

Poetical Asylum.



FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

"PRENEZ GARDE MA CHERE."

Written on seeing some beautifully executed drawings, by a lady of this place, (formerly a pupil of THE SISTERS.)

When female worth and beauty join'd,
Attempts some new and pleasing care,
Some art embellish more her mind,
I smiling say, "Prenez garde ma chere."

Go on, fair maid, the task begun,
Bid paper blushing roses bear,
The lily opening to the Sun,
Still let me say, "Prenez garde ma chere."

Those num'rous charms which you display,
So various, vast, without compare,
Sedate, yet lively, good and gay,
O let me say, "Prenez garde ma chere."

Your charms too powerful to withstand,
Bids every youth confess you fair,
Your worth adore, and court your hand,
I sighing say, "Prenez garde ma chere."

Pale envy lurks beneath my smiles,
Since I aspire I cannot dare,
Yet oh, my friend, of lovers' wiles,
Still let me say, "Prenez garde ma chere."

VINCENNES BARD.

Vincennes, June, 1831.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

SOLILOQUY OF THE YOUNG SOLDIER

'Tis the clangor of arms, 'tis the trumpet's
loud call
There's no wife of my bosom to mourn if I
fall
There's no poor little wanderer unfriended
to roam,
And ask of the stranger, when father will
come?
Such dire thoughts ne'er molest me, to ac-
tion I sweep,
If for freedom I die, still and calm is my
sleep,
For the bright tear of valor in sorrow shall
lave
The soldier's cold bed, the last home of the
brave.

'Neath the flag of our nation arrier's array'd,
Draw the falchion of freemen and keen is
that blade;
And we've sworn that a tyrant our right
shan't enslave
While the earth bears a plant, or the wind
rolls a wave.
Then to battle move onward, I ask for the
foe.
Be united each heart, be determined each
blow,
Let the cannons' dread roar shake creation
around,
We will teach the invader, 'his liberty's
ground.

HARP OF THE WEST.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

THE SAILOR BOY'S DREAM

'Twas midnight, the billows were dash'd
into rest,
The bright beaming stars shed their light
o'er the deep;
All watch-worn and weary, with sorrow op-
press'd,
I sunk in the soft soothing visions of sleep.
I dream'd that I trod on my own native plain,
Where in childhood's lov'd gambols I of-
ten had stray'd,
I heard with fond rapture the voice of each
swain,
And my path with sweet wildflowers was
richly array'd.

Each scene to my memory was faithful and
true,
The streamlet still murmur'd along the
green vale,
The nightingale drank of the light falling
dew,
Then repeated her heart thrilling music
again.

Methought that our cottage yet stood on the
moor,
The moon flung her radiance around the
dark grove,
I softly approach'd, rais'd the latch of the
door,
And with ecstasy gazed on the friends
that I lov'd.

My parents bent o'er me with joyful surprise,
A sister then hail'd me once more to my
home,
While friendship beam'd forth from their
soul speaking eyes,
They cried, from this circle no more shalt
thou roam.

Then dearer than all were the transports
that pass'd,
When my bosom was wet with my Mary's
warm tear;
When in silent affection the wand'rer she
clasp'd,
And sighing, breathed softly, 'tis Alfred
my dear.

But the thunder's dread peal broke the vis-
ion—'t was fled,
The white curling billow foam'd high on
the deck,
The red lightning blazed thro' the shrouds
o'er my head,
And the waves and winds drove our ves-
sel a wreck.

HARP OF THE WEST.

ON THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS

An Essay read before the H. Union
Lyceum, written by Dr. Dickinson, of
New York, who died a few weeks since
at the residence of his mother in Hous-
ton.

There was a time, when the generali-
ty of mankind were not accustomed to
think and reason upon the every-day oc-
currences of life, and took every subject

upon authority. It was quite enough, to
do as father said, and grandfather and
grandmother did, before them. Few
ever asked the reason why—all were
content to hear authority say *It is so*—
But these days have now passed away.
Men now will think; they do think—As
a proof of it, look at the libraries, deba-
ting societies, lyceums, &c. located all o-
ver our country, in which all the com-
mon occurrences of life, and common
principles of action, are examined;—
their reasonableness and propriety inves-
tigated and explained.

I shall, this evening, present some
subjects of common life for you to think
upon; subjects which interest every one
of you, but which a very few of you ever
thought upon at all; and still fewer, ever
thought correctly.

