



## GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1833.

We omitted last week to give a list of the Candidates for the various offices which are to be filled on the first Monday in August next. We have in this number given the *entire list*, and can only say, that if the people, out of the names before them, do not choose "good men and true" men, "honest and capable," to represent them in Congress, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, it will be their own fault. The demon of party excitement being now dormant, if not entirely dead, we consider this a most favorable time for the people to make good selections from among those who are seeking their favor, and we hope sincerely that they will again return to the old republican maxim above quoted, which of late years has been entirely neglected.

### AGITATION.

We perceive that the Globe and other kindred papers, are busily striving to stir up the excitement which Mr. Clay's adjustment of the tariff last winter so happily allayed. There are some evil spirits who delight only in discord; some, who, like Satan after his fall, could not brook the happiness of our first parents in Paradise, who are dissatisfied because peace and harmony pervade the union—because the manufacturers are contented with their nine years lease of moderate protection with certainty, and the Southern planters are also satisfied. Such men can only live in troubled waters, and are only noticed in times of anarchy and misrule, therefore their anxiety to destroy, if possible, the peace and contentment with which our country is now blessed. It is moreover, possible, that the present state of things is not propitious to the views of the "Heir apparent," whose only hope of succeeding to the Presidency, depends upon keeping alive old partyism, or organising something new on an improved plan by means of a corrupt and pensioned press.

We trust firmly in the good sense of the American people, and have no doubt, that the machinations of these selfish aspirants will prove unavailing. We look forward with pleasure to a long period of peace and prosperity. Our manufacturers secure in the protection they now enjoy, gradually progressing with improvements until no protection will be required—until they can compete with the skill and science of the old world, and the prophecies and anxious hopes of the friends of the American System be realized in the established independence of our country both physically and morally.

We understand that Mr. John E. Dillon, printer, formerly a resident of this place, and well known to the people of Vincennes, as a worthy and intelligent young man, has been engaged as a contributor to the Cincinnati Mirror. As a writer, Mr. Dillon, stands on a level with the highest.

We are credibly informed, by an enterprising gentleman of this county, that grain of any kind stacked around a green pole of Sassafras, will effectually prevent the weevil from injuring the grain. We hope our farmers will profit by this information.

The Lady's Book, for June, has been received. Its publishers have promised to make some material alterations in the next volume.

The fourth of July ought not to pass unnoticed. Will the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity repair to J. C. Clark's Hotel this evening at 6 o'clock, and there make such suitable arrangements for its celebration as they may deem proper?

### FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE. ASIATIC CHOLERA.

*Its History.*—Since the fourteenth century there has not been known in the world so wide spread and fatal a malady. It is not uniformly admitted to be a new disease. Physicians of India, who have treated of it, found records of its existence at very remote periods. It was at Bengal, in 1762, and carried off 30,000 persons, and returned again in 1781. It was at Madras, in 1774; at the Mauritius, in 1775, and in Arcot, in 1669 and 1678.

However the identity of these diseases may be settled, the cholera appeared first at Jopore, in August, 1817, a town situated north east of Calcutta, about 100 miles.

In September, it reached Calcutta. During the year 1818, it spread in different directions from Calcutta; northward to Delhi; westward to Bombay, which it reached in September, 1818; southward to Madras, which it reached in October, 1819; and eastward along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, to the kingdom of Arracan, where it arrived in the commencement of 1810. The whole of the Indian Peninsula, containing six hundred thousand square miles was thus traversed by the cholera in about a year. It progressed eastward to Siam, and after destroying 10,000 persons in Paka or Bankok, the capital of that Kingdom, it passed through the Peninsula of Malacca, successively visited the Islands of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo; and in 1820, reached Canton, and ravaged a space in Asia, not less than one thousand three hundred leagues in length and a thousand in breadth, or nearly one hundred and twenty millions of square miles.

