



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1833.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. SAMUEL HILL in the Vincennes Gazette, intends to issue the same hereafter, on the same terms and on the same day it has heretofore been published, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage which has been given to that paper.

Conscious of the responsibility, and aware of the difficulty of the undertaking in which he has embarked, he is determined that no exertion in his power shall be wanting to meet the one and surmount the other, and trusts to a generous and intelligent community to give effect to his exertions.

The great difficulty which a paper labors under in this country, is the want of punctuality on the part of its subscribers; to this, and this only, was owing the late suspension in the regular publication of the Vincennes Gazette. All the means and all the credit of its publishers were expended for materials, and when all was gone, the only resource was, to stop.

Punctuality in fulfilling promises of a pecuniary nature, is the very life of business, and in no branch of it, is it more needful than in that of printing—the labor and materials for which are not only costly, but can be procured only for cash: the subscriber, therefore, deems it proper to dwell upon this matter, and to exhort those who wish well to his establishment, to pay attention to it. The small sum of two or three dollars is of little importance in the hands of one individual, but when these small sums from 4 or 500 subscribers to a newspaper are concentrated in the hands of its publisher, it is one of the first import, and enables him to go on with confidence and regularity in his business—it cheers him in his labors, gives vigor not only to his exertions, but his mind—enables him to procure good materials, type, &c. and to do justice to those who patronize his paper. It is therefore clear, that payment in advance is for the interest of both parties, as it also reduces the price to the subscriber. But when payment in advance is not made, punctuality is absolutely necessary, and the subscriber in the first issuing of the Gazette, will feel obliged to all those who do not think they can meet his wishes and expectations in this respect, to give him early notice of discontinuance.

With regard to the future character of the paper, it will be devoted to *Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and Education*, and in fact every thing which can tend to make it useful and amusing to its patrons. The politics of the day, and passing events, shall be duly noticed and commented upon fairly, without fear, favor or bias, discarding all communications punctuated with personal allusions or defamatory abuse, strictly adhering to the truth on all things which claim his comments.

R. V. CADDINGTON.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

After three successive years of disappointment to the farmer, and consequent distress more or less to each individual in the community, it is with heart felt satisfaction we can look forward to a plentiful harvest, and a season of abundance. At no time in our remembrance have we known such general satisfaction with the appearance of the crops as is now manifested by our agricultural friends. The season so far has been very favorable—Providence has smiled upon the labors of the field, and both man and beast seem to rejoice in anticipation of the future—Should present appearances be realized, the immense capacity of our Wabash valley and its unequalled fertility, will be amply demonstrated.

Cheered as we are by the prospect of plenty, we must confess that our pleasurable sensations are considerably damped by the known uncertainty of our navigation, and the possibility of the surplus produce of the country not reaching a market at a favorable time.

Nature has done much for us, we have done little. The noble stream which flows past our borders, requiring but little labor to render it navigable two thirds of the year, remains as it was created, an almost useless addition to the landscape.—The population of the Wabash valley is now great, and increasing rapidly. The

produce for exportation is yearly becoming more valuable, and our wants in the same proportion. The losses, vexation and ruin to many during the last twelve months, owing to the lowness of the water and the obstruction to navigation consequent, will we hope, have the effect of turning the attention of the people to the improvement of our river, an important work too long neglected; and we trust that the representatives of the people from the several counties on the Wabash and White rivers, will go to the legislature next winter well instructed on this matter.

CHOLERA.

During the last week we have had, in the opinion of our medical men, this dreadful disease amongst us; and judging from what we have witnessed, we have no reason to doubt the correctness of their judgment.

A Dutch family of emigrants arrived here about ten days since, consisting

of seven individuals; they had landed at New Orleans and came up the river by steam boat, in which there were some cases of cholera; they landed at Evansville and came across to this place by land, and a day or two after their arrival, symptoms of the disease made their appearance among them. Unknown, unnoticed, ignorant of their complaint, and without friends, nothing effectual could be done for them until death had claimed five of them for his prey. The survivors are recovered.

