

too little, considering the trouble of their employments, & the expense and inconvenience of living at Washington.—But as a certain class of editors have officially brought forward the subject, in order to impress the public mind with an opinion that our government is the most costly in the world, we will meet this very unjust and insidious charge with a few facts, taken from the million of expensive trappings of Royalty, which bear so heavily on the people of the British islands, which have involved them in want and wretchedness, and have brot' them to the brink of a national bankruptcy.

To bring this subject at once to a clear and decisive issue, we shall fix upon but one article of expence of the British government—By the accounts lately presented to the house of commons, it appears that the prince regent's expense for one quarter of a year, ending on the 5th of July 1814 amounted to 199 195*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* exclusive of the establishments of the princess of Wales and the princess Charlotte, which last has been much augmented by her marriage with prince Coburg—Nor was all the expense of the lord steward's department included in this account as Mr. Brent, the clerk declared to the house, "that the bills were so various and numerous that it was impracticable to give any proper description of them!"

It is curious to observe the charges in this account of only one quarter's expences to maintain the dignity of his royal highness the prince regent, all of which are saddled on the back of John Bull, bending to the earth with his load of royalty. There is a charge of 25,000*l.* for additional buildings at Carlton-house—for preparations for a grand fete, 26,000*l.* exclusive of the temple in the park, and the grand fleet on the Serpentine River. In the lord chamberlain's department, there is another charge of 20,500*l.* for Carlton-house—for the expense of entertaining the royal and illustrious visitors 32,500*l.*—for furniture for the royal pavilion at Brighton, 20,500*l.*—And, in the department of the master of the horse, to support his royal highness's stud, 25,000*l.* The most moderate article in this famous account is the bookseller's bill, which only amounts to 37*l.* 2*s.*! This (says the writer) reminds us of Dame Quickley's bill against sir John Faistaff; in which, after a long list of quarts and gallons of sack, it says, Item for bread, one half penny!

As this list of enormous expenses was laid before the house of commons (of which we have only room for an extract) we consider it as of undoubted authority. The writer concludes by saying, "this statement is recommended to the serious consideration of those loyal gentlemen amongst us, who so anxiously wish to introduce this splendor of the Crown into this country; to consider the cost of European Legitimacy, and compare it with the cheap expense of American Republicanism."

FROM THE INDIANA REGISTER. Wine Prospects.

It is with much satisfaction that we communicate to our distant readers, that the vineyards, in the vicinity, have never offered brighter prospects of rewarding the labours of the vine dressers than they do at this time, while the crops of corn are commonly promising. The vineyards offer to the view such profusion of fruit as to nourish in us the hope of a most exuberant vintage this fall; which will handsomely compensate the vine dressers for the partial failure of that of the last year. Upon reflecting on the immense advantages that would result to society as well as to the individuals who would engage in it—should this branch of agriculture become general on the banks and hillocks of the Ohio; we are astonished that the example set by the Swiss settlers in this neighborhood is not generally followed by the inhabitants of the borders of this beautiful river. The valley through which the Ohio runs is capable to be made to produce as much wine as would suffice for the consumption of the whole of the United States. What happy effect on the morals of society would not be produced if wine could be substituted to the poisonous beverages which impair the health of besot & demoralise the American people? what immense numbers of families might like those few sons of Helvetia who have planted the vine here find "health and peace and sweet content" on the shores of the great Ohio if they would make their business to cultivate the vine.

Extract of a letter received within a few

days by a gentleman of N. York, from
PRESIDENT PETITION, of the
republic of Hayti

"There has been established in this capital for two years past, a Bible Society, of which I am the patron and protector. It would be gratifying to correspond with that established at New-York. I have received from you the Constitution of the last mentioned Society, for which I return you my thanks."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE
CORRESPONDENT,

SIR.—Since that terrible disorder, *Small Pox*, has at least made its appearance among us Cow Pox has become an object of general attention. I therefore embrace the medium which your paper presents, in concisely describing its genuine character, together with these variations which occasionally arise, tending to destroy its protecting influence.

From having observed a few cases of the spurious kind in this neighbourhood, I am fearful that some temporary discredit will be attached to vaccine inoculation. I therefore think that every effort to awaken a proper attention to this invaluable discovery, however feeble, may serve the glorious purpose of arresting the progress of the present dreadful malady.

