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BY ELIHU STOUT.)

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Western Sun

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JACKSON STATE CONVENTION

On Monday, the 12th of December, the Delegates from the several counties assembled in the Hall of the State House, and proceeded to organize a Convention, whereupon B. V. BECKES of the county of Knox was called to the Chair, as President, and ARTHUR PATTERSON of Parke county, and DAVID ROBB of Gibson county, as Vice-Presidents. W. J. Brown of Rush county, and Nathaniel Field of Clark county, were appointed Secretaries.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of the several counties, and the following gentlemen came forward as delegates and took their seats.

From the county of Wayne—Daniel Reid, John Brady and John Irvin, Dearborn—David V. Culley, William Flake, Samuel Morrison, Warren Tebbis and James T. Pollock.

Clarke—Lemuel Ford, Daniel Bower, Nathaniel Field, Thomas J. Henly, and John M. Lennon, Washington—Ezekiel D. Logan, Robert Strawn, Robert C. Newland, and John De Pauw.

Franklin—Benjamin S. Noble and William Strange, Switzerland—George Craig and Presco Harvey.

Jefferson—Nathan B. Palmer, Nathaniel Bolton, and Samuel Wilson.

Orange—John G. Clendenin, John B. Moyer, and James Lynd.

Knox—John Decker and Benjamin V. Beckes.

Fayette—Marks Crume, Wm. Port, John B. E. Reid and Samuel Logan.

Union—James Leviston.

Rush—Marinus Willett and William J. Brown.

Decatur—Dodridge Alley.

Marion—John Cain, Henry Brady, Adam Wright, Jesse Wright and Asa B. Strong.

Jackson—John F. Carr.

Floyd—William Williams, Benjamin S. Tuley and Aaron S. Armstrong.

Lawrence—Pleasant Parks, Robt Mitchell, James Glover, William Templeton and John Vestal.

Green—John Crooks.

Fountain—Edward A. Hannegan.

Tippicanoe—Aaron Finch and William Heaton.

Carroll—James H. Stewart and Samuel Milroy.

Shelby—Edward Gird, John McConnel, William H. Sleeth, Richard Williams, John Means, Henry S. Misner, Jacob Shank, Reason Davis and Sylvan B. Morris.

Morgan—John W. Cox and Thomas L. Galpin.

Hendricks—John C. Julien, Thomas J. Walker, Lewis Mastin, Milton W. Hensley and John S. Hardesty.

Madison—John Berry.

Bartholomew—William P. Kizer, Thomas Hicherson, Zachariah Tenehill and John E. Jones.

Gibson—David Robb and John Hargrove.

Hancock—O. Ross, Joseph Chapman, Lewis Tyner, John Osburn and John Saylor.

Monroe—William C. Foster, William Jackson, John Ketcham, H. Wampler, John Nelson and Jacob L. Payne.

Sullivan—John W. Davis and Benjamin Turman.

Posey—Thomas Givens and William Casey.

Warrick—Thomas Fitzgerald and John Baker.

Spencer—Mason J. Howel and John Pitcher.

Pike—David Miley.

Daviess—James G. Read and William Wallace.

Owen—Robert M. Wooden, Stephen Barnes and Isaac Chambers.

Putnam—James Secrest, Isaiah Wright, Jesse Blake, Enos Lowe, Daniel Sigler and Lewis H. Sands.

Parke—Jephtha Garrigus, Hugh H. Feeney, Arthur Patterson, Mathew Noel, Joseph A. Wright, John G. Davis and Austin M. Puett.

Vermillion—John Gardner.

Montgomery—Isaac C. Elston and John Nelson.

The President laid before the Convention the following communication.

INDIANAPOLIS, 11 Dec. 1831.

To the Jackson Convention:

GENTLEMEN—Having been appointed to represent Cass county, and mingle in your deliberations, and now unexpectedly called off on public business; permit me to request that E. A. Hannegan, Esq. be admitted to take a seat in the Convention in my place, as

the representative of the friends of General Jackson in Cass county.

With great respect,
Your ob't servant,

JOHN TIPTON.