We are happy to say, that the disease has not spread, and at present, no case exists in our town.

The river has continued to rise for some days past, and is now in a fine navigable stage for steam boats and broadborders.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Caddington:

The early history of our borough has always excited much interest. But, the efforts made, to obtain information, from the oldest of the actual settlers, in consequence of their entire want of education, have failed. Their accounts, particularly defective as to dates, have been generally extremely confused.

Accident has placed in my possession a copy of a document on this subject, prepared thirty six years ago by a gentle man of known ability and intelligence, then resident here, at the request of the Governor of the North West Territory. It is as follows:

In answer to Col. Sargent's inquiry, Major Vanderburgh has the honor of replying as follows, viz: Vincennes has its name from Mons. De Vincennes, who was the first Frenchman who encamped on this ground, as he passed with French troops from Canada to Louisiana, in or about the year, 1737. Mr. De Vincennes, was afterwards burnt with a Jesuit by the Chickasaws. It appears, that there were no more than three French families here in the year, 1745. That Mr. St. Auge, the only French officer who ever commanded here, arrived in the year, 1747 or 1748, that he commanded here until the 13th May, 1764, on which day he appointed Mons. Rusherville, who was then doing the duty of Captain of the militia, to succeed him, and gave him instructions accordingly. After the death of Rusherville, which happened in the year, 1767—Lieutenant Chappard commanded until his decease, when the command devolved on Mons. Racine St. Marie, the Esign, who alone received his orders from the British commandants in the Illinois. My informants have not been able to mention the duration of these respective commands. Mons. Racine, continued to command until the arrival of Mr. Abbot, a British officer, in the year, 1777—who returned to Detroit, the same year after building a small fort, and leaving the command with Mons. Bolon, who surrendered the same Fort to Captain Helmes, of the Virginia troops, in July, 1778. Gov. Hamilton, arrived in the same year, in November or December, took Helmes and the garrison, prisoners, and repaired the works. He was taken by Gen. Clark, in the month of February, 1779. The population of the place appears then to have been about three hundred families. At this time there are about one hundred and ten houses in the village, in which people dwell, and about seventy five in the country. I estimate the number of souls at upwards of twelve hundred.

Thirty thousand bushels of corn was raised last year, and about twelve thousand bushels of wheat, weighing about sixty pounds to the bushel.

28th October, 1797."

At this time, undoubtedly, no better authority could be had, than a memorandum of Judge Vanderburgh, made thirty six years ago, for most of the facts stated above. The article seems worthy of preservation in the columns of your paper, and I trust it will attract the attention of the worthy gentleman who now has the charge of the Catholic congregation here.

The records of his church and the manuscripts belonging to it would no doubt furnish much singular and interesting matter relative to the Indian tribes who once roamed between the Lakes and the Mississippi—to the Jesuits who labored to civilize and christianize them—and to our village, its Prairie, and its Patriarchs. Those who know the reverend Gentleman, know that he has all the ability and

intelligence necessary to do full justice to the subject, and I sincerely hope he will turn his attention to it. S. J.

DEATH PRODUCED BY THE FEAR OF DYING.

The importance of removing every cause of fear from the minds of those who are laboring under disease, and of inspiring them with hopes of recovery, is well understood by every experienced practitioner. A fearful and desponding state of mind, will often render unmanageable, or even fatal, a slight affection; while a serene and buoyant disposition has frequently carried a patient through a serious attack, during which his life was placed in the most imminent peril. In all dangerous diseases, the person in whom there is the least fear of dying, has invariably, other circumstances being the same, the fairest chance of surviving.—Men of desponding temperament are apt, in critical situations, to be overwhelmed by their very terrors; they are drowned by their own eager struggles to emerge—they would keep afloat, if they but remained quiescent.

One circumstance, which may tend to protract, year after year, the life of consumptive patients is, that they in general either do not expect a fatal event, or wait for it with an exemplary and enviable resignation. This interesting, and for the most part, amiable class of patients, excite the sympathy of others, in proportion as they appear to be divested of anxiety about themselves. They often seem to leave us most willingly, with whom we are least willing to part.

