating a parsnep; and they can tell precisely the quantum of agony contained in a half pound of cherries. These people are slaughterers by wholesale—they whisper spasms, wink a collapse, and breathe destruction. The mere sight of them causes a contraction of the abdominal muscles, and if our city should be visited by the pestilence, they are accessories before the fact.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

We have received the St. Christopher's Gazette to the 7th of June. We copy the following:

"St. VINCENT.—We are sorry to hear that on two or three estates to windward part of our hitherto orderly and peaceable slave population have evinced symptoms of insubordination. In consequence, his excellency has addressed a strong remonstrance to those refractory and misguided people, which we sincerely hope will have the effect of restoring them to their right senses.

The Lieut. Governor of Granada has issued the following proclamation.

"Whereas, I have been given to understand that certain of the slaves of these Islands have been induced to believe that their emancipation would take place on my arrival in this Island—And whereas, it is highly necessary and expedient that such slaves should be undeceived—I have therefore, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby publicly declare and make known to them that I have received no orders or directions whatever from his majesty's government, in regard to their freedom; and I do hereby strongly recommend the slave population of this colony, to be obedient to the laws thereof, and cheerfully to perform their duty to their owners and those lawfully placed in immediate authority over them."

TOOTH ACHE.—Mr. Ryan, a physician of great respectability and extensive practice, gives, in the Medical Journal for July, the following interesting statement.—A gentleman who attends my lectures, (Mr. Myers, of Newington-causeway) had frequently applied sulphuric acid to his tooth with some relief; but on one occasion he, in a moment of confusion, took down the next bottle to his remedy, which contained nitric acid. To his great surprise, he experienced immediate relief. Since that period he has not suffered from tooth ache, though three years have now elapsed. The best mode for employing it is by means of lint wrapped round a probe, and moistened with the acid, which is then to be slowly applied to the cavity of the tooth; care being taken not to touch the other teeth, the gums or the cheeks.

From the Charlotteville (Va.) Chronicle.

A good deal of sensation was produced among the people on our last court day, by a very unexpected and violent assault, which was made on the person of our senator, Mr. Rives, by Thomas W. Gilmer, one of the representatives of our county.—It seems that some correspondence had existed between them as to the character of their relations.—Mr. Rives having frankly told him of the circumstances, which had induced a reluctant mistrust of his friendly professions, and Mr. Gilmer requiring him to acknowledge the injustice of that mistrust. From the correspondence, which was read in court, on the pendency of the question, whether they should be bound in recognisance for keeping the peace, it appeared that Mr. Rives had written the last letter, which expressed in very temperate and unoffensive language, his determination to close the correspondence on his part as Mr. Gilmer's previous letter was independent of other evidence, alone sufficient testimony of his unfriendly feelings towards him, and particularly as he had no right or intention to complain that he was not his friend—that having thus ascertained their true relations and divested their intercourse of those delusive appearances which might prove as injurious to him, as they certainly were repugnant to his feelings, he had accomplished the only object which he had in view.—Before the reception of Mr. Gilmer's last let-

ter, it is true that Mr. Rives proposed to converse with him on the subject of their difference, but that letter, and especially his reply to it, superseded the necessity of any such conference. They, however, met at one of our taverns, and retired to a room for the purpose of talking over the subject of their correspondence. At the close of the conversation, Mr. Gilmer demanded that Mr. Rives should acknowledge the injustice of his mistrust of his friendship, which Mr. Rives refused to do, as he said that he could not do so without falsifying his conscience. Upon this, Mr. Gilmer rose, as Mr. Rives supposed to leave the room, having failed in the object of the interview, but after suddenly using some offensive language towards him, which, was, of course, quickly returned in kind, he tried to inflict on Mr. Rives the Lieut. Randolph outrage, which he followed up by a blow while Mr. Rives was still sitting in his chair, totally unsuspecting such an attack. Thereupon ensued a conflict, in which Mr. Rives was a little worsted before they were parted. There are, of course, many versions of this affray, materially variant from this, but we give it as the one to which we incline after hearing the different statements. There was no person present at the commencement of the combat, in which Mr. Rives was found quite spiritedly engaged, considering that he was neither by practice, or theory, as much celebrated for his pugilistic powers as his assailant.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

By their advertisement in another column, it will be seen that these far-famed twin-brothers will be exhibited in this village on the fifteenth instant.

Judging that a brief sketch of the location of their native land, and the character, customs, literature and laws of the Siamese would not be uninteresting to our readers, we present a very condensed account, compiled from Percival's Geographical View of the World.

Siam, bounded north by China, and south by the gulf of Siam and the peninsula of Malacca, contains a population computed at 4,000,000.—The Siamese are esteemed an ingenious people; though indolent, yet chaste and temperate. They salute by lifting one or both hands to the head, and inclining the body. Before superiors, they sometimes fall on the face. Both sexes go bare headed with their hair cut short. The beards and eye brows of their talapoins, or priests, are kept close shaved. They are forbidden to marry upon pain of being burnt to death. They are also prohibited gold and silver, wearing shoes, fine clothes, and riding in any vehicle. The people dwell on the banks of the rivers which are overflowed six months in the year, in houses built of bamboo-cane, erected on pillars of the same materials.—Boats are the common means of communication between families. Rice is their principal food. Their government is despotic. When the King goes abroad, his subjects must keep within doors. The speaker must kneel when addressing him.

The Siamese, derive their alphabet, literature, and religion from the Hindoos. There are thirty-seven letters, all consonants in their language. The vowels and diphthongs, constitute a distinct alphabet. Like other ancient languages; there is considerable chant in the enunciation. The words are mostly monosyllables, like the Chinese. They have a code of laws, books of history, fables, and poetry.

