



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1833.

Our annual election is now close at hand and we deem it our duty to remind our readers how important the result will be to this section of the country; for there cannot be a doubt but matters of the greatest moment will be agitated, and we hope satisfactorily determined in the course of the next session of our general assembly. Heretofore, we have had long speeches on the improvement of our navigation, reports of committees, and divers Bank bills, while little or nothing has been done towards the furtherance of either of these objects. Until the obstructions in the Washash are removed, we cannot calculate with any certainty on getting our produce to a good market, and it is a fact that does not admit of a doubt, that both the prosperity of our business and the increase of our population, mainly depend on it. We have too long endured this disadvantage, and we have partly ourselves to blame for it; the most suicidal apathy has existed, and a stagnation of enterprise and internal improvement (as might have been expected) has been the natural consequence. Unless the appropriation made for this object, by the state of Illinois is promptly met on our part, it will be withdrawn. A majority of the people are in favor of having a state bank. On this point, we are sure our Senators and Representatives *elect* will not dare to trifle with the wishes of their constituents. Where the least doubt is entertained as to any particular candidate's inclination to listen to and obey instructions, we earnestly recommend our readers to have that doubt removed ere they honor him with their support. We would be among the last to stir up party spirit, and do not intend to utter a syllable to the prejudice of any one now before the people, thinking as we really do, that never since Knox has been a county, has she had a fairer prospect of being more efficiently represented than our present list of candidates promises; yet we cannot deny that *there is a choice*, and we do hope that it will fall on those who will be best calculated by their industry and acquirements, to appreciate our wants and advance the true interests of our country.

During the last week most of the men composing Capt. Beckes' Company of Rangers, have returned, and are once more citizens. We welcome them most heartily, and are rejoiced that they have enjoyed good health on their late campaign.

Although this corps has not had an opportunity of signalizing themselves in the service of their country, yet we are well satisfied that if an opportunity had presented itself, Capt. Beckes' Company would not have been found wanting in the hour of trial. From our own knowledge of the men, their standing at home, and the character given to them by their officers, we feel warranted in saying that a more efficient company could not be found. We are sorry to know that a considerable degree of dissatisfaction exists among the men towards their captain. Of the cause, we are, if not entirely ignorant, yet possessed of such confused and unsatisfactory information, that we refrain from giving any particulars, but hope that if there is a just cause of complaint, it will be removed by those whose duty it is to do it.

Capt. Ford's Company of Rangers has been discharged at Fort Gibson, A. T. A number of the men have passed through here on their way home. We learn from them, that they were paid off on the day they were discharged.

The Editor of the "Wabash Courier" complains bitterly about the particular friends of two of the candidates for Congress, having circulated a false and malicious report for the most unworthy purposes, namely, that Mr. Linton had declined being a candidate for Congress, and seems to be very uneasy lest the report would injure his election in the southern part of the district. We can assure the Editor that he need not feel uneasy about any injury which such a report might do his friend in this quarter, even if it were true that such a story was in circulation. We have not heard any thing of this kind. It is said, it is hard to spoil

rotten egg; we should think it was equally impossible to injure Mr. Linton's prospects in the southern part of this congressional district.

For six days past, we have suffered the most intense heat we have experienced for years. The thermometer has ranged from 80° during the night, to 97° during the day. We are happy, however, to be able to say that our town and the surrounding country enjoys an unexampled degree of health. The harvest has been nearly all safely secured, and the crops of wheat, rye and oats, are abundant, and the prospect for a good crop of corn, is cheering.

We are credibly informed, that Mr. James Thorn has declined being a candidate for Representative at the ensuing August election.

FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE.

In the last "Western Sun," there is a short communication over the signature of S. written ostensibly, merely to rouse the citizens of the county of Knox, to a sense of their interest in the selection of their Representatives at the approaching election.

Having little or no influence, I cannot hope, and really do not desire, to control or alter the vote of any one. I only wish to urge the same sentiment and call upon the citizens to attend to their interests on the first Monday in August.

