

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

Terms—\$3 PER YEAR.....33¹ PER CENT. DISCOUNT MADE ON ADVANCE, OR 16¹ ON HALF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

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[NO. 13.

Jackson Money.

The people of Baltimore are now in a condition to appreciate the policy of the administration in attempting to drive all small bank notes out of circulation, and introduce in their stead, gold eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles, with silver dollars and their subdivisions.

How much better would it have been a few days ago for the Mechanics and Workingmen of Baltimore, to have had a golden eagle or half eagle than a ten or five dollar note of the Bank of Maryland? And is not such money safer than the notes of any Bank? When the money held by the People is gold and silver, they can never be moved by the panic or affected by the difficulties of Banks. With a golden eagle in his pocket on Saturday night, the laboring man may rest in perfect confidence, that no bank failure on Monday will deprive him of the proceeds of his preceding week's labor.

Few laboring men or farmers keep on hand for any time more than ten, twenty, to fifty dollars, and the sums they receive are generally small. If our small currency were eagles, 1 eagles, 1 eagles & dollars, with their fractions, enabling all those people to obtain payment for their labor or produce in the precious metals, they would be effectually protected against the casualties and frauds of paper money. One of the first duties of Government—that of protecting the poor and weak against the impositions of the rich and strong—would thus be accomplished, the People guarded against loss, and the country shielded from agitation and panic.

For large transactions and commercial purposes, Banks and Bank paper should be permitted to exist. The evils of banking would be thus curtailed, and its risk thrown upon that part of society which profits by it and is most able to bear occasional losses.

It is this state of things which the administration is most anxious to bring about. This is the manner in which it proposes to restore a sound currency. Gold and silver coin (the currency of the constitution) is JACKSON MONEY; notes with pictures on them promising to pay, the BANK'S MONEY. Which will our farmers and mechanics have, JACKSON MONEY or BANK MONEY? If they prefer JACKSON MONEY, they will unite with the "Old Roman" in crushing the mammoth Bank, the head master of the whole paper system. If they prefer that they and their children shall be cursed forever with BANK MONEY, then will they unite with the Bank and its retainers in its war upon the liberties of the People, and the President of their choice.

Globe.

NATCHITOCHES,* LA. OCT. 13, 1833.

The opening of the bed of Red river, by breaking away the great raft, will open in comparison, a new world, by extending the steamboat navigation a thousand miles in the finest country in America, abounding in rich variety in natural productions, among which may be enumerated Salt, Iron, Alum, Lead, Silver, Fustic, (dye-wood) Grindstones, Millstones, Whetstones, Hones, Freestone, Slate, and all the productions that Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, &c. supply.—From the bottom to the top of the raft is about 120 miles. Capt. Shreeve, last spring, opened eighty of it, and believed if he had had another month he could have completed it, when steamboats might ascend, a thousand miles, through the finest country in the world, in point of soil, climate, and natural productions.

But Congress must make another appropriation.

It would be madness to withhold it, as one military post is now above the raft, and another is going to be established about a hundred miles farther up the river. The Quarter-Master is now obliged to give ten dollars a barrel for carrying up the supplies from this place. When the raft is opened, it may be done for one dollar a barrel, and the rich land belonging to the United States, that will be reclaimed, will tenfold remunerate the government for opening it. Capt. Shreeve does not set a single log afloat, but either uses them to stop the outlets of the channel (the force of which, he thinks, will keep it open) or deposits them in heaps, so that they will burn when dry.

Five or six steamboats have usually been employed on Red river. When the raft is opened it will require twenty to do the transportation. About sixty thousand bales of Cotton went out of Red River last season. This year more will be exported, because more ground is planted. Our corn crops have suffered much from drought, being ninety-five days without rain, but cotton having a top root, did not suffer. There is no soil that I ever saw that bears the drought as well as the alluvial bottom of Red river. Some of our best cotton planters have told me that, if they could be aware of the circumstance beforehand they could make a crop of cotton without a drop of rain.

*Natchitoches [pronounced Nakitosh] is situated on the Red river, in the western part of Louisiana, near the confines of the Mexican province of Texas. Being the extreme southern extrept of the United States towards Texas, it is a place of considerable importance.

The average of deaths yearly in Europe, out of a population of 210,000,000, is 5,256,000, which is equal to one forty-fifth of the whole: this, however, varies unequally between the north and the south. The former have but one death in 44, while the latter was one in 36. Out of 1,000,000 of inhabitants, the deaths amounted to 22,201 in the countries situated in the north of France, and 27,800 south of France; or a difference of 5,000—equal to 1 to 200 of the population.

