

CHOLERA REMEDY.

From our correspondent at Nashville, under date of the 6th, we learn that the cholera has abated, both in the number and violence of the cases. He says, that great reliance is placed on the use of warm salt and water as an emetic; he mentions one physician (Doctor McNairy) who has employed it with great success, having attended *fifty* cases in the last ten days, and losing but *one* in the number. "It is more to be valued," says he, "because of its being at once within the reach of every body. It requires no skill to administer it. Of its efficacy I have had too many evidences to doubt. I saw it practised on an old friend, who had a most violent attack, and in half an hour, he was perfectly relieved, slept several hours quietly and is now restored, except his strength. If this terrible scourge should visit you or yours, try this remedy; dissolve a table spoonful of salt in a common sized tumbler of hot water, and three or four glasses will generally vomit—keep up the vomiting until the stomach is completely unloaded, then a dose of oil, or oil and a small portion of calomel." This remedy is a simple one. Should the Cholera again visit us, would not be well for our physicians to try it?

A Gig made by a Blind Man.—At the paint shop of Messrs. Harris & Clement, in this village, we recently saw a Gig, the wood work of which was made through out by a man who was entirely blind—The workmanship of this vehicle, to be sure, would not well compare with that of some which stood near it, but we have seen much worse from the hands of persons who possessed the keenest vision.—The father of this unfortunate individual has informed us that he is exceedingly patient, and discovers considerable ingenuity in the manufacture of various articles; that within a year or two, without any assistance, he has shingled a common sized barn and made the doors; he can tell whether it is night or day, but cannot distinguish one object. His name is Chase, and he resides in Wendell, an adjoining town. What might such habits and such a genius accomplish in an asylum for the blind, where talent and industry would meet a proper encouragement.—*Newport (Ky.) Spec.*

SCOTCH METHOD OF TEACHING MUSIC.

A Highland piper having a pupil to teach, disdained to racking his brains with the names of semibreves, minims, crotchetts and quavers. "Here Donald, gie's a blast! Sis—so—vera weel blown man; but what's *sound* Donald without *sense* ? Ye may blow, and blow forever, without making a tune on it, and I dinna tell ye how the queer things on the paper maun help ye. Ye see that big fellow wi' a round open face, (pointing to a semibreve between the two lines of a bar) he moves slowly, fra' that line to this, whiles ye beat one wi' yere feet, and gie a lang loud blast. When ye's put a leg to him, ye make twae o' him, and he'll move twice as fast, when ye black his face he'll run four times faster than the fellow wi' a white face; when after blacking his face, ye'll bend his knee, or tie his legs, he'll hop eight times faster than you chap I showed ye first. Now when'er ye blow ye're pipes, Donald, mind ye this, that the faster ye tie thee fallows legs the quicker they maun dance, and the faster they'll be sure to rin!"

A STREET DIALOGUE ON DIET.

CUFF.—Wu Cato, wat you goin to do wid dem are quash, and dem are mutton chop, wat you got in your basket?

CATO.—Wu wat a fool question you ax, Cuff? I'm a com to eat 'em, to be sure.

CUFF.—Eat 'em my gosh! You die, Cato, sartin you eat 'em.

CATO.—Wal pose I do, Cuff wat den? I must die when my time come, wether no.

CUFF.—Yes, but you die fore your time come, sartin you take no better care your drup. De Collar kill you, sartin you eat dem are nassy quash and dem are ogis mutton chop.

CATO.—[Looking black.] You tink so, Cuff?

CUFF.—Tink so! Wy I no tink nothin about it—I know so. I hab de proof all around me. Twenty-leben my acquaintance die since de Collar come—and dey all, widoit deception, eat one ting or anudder. Wat you tink o' dat, Cato, ha?

CATO.—Dat is very alarmin, I muss say, Cuff; but are you any on 'em eat de quash and de mutton chop?