I allude to the application of Remedi-
es to all sores, wounds, bruises,
sprains, &c. to which we are all every
day exposed. And I will begin with
simple applications, by which I mean all
ordinary dressings to what are called o-
pen sores, and to cut wounds.

And here let it be distinctly under-
stood, that all and every article used for
these purposes, as a remedy, is perfectly
passive and inert, as to any power over
the operations of the animal system.—
And such things as healing salves, heal-
ing washes, &c. have no existence in na-
ture. The property and power of heal-
ing resides entirely in the individual, li-
ving, human being, and not in the appli-
cations made to the wound. If the
salve had the power of healing, it would
heal a wound in a dead man, or an
auger hole in a board! As absurd as
this conclusion may appear, it is never-
theless true. We cannot avoid such a
conclusion. Fire has the power of
burning, and will burn dead matter as
well as living; and it salves, and the
many other dressings to sores, were
healing, they would operate likewise on
dead matter. But we know they will
not. You will ask then, why any thing
of the kind is employed? Why use
them, if they cannot heal? I will en-
deavor to answer you.

There is a universal principle of pre-
servation in every living thing, whether
vegetable, or animal; a power to protect
and preserve itself, and repair any breach
or wound which may at any time hap-
pen. You have seen this in your gar-
den, by noticing how quick new bark
will form over a wound, which a knife
or hoe has made upon your fruit tree—
You may be convinced of the existence
of this principle of preservation, like-
wise, by reflecting that without such a
principle, we should carry about with
us, at this time, every wound, cut, and
sore we ever had upon our limbs and
bodies since infancy.

You will ask again, if sores will at-
ways get well themselves, why do any
thing?

We live in a material world—sur-
rounded on all sides, by substances
crowding and pressing upon us—and al-
though, as we have seen, kind nature is
faithfully at work healing up any wound
which may exist, yet she is liable, every
moment, to be perplexed and retarded in
her operation, by the irritating effects of
the many material substances which sur-
round us. The air, moisture, dust, rub-
bing of our clothes, and a great many o-
ther things, will be constantly interfering
with kind nature, stopping her work &
of course, rendering the healing process
very slow. Now if we wish to secure to
get well quick, we must do something
which will do no hurt itself, and prevent
every thing else from hurting. Now a
clean cloth or bandage will do all this,
with one exception, it would stick tight
to the wound and do damage when it
was removed.—This clean cloth, there-
fore, should have upon it, before it is ap-
plied, some simple oily substance, to
prevent it from sticking. And now every
thing which physician, surgeon, or
nurse, is ever called upon to do, is done.
We have a simple dressing which
can do no hurt itself, which, as a senti-
ment keeps off every thing that which
would hurt—and which allows nature to
do her own work, in her own way. And
all the thousand and one applications
made to wounds, which do more or less
than this, do injury and should be dis-
carded.

In many cut wounds, indeed, there is
a strong tendency to gap open; hence
the application must not only be a senti-
ment, to keep off injury, but must have
the power of keeping the parts in their
proper places. This may be done by
the simple adhesive plaster.

I will now speak of cold applications.
—This is a class of very great impor-
tance, one which has been too long in
dispute, and too little used in our at-
tempts to alleviate human sufferings.—
Cold applications are required in all
high fevers; heat; in all bruises,
sprains, and inflammations; in all violent
head aches, sore eyes, wasp stings, &c.
&c.

Now let us look at the reason for ap-
plying cold. It is in all cases to prevent
too much inflammation. It is one law
of our nature that an unusual quantity of
blood immediately rushes to any part in-
flamed. As proof, think how quick the
cheeks will swell when struck; or the
arm swell when stung by a wasp. Now
this swelling is nothing more than the
blood being crowded too full with blood.
Again it is another law of our nature,
that less blood goes to any part that is
cold and more to any part that is warm.
—As proof, in winter, we come into the
house with hands, face, ears, &c. white

with cold; but we find the good woman
sitting by the fire flushed red with heat.

By this course of reasoning, then, you
see why cold is applied; and you may al-
so learn all the cases in which it is re-
quired; viz. in all cases where you wish
to prevent inflammation and swelling, or
where swelling has taken place, and you
wish to remove it. And you may learn
likewise how effectually this may be
done: by remembering, that if you re-
main out in a cold evening long enough,
that is, apply cold enough to your ear, to
freeze it, you have driven every particle
of blood from it, and it is as white as a
lily.—In all common cases, much less
cold than that, will answer our purpose.
The effect will always be the same, gli-
tering only in degree; cold will always
keep the blood from rushing to the part;
that is, will always prevent inflammation
and swelling; and that was what we were
called upon to do.