I trust to be excused, should I chance to repeat what has already been made public. My great object is, to inform those who have never read of, or seen the disease, and whose place of residence is far removed from that of a physician. The usual appearance of the genuine cow pox in those who have been vaccinated as indicative of success, is as follows:—About the third day after the puncture has been made, a small red spot is very distinguishable; this continues gradually to increase in size, becomes hard and a small circular, or oval tumour, of a milky whiteness, is formed, rising a little above the level of skin. About the sixth day the tumour contains a small quantity of fluid as clear as water; this continues to increase, and the vesicle to fill, till about the ninth day, at which time it has arrived at its point of perfection. The margin of the pustule is well defined, never rough or jagged; the edges rise above the level of the skin, but the centre is depressed. About the eighth day a feverish disposition is manifested, preceded by pain at the pustule, oftentimes extended to the arm pit—this disposition after continuing a day or two, subsides without leaving any bad consequences. The pustule advancing to maturation becomes surrounded with a circular inflamed margin, from an inch to an inch and a half in breadth—this blush which seems to the naked eye to lie upon the surface of the skin, and in appearance not much unlike the eruption of measles or scarlet fever is an indication that the system is affected, even in those cases where no fever had previously existed. The fluid in the pustule now begins to dry; on its surface a thick scab is gradually formed, of a brown, mahogany, or tamarind stone colour, which adhering sometimes for two weeks, falls off, leaving the skin beneath a little marked.

Such appears to be the progress of the genuine cow pox. A particular attention to the rise of the pustule, and the appearance of the inflammatory blush around it, cannot be too strongly enforced; for it is only on the regular appearance of the inoculation in these stages that confidence should be placed, for security against the small pox.

In the spurious cases, the pustule never assumes the true character of cow pox: it contains a thin, yellow, muddy fluid, sometimes resembling matter, mixed with water. When inflammation appears on the inoculated part, before the third day, with a small elevated pustule, containing a yellowish coloured fluid which bursting, a small scab of yellow colour is formed, with an extensive circle of a reddish purple colour, which appears to be under the skin no reliance can be placed.

If the disease commence, as is most usual on the third day, and lose the character of cow pox within the first nine days, by children or others rubbing or scratching the vesicle, I would earnestly recommend the patient to a second inoculation.

The proper time to take the fluid of the cow pox pustule, for the purpose of inoculation, is from the sixth to the ninth day of the disease, inclusive. It is true there are many excellent practitioners, who inoculate with matter taken as late as the thirteenth day, but all are not agreed in the propriety of so doing.

When matter taken immediately from

a pustule is used, the slightest possible puncture with a lancet will be found sufficient. If cotton thread, previously moistened with matter, be resorted to then a small incision is made in one or both arms, into which let a piece of the thread be inserted, about one forth of an inch in length, and confined for a day or two with a bandage or court plaster. Before I concluded, it will be proper to mention that the cow pox affords no protection against small pox, before the ninth day.

RICHARD FERGUSON.

FOR SALE.

2 BARRELS Cherry Bounce
1 EACH Cinnamon & Lemon
Cordial,

1 QR. CASK SHERRY Wine
FULL & HALF Plate Bridle
BY THE DOZ. or SINGLE
BLOCKTIN BUTTONS,
LADY'S HAIR COMBS,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN TIN-WARE.

Ditto " JAPANED.

2 COPPER STILLS,

118 & 64 GALLONS.

ALL of which will be sold low for Cash

—ALSO—

A FIRST RATE
KEEL BOAT.

OF 12 or 14 tons Burthen, with
Cordage, Poles, Oars & Cook-
ing Utensils.

belonging to the same, all in complete
good order.

Apply to

J. D. DAGGETT.

AT Geo. Hussey's store, ON SECOND
STREET, nearly opposite H. Lasselle's

Vincennes, 18 July 1817. 33—5w

BRADLEY & BADOLLE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF

10 FIRST QUALITY
MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
AND COUNTRY LINNEN, &c

Vincennes, June 6, 1817, 27—tf

LOOK HERE!!

WHEELER & HARPER,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THEIR

10 FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC
THAT THEY HAVE COM-
MENCED THE

MACHINE MAKING,

In all its various Branches,

MILL IRONS,

Made and turned of in the neatest man-
ner.—They also inform the public they
will have a double Throssel for Spinning
Cotton, in operation against the first of
January next, at this place.