On motion of Mr. Palmer,

Resolved, That the friends of the present administration now at Indianapolis, who have not been appointed as delegates from the counties in which they respectfully reside, be invited to take a seat and participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

Resolved, That A. F. Morrison, Esq., Editor of the Indiana Democrat, and R. Wilson of the county of Vigo, be invited to take seats in the Convention, and that they are hereby entitled to all the privileges of membership.

The following Gentlemen appeared and took their seats in the Convention.

Joseph M. Hayes from the county of Parke.

Samuel Judah and John D. Woolverton from the county of Knox.

Joseph Hanna, James B. Ray, John Hanna, A. F. Morrison, George L. Kinnard and Archibald Reid from the county of Marion.

Jesse B. Durham from the county of Jackson.

Thomas Clawson from the county of Fountain.

William M. Reid from the county of Fayette.

Gamaliel Taylor of the county of Jefferson.

George Baher of the county of Green.

William Hite, James Whitcomb and Benjamin Rogers of the county of Monroe.

Andrew Aker and Jeremiah Smith of the county of Randolph.

Samuel B. Clarke of the county of Warren.

Elisha Long of the county of Henry.

On motion of Mr. Read the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft an Address to the Citizens of Indiana, and resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Messrs. Morrison, Feeney, Culley, Reid of Wayne, and Davis, of Sullivan.

The convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Morrison from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following address.

Address

OF THE JACKSON STATE CONVENTION, TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

Fellow Citizens:—Acting in a representative capacity, we feel the less delicacy in laying before you, for your deliberate consideration, a few of the many reasons which we think should induce our united exertions in support and continuance of the present national administration, and of the venerable patriot who has for the last three years so auspiciously guided its councils.

Our National Bill of rights, the Declaration of American Independence, clearly acknowledges the principle that mankind are generally inclined to bear with evils and to suffer inconveniences so long as they are tolerable, rather than to endeavor to effect a change in government, or to disturb the settled tranquility of a nation. Embracing this principle as a correct one, it would seem certain that good and sufficient causes should at all times exist before the people should exert their acknowledged power to institute new and chimerical experiment as a substitute for sound and tried policy, and we are persuaded that when the most scrutinizing examination is instituted, and a candid, enlightened community shall utter their sentiments, they will accord to the present Administration a full share of their confidence, and pronounce that the general prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people are as conspicuous at the present period, as they have ever been since the existence of this beloved Republic.

The honored individual to whose wisdom the people entrusted the Chief Magistracy of the Union has given many additional and undeniable proofs of his abilities and desires to advance the interests and honor of his country, and at the special instance of his fellow-citizens will consent to lend his energies and experience in furtherance of his patriotic purposes, should they again signify such a desire.

As evidences of the wisdom, sagacity and patriotism of the present administration, we can, fortunately, refer, you to its many and diversified acts, and, in addition to this reference, to the principles and policy which it has adopted, and pursued, and which policy may be regarded as the land-marks of its future operations.

The foreign intercourse of the United States has always been esteemed the most intricate and complex part of its political machinery, and the people have considered the diplomatic talents of a Chief Magistrate as the most essential trait in his character. When Andrew Jackson was inaugurated as President, on the 4th of March, 1829, he found this department of the Government in a singular state of uncertainty, and almost every nation of the world having unsettled difficulties with our Government. Under this state of public affairs, our commerce was depressed, manufactures were languishing, and agriculture suffering for an outlet for its products; and necessarily a want of enterprise in the community and a scarcity of a circulating medium. If the merchant owned a ship she was laid up in ordinary for the want of a profitable trade, and the timber in our ship yards was rotting on the stocks, and the industrious mechanic sat folding his hands for the want of inducement or opportunity to labor.—The farmer must content himself with barely producing enough for the consumption of his family, and his lands were uncultivated for the reason that he found no market for his surplus articles. The shop of the mechanic was measurably deserted, and the scarcity of money compelled him to abandon his business, or to content himself with the dull prospect of supplying only the casual demands of an immediate vicinity, and that too

at prices lessened by the corresponding depression of the value of other manufactured articles, or of the staple agricultural products of the country. The cotton of the South, the cotton goods of the East, the Flour, Pork, Beef, Corn and Whiskey of the North and West, were barely nominal articles, and labor and enterprise were useless and paralyzed to a fearful and dangerous extent.