Having proved, then, that cold appli-
cations are necessary and useful, the
next question will be, How will this ap-
plication be made? What article shall
be used?

I will say that there are many articles,
and many ways of accomplishing this ob-
ject; but the cheapest, the most conveni-
ent, the neatest, and altogether the best
mode of applying cold, is by means of
cold water, snow, or ice.

The prejudice against simple cold
water, I know to be very great in com-
munity; but I also know these preju-
dices are hereditary, believed because
grandfathers and grandmothers said so;
without one reason from the nature of
things, or one single fact from experi-
ence. We know such prejudices do ex-
ist, from the fact, that cold water is ne-
ver recommended as an application to an
inflamed limb, sprained ankle, or sore
eye; but we hear from one the question,
what, *clear cold water*? May I not put
some rum, or some vinegar, to it? A
nother will ask, if it would not be well
to put in some salt, or soap; and if it is
to wash inflamed yes, all will cry out,
Put some alkali with the water. We
have explained before, why we use cold
water, or any thing else in any one of
these cases. It is simply to obtain the
principle of cold.—Now, do any of the
articles recommended by those preju-
diced, make the water any better? That is,
colder? Oh no, that is not expected;—
we would mix these articles with the
water, say they, to keep the patient from
taking cold! But look at this one mo-
ment. Can it be supposed that a little
salt, or vinegar, or rum, applied to the
skin, will keep a person from taking
cold? Are there any facts to prove such
an assertion? Oh no; this is an idea
which has been handed down from father
to son, ever since the first Indian doctor
began to practice with his mysterious
roots; and no reason can be assigned for
it. As well might we say that the pe-
bble stones in the bottom of the brook,
keep the horses from taking cold, when
we drive them in to drink.

I have known a swelling upon a child's
forehead, as big as a pig's on's egg, occa-
sioned by a fall. And hec use there
happened to be no camphor in the bottle
—the sympathizing mother had nothing to
do, but sit down and cry over her
child. Now she should know that
cloths dipped in cold water, or if in win-
ter, when it can be obtained, a snow ball
wrapped up in cloth, and held upon the
swelling, will do more good than a gallon
of camphor.

I have known persons to heat rum to
wash the head with, in violent head
aches; when showering it with cold wa-
ter, or a cap of snow, will do a great deal
of good, as we might expect.

I have known a good nurse put on
bruised wormwood steeped in boiling
vinegar to a sprained ankle, to keep the
swelling down; but according to the
laws of our nature, all hot applications in
such cases do hurt. We must apply
cold, to do any good. Let pitchers of
cold water be poured from a height upon
such an ankle, and the inflammation will
be very soon subdued.

Hot applications are also necessary in
their proper place, and we are daily cal-
led upon to use them. The effect of
heat, when applied to the skin, is direct-
ly the reverse of the effect of cold; that
is, heat will always increase the infla-
mation and activity of the part to which it
is applied. Warm baths, steam baths,
&c. come under this class; but I shall
say nothing of them, and confine my at-
tention entirely to the nature and appli-
cation of poultices, which are useful in
all abscesses, whitlows, bites, &c. Now
why are hot poultices used in these ca-
ses? Let us look at the true reasons.—
In these cases, there is a formation and
collection of matter under the skin and
flesh, which must work its way to the
surface. And according to the law of
our nature, the warmer we keep the
part, the quicker the work will be done.
That is one reason.—Again, the skin is
hard and unyielding, and the swelling
great;—of course, the skin will be
stretched very much, and the pain be se-
vere; now a hot poultice will magrate,
soften, and as it is called, par both the
skin, and allow it to be stretched and ex-
tended, by the swelling, with less pain.
Also allow an easier passage for the mat-
ter. And this is the only reason for us-
ing poultices. Now in accordance with
these reasons, the poultice must be made
of something soft, moist, and warm,
these three are all the requisites. And
a cloth wrung out of hot water, posses-
ses all these, and is a poultice to all in-
tents and purposes; but such a poultice

will very soon become dry and cool, and
would require to be changed too fre-
quently. I would therefore recommend
a slice of common white bread, moist-
ened with hot water. This is a prepara-
tion which possesses all the three requi-
sites of soft, moist, and warm: it is a
perfect poultice, performing every duty
which a poultice can perform; and is the
only one which ever need to be made.—
When it has been on so long as to lose the
three requisite qualities, and becomes
dry, hard, and cold, it should of course
be replaced by another.