Population of Ohio. The estimated number of inhabitants in Ohio in 1833, was 60,000—the state divided into 17 counties. In 1810, her population was 230,760, and the number of counties 36.—in 1816, she contained 385,000 souls, numbered 45 counties. In 1820, the population was 581,434, in 1830 it numbered 937,679, and in 1833, her population was 1,150,000, and she has above 70 counties.

CATTLE—THE MAD ITCH.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Mechanic:

SIR—I observed in your paper an article, taken from the Urbana Colloquial on the subject of what is called the "mad itch" in cattle. The cause which is there assigned for the disease is unquestionably true. The general terms, however in which the matter is stated, may perhaps mislead those whose experience has not led them to a practical knowledge of the matter.

The season of the year in which hogs are fed on corn fodder in the way to subject cattle to danger in feeding in the same lot, is from the middle of August, till the stock becomes too hard to be masticated. During this period it is common for farmers to cut up their corn and feed it out in stalk, which being soft, and easy of mastication, and filled with a sweet and very nutritious juice, the hogs are very fond of it. After they have chewed the stock into a wad or ball and extracted the juice from it, it is thrown out, and from exposure to the sun and air, becomes dry and hard. This wad or ball cattle are very apt to pick up, and attempt to swallow, even when they have an abundance of fine pasture, but they are almost sure to do it in their pasture is short and dry.

I have no doubt that it is the cause of death in many instances where it is not suspected. From the tenor of the remarks, in the Urbana paper, I am led to the conclusion that the writer was under the impression that it only produced death in those cases where it stuck in the gullet of the animal. In such cases, it doubtless is the immediate, direct and active cause of the death of the animal. But that it is the proximate cause of disease and death, after it has been swallowed and taken into the stomach, I have little doubt. It is composed of fine fibres, of hard and indigestible matter. Its nutritious qualities have already been extracted by the mastication of the hog, and by evaporation in its exposure to the action of the sun and air. Its nature, therefore is to absorb and retain the gastric juices of the stomach, and thus obstruct the digestive powers of the animal and produce disease and death.

The length of time that is taken to produce this end must depend on circumstances. No doubt many recover from its deleterious effects, where the age, strength and health of the animal are sufficient to counteract and overcome them, or where the quantity taken is too small to do serious injury. In those cases where it has been swallowed and taken into the stomach, its whole operation is upon the organs of digestion, and produces diseases in cattle corresponding to the fashionable disease of dyspepsia, in the human family. The first thorough bred Durham bull that I brought into this state, I am satisfied in my own mind, was lost to me in this way.

I brought him over in September, and placed him on the farm of a neighbor, who took all proper care of him. Towards the latter part of October I perceived that he began to look badly, although he had good pasture and was fed some on grain. His hair seemed dead, and his eyes much sunken into his head. Sometime in September I loaned him to my friend Sharp of Union Village, who sent for him immediately. By this time he was much reduced in flesh and strength, but great care was taken of him both in feeding and proper shelter. He continued to eat heartily at times, but not regularly. His food was mixed with oil-cake, which gave temporary relief; but about the last of January he died, and upon examination, it was found that his food was perfectly dry and dusty in him.

The old gentleman who attended to him, and had the charge of their fine stock, pronounced his disease to be "dry murrain." Whatever it may be called, I am convinced that it had its origin in green corn stocks, chewed into wads or balls by hogs and afterwards swallowed by the bull. The same material cut up and fed to cattle, with all its juices and nutriment is one of the most congenial and wholesome foods that can be given.

Yours, &c. J. D. GARRARD.

Horrid Accident. A most distressing accident occurred in Winchendon (Mass.) Factory, on Monday, the 24th ult. The following particulars we get from a letter from that place, to a gentleman in this town: Amos Adams, a young man about 18 years of age, one of the card strippers, in attempting to unwind a belt with a good wind up round the main line of the shaft, (a three inch shaft, which we are informed revolved more than a hundred times a minute,) in the card room, caught his fingers under the strap. His right arm was wound round and round the shaft—every revolution doubling his body, and threshing his legs against the floor above, and then against the cards below, breaking one of his thighs in two places, and knocking his foot to punice. The case was beyond surgical skill, and no operation was performed. He survived the accident seven hours. His head was uninjured, and he retained his mental faculties perfect, to the last. He bore his misery with most astonishing fortitude, and related all the circumstances of the case, with great coolness. He seemed to take a kind of satisfaction in looking at his mangled limbs, and even now and then his head, at his own request, was raised up for that purpose. Dunstable Telegraph.

It is a curious fact, that notwithstanding the difference of temperament and disease, by which the two sexes are distinguished, the number of deaths and births in each, is almost exactly the same. Thus at London, during the past year: Christened males, 13,553; Females, 13,537. Buried, males 13,319; Females, 13,258.