We need scarcely call public attention to the comparative difference of the situation of the nation at the present time, and if the difference be admitted, we feel authorized to point to the operation of the policy of the Government and to the sagacity of our rulers, as especially tending to promote the beneficial results which we now experience, and if success in inter-national intercourse serves to characterize the Presidential incumbent, Andrew Jackson must stand confessed as one who has never had a superior.

In exemplification of this position a recurrence to the treaties and diplomatic arrangements effected with England, Denmark, Brazil, France, Russia, Austria and Mexico, and also, our commercial advantages conceded by Naples and Spain, all concluded within the short period before mentioned, will produce the conviction that a full reliance upon the integrity and honesty of the President, and a perfect accordance with the sentiments of his message to Congress, have induced those foreign nations to hail us with friendship and to extend to us the advantages of the most favored nations; whereby we are placed upon that fair equality which is alone asked to give to American genius, talent and enterprise that superiority of condition which they characteristically assume in all the avocations of life.

The long agitated and mystified subject of the tariff is at length beginning to be discussed on the principles of reason, instead of being considered a political engine, which the learned and well born had alone a right to investigate. The "Judicious" Tariff of Andrew Jackson is now being acknowledged on all hands, as the one which the American people desire, and when it is remembered that the deliberately expressed voice of "Free Trade Conventions," and of "Tariff Conventions," united to the last words of President Adams, and the inaugural sentiments of President Jackson, all concur in soliciting a "modification" of its objectionable, sectional and oppressive features, the people will discover that the true "American System" is that which will protect our infant manufactures without granting them monopolies, and which will furnish a sufficient revenue without burdening the people with unnecessary taxation, dispensing the disbursements from the National Treasury upon objects of a national character, and thereby improving the internal condition of the country, in such manner as to strengthen the bond of our Union and affording facilities for its defence from foreign aggression or invasion.

The speedy payment of the National debt has long been a great object with the people, and they will doubtless hail with acclamation the announcement of the fact, that Andrew Jackson has brought the financial concerns of the country to such a prosperous state, that he now possesses the means, with the assistance of Congress, to fulfil all the regular and incidental engagements of the government, and to liquidate the last cent of this debt, which has hung like and incubus upon our energies since the infancy of the nation, within the present year.

The policy of the removal of the Indian tribes from within the limits of the states in which they now reside to permanent homes west of the Mississippi, has received the sanction of the philanthropist and humane christian, and the policy of Monroe, Adams, Calhoun, Barbour and Porter, which has been so humanely consummated in part by General Jackson, by and with the consent of the Indians, is now only opposed by fanatics, and those who seem to think it their duty to oppose any measure which the government may favor.

The country has settled down, in a great degree approving the government which exists, and unless an individual could be selected who would guard with more vigilance the vested rights of the states, who would inspire a more perfect confidence in his impartiality to all portions of the Union, and to the various interests of its country; who would guard and oppose with more assiduity any attempts to alienate any portion of these United States from the general confederacy; who would more zealously repulse any act of consolidation or nullification, and require a more strict accountability from all public officers and agents, then no individual should be preferred before the venerable and hoary headed patriot of the Revolution, who for the last time will call upon his country to sustain him.

The limits of an address will not permit us, argumentatively, to lay before you other weighty reasons which exist for a general support of Andrew Jackson at the coming presidential election; but it is confidently hoped that the few which are given above, will be sufficient to cause every republican citizen to act prudently and patriotically, and that if he even entertain prejudices, he may be constrained to sacrifice them at the altar of public good, and to join the millions who will again give their suffrages to him whom the people delight to honor, and who has honored his country, both in the field of battle and in the chair of State.