"S." commences his communication with a repetition of one of his former assertions, that, "although the choice of Representatives in Congress was important to Knox County, yet the selection of a Representative in the Legislature was of much more." He then proceeds to inform us, that "a number of respectable names are before the people for their suffrages. But who are they? What are they? Men versed in the law?" No! "Men of talents or experience?" No! "Men who have qualifications and talents sufficient to promote the interest and welfare of this county and cope with the acquirements of the old members who may go from the counties north?" Oh no, no! "With but one exception they are mere boobies." Yes, "a number of respectable names all turn out (with one solitary exception,) to be mere boobies! But before he concludes the sentence, he gives the good people of Knox some consolation, should they be so very unfortunate as to select a brace of these "boobies" to represent them; for the only inference I can draw from his language is, that "they will be able to form opinions," and learn to "vote on questions of the first importance—in six weeks." I wish this remark to be borne in mind. If we elect men possessed of good common sense and ordinary capacity for business, (whether "S." believes it or not,) nothing is more true. We want men of sound principles whose brilliant talents will neither dazzle nor deceive us; call them boobies or what you will, provided they are honest. Who would not be a legislator, when a mere booby can be initiated into all the mysteries of law making, after an apprenticeship of six short weeks!

After acquainting us with this astounding fact, (if it be a fact,) with regard to five of our candidates, he says, "I very often hear the remark that an honest man should have the preference even with half the acquirements of one whose honesty may be doubtful. There cannot be a more mistaken notion than this, particularly when old Knox will have to contend against the grasping ambition of Vigo, &c. &c. Now I take it that every member of the community will say, that he has paid the company he has kept a compliment at a very high price—the sacrifice of all claims to decent respect for himself—the amount of his rignarole being that it is better for "old Knox" to elect a first rate scoundrel, provided he is talented, than what he is pleased to call a "booby," if possessed of the most indefeasible integrity, yet who he admits may learn to vote on questions of the most vital importance to the country in six short weeks.

There is also an insinuation rather prejudicial to the character of those who may represent Vigo and Tipton. The gentleman evidently wishes us to act up on the old adage of "setting a rogue to watch a rogue." "One" he says, "who can make the bad appear the better cause"—who from his knowledge of the under and counter currents of men in power and corrupt legislators, would be up to all their tricks, and in every matter, have only, I suppose, to appeal to his own breast for a standard to judge them by.

I did not expect that there was any one so fool-hardy as to give publicity to such sentiments as I have quoted in this enlightened age and country, and hesitate not to assert, that "S." whoever he may be, does not possess even a modicum of political and moral honesty. I am sure, however, that the people of this county know who to depend on, and will not be cajoled to their own ruin by such execrable sophistry. It behoves them now and at every future election—to scrutinize the characters of the men they elect—discarding all foolish prejudices and personal predilections in order to the advancement of their common benefit. You will perceive, I expose not the cause of any particular candidate, neither do I wish to see any of them elected at the expense of their opponents' reputation. But I trust every individual will impartially weigh the merits of each ere he approaches the ballot box. "Is he honest—is he capable," are questions about which, he should have no doubt where he bestows his support. We

have a sacred duty to perform to our country, ourselves, and to posterity, which "S." or any other, advocating similar doctrines, should not be permitted to interfere with.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser. PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA. (CONCLUDED.) SMITHLAND, Nov. 6, 1832.