Their laws are tolerably good but admit of no lawyers. In some doubtful cases, justice is sought through superstitious methods. The parties are made to walk over burning coals, dive into deep water, take medicines, or expose themselves to tigers, and the person passing the ordeal unharmed, is supposed to have justice on his side. Their punishments are severe. Criminals are thrown to an elephant, burnt with hot metals, or ripped up alive. Liars have their mouths sowed up. Less atrocious crimes are punished by fastening a board around the offender's neck. At their funerals, the bodies of the rich are burned on a pile of precious wood, but the poor are buried without much ceremony. Mourning is not prescribed by their laws.

Ohio Atlas.

Presentments.—The Presentments of the Grand Jury in several of the counties of Georgia, seem to be a subject of very general remark. The President's late Proclamation was first presented in one of the Georgia counties as a nuisance, which was followed by a presentment of Mr. Forsyth—and then the old general himself was declared to be a nuisance, which ought to be abated. The last Milledgeville Journal contains the proceedings of the Grand Jury for Richmond county, Geo. in which the late State Convention, for reforming the constitution has been presented. If these Grand Juries would present themselves as nuisances, and persevere, till they got themselves abated, their course would be more consistent, and productive of a happy ridance to Georgia, if not the rest of the country.

Del. Gazette.

Decisive Argument.—At a debating club not far off, the question was discussed, whether there is more happiness in the pursuit, or possession of an object, and was decided on favor of the following: "Mr. President," said the orator, "suppose I was courtin a gal, and she was to run away and I was to run arter her, wouldn't I be happier when I catch her than when I was runnin' arter her?"

A friend has furnished us, (says the editors of the Cincinnati Herald,) with the following observations. We had not the good fortune to see that which our friend supposed to be the omen of an uncommon season: Our northern horizon was last evening brilliantly illuminated by the Aurora Borealis. No very perceptible coruscations appeared before 11 o'clock, when the watching was discontinued.

This early appearance of the Aurora may be considered as an indication of an uncommon state of the atmosphere, and likely to be followed by an unusual season. The very brilliant display in October, 1819 was followed by the most regular though not intensely cold winter within my recollection, and the uncommon appearances of it in August, 1827 was succeeded by the most open and wet winter within the memory of man.

Boston, June 29.

The President at Lowell.—A gentleman of this city, who was at Lowell on Thursday, states that the parade in honor of the President's arrival, exceeded all anticipation. The President approached the place about 3 o'clock. The military escort was composed of a company of artillery, a company of riflemen, several companies of light infantry, and a procession of young females employed in factories. The number of women in this procession was from 3000 to 4000. All were nearly dressed in white with sashes of different colors, to designate the different manufacturing establishments to which each respectively belonged. They were formed four deep. The length of the procession gave occasion to a spectator to remark that there was a mile of girls. After the President and suit had arrived at the Merrimack hotel, the whole procession passed in review before him.

The manufacturing establishments had been suspended during the day. At the request of the President one of the mills was put in operation, that he might witness the ingenuity of the machinery, and the immense power of the water wheels. He appeared to be much engaged and made such enquiries as evinced that he felt a deep interest in the establishment and in the progress of our manufactures. He afterwards attended a public dinner at the Merrimack Hotel where it was his intention to pass the night, and to proceed to Concord, N. H. the next day. He appeared to be in better health than for several days previous.

The following extract from the Washington City Globe, satisfactorily accounts for the President's hasty and unexpected return to the seat of Government:

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1833.

The President, accompanied by the Vice President, and Secretary of the Navy, his private Secretary and Col. Earl arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. After reaching Concord he found that his strength would not enable him to undergo a repetition of the labors which the various engagements he had made, would require of him.—And the effect of further exposure, to the North Eastern winds, it was feared might prove permanently detrimental to his constitution, after his indisposition at Boston. He was therefore under the necessity of giving up his Journey, without going to Portland, in Maine, which he intended to have made the termination of his tour to the North.

The President left Concord for Washington, on Monday the 1st inst. after breakfast, and reached this city at 10 o'clock this morning, accomplishing a journey of 474 miles in three days. His strength is recruited considerably since he commenced his return. The ordinary fatigue of a journey in the stages, relieved by the repose obtained in the steamboats and Rail Road cars, was found light in comparison with the personal exertion necessary to sustain him throughout a succession of days, in exchanging salutations and greetings with the immense number of his fellow citizens who thronged to meet him. He would have found it impossible to have borne up so long under the fatigue but for the inspiring animation imparted by the enthusiastic kindness of his countrymen.

THE INFLUENZA.—The White Cholera.

The last epidemic has nearly disappeared in the metropolis, perhaps in consequence of the vast change that has taken place in the weather during the last week. The heat was seventy degrees in the shade on Saturday but has since decreased. The disease rages, however, in the North of England and has appeared in Dublin, the vulgar call it the "white cholera," and suppose it a forerunner of the blue disease. Notwithstanding the warmth of the weather, the disease of the throat, wind pipe, and lungs, are prevalent.

London Med. and Sur. Jour.

Law—Infancy.—A person recently was brought to trial in New York for an amount of \$154 50, for goods bought by him to supply his own business as a grocer, and pleaded "infancy" as a bar of recovery!

The Judge charged the Jury—"That it was a fraud for a person who had the appearance of an adult to commence business and then set up infancy in payment of his debt; yet so was the law if he was an infant. The proof being conclusive as to the fact of infancy, notwithstanding his large whiskers, the Jury found a verdict for the defendant."