As friends of our common country, as patriots and as republicans, we have weighed the matters laid before you, and we have presented for your suffrages, as electors of President and Vice President, the names of George Boon, of Sullivan county, James Blake, of Marion; Arthur Patterson, of Pike; Nathan B. Palmer, of Jefferson; Marks Crume, of Fayette; (as certain electors) and Thomas Givens, of Posey; Alexander S. Burnett, of Floyd; Walter Armstrong, of Dearborn and John Ketcham, of Monroe, (as contingent Electors who are to have precedence in the order of their names) who will faithfully respond to your sentiments, if elected, and again give the vote of Indiana, to him whom she has twice be-

fore honored, but who has only once received the intended reward of his merits.

Mr. Culley from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we heartily concur with our fellow-citizens, in recommending the present Chief Magistrate for re-election, believing that the peace, prosperity, and well being of these United States and the Republican party, are involved and vitally interested in the result.

Resolved, That we approve of the measures of the present administration, and especially the late change of the Cabinet, the payment of the National debt, the removal of the Indians, and the rigid system of economy and accountability, effected and recommended by our present revered President, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the present Chief Magistrate, in yielding to the solicitations of his friends, to serve another term, is not transcending any limits established by the Republican party, but acting on approved precedent; affording the only true means of testing the utility and wisdom of his measures and vindicating his character from unjust aspersions.

Resolved, That this convention do hereby appoint the Hon. John Tipton, Hon. Ratliff Boone, Hon. Jonathan McCarty, Hon. John Carr, and General Samuel Milroy, as delegates of the State of Indiana, to attend the meeting of the proposed Convention to be held at Baltimore during the ensuing spring, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be run for Vice President of the United States on the Ticket with Andrew Jackson.

Which reports were severally unanimously concurred in.

On motion of W. C. Foster, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three from each Judicial Circuit, be appointed to select and report a suitable number of persons as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and that the committee consist of the following gentlemen:

J. C. Elston, E. A. Hannegan, A. Finch, Lemuel Ford, Robert C. Newland, John Vestal, Nathan B. Palmer, James I. Pollock, Benj. S. Noble, Wm. Casey, Thomas Fitzgerald, Mason S. Howell, J. C. Julian, Thomas Hinkston, W. H. Sleeth, Wm. C. Foster, J. W. Davis, Enos Lowe, Maribus Willett, Marks Crume, and John Brady—who selected and reported the following gentlemen as Electors: George Boone, of Sullivan county, James Blake, of Marion, Arthur Patterson, of Pike, Nathan B. Palmer, of Jefferson, Marks Crume, of Fayette, (as certain Electors,) and Thomas Givens of Posey, Alexander S. Burnett of Floyd, Walter Armstrong of Dearborn, and John Ketcham of Monroe, as contingent electors, who are to have precedence in the order of their names.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported the following gentlemen as a Central Committee for the State, viz:

A. F. Morrison, D. L. McFarland, Abraham W. Harrison, George L. Kinnard, and Henry Brady of the county of Marion.

Nathaniel Bolton of the county of Jefferson.

Jacob Shanks of the county of Shelby.

John C. Julien of the county of Hendricks.

John P. Dunn and Wm. Lanius of the county of Dearborn.

Enos Lowe of the county of Putnam.

Aaron Finch of the county of Tippicanoe.

Edward B. Hannegan of the county of Fountain.

John Pitcher of the county of Spencer.

John Irwin and Daniel Reid of the county of Wayne.

John C. Huckleberry of the county of Clark.

John W. Cox of the county of Morgan.

Wm. P. Kiser of the county of Bartholomew.

John Wood of the county of Rush.

John Berry of the county of Madison.

Jeremiah Smith of the county of Randolph.

R. C. Newland of the county of Washington.

John Gardner of the county of Vermillion.

Resolved, That a Committee of three persons be appointed, to contract for the printing of the address of this convention, and to provide for distributing the same.

Resolved, That those Delegates who are here present, be requested to use their best exertions to create Committees of vigilance and correspondence in their several counties, for the purpose of corresponding with the central Committee at Indianapolis.

On motion of J. H. Stewart, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed, to receive contributions to defray the incidental expenses of this convention; whereupon the Chairman appointed A. F. Morrison and J. H. Stewart, to be that committee.