The notion, that different kinds of
sores, of sores situated in different parts
of the body require different kinds of
poultices, is entirely an erroneous no-
tion. The effects to be produced, as we
have seen, are always the same, and, of
course, we always want the same poultice.

Again, the attempt to make a poultice
better by adding to it seeds, leaves,
herbs, roots, juices, &c. is a perfectly
vain attempt. They can never do any
good, and may do much hurt. Again;
there do not exist in the animal, vegeta-
ble, or mineral kingdom, any articles
which can make a drawing, rotting, or
healing poultice. Such things do not
exist in nature; and the use of all the
expensive, far-fetched, loathsome, and
disgusting articles we so often meet
with, should be discarded as a practice
belonging entirely to the dark ages, un-
worthy of the notice, and dishonorable to
the character of the present enlight-
ened age.

THE FARMER.

THRIFTY'S ADVICE FOR JUNE

Now Flora's dress'd in all her gay attire,
And every grove and field proclaim her
sway—

Her beautiful pencil paints each varied
flower,
And fragrant odours greet the new-born
day.

It is now no time to go to the tavern, or
sit idle at home. The beauty of the
landscape, the growing crops, the an-
ticipation of every thing around us, seem
to invite us to be active and industrious.
—Rise early and enjoy the sweetness of
the morning air; a pleasure which the
sluggard never tastes. Early rising pro-
motes health and leads to regular, indus-
trious and virtuous habits; while "he
that riseth late, must toil all day, and
shall not overtake his business at night."

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

It is not only necessary to plough your
corn fields well before planting, but you
must also hoe, or plough among your
corn two or three times if you would
kill the weeds. Thrifty ploughs and
hoes his fields thoroughly. He kills all
the weeds, and suff's none to go to
seed; and is well paid for his labor by the
increase of his crop. Plant cucumbers
for pickles; set out cabbages, and sow
your late peas.

A good dairy is of inestimable value;
and ought to form the main support of a
family, especially if you have children.
—Milk is the natural food of man; and
butter and cheese always meet with a
ready sale. Every good farmer, there-
fore, will not only have enough for his
own use, but will make some to sell.—
But to make good butter and cheese, re-
quires much attention.

After having selected the best cows
you should always feed them well, and
milk them clean. The milk when set
for butter, should be kept in a cool place,
such as an ice house, spring house or
cellar. The cream should be churned
while sweet, and the whey all worked
out of the butter. Much, also, depends
upon neatness, care and economy.—
Thrifty's butter always smells sweet,
and appears inviting to the palate. His
cheese is always made of new milk, rich
and delicious to the taste, varnished with
melted butter or sweet lard, and kept
from the flies; and it always commands
the highest price. Begin to cut your
early grass.

46 Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. in debt to
B. directed from the Clerk's Office of
the Knox Circuit Court, I will offer at pub-
lic sale, before the door of the temporary
Court House in Vincennes, on Saturday, the
11th day of June ensuing, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
of said day, agreeably to the third section
of the law subjecting real and personal es-
tate to execution, all the right, title, and in-
terest of Nathaniel Ewing, in, and to, a
FARM composed of the following tracts of
LAND, to wit:

204 Acres of Land, survey No. 30, in T.
3, N. R. 10 W.
100 Acres do. survey No. 31, T. 3,
N. R. 10 W.
100 Acres do. survey No. 32, T. 3,
N. R. 10 W.
100 Acres do. survey No. 33, T. 3,
N. R. 10 W.

levied upon as the property of said Nathaniel
Ewing, at the suit of George Hagg & Co.
JOHN MYERS, S. R. C.

By W. L. WILKINS, Dep. Sh'ff.
Vincennes, May 14, 1831. 14—3t. \$250.

A Milch Cow.

WANTED to purchase, a first rat
Milch Cow, for which cash will be
paid. Enquire of the Printer.
Vincennes, April 15, 1831.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH or WORK will be given for
any quantity of clean Linen, Cotton
Rags at the WESTERN SUN office.