Ohio. It has been stated that the present German population of Ohio is about 150,000 and rapidly increasing—of these 30,000 are voters. They are excellent citizens and farmers, many of them wealthy, and the majority are, or soon will be, independent men.

On the 13th of March, Mr. Hendricks from the committee on roads and Canals, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.

A BILL authorizing the selection of certain Wabash and Erie Canal lands in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted &c., That in lieu of lands sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States, within the State of Ohio and which would otherwise become the property of the State of Indiana in virtue of "An act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie," approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, the canal commissioners authorized to locate the lands granted as aforesaid for the use of the canal within the State of Ohio, he, and they are hereby authorized to select an equal quantity from the alternate sections, which would otherwise belong to the United States in the division under said act, or from the lands recently acquired by purchase from the Indians or from other lands in the neighborhood near the line of said canal as they shall think proper; and the lands thus selected shall be vested and disposed of for the use of the canal as other lands appropriated by the act aforesaid.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of selections of lands authorized by the previous section, and which agreeably to treaty stipulations, may hereafter be sold by the United States for the benefit of the Indians; a sum equal to the amount for which said lands may have been sold, shall be paid over, by the Treasurer of the United States, to the commissioners authorized to receive the same, for the use and benefit of said canal.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the lands granted by the aforesaid act of March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, shall be selected, and the selections contemplated by this act shall be made, the public lands on and near the line of said canal, and liable to the selections aforesaid, shall be reserved from sale.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to furnish said commissioners with a perfect map of the surveyed lands on and contiguous to the Maumee river within the State of Ohio, including the lands recently purchased from the Indians, carefully noting thereon the lands which have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Daring Theft at the Boston Post Office.

On the night of the 19th or 21st inst. a package of letters from New Orleans was stolen from a shelf in the Post Office in this city, by an Irish boy about 14 years of age, employed in the Courier office, when he came into the Post office with his mail papers at night. One of the letters, addressed to Messrs. S. & M. Allen & Co. Brokers, containing \$8000 in U. States Bank notes of \$1000 each, was opened by the boy, who states that he burnt the rest. The whole of the money has been recovered, with the exception of about \$15.

The boy gave \$600 to a brother, and \$985 was found in possession of his mother, and the other \$1000 he left at the Branch Bank, where he called on Saturday to have it exchanged for small bills, being alarmed at some inquiries made of him. His mother and brother state that the boy assured them that he had found the money, and that they had examined the newspapers from day to day, expecting to see the loss advertised. He was brought up for examination before the Police Court, but this Court not having jurisdiction, he will be examined before the U. S. District Court.

NEW YORK, March 22.

An Affecting Case. A person of respectable appearance applied at the police office a few days since for the release of his wife from the penitentiary, where she had been sent by a magistrate about two months before, from representations made to him of her being an habitual drunkard. Her husband had formerly been a respectable manufacturer of mathematical instruments; but about eight years ago he had the misfortune to become totally blind, and was compelled to relinquish his business. He was obliged to close his concerns at a very great sacrifice, and finally to part with every article of value in his possession. His wife, becoming melancholy at the near prospect of actual want, gradually became addicted to drink; neglecting her husband and children, who had no other means of support than her industry, and subsisted upon the alms of a few charitable individuals who had known the husband when in prosperity. In February last, she was seen in a state of brutal intoxication, and was conveyed on a cart to the police office.

He had made frequent applications for medical assistance, and every effort was made by his friends for the restoration of his sight, but without producing the desired effect. After the commitment of his wife, he was induced to undergo an operation by which the cataracts were removed from his eyes in eleven seconds, and in less than a fortnight his eye sight was perfectly restored. His wife promised reformation so heartily, that he resolved to petition for her release, which the presiding magistrate readily granted.

Standard.

Madison, April 3.

Steam Boat Accident. The steam boat Wyoming on Monday night last, on her way up the river, had one of her boilers burst, about four miles below Madison, by which several persons were severely scalded, but no case, it is supposed, will terminate mortally. It was believed, however, that two or three persons that jumped overboard may have perished. It is said that one end of the boiler was thrown off with such force as to pass horizontally through the deck. The Wyoming was racing, or trying to keep ahead of the steam boat Boston, which was close behind her. The Boston soon came up after the accident, and took the Wyoming in tow to Cincinnati.

Banner.

Omnium-Gatherum.

The poor Mormons are yet in great trouble, and are still suffering persecution. Those of them in Jackson county, Missouri, who have been so shamefully treated, by the other inhabitants, sent a deputation to Governor Dunklin asking the protection of the State, while they testify and give evidence in the circuit court against the offenders of the law. In accordance with the call, the Governor has ordered a military company to attend the court, and protect the Mormons from insult or injury.