Mr. Editor—I have stated that all the symptoms observed in the disease, the pathology and treatment of which are the subjects of discussion, are susceptible of easy explanation, if language and action of the heart and consequent venous congestion be its true and only proximate cause. I proceed to prove this affirmation. And firstly, of the serous effusions and extravasations of dark colored blood displayed by dissection, and of the rice water evacuations. If a perfectly healthy man will tie a string around his arm between the elbow and shoulder, so tight as to prevent the return of blood to the heart, by the veins, and keep it so, the following effects will be produced: 1st.—The veins will become full and turgid—painfully so; next, numerous of the parts below the ligature, approximating to cramps; next, a slight degree of cramps; next, the parts below the ligature become edematous (dropsical,) which relieves, partially, the pain and cramps; next, the cramp returns with increased violence, and an aggravation of the edema or effusion of water takes place, and perhaps, also, an effusion of blood, (ecchymosis) and finally, if he does not loosen the ligature, the soft parts immediately below it, and under it will slough, and the vessels relieve themselves by the artificial openings thus formed; and upon examining the parts anatomically, indications of incipient inflammation in the coats of the veins, and the parts adjacent, will be discovered. This is an experiment which every man may try upon himself in part, if not in full, and thus verify the results to his satisfaction, and without permanent injury to his limb, provided he loosens the ligature before it produces the death of the soft parts upon which it presses.

The pathology of this case is as follows: The pain is produced by the distension of the veins; and the longer continuance of this cause produces (as an ulterior consequence) the inflammation of their coats, and the parts adjacent; and would, (as an ultimate consequence,) if allowed to stay on long enough, cause their death and mortification. The pressure made by the turgid veins, upon the nerves, and the obstruction to the passage of sensorial influence to and from the brain, occasioned by the ligature, cause first the numbness and then the cramp; which latter is partially relieved by the serous effusion; but the cause continuing to act with the same power, and the relief diminishing, these effects are reproduced and aggravated; the veins when full to the bursting point, relieve themselves for a season by an exudation of serum through their coats; and this exudation or serous effusion constitutes the edema; and if any of the veins actually burst, then ecchymosis, that is to say, extravasation of blood takes place. The pressure of the blood upon the ligature, and upon the soft parts between it and the ligature, and of the ligature upon the soft parts between it and the bone, cause the sloughing or mortification.

The effects above described and explained, are the successive steps from life and health, to death and putrefaction, as produced by obstructed circulation of the blood; all this, and this precisely, takes place in the disorder under discussion. The only difference is that the great veins of the trunk and abdomen, and not the basilar and cerebral and their branches, are the parties concerned. The languid action of the heart is the ligature; it is the serum of the blood, thus separated from the globules and the fibrine which constitutes the serous effusions and rice water evacuations; it is the venous blood thus extravasated from the minute veins that constitutes the extravasations; it is the absence of this serum (which cannot be in two places at once) that makes the skin and the bladder empty; it is the absence or want of this serum (which gave fluidity to the blood) that occasions the globules, (now no longer red, their intercohesion being having been for some time suspended,) and the fibrine (now a viscid mass) to clog and obstruct the terminations of the minute veins, through which they cannot pass, by reasons of their viscosity; or, to speak more distinctly, for want of the fluidity which they derived from their union with the serum.

Look at the roots of the nails, at the skin of the hands and feet, and face; and finally, at the whole surface of the body. The irregular mixture of globules and fibrine, (the former black and the latter white,) occasions the varied and mottled complexion mentioned in the enumeration of symptoms. I am thus particular in explaining the cause of this symptom, because this appearance, supervening as speedily in conjunction with the rapidity of the attack, and resulting, have induced many persons to suppose this disorder to be typhoid or malignant and contagious, which is far from being the case; it is not that dissolution of the blood which is the first step in putrefaction and occurs in plague, hospital fever, typhus gravior, and some other disorders of diminished action, which causes this clouded and speckled appearance of the skin; but simply an accidental separation of the constituent parts of the blood, produced by a mechanical cause, (to wit, pressure,) and no way connected with typhus or dissolution of the soft solids. The true test between acute and malignant diseases, is the disposition of the body to run speedily into putrefaction. Now it will be promptly admitted by all who have made post mortem examinations in this disorder, that the bodies are not offensive immediately after death, and that they do not run speedily into decomposition. And while we are upon the subject of classification, permit me, Mr. Editor, to remark again that the matter evacuated in this disorder is not bile, (chole,) but a fluid resembling dirty rice water. It is therefore no Cholera. Also—that the want of pulse at the great stage of the disorder, in some cases, is only an accidental symptom, produced by obstruction and not by decay, and not the disorder, nor the cause of it, nor even an essential part of it. The additional name of asphyxia, then, is also misapplied. Give your asphyxial patient a pint of salt water, and you will find the asphyxia gone in an instant. We might as well say of a lady who faints in church, from tight lacing, that she has epilepsia asphyxia, when she has no epilepsia, (but has syncope,) and when the asphyxia is either not present at all, or is instantly removed by cutting her corset string. Let us then discard both the false name and the sick name. We proceed with the analysis of the symptoms.