BY THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, ANDREW
JACKSON, President of the United
States of America, do hereby declare
and make known, that public sales will
be held at the undermentioned Land Of-
fices, in the state of Indiana, at the peri-
ods designated, for the sale of the lands
hereinafter mentioned, viz:

At the Land Office at Vincennes, on
the 3d Monday in July next,
And at the Land Office at Jeffersonville,
on the 1st Monday in August next,

For the disposal of such relinquished
and reverted lands, within the present
limits of those districts, not heretofore
exposed to public sale, subsequently to
their relinquishment or reversion to the
United States, as shall not, prior to the
fifth day of July next, have been paid
for or redeemed, agreeably to the pro-
visions of the Act of Congress, approved
on the 31st day of March, 1830, entitled:
"An Act for the relief of the purchasers
of the public lands, and for the suppres-
sion of fraudulent practices at the public
sales of the lands of the United States,"
and of the Act supplementary thereto,
approved on the 25th day of Feb. 1831.
At the Land Office at Fort Wayne, on
the 1st Monday of June next.

For the sale of the following townships,
viz:

Township thirty-two, north, of Range
ten east;
Township thirty-three, north, of
Ranges nine, ten, eleven, and twelve,
east;
Township thirty-four, north, of
Ranges nine, ten and eleven, east;
Township thirty-five, north, of
Ranges five, six, seven, eight, and nine,
east;
Township thirty-six, north, of
Ranges three, four, five, six, seven,
eight, and nine, east;
Township thirty-seven, north, of
Ranges five, six, and seven, east;
Township thirty-eight, north, of
Ranges five, six, seven, eight, and nine,
east;

At the Land Office at Crawfordsville, on
the 2d Monday in June next,

For the disposal of the undermentioned
townships and fractional townships,
viz:

Fractional township thirty-four, north,
of Range three west;
Fractional township thirty-five, north,
of Range two west;
Fractional township thirty-six, north,
of Range one west;
Fractional township thirty-seven, north,
of Ranges four, five, six, seven, and
eight, west;
Fractional township thirty-seven, north,
of Range one east;

Also, at the same times and places,
will be exposed to public sale, without
reserve all sections or parts of sections,
subject to be sold by the United States,
and situate within the respective limits
of the aforesaid Land Districts, and
within any township heretofore offered at
public sale, which may not have been
heretofore exposed to public sale.

Lists of the particular tracts of land
may be had at the respective Land Of-
fices above named.

The sales will be kept open for a term
not exceeding two weeks, and no longer
than may be necessary to offer all the
tracts intended to be embraced by this
proclamation, and the lands reserved by
law for the use of schools, or for other
purposes, will be excluded from sale.

Given under my hand at the City of
Washington, the 25th day of March,
1831. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
ELIJAH HAYWARD, Comm'r of the
General Land Office.

April 23 12-

On, and after the 15th instant the follow-
ing will be the times of arrivals and
departures of the several mails:

Eastern—From Louisville, Ky.

Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-
urdays, at 12 o'clock M.—and departs on
Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays, at 2 P. M.

Western—From St. Louis, Mo.

Arrives on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sun-
days, at 12 M.—and departs on Tuesdays,
Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2 P. M.

Northern—From Terre-Haute, Ia.

Arrives on Tuesdays, at 10 A. M. and Fri-
days, at 6 P. M.—and departs on Tuesdays
at 7 P. M. and Saturdays, at 2 P. M.

Northern—From Union, Ill.

Arrives on Mondays, at 7 P. M.—and de-
parts on Tuesdays, at 6 P. M.

Southern—From Shawneetown, Ill.

Arrives on Tuesdays, at 6 P. M.—and de-
parts on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Southern—From Mt. Vernon and Evans-
ville, Ia.

Arrives on Saturdays, at 10 A. M.—and de-
parts on Tuesdays, at 2 P. M.

Letters intended for pending Office,
must be deposited in the Post-Office, one
hour previous to the time of its departure.

JOHN SCOTT, P. M.
Vincennes, May 10, 1831. 14-4t.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that six
weeks after date, application will be
made to the Register of the Land Office at
Vincennes, for the renewal of a certificate of
further credit in my name for the north-east
quarter of section number fourteen, in the
township number twelve north, in range
number nine west, in the district of Vin-
cennes, the original having been lost or de-
stroyed.

Given under my hand, at Vincennes, this
6th day of May, 1831.

JOHN HAMILTON.

13-6t.