Predictions of death, whether supposed to be supernatural or originating from human authority, have often, in consequence of the depressing operation of fear, been punctually fulfilled. The anecdote is well attested of the licentious Lord Littleton, that he expired at the very stroke of the clock, which, in a dream or supposed vision, he had been forewarned would be the signal of his departure.

It is recorded of a person who had been sentenced to be bled to death, that, instead of the punishment being actually inflicted, he was made to believe that his veins had been opened, by causing water, when his eyes were blindfolded, to trickle down his arm. The mimicry of an operation, however, stopped as completely the movements of life, as if an entire exhaustion of the vivifying fluid had been effected. The individual lost his life, although not his blood, by this imaginary venesection.

We read of another unfortunate being, who had been condemned to lose his head, that the moment after it had been laid upon the block, a reprieve arrived; but the victim was already sacrificed. His ear was now deaf to the dilatory mercy; the living principle having been as effectually extinguished by the fear of the axe, as it would have been by its fall. Many of the deaths which take place upon a field of battle, without the individuals being wounded in the slightest degree, all of which were formerly attributed to the wind or flying ball, are no doubt to be accounted for from the sedative effects of intense fear. In Lesunkey's voyages around the world, there is an account, the truth of which is attested by other navigators, of a religious sect in the Sandwich Islands, who arrogate to themselves the power of praying people to death. Whoever incurs their displeasure receives notice that the homicidal litany is about to commence; and such are the effects of imagination, that the very notice is frequently sufficient, with these people, to produce the effect. Tell a timorous man, even though brought up amid all the light of civilization, that he will die, and if he has been in the habit of looking up with reverence to your opinion, in all probability he will sink into his grave—though otherwise his life might have been prolonged. Pronounce the sentence with sufficient decision and solemnity, and, under certain circumstances, it will execute itself.

We are not advocates for imposing wantonly or unnecessarily upon the hopes of an invalid, under the pretence of remedying his distemper. Deception, however skillful, is liable to discovery, and when once detected, an individual forfeits his future right to credit and authority. By raising hopes where the speedy event shows that there existed no ground for them, we deprive ourselves of the power, for ever after, of inspiring confidence in those cases where we have not the least suspicion of danger. But by terrifying the imagination of the sick, to create danger, where none had previously existed; by some treacherous logic to reason an individual into illness, or when a trifling ailment is present to aggravate it into a serious malady, by representing it as already such, is what we would most strenuously urge all who are called upon to minister to those of feeble health, or to surround the bed of sickness, carefully to guard against. Let the expression of gloom be banished from the face of the medical attendant. Let the language of cheerfulness and of comfort dwell upon his tongue—but above all, guard the sick from the melancholy foreboding and gloomy predictions of indiscreet friends and tattling neighbors.

If during a serious illness, a patient hears accidentally of the death of some old acquaintance, especially if it be a person of nearly the same age as himself, or affected with the same, or a somewhat similar complaint, it will not so much from sorrow for the loss as by exciting or aggravating his apprehensions for his own fate, be calculated to produce an unfavorable effect upon the termination of his malady. Even in ordinary health, the shock we feel at the final departure of a friend, still in the prime of life, may often

arise, in part at least, from the unwelcome hint which it gives us of our own mortality. Another circumstance, which has often accelerated death, is the preparation which we make for it, when sickness has approached us, in the *post obit* disposal of our worldly property. Many a sick man has died of making his will.—After having fixed the signature to his last testament, viewing it as a kind of prelude to the funeral ceremonies, the spirit and strength of the invalid will often be found irretrievably to sink; no mental stimulus will subsequently arouse him, no medicine afford mitigation to his complaint. This fact constitutes a powerful argument in favor of performing this duty to survivors, whilst yet in a state of health and vigor, when the task will have a better chance of being judiciously executed, and at the same time, without any risk of disturbance or injury to the body or to the mind.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The following historical sketch is selected from the Address delivered by Mr. BURGESS, at the Dinner given him by the Citizens of Pawtucket.