The stomach distressed and exhausted by the inordinate evacuations of serum, and heated beyond endurance by the congestion of blood in its vessels and viscera, makes large and repeated demands, first for water and then for cold water. This fact constitutes the symptoms of thirst and heat as before detailed. Why is the stomach afflicted with this inordinate thirst? It is to supply the waste of fluid occasioned by the inordinate evacuations of serum! What is

It remains to be decided whether this disease is to be classed with the "dysenteries" or the "obstructions." If the former, Hydræa, a discharge of water will be a more appropriate name than Cholera, a discharge of bile. The patient does not evacuate bile except under the operation of medicine, and that he would always do—sick or well.

serum. It is salt and water, with a little gelatine albumen! Let us then not imitate the wicked King of Egypt who required the Jews to make bricks without straw! Let us give to the stomach, all the materials which it needs for the elaboration of a new supply of serum! Let it be abundantly supplied with salt as well as with water, and it will speedily cease to complain. The commencement of the process above described and explained constitutes the prelude or premonitory symptoms detailed in my former communication; and its progress explains the muscular weakness; shortness of breath; and quick, feeble, struggling and failing pulse. These then are all the symptoms, and they are explained upon true and undoubted pathological principles.

Drunkards take the disease in those intervals which necessarily occur between one paroxysm of excitement and another. During these intervals the muscular fibres of the heart labor under indirect debility from previous over-stimulation. If it be asked why (if this poison exists in the atmosphere) all who breathe are not affected by it? and why some are affected even unto death and others so little as not to be sensible of it? I answer that all are affected by it; the effect differing only in degree. Those who are constitutionally feeble in the muscular fibres of the heart, or in the arteries; and those who have made themselves feeble in any of these respects by intemperance or indiscretion, are most likely to sustain its superlative degree of infection. Every act or agent which produces, or tends to produce permanent or temporary relaxation of the muscular fibres of the heart, directly or indirectly, predisposes to the disorder. All the depressing passions, fear, jealousy, envy, shame, distress, despair, all depraved habits—Drunkardism, gluttony, &c., also, excessive labor—abstinence, watching and exposure to cold; predispose to, and invite the accession of the disease.

The effect of fear (as every common observer knows) is to make the face and extremities pale, the knees totter and the heart beat violently. The pathology of fear is as follows. Universal relaxation of the muscular fibres, so great that the subject would fall prostrate if re-action did not almost instantaneously take place. In a violent paroxysm the exertions unconsciously evoked, at the instant after the relaxation, a recollection of blood from the surface and extremities to the heart and stomach; producing palpitation and sometimes vomiting. The tottering of the knees is the effect of relaxation and muscular weakness from the absence of blood. The face and extremities pale from the absence of blood, the whole circulation (as if partaking of fear,) deserting the surface and extremities, and rushing in tumultuous eddies back upon the heart. Fear is mischievous therefore in two respects. It produces relaxation of the muscular fibres of the whole body; and it also produces, first, direct and then indirect additional debility of the muscular fibres of the heart and stomach, by first overwhelming them both in their relaxed state, and then overstimulating the former. It is also to be observed (and this is why I have analyzed the effect of fear) that the venous circulation has (under the operation of fear) for a very brief space of time the superiority over the arterial—precisely that state of the circulation which I have shown to be the cause of this disorder. It may be well then to admonish the timid and unwary to beware of fear and all the depressing passions, but particularly of fear. They are all predisposing causes, and fear more than any; and after the accession of the disorder they are all, and in the same proportion, aggravating causes. When the body labors, the heart labors also; and the labor and fatigue of the heart are exactly in proportion to the labor and fatigue of the body; a recumbent posture is that in which the heart labors least; the sympathy between the heart and stomach is so intimate that whatever distresses one, injures the other; and whatever comforts and cherishes one benefits the other. Hence the evil consequences that sometimes ensue from overloading the stomach, or from distressing it by the introduction of imperfectly masticated food, by stuffing it with raw vegetables or unripe fruit! Warm clothing, warm lodging, regular hours, and regular meals of common food, (well masticated before swallowing) and a firm, tranquil and contented mind make up the sum of prophylactic arrangement which it is in our power to make. Persons of cheerful temper are less liable to disease of any kind than those who are morose, querulous and discontented; persons of broad chests are less liable, and struggle harder than those who are narrow or flat. Short persons are (ceteris paribus) more safe than the tall, small feeders than gross. The greatest mortality has taken place in India, where the people subsist exclusively upon vegetable diet, the next greatest in Persia and Asia Minor, where the people are badly fed, (being sometimes compelled to eat bugs and earth-worms) and where salt is particularly scarce and dear.