Its western progress towards Europe, continued, but with various rapidity.—From Bombay, it proceeded in 1821, in one direction, along the coast to the Gulf of Ormus and the Persian Gulf, attacking the Islands also;—and crossing the Arabian Sea. It appeared on the opposite shore, and followed the coast there up to the same gulf, on the Arabian sea. Passing up on both sides in Arabia and Persia, it attacked Bussora with great violence, carrying off fifteen or eighteen thousand, or more than one fourth of the whole population in fourteen days. Shortly after it separated into two branches, one of which ascended to Astracan, a large and populous town situated at the mouth of the Volga, in the northern shore of the Caspian Sea, which it reached in September, 1823; and by the other passed through and ravaged Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Syria, to the shores of the Mediterranean, in November, 1832.

In seven months, the disease had extended itself over a vast extent of territory, with undiminished violence and rapidity, and as early as 1823, it was established at two points on the frontier of Europe.

During the entire period from 1823 to 1830, Asia was annually subjected to the ravages of the pestilence, which thus delayed upon the extreme boundaries of that continent, and with every facility for its introduction across an imaginary line into Europe, especially through the Mediterranean ports. Yet it was not until 1830, seven years after its appearance at Astracan, that it passed over from that point into European territories. In July, in that year, it attacked Astracan severely, and passing along the Don, the Dniester and the Volga, into Europe, spread with amazing rapidity, traversing a space of sixteen hundred miles in a little more than two months. Its gradual advance through Europe since its introduction into Poland by the Russian army in 1831, is well known. Its appearance in Canada, last June, and soon afterwards in the United States, commencing in the north-east and travelling on south west, is also well known.

There having been during a period of fifteen years more than six hundred eruptions of cholera in India alone, the number of eruptions has been four hundred and thirty-three. Calcutta, fourteen times; Bombay, twelve times; Madras, nine times, &c. M. de Jennes, estimates the mortality in India, at two millions five hundred thousand annually, or thirty five millions for the fourteen years.

Its caprice of movement is very remarkable. Sometimes taking a complete circle round a village, and leaving it untouched, pass on as if it were wholly to depart from the district. Then after a lapse of weeks, perhaps months, it would suddenly reappear, and scarcely touching the parts formerly attacked, ravage the spot, which had so recently escaped. It had been found to increase with the advance of summer, and to decrease or disappear on the approach of winter. In Russia, the reverse took place: Cholera invaded Russia in the dead of winter, with the thermometer at sixteen degrees below zero, and increased as the weather became colder.

In general, it has been most fatal in hot, moist places, the banks of rivers and the sources of miasmal vapors. On the other hand, it has attacked with great violence places the most remote from such influences. Arabia, destitute of water, was fearfully ravaged, and the villages at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, were also severely visited.

It has generally attacked the filthy and those who live in crowded and unclean habitations. It nevertheless originated in a country where frequent ablutions are not only a pleasure, but a religious duty. It spread in India over the province of Caucasus, where there are but eight inhabitants to a square league, as well as in Hindostan, where there are twelve hundred inhabitants on an equal space.

It has been stated on respectable authority, that the intemperate only were attacked, and if attacked, certainly died—but truth compels us to say, that the temperate and the intemperate, the rich and the poor, are alike cut down by the fell destroyer. For proof of this, we have but to look around us—some of the most respectable men in Nashville and Maysville, have recently died of cholera.

Neither climate nor weather, age nor sex, appear to influence its progress or severity of attack.

### FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE. ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Unfortunately we have now cause to feel more than ordinary interest in relation to this disorder. A work upon British India, lately published by the Harpers,

contains some useful information on the subject, founded principally upon the Bombay, Madras and Bengal official reports.

In its first progress, this terrible scourge struck the western nations as a new and unheard-of visitation. It has been established, by the researches of the East India government, that the same disease has from time to time appeared in the East. It is very distinctly described, in ancient writings, in the language of South India, under the names of Sitanga or Ichuchi. It spread desolation throughout Bengal in 1762. It afflicted a division of troops marching through Gamgam in 1781. In 1783 it raged in the multitude assembled for the great annual festival at Hendenan. In 1787 it prevailed at Bellere and Arcot.