"Standing as we stand, on the elevated ground of the present age, it is deeply interesting to us, to look backward and forward, under that light of history, which, while it shines on the course, in past ages, of these arts of utility and acquisition, cannot fail to illuminate their path, and direct, and cheer our hopes, for their future progress, in this our country. The different Nations of the world have adopted two different plans of general policy: and these have been conformable to the different schemes pursued by the various Nations of the earth, for the acquisition of wealth. By one scheme, wealth has been earned by labor—by the other, it has been won by conquest—

"The nations of antiquity who labored, seem to have been at the mercy of those who fought. Wherever toil and economy, had under the encouragement of civil institutions, accumulated any considerable surplus—it was soon claimed and carried off by those whose laws were purely military, who labored at no other trade than the sword. Fable, however false to fact, yet true to the voice of nature, assigns to the great founder of the last military Government of the ancient world, a decent from the very God of War, and derived the nurture of his infancy from that food, which renders the wolf most prowl and plundering of all those animals which disdain all the fruits of the earth, and living alone by prey, thrive only on blood and carnage. The vast military camps of the East, which had swallowed up the labors of the elder world, were at last devoured by this Paulus Emilius, perhaps the most wise, and humane, certainly the most patriotic of their Generals, boasted that he had conquered the Kingdom, and led up for triumph the last decendent of Alexander, in fifteen days. With a subtlety worth the ancient curse of their race, this man sacked seventy cities of Epirus, in one morning—drove the remnant of their slaughtered population, one hundred and seventy thousand men, women, and children, into slavery—and all this was done for the individual and national purpose, of dividing his soldiers from the spoils, of something like fifteen dollars a head—and placing in the public Treasury more silver and gold, than any former General had given to the wealth of the nation. If men of modern times, who boast of wealth derived from labor, and disdain to enrich themselves by plunder, would compare their institutions with those which rendered this man a warrior, and a patriot, they would cease to applaud those whom for military achievement, they are laboring to bring into power: nor amidst the delights of free Governments sigh for the bloody regulations of the camp or the iron discipline of the Roman legion. Nothing can give a livelier idea of the genius of those Governments, or the devotion of such nations to the principle of winning wealth by the sword, than the speech, as Livy has reported it, of this same General, to the Roman People. 'I led up' said he 'my triumph from the death bed of my first—and went down from it, to the funeral of my last son. My family will be extinct with me. I trust therefore, that the Gods, who have poured such calamities on the house of Paulus Emilius, will hereafter bestow nothing but blessings on the people of Rome.'

It would be wise for the moderns, who find their wealth and power on labor, to remember that all those nations of antiquity which lived by the sword, and flourished under the dominion of the camp, seem to have carried the principle of self-destruction in their very existence. Men living by plunder submit to discipline for the purpose of acquiring it; but become mutinous, and resist all control when the spoil has been divided, and they come to the enjoyment of their own private share. This places the plebeian, the common soldier, at variance with the patrician, the General and his officers. In peace, or when no more nations are left to be pillaged the one class has no more employment for the other—and each becomes the object of natural prey and spoil. The civil wars of the patricians and the people, and the bloody confiscations of Tiberius, are but the illustrations of this principle. The full effects of it upon the military governments of antiquity, were finally developed in their overthrow, and the establishment, on their ruins, of a new military dominion under the feudal system.

During the ancient times, two modes were obtained of appropriating the wealth of a conquered country. By one, the whole race was exterminated, and their property divided among the conquerors. By the other, all property was plundered; but all the survivors of the battle were spared by the victors and made slaves, and compelled to labor for the emolument of those who had conquered them. This condition of servitude originated a new form of government, partly military and partly free and this form has come down to modern times—exhibiting the singular anomaly of states professedly living and flourishing by labor—and yet controlled by the spirit, and panting for the powers and pageants of military government. Would it be singular, that in modern as well as ancient times, the same causes should produce the same effects? Some of the finest nations of antiquity, who subsisted, not by their own, but by the labor of slaves, seem, in a great measure, themselves enslaved to the spirit of military dominion. In our own country, almost all the States incubited by one of these evils, are now troubled and not able to free themselves from the other.