In civilized Europe it has been light, in proportion to the relative degrees of science and refinement prevailing in its respective sections; and in these States, the number of its subjects have been small and its treatment successful in a degree unexampled elsewhere. Science and experience are disarming (may I say) have disarmed it of its terrors. Such are my reasons for believing that languid action of the heart is the cause, and the only cause of this malady. That the disease is not typhoid, and that salt and absolute rest in a recumbent posture are the remedies or agents most useful, both for its prevention and cure. Having said all that I have to say upon the subject, I conclude by assuring your medical readers, that they have my best wishes for the success of their practice, and for the prosperity and happiness of each and every individual among them.

LIVINGSTON.

Upon looking over the manuscript, I find that I have overlooked and omitted to account for the cramps—a most material omission. The cause of the cramps I apprehend to be the sudden withdrawal of their usual supply of blood and animal heat from the muscles themselves, and from the nerves which accompany them—the nerves of motion in particular. The nerves of sensation are no doubt as cold and as badly supplied with blood; but this fact is in the patient's favor as his pain is thereby less sensibly felt; and for the shrinking of the features—the first cause of the shrinking of the features is that the fluids are withdrawn from the vessels, and that the vessels collapse from emptiness. The second cause is that the exhalant vessels which are appendages of the arteries cease to act; and the absorbent vessels which are appendages of the veins, continue to act even for a short time after death.

Salt and water in full doses when any of the symptoms of the disorder are present and in broken doses when they are not. In short, let those who are, have been or apprehend to be, afflicted cherish salt and water as Boniface did his ale—let them eat it, drink it and sleep upon it!

A singular fact.—In many parts of this county the chickens and other fowls have died in great numbers with all the symptoms of Cholera. A gentleman of our acquaintance administered spirits of camphor to several chickens which were apparently near death, and they instantly revived and speedily recovered.—Commonwealth.

Mystery magnifies danger, as a fog the sun.

AMERICAN NANKEN.

We have before us a beautiful specimen of American nanken, made from nanken colored cotton, raised by Mr. Forsythe of Georgia. The nanken cotton was first raised in the South, eight or ten years ago, but was not then much thought of—as is the case with all new articles, it was with difficulty that persons could be found to try it. Mr. Forsythe has persevered until he has been able to induce the manufacturers to work up the raw material, and thus bring the article fairly into market. The specimen before us, a piece of seven yards, is really beautiful, somewhat darker colored than the Indian article, and much superior to the miserable imitations from the English loom and dye shops. It being of the natural color of the cotton, it does not fade by wear and washing; and we are informed that Mr. Forsythe thinks the strongest mineral acids will not extract the color. This may be correct, but all vegetable colors disappear under the action of chlorine—and we shall take an early opportunity to test the fastness of the color of this article by the use of the chlorine and other chemical agents. Mr. Nathaniel F. Williams, merchant of this city, agent for the sale of the nanken, to whom we are indebted for an opportunity of examining, informs us that a friend of his had accidentally got a large spot of ink on a new pair of pants—boots, which he considered had spoiled them. Mr. W. advised him to apply a little lemon juice and salt to the spot, and expose it to the sun, which was done, the ink extracted, and the color of the cloth remained unchanged.