CUFF.—Are I sure! Wy how long will you spute my word, Cato? I tell you dere was Sambo Cesur, he eat a hearty meal o' pork and tators, and next day he was underneath Potiphar's field. Den dere was Pompey Ticklipp, he eat a hearty dinner of green peace and ting bean, and in less an tree hour, he catch a cramp, turn blue in de face, and folly arter Sambo Cesur.—Den dere was Dindie Phillips, a strong, hearty wench as ebber walk on two leg, she pay no tention to her din, but she eat hot corn and suetfish, and now she underneath de sun too. Den, moreover, dem was Tom Trajishin, wat kept a within house down sullen, he eat seben hard bite eggs and a pown a gammon for supper, so dat dey needn't be loss; and gosh almighty! fore de mornin light he wake up in toddler wort. Den, moreover, besides, dere was—O, loddly!—dere was ebber so many ob'ne die wid eatin dis ting, and dat ting, and odder ting ting—I tell you, Cato, dat unless you pay more tention to you din you sartainly die, sure you lib.

CATO.—Wat must I eat, den, Cuff?

CUFF.—Eatt! Why, de safest way is not to eat nothin at all, den you no 'spose yourself.

The Devil Fish and the Clergyman.—A reverend Clergyman of Philadelphia, while on a visit to a brother divine at Cape May, was invited to accompany his friend and others, on a fishing excursion in a whale boat. When some distance from the shore, they discovered a "devil fish," and fastened to it with a whale iron which they had with them. The fish, probably not liking such striking proofs of attachment from entire strangers, made off with great velocity, drawing the boat after him, to the terror of the Philadelphians, and great delight of the party. The Philadelphians could not resist a king his friends the occasion of their laughter, and received for answer, that it was enough to make one laugh to see the Devil running off with a couple of Ministers.

PROPERTIES OF THE SUGAR CANE.

Dutone calls sugar the most perfect alimentary substance in nature. Dr. Rush says, in common with all who have analyzed it, that "sugar affords the greatest quantity of matter of any subject in nature." Used alone, it has fattened horses and cattle in St. Domingo for a period of several months. The plentiful use of sugar in diet is one of the best preventives that has been discovered of diseases produced by worms; nature seems to have implanted a love for this aliment in all children as if it were on purpose to defend them from those diseases. Sir John Pringle tells us, that the plague has never been known to visit any country where sugar compose a material part of the diet of the inhabitants. Dr. Rush, Dr. Cullen, and many other physicians, are of opinion, that the frequency of malignant fevers has been lessened by the use of sugar. Dr. Rush observes, that in disorders of the breast, sugar is the basis of many agreeable remedies, and it is useful in weakness and a cold delusion of other parts of the body. Dr. Fothergill was very anxious that the price of sugar, should be sufficiently moderate, to render it accessible to the mass of the people. From experiments made by some eminent French surgeons, it appears to be an antiscorbutic; and this is confirmed by well known facts. A writer from India observes, "The comfort and health arising to a poor family from small patch of sugar cane can only be known to such as may have observed them in the time of cutting the cane, and noted the difference of their looks before the crop begins and a month after.

The Cochin Chinese consumes a great quantity of sugar; they eat it generally with rice. There is little else to be obtained in all the towns of the country but rice and sugar; it is the common nourishment of travellers. Domestic animals, horses, buffaloes, elephants, are all fattened with sugar cane in Cochin China.

Gen. Washington was a good boy.—The Marquis de Lafayette repaired to Fredericksburg, previous to his departure for Europe, in the fall of 1784, to pay his parting respects to the mother of Washington.

Conducted by one of her grandsons, he approached the house, when the young gentleman observed, "There sir, is my grandmother" Lafayette behind, working in the garden, clad in domestic made clothes, and her gray head covered by a plain straw hat, the *Mother of this hero!* The Lady sauted him kindly, observing—

"Ah, Marquis! you see an old woman—

"—I can make you welcome to my poor dwelling, without the parade of changing my dress."

Much as Lafayette had heard and seen of the matron before, at this interesting interview he was charmed and struck with wonder. When he considered her great age, the transcendent elevation of her son, who, surpassing all rivals in the race of glory, bore the palm alone; and at the same time discovered no change in her plain, yet dignified life and manners, he had ascertained that the Roman matron could flourish in the modern day.