Wabash Mercury.

A coloured man in New York by the name of Miller, recently punished a boy about six years of age, for the commission of a childish offence, by stripping the lower part of his body, and placing him sitting on a stove heated nearly red hot, where he held the child by force for some minutes. The master then left the little sufferer to remain in this terrible situation. A warrant was immediately granted against the brutal author of his sufferings.

A surgeon, at Evereux, in France, has lately been condemned to pay 600 francs damages and 150 francs pension to a patient whose arm it was found necessary to amputate in consequence of the artery being wounded in bleeding by the bungling practitioner. We have known similar mal-practices in this country which have been permitted to escape "unwhipt of justice."

Forgery Considerable excitement was created in this city on Tuesday, by the discovery that a Kilby street Merchant had forged his father's name on paper to the amount of \$30,000, and some say \$50,000. He had left the city for New York under pretence of urgent business at the South. The forger's name is Thomas Dennis Jr.

Boston Statesman.

Fatal Accident. Joseph R. Carnes, a lad aged 10 years and 5 months, was instantly killed on the Boston and Worcester rail road, on Saturday last. In attempting to jump from the car while in motion, he fell backwards and the car passed directly over him.

A speed of forty miles an hour has been obtained upon the Manchester rail-way with a light load with a steam-engine: and it is said this might be still further increased. What a pleasure to run down to Birmingham in a couple of hours!

An extract from the London Times of 29th of January, (received by the ship Philadelphia,) dated Lisbon, Jan. 17, gives intelligence of the cholera raging with great virulence at Lisbon, the number of patients increasing daily.

One hundred and thirty members of the Massachusetts Legislature have forwarded a memorial approving the course of the President in relation to the Bank and the Deposite Question.

Letters from London to January 31st say that Rothschild had shipped \$50,000 in specie on board the packet ship Samson, and would probably follow it up by other shipments.

A ship lately sailed from London for India with several missionaries on board, and five hundred newly manufactured idols or false gods for sale.

The Navy. The vessels now in commission are 1 ship of the line, 3 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 6 schooners. In ordinary, 6 ships of the line, 6 frigates and 5 sloops of war. Building (nearly completed,) 5 ships of the line, 6 frigates. Total, 12 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 6 schooners. Frames of live oak have been delivered at the different Navy Yards for 4 ships of the line, 7 frigates and 4 sloops of war. Besides these, contracts have been made for the frames of 1 ship of the line, 1 frigate and 1 sloop of war.

The United States Army, as now constituted, comprises 6,412 men, viz. dragoons 393; artillery 1,788; infantry 3,235; recruits and unattached soldiers 673. The whole number of recruits, including dragoons, from 1st January to 30th September, 1833, is 1,720.

Education.—It is computed that in the States south and west of New-York, there are more than a million of children, between the ages of one and fifteen, who attend no schools and are growing up without the simplest rudiments of an English education. Out of 400,000 children in Pennsylvania, only 150,000 were at school in 1830. In New-Jersey, 11,700 children are destitute of the means of instruction, and 15,000 adults are unable to read. In Kentucky, out of 143,700 children between the ages of five and fifteen in 1830 only 103,300 attended school!

There are in London no less than 26 associations, (with 13,300 members,) founded for the sole purpose of promoting the interests of learning and science, and for diffusing useful knowledge. Among them are the Zoological Society, 216 members; Horticultural, 1,875; Royal Society of Arts, 1,000; Royal Institution, 758; Royal Society, 750; Geological, 700; Linnean, 600; Asiatic, 500; Geographical, 520; Astronomical, 320; Antiquarian, 300; Royal Society of Literature, 271.

Education. The New-York Mercantile Advertiser says, that all the children in the Kingdom of Prussia, between 7 and 14 years of age, are in course of education, except about 11,000—(the whole number between those ages being 2,043,630)—while in the city of New-York, there are from 10,000, within the ages, who do not go to any school whatsoever; yet, where suffrage is universal, education ought to be. Prussia has a population of 12,729,000; the city of New-York a population of 270,000. New-Yorker.

Aggregate Salaries of Judges higher than Common Pleas. Maine \$8,700; New-Hampshire \$5,064; Massachusetts \$20,000; Rhode Island \$1,749; Connecticut \$5,310; Vermont \$5,250; New-York \$25,440; New-Jersey \$3,400; Pennsylvania \$40,052; Delaware \$5,300; Maryland \$18,402; Virginia \$14,725; North Carolina \$18,300; South Carolina \$23,07