The years 1815 and 1816 in Bengal were distinguished by very striking peculiarities of season and weather. In May, 1816, the heat became intense—the thermometer rose to 98° in the shade, and various persons, natives as well as Europeans, fell dead in the streets. A deficiency of the periodical rains was apprehended until September, when there poured down a complete deluge. This was followed by low typhus fever and malignant sore-throat. 1817 was unusually moist. The rains commenced three weeks sooner than usual. They fell to a depth one third greater than ordinary; so that by the middle of August, the Delta of the Ganges was one sheet of water. During the disturbed state of the air, thus produced, the cholera broke forth on a scale quite unprecedented. It appeared nearly at the same time in different parts of Bengal. At Jessore, in the midst of stagnant waters, it assumed its most alarming aspect. In the beginning of September it appeared in Calcutta; whether it arose there, or was imported from Jopore, is a question not yet decided. It spared Europeans for a few days, but began to attack them on the 5th, though without committing the same dreadful ravages as in the native town. In November it appeared in the army of Lord Hastings, 10,000 strong, but attended as is usual in India, by about 30,000 camp followers. The bazars were deserted. The route of the army was strewn with dead and dying. The usual bustle and hum of the camp was changed into an awful silence—only broken by groans and lamentations. Death followed the attack in the native in from three to six hours; in the European, in from six to twelve. It raged with fury from the 15th to the 23d, and then suddenly ceased. Of the troops, 764 died—of the camp followers, about 3000. In general, this disease seems to be marked rather by the fatality of its action on those attacked than by the number attacked. In the most severe year, 1818, the entire amount of cases in the Madras army, was as follows: 1087 out of 10,652 Europeans, and 3,314 out of 58,764 natives. Of the former 232, of the latter, 664 died. The Island of Bombay contains a population of about 210,000. The ascertained cases were 15,945, of which 14,651 were medically treated, and the deaths were 938—about one sixteenth, or six per cent.

In India, cholera was only occasionally preceded by diarrhoea; the Europeans were less subject to it than the natives—the higher classes of the latter less than the lower—females suffered more rarely than men—children more seldom than adults. All derangements of the stomach or bowels, as vomiting or purging, whether occurring naturally or produced by purgative medicines, especially Epsom Salts, had a tendency to induce the disease.—Amongst the remedies, the hot bath of a high temperature, together with friction of the whole body have been used. After collapse, stimulating cordials, dry heat, and unremitting friction were recommended.

The leading features of cholera in Europe and America are the same it exhibited in India. Some peculiarities have been manifested.

The premonitory symptoms—night bowel complaints, giddiness, nervous palpitations about the heart, for one or more days, are found to have occurred in a much larger proportion of cases in England than in India.

The febrile symptoms, or re-action after collapse, are more universal and protracted in English than in Indian cases, and consequently the recoveries are much slower. A deeper and more general discoloration of the skin, resembling a leaden hue, is more common in the European than in the Indian cases.

In England the majority of the cases consist of females, two or three to one male, and in some instances, as high as six to one. A larger proportion of children too, have been victims in England than in India.

The English practitioners have directed in collapse, or when it is apprehended, the unremitting employment of external heat, by means of heated plates, hot bags of sand, hot bricks, and by clothes dipped in boiling water. Steam too, all powerful steam—the hundred handed giant of an age—steam, so simple in its formation, and yet so unlimited in the variety of its application—so resistless and yet so controllable. Steam, which drains the deepest mines, and surmounts the highest mountains, and conquers the strongest currents—steam, which turns the spindle and drives the shuttle, and then can stoop, handmaid of the kitchen, to wash the garments it has made—which grinds our grain and bolts our flour, and then can heat the oven to bake our bread—which carries the saw, and drives the plane, and works the lathe to make our bedsteads, and then generated by a coal, and contained in a coffee pot, will scald the vermin that infest them—steam, raised to a high

temperature, and diffused over the surface of the body, has been in England, found very efficacious in cholera.

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### From Fraser's Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SLEEPER, SAMUEL CHILTON, OF TINSBURY.