Our nation was commenced and has been extended and established on the other great principle of acquisition, that of becoming wealthy and powerful by labor.

The following beautiful allegory is from a masonic address, delivered in Massachusetts some years since; but when or where or by whom, we are not informed. Its intrinsic beauty entitles it to attention, and reflects great credit upon its author.

AN ALLEGORY.

"Charity in walking her round of duty, met a rich, but hard hearted man, who had that day made thousands by a successful speculation. She asked him little portion of his great wealth to assist her in softening the woes of human life; she pointed to a hospital full of maniacs, under her care; the ravings of madness and the wailings of despair, pierced the air around them, but they did not enter her marble bosom.

"She next directed his attention to a hotel, in which was seated an old man, broken with misfortunes, and bowed down with years; he was wringing the cold dews of the night from his matted and silvered hair: 'Mark him,' says Charity, 'he is an aged Patriot, who has thrice saved his country—a Belisarius, driven from his home by a faction, and obliged to beg his bread, and wander in exile. Look at his tears: how eloquently they plead his cause!' The monster despised the patriot's worth.

"She then shewed him an orphan band and described with pity's fervor their constant sufferings, and their deceased parents' virtue. He listened, but his adamantine breast would not receive the wholy influence of Charity. But she, in pity to the wretch, was unwilling to leave him, and entreated him to give her something for a life boat to float on the river which rolled rapidly before them. She mentioned the frequent fate of unhappy travellers, plunged in the waves; at that instant a youth, full of life and gaiety, was seen in the current, managing with careless and ignorant hand the skiff which bore him. Charity noticed his danger, and the churl saw and exclaimed, 'Great God! My only son!'

The words had scarcely escap'd his lips when the boat dashed against a rock. The youth bore up against his fate awhile; but Charity could not relieve him, for she had not the means: and he sunk for ever. The angel of Mercy had spread his wings to bring succor; but eternal Justice forbade his flight, for the register of heaven did not contain the record of any good deed of the father; nor was there any prayer, nor any blessing for his welfare, written in the book of life. He wandered, wild and insane, until Charity, unmindful of her wrongs led him to her hospital of maniacs, and begged the bread for his supper—for strangers had seized on his possession, and aliens devoured his sustenance'.

WHYS AND BECAUSES.

Why is a harp or piano forte, which is well tuned in a morning drawing room, not perfectly in tune when a crowded evening party has beat the room?

Because the expansion of the strings is greater than that of the wooden frame work; and in cold the reverse will happen.—Arnott.

Why are urns for hot water, tea pots, coffee pots, &c., made with wooden or ivory handles?

Because, if metal were used, it would conduct the heat so readily that the hand could not bear to touch them; whereas wood and ivory are non-conductors of heat.

Why does a gate in an iron railing shut loosely and easily in a cold day, and stick in a warm one?

Because in the latter, there is a greater expansion of the gate and railing than of the earth on which they are placed.

Why are thin glass tumblers less liable to be broken by boiling water, than thick ones?

Because the heat pervades the thin vessels almost instantly, and with impunity, whereas the thicker ones do not allow a ready passage of heat.

Why will a vessel which has been filled with warm liquid, not be full when the liquid has cooled?

Because of the expansion of the fluid by heat. Hence some cunning dealers in liquids make their purchases in very cold weather, and their sales in warm weather.

Why is a glass stopper, sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, often released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of hot water, or by immersing the bottle up to the neck?

Because the binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack or loose upon it.

Why does straw or raffia prevent the freezing of water in pipes during winter?

Because it is a slow conducting screen or covering, and thus prevents heat passing out of the pipe. By the same means the heat is retained in steam pipes'.

I have travelled much, and have noticed that where a farmer's house is stocked with books and newspapers, his children are sure to be intelligent.