The Marquis spoke of the happy effects of the revolution, and the goodly prospect which opened upon independent America, stated his speedy departure for his native land, and paid the tribute of his heart, his love and admiration of her illustrious son. To the encomiums which he had lavished upon his hero and paternal chief, the matron replied in words: "I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a very good boy" —*Ladies' Magazine.*

There are in the State of New York, 112 Cotton Manufactories.

Amount of capital invested, \$4,485,500 Value of goods manufactured annually, 3,520,250

Pounds of cotton used annually, 7,961,670 lbs Equal to 26,538 bales of 300 lbs. each.

Number of spindles in use, 157,816

Number of persons employed and sustained by said establishments, 15,971

It is calculated that in the space of five years, Don Miguel has imprisoned 26,270 of his beloved subjects. 16,000 have been transported to Angola, to the Cape Verd Islands, and to Mozambique. 13,000 have been forced to fly from his paternal government. 13,700 have perished on the scaffold, and 5000 are either in concealment or wandering about the kingdom, to avoid a similar fate.

The story of the man aged 94, and his son, 70, who lately applied for pensions, in Chenango County, N. Y. puts us in mind of that of a man of 75, who was found crying at the step of a door upon inquiring the cause of his grief, it was found that his father had been dogging the young rogue for having thrown stones at his grand father.

Vicious habits are so great a stain to human nature, and so odious in themselves, that every person, actuated by right reason, would avoid them, though he was sure they would be always concealed both from God and man, and had no future punishment entailed upon them.

A tradesman who attempts to monopolize business, or to injure his competitors by under-selling, is guilty of high treason against society, as he violates that integrity and good will, without which the social compact would soon be broken asunder. I always suspect that such a man has not paid for his goods, or sells those of an inferior quality.

It is a secret known to but few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.—*Steels.*

Important.—A machine has lately been invented to kill bed-bugs. By the application of steam power, ten thousand can be killed per minute—if you catch them. There's the bite.

Fishermen, in order to handle eels securely, first cover them with dirt. In like manner does detraction strive to grasp ex-

cellence.

A sheet of paper has been manufactured in Ireland, 125 feet long and 5 feet wide.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

For Congress.

JOHN LAW, JOHN EWING,
WM. C. LINTON, GEORGE BOON,
JOHN W. DAVIS, HUGH LIVINGSTON.

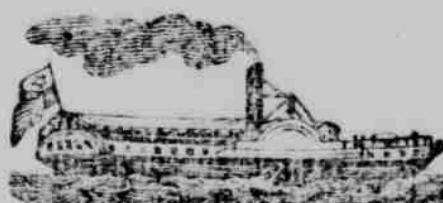
For Senator.

HENRY M. SHAW, WILLIAM WALLACE.
For Representative.

SAMUEL SMITH, SAMUEL JUDAH,
WILLIAM RAFFER, SAMUEL EMISON,
JOHN F. SNAPP, JAMES THORN.

For Commissioner.

JAMES S. MAYES, WILLIAM JUNKIN,
School Commissioner for Knox County
JOHN C. HOLLAND.



Steam-Boat Register.

ARRIVALS.

June—16 Rambler, from Louisville.
" 16 Envoy, from Do.
" 13 Polander, from Do.
" 18 Rambler, from Do.
" 20 Envoy, from above.

DEPARTURES.

June—16 Rambler, for upper ports.
" 16 Envoy, for Do.
" 13 Polander, for Do.
" 18 Rambler, for Louisville.
" 20 Envoy, for mouth of the Wabash.

DISSOLUTION

OF
PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Daniel R. Jacobs and Ephraim B. Reynolds, of New-Harmony, Posey County, Indiana, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of May. All persons having claims against the said firm, will please to present their accounts to D. R. Jacobs for settlement—and all persons indebted, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, by note or otherwise, without delay, (to save cost.)