Samuel Chilton an inhabitant of the village of Tinsbury, near Bath, was a laborer of a robust habit of body, though not corpulent, and had reached the 25th year of his age. When apparently in perfect health, he fell into a profound sleep on the 13th May, 1831, and every method which was tried to rouse him proved unsuccessful. His mother ascribed his conduct to dullness of temper; and dreading that he would die of hunger, placed within his reach bread and cheese and small beer; and though no person ever saw him eat or drink during a whole month, yet the food set before him was daily consumed. At the end of each month, he rose of his own accord, put on his own clothes and resumed his usual labors in the field.

After a lapse of nearly two years namely on the 9th of April, 1833, he was again overtaken by excessive sleep. He was now bled, blistered, cupped and scarified, and the most irritating medicines applied externally but they were unable to rouse or even to irritate him, and during a whole fortnight he was never seen to open his eyes. He ate however, as before, of the food which was placed near him, and performed the other functions which were required; but no person ever saw any of those acts, though he was sometimes found fast asleep with his mouth full of blood.—In this condition he lay ten weeks.

A singular change in his constitution now took place. He lost entirely the power of eating; his jaws were set, and his teeth so closely clenched, that every attempt to force upon his mouth with instruments failed. Having accidentally observed an opening in his teeth, made by the action of the tobacco pipe, and usual with most great smokers, they succeeded in pouring some tincture of wine into his throat through a quill. During forty days, he subsisted on about three pints or two quarts of tent.

At the end of seventeen weeks, viz. about the seventh of August, he awoke, dressed himself, and walked about the room, being perfectly unconscious that he had slept more than one night. Nothing, indeed, could make him believe that he had slept so long, till upon going to the fields he saw crops of barley and oats ready for the sickle, which he remembered were only sown when he last visited them. Although his flesh was somewhat diminished by so long a fast, yet he was said to look briske than he had ever done before. He felt no inconvenience whatever from his long confinement, and he had not the smallest recollection of any thing that had happened. He accordingly entered again upon his rural occupations and continued to enjoy good health, till the morning of the 17th August, 1837, when he experienced a coldness and shivering in his back; and after vomiting once or twice, he again fell into his former state of somnolency.

Dr. William Oliver, to whom we owe the preservation of these remarkable facts, happened to be at Bath, and hearing of so singular a case, set out on the 23rd of August, to inquire into his history. On his arrival at Tinsbury, he found Chilton asleep, with bread and cheese and a cup of beer, placed on a stool within his reach. His pulse was regular though a little too strong, and his respiration free. He was in a "breathing sweat," with an agreeable warmth over his body. Dr. Oliver bawled into his ear, pulled his shoulders pinched his nose and mouth together but not withstanding this rude treatment, he evinced no indications of sensibility. Impressed with the belief that the whole was "a cheat," Doctor Oliver lifted up his eyelids and found the eyeballs drawn up under his eyebrows, and perfectly motionless! He held a phial containing spirit of salammac under one nostril a considerable time; but though the doctor could not bear it for a moment under his own nose without making his eyes water, the sleeping patient was insensible to its pungency. The ammoniacal spirit was then thrown up his nostrils, to the amount of about half an ounce; but though it was "as strong almost as fire itself," it only made the patient's eyelids shiver and tremble.

Thus baffled to every attempt to rouse him, our ruthless doctor crammed the same nostril with the powder of white bellore; and finding this equally inactive, he was perfectly convinced that no impostor could have remained insensible to such applications, and that Chilton was really overpowered with sleep.

In the state in which Dr. Oliver left him various gentlemen from Bath went to see him; but his mother would not permit the repetition of any experiments.

On the 21st of September, Mr. Woolmer, an experienced apothecary, went to see him, and finding his pulse pretty high, he took 14 ounces of blood from his arm; but neither at the opening of the vein; nor during the flow of the blood, did he make the smallest movement.

In consequence of his mother removing to another house, Chilton was carried down stairs when in this fit of somnolency. His head accidentally struck against a stone and received such a severe blow, that it was much cut, but he gave no indications whatever of having felt the blow. Dr. Oliver again visited him in his new house; and, after trying again some of his former stimulants, he saw a gentleman who accompanied him run a large pin into the arm of Chilton, to the very bone, without his being sensible of it. During this whole of this long fit he was never seen to

eat or drink, though generally once a day or sometimes once in two days, the food which stood by him disappeared.