WHEELER & HARPER,

Have their Carding Machine in com-
plete operation, and are ready to receive

WOOL.

They have cloathed their Machine with
new Cards, which will make them able
to give satisfaction to their old custom-
ers, and those that may favor them with
their custom.

W. & H.
BRUCEVILLE, Knox County, }

June 2, 1817. } 27—tf

ate of Indiana, S } In the Knox circu-
Knox County, set. } Court—May term
Owen Riley } 1817.

Babbitt & Fairbanks, } Foreign At-
vs. } tachment.

This day came the plaintiff, by George

R. C. Sullivan his attorney, and on mo-
tion of the plaintiff by his attorney aforesaid,

ordered that public notice be given

in the Western Sun, at least three

times that a foreign attachment has been

sued out by the plaintiff against the

defendants, and that unless they be and

appear here in their proper persons, or

by their attorney at the next ensuing

term of this court, to be holden on the

last Monday in September next and file

and put in special bail in this cause that

in default thereof judgment by default

will be entered up against them.

Copy from the Test,

R. BUNTING, Clerk c. c. c. c.

31—3w.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to set out for
Baltimore & Philadelphia, about
the 15th day of August, and will require
all his funds—he earnestly begs of all
persons who are indebted to him to call
and make payment before that time.—
His situation and arrangements can ad-
mit of no longer indulgence.

JOHN EWING.

Vincennes, 18, July 1817. 33—5t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being now closing
for the present, his business in Vin-
cennes will attend to the settlement of
all accounts at his store until the first of
September next—he requests those who
have accounts against him to exhibit
them for settlement—also those who
hold his DUE BILLS, will present them
for payment before that time—after
which all his Notes & Accounts not
paid will with reluctance, positively be
lodged with an officer for collection.

N. B. BAILEY.

July 29, 1817. 35—5w

Look Out for Squalls !!

THE subscriber being anxious to dis-
charge all the just demands against him
and has it not in his power to do so,
without calling upon those indebted to
him for payment, in consequence of which
he avails himself of this method of inform-
ing them that unless they do discharge
their notes and accounts, on or before the
15th day of August next, that he will in-
discriminately put them into the proper
officer's hands for collection, but on the
contrary should they comply with this
request promptly he will be more than
sensible of their punctuality attention &
politeness.

W. C. OSBOURNE.

Vincennes, July 31, 1817. 35—6w

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate of
William F. V. Dubois dec'd. or
having any demands against said estate,
are requested to apply to J. Call, Esq.
who is authorised to settle the affairs of
said estate

THOS. HEMPSTEAD,
Administrator of Wm. F. V. Dubois dec'd.
Vincennes, 3, July 1817. 31—5w

15 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED FROM the subsci-
ber, some time in May last, one small

BLACK HORSE,

with white face and feet, switch tail, 5 or
6 years old, paces and trots, shod al-
round. One small

Dark Chesnut Sorrel Horse.
his main and tail a little curled, 5 or 6
years old, paces and trots, unshod—and
one small

BAY MARE.

her tail bobbed, 6 or 7 years old, unshod,
trots and paces—her pace is very fast—
Fifteen dollars reward (or 5 for either)
with all reasonable expences will be given
upon the delivery of the above horses
to E. Stout at Vincennes, or to the
subscriber at his residence at the Crossing
of Honey Creek, 8 miles south of F.
Harrison.

J. L. MCCULLOUGH.
Honey Creek, Sullivan C'y. } 32—6w
7th July, 1817. }

CHEAP GOODS,

WADSON'S & SAYRE.

ARE NOW OPENING,

(AT THE STORE LATELY OCCUPIED, BY
N. B. BAILEY) a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,
principally bought at Auction in New-
York, which they will dispose of at a
moderate advance.

W. & S.—Are also opening at CAR-
LISLE, a general assortment of

DRY-GOODS, &

HARD-WARE.

which they will dispose of on liberal

terms.

Vincennes, 30th July 1817. 35—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE REV'D. THOS. A. KING,
HAS Assigned me his Notes and Ac-
counts—I have once before noti-
fied those who were indebted to him, to
make payment—The next thing, & that
shortly too, will be the officer.

G. W. JOHNSTON.

Aug. 7, 1817. 36—1w