It is essentially necessary the concern should be closed immediately.

DANIEL R. JACOBS,
EPHRAIM B. REYNOLDS,
New-Harmony, May 15th, 1833—1-3t

Tin and Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN WARE on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, low for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.

N. SMITH.
Vincennes, Ind. June 15, 1833—1-1t

NOVELIST'S

MAGAZINE.

Office of the Novelist's Magazine, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THE cheap diffusion of Literature is a characteristic of the age in which we live. Printing has acquired a degree of perfection among the arts, which is deeply felt in the incalculable extension and multiplication of its glorious benefits. The invention of the Steam Press will hereafter mark an era.

Every variety of Literature, from the most recondite works of science, to the lighter effusions of imagination, is thrown from the Press with inexhaustible rapidity, and the appetite for novelty is constantly supplied with the means of gratification. Nor is it alone in the accumulation of good books that this influence is exercised; its operation is felt with equal power in the floating publications—the Periodical works of the times, Reviews, Magazines, Gazettes—*et cetera*—increase—increase and multiply with astonishing fertility; and, because of the cheapness with which they can be afforded, they are accessible to every reader.

One of the most striking and peculiar features in the character of the Literature of the present day, is the adaptation of the periodical form to the publication of standard and voluminous works. Among the earliest to adopt and pursue this method, we claim to be placed; and the flattering patronage already bestowed on our "Novelist's Magazine," gives assurance that our experiments will be crowned with full success.

The principal object of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, is to furnish a choice selection of approved novels, in such a form, and upon such terms, as may make them generally desirable and generally attainable. For this purpose, the best works, both of the present and past, are chosen, and reprinted in a way which, while it enables us to furnish a large amount for a cheap rate, combines also elegance and excellence of mechanical execution. The Magazine being printed on a large sheet, with double columns of small type, contains in each semi-monthly number of forty-eight pages, as much as two ordinary sized decades volumes. In the eight numbers already published, we have given Henry Masterton; the Book of Beauty—containing the Talisman, the Enchanter, Rebecca, and several other small novels; Barney Mahoney; Clan Albin; Marriage in High Life; the Mourning Ring; a Year and a Day, &c.; and in the ninth number, now published, we have commenced an Original Novel, prepared expressly for the Magazine, by a gentleman of Maryland. This will be found highly interesting in the story and characters, and well written as regards the manner and narrative.

The present size of the Novelist's Magazine has been objected to by some, as being too large and unwieldy. To obviate this, we have determined to reduce the page in our next volume to a large duodecimo, and at the same time increase the number of folios to 108, so that each two numbers, or four, will form a volume. These volumes as they will conform to the standard novels, in general use, will be better adapted for preservation in libraries.

In the progress of the ensuing volume, we mean to furnish several very rare and valuable works of the elder novelists, which are now almost entirely out of print; and from the announcements made in the English Reviews, we have no doubt that we can also present to our readers several novels now in preparation by the popular writers of the day.

Those persons who are desirous of obtaining copies of the present volume of the Novelist's Magazine, are requested to transmit their orders as soon as convenient, as the edition we are now printing is limited to a number which is nearly exhausted.

The terms are \$5 per annum, payable in advance—and all letters must be addressed, post paid, to

C. ALEXANDER & CO.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and PITTSBURGH,

A NEW AND EXTENSIVE AS-

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FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

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IRON & GLASS,

CASINGS, &c. &c.

Which were selected at a favorable time; and will be found on examination, worthy the attention of purchasers, and will be sold unusually low for cash.

SMITH & CARSON

Vincennes, June 15, 1833—1-3t

aid of several literary ladies and gentlemen, eminently qualified for the object is secured.

All articles admitted into this Gazette, will be subjected to the criticisms of a committee of ladies and gentlemen, and paid for according to their merits. A premium of \$50, will be given for the best *Essay on Women*, not exceeding 10 common octavo pages.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at No. 6, Cortland street, New-York. Essays for the premium must be forwarded in all June next. The first number will be issued in May next.