We have thought it important to the interests of the southern cotton planters, that a knowledge of the value of this nanken cotton should be disseminated, as the manufacture of nanken will add to the consumption of the raw material. No one will ever wear the imitated article when they can get the genuine one. The color of the common imported nanken disappears on the first washing, and clothes made of it are, therefore very soon laid aside. We recommend a trial of this nanken, and also the culture of the cotton, as an important object of attention to our southern friends.—American Farmer.

WHITENESS.

It is a very common practice to whiten wash rooms, walls, and fences, with simple lime and water. The result is, that a touch brings it off upon the hands or clothes, and a few successive rains leave almost entirely bare the materials upon which it has been laid, and which are exposed to the weather. On indoor work a little glue will fix it so that it will not easily rub off, nor within the dress that happens to come in contact with it. Out of doors glue alone will not answer. Skimmed milk is probably the cheapest and best ingredient that can be easily procured. Those who put whitewash without any thing of this kind to retain it, act on the same principle as if they should fill a sieve with water, or cover a house with boards without nailing them.

Ontario Paper.

IRON HOUSES.

The new process for smelting iron by raw coal and hot air blast is producing a great change in the iron trade; and it is anticipated by good judges that no long period will elapse before cast iron of the quality known as No. 1 will be manufactured at the cost of about 40s or 45s the ton. When this takes place generally, it must inevitably produce an effect which will pervade almost every condition of society. Rich and poor will, by degrees, find themselves enclosed in iron cages; and fire joints, and slate roofs, will become things to be alluded to as being tokening something venerable from antiquity. The introduction of iron into building operations will no doubt, spread rapidly as the price of cast iron falls; and, if unskilfully done at the outset, we may have a number of imperishable monuments of a bad taste before our eyes wherever we go. It is, therefore of importance that good examples should be given in time, and that architects should be prepared for the change so as not to leave the matter to the caprice or taste of the workmen of the foundries.—London's Encyclopedia of Architecture.

Extinction of flame.—It is of importance to observe that flame, by a statical law, ever tends upwards. Attention to this circumstance might be the means of preventing many a fatal issue when female's clothes accidentally take fire. Let the individual be instantly thrown down on the floor, and the flames are as immediately subdued. A few moments in an upright position are so many moments of imminent peril, which is rendered almost certainly fatal, if the individual endeavors to make an escape by the door way, for the current of air imparts energy and power to the devouring element. With the simple precaution referred to, rugs or other wrappers are unnecessary.

Boring for water.—The New York papers of Monday mention that Mr. Holt has at length succeeded in his long continued efforts to obtain pure and wholesome water by boring. Late on Saturday evening, the drill, which, within the last six months had passed 640 below the surface 510 feet of which were of solid rock, sunk suddenly into depth of two feet. Mr. Holt's most sanguine wishes, are, we presume, now completely realized.—Baltimore Pat.

Mr. Washington Irving, we are concerned to say, met with a serious accident yesterday, though we hope not one that will prove dangerous. In driving a one horse wagon down a steep and rocky hill in West Chester, the horse becoming alarmed, ran away, and overturning the wagon, threw Mr. Irving, and a nephew who was with him, among the rocks. They were both stunned so as to lie for some time unconscious. The nephew recovered first, and found his uncle lying beside him senseless. After some time, he succeeded in arousing Mr. Irving, who was then, with the assistance of a chance passer by, conveyed to a neighboring house and bled; and thence to his nephew's house in Tarrytown, where he was left last evening, without as yet any unpleasant symptoms having occurred.—N. Y. Gazette.