Such was the condition of our patient all the 19th November, when his mother having heard a noise, ran up to his room and found him eating. Upon asking him how he was, he replied, "Very well thank God." She then asked him whether he liked bread and butter or bread and cheese. He answered, bread and cheese.—She immediately left the room to convey the agreeable intelligence to his brother; but, upon their return to the bed room, they found him as fast asleep as ever, and incapable of being roused by any of the means which they applied.

From this time his sleep seems to have been less profound; for though he continued in a state of somnolency till the end of January, or the beginning of February, yet he seemed to hear when they called him by his name; and though he was incapable of returning any answer, yet they considered him as sensible to what was said.—His eyes were less closely shut, and frequent tremors were seen in his eyelids.—About the beginning of February, Chilton awoke in perfect health, having no recollection whatever of anything that had happened to him during his long sleep.—The only complaint that he made was, that the cold pinched him more than usual.—He returned, accordingly, to his labors in the field, and, so far as we can learn, he was not again attacked with this singular disease.

### DREADFUL SLAUGHTER.

*Sumatra.*—The Singapore Chronicle of the 12th of December, contains the following account of the assassination of no less than three thousand Dutch troops and natives of the interior of Sumatra, whither, it appears, they had penetrated with the view of making reprisals upon the native princes:

"Intelligence of much importance has reached this settlement from Siac, relative to the Dutch expedition, which we mentioned on the authority of some native traders lately arrived from Camper, as having reached Gunong Berapi in the Menamkeba country. The intelligence we allude to is of such a nature, and involves statements of such disastrous occurrences, that, on being made acquainted with it, we deemed it highly necessary to make minute inquiries as to its truth or probability, before we gave publicity to it. The result of our investigation among the several Siac people who arrived during the week, is such as to leave little doubt on our minds, of the entire probability of the statements. Our principal informant, on whose account reliance can be placed most, is the Naquodah of a Siac prow, and son of one of the Rajahs of Siac's chief men. This person states, previous to his leaving Siac, some 10 or 15 days ago, a confidential person arrived there from Menanghabu (a distance of about 15 days journey over land, according to some, and 10 or 12 days only, according to others) who informed the Rajah in the presence of this Naquodah, that the Dutch troops had been cut off by an immense number of the natives, who assembled at night and slaughtered them in a desperate *amuk*—The troops are said to have been stationed at three different places, Paya Kumboli and Along Panjang, in the divisions of Agam and Rowa beyond Gunong Berapi.—It is stated that the Dutch, having gained over the Rajah of Pageryung as an auxiliary, came into easy possession of most parts of the country; for, through the influence of this Rajah, the natives submitted to the Dutch, and allowed them to proceed so far inland as they did, with little or no opposition. It appears, however, that the Dutch, too confident of their political strength, abused the power so easily obtained, and treated the natives with such severity and oppression, by raising levies and contributions, that the latter became desperate, and having formed an extensive combination, attacked the troops at the three places above named, simultaneously, (in order to prevent a junction) and slaughtered them with their native weapons, it is believed, to a man. The number of their victims, we are told, was no less than three thousand."

### GOOD ADVICE.

Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate.

Never put salt in your soup before you have tasted it. I have known gentlemen very much enraged by doing so.

Never burn your fingers if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped it if they had been careful.

Let no gentleman ever quarrel with a woman. If you are in trouble with her, entreat. If she abuses you be silent. If she tear your cloak off, give her your coat. If she box your ears, bow. If she tears your eyes out, feel your way to the door—but fly.

Don't put your foot on the table.—True, the members of congress do so, but you are not a member of congress.

If you form one of a large mixed company, and a diffident stranger enters the room and takes his seat among you, say anything to him, for heaven's sake, even although it be only, "fine evening, sir." Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the apprehensions and agonies of bashfulness, without any relief. Ask him how he has been—tell him you know his friends so and so—anything will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen on their debut before a new circle.