On motion of James G. Read, it was

Resolved, That seven thousand copies of the address and resolutions of this convention be printed and distributed throughout the State, and that they also be inserted in the Indiana Democrat, and that Editors generally throughout the State be requested to publish them.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. John Gardner, of Vermillion county, by his conduct before this Convention, in withdrawing his name as an Elector, for the purpose of affording a gratification to the claims of a portion of the State—affords an additional evidence of an high sense of honor, magnanimity, and devotion to the great Republican cause, and has merited for him the thanks of this Convention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, Vice President and Secretaries, for their services on this occasion.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this Convention now adjourn.

Signed—B. V. BECKES, Pres.
DAVID ROBB, } V. Pres.
A. PATTERSON, }
N. FIELD, } Secretaries.
W. J. BROWN, }

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The Paris Bulletin Generale de Therapeutique Medical et Chirurgicale of Sept. 30th contains the following; from which it appears that a substance has been discovered, possessing most extraordinary properties in stopping the flow of blood from wounds, &c.

Messrs. Talrich and Halm-a Grand, on the 26th inst. deposited at the Academy of Sciences, a packet containing the ingredients of a styptical liquor, which will be opened when these physicians have completed the experiments upon which they are occupied, and which they are pursuing with unremitting care and observation. Each of these experiments, we understand, is more and more conclusive. The carotid arteries of fifteen sheep have been opened, four of which have been cut lengthwise, and nine across, and from two of them an oval piece of the substance has been taken out and yet in four or five minutes the effusion of blood has been stopped, and in a few days afterwards, the wound has been completely healed. The same result followed a similar operation upon the carotid artery of a horse, a few days ago, at the Abattoir of Montfaucon. In order to stop the hemorrhage, it is only necessary to apply a pledget of lint, saturated with the liquid, which it is required to fasten round the neck, in order to prevent its falling off by its proper weight. In the last experiment half the lint dropt off ten minutes after its application, while the sheep was eating; and although a portion of the artery had been taken away, the hemorrhage was not renewed. The advantages of this discovery of a matter infallibly styptical are incalculable, and therefore it is ardently to be desired that M. Talrich and M. Halm-a Grand may be enabled to realize the expectations they have raised. It will not be with their liquid as with those secret remedies which loose all their virtue as soon as they become known. In this the efforts will be at once proved—it will or it will not stop an effusion of blood—it will or it will not at once close the artery, and afterwards cause it to heal permanently. The effects is at once visible. All the experiments which have been made under our own eyes have been perfectly satisfactory. A recent fact that occurred within our own practice, gives us an additional and forcible proof of the efficacy of the remedy in question. We were called in last night to visit professionally, a young man, eighteen years of age, who had been suffering for twenty four hours from a hemorrhage from the alveolar artery of the lower jaw, in consequence of the extraction of a tooth, and from which he had lost several pounds of blood. Compression, do-sils of lint dipped in the *eau de Robel* repeated applications of ice, and every other means for stopping the effusion, had been tried in vain; the hemorrhage continued, and the mouth was constantly filled with blood. M. Fullier, one of the Physicians of the hospital of La Charite, who is the medical attendant of the family was on the point of applying the actual cautery, as the only means left of stopping the bleeding when we thought of trying the styptic. A quantity was obtained, and immediately used, by putting a small pledget upon the artery from whence the blood issued, and another on the external edge of the lower jaw, and in seven minutes the hemorrhage was completely stopped. Twenty four hours have since passed, and though the pledget had been removed the bleeding has not returned. Other instances will probably shortly induce us to return to this important discovery. The organic change made in the wounded blood vessel, and which prevents the continuance of the effusion is very remarkable. The direction of the wound is frequently altered.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

Our neighbor, (Mr. Curtis,) who owns the distillery at Nali Creek, in this village, in the process of distillation from corn, perceived an oil which rose upon the surface of the liquor. He took pains to collect it and make a trial of its properties. It has been determined by repeated experiments by various persons that the oil answers as well for burning as the best Spermaceti oil. It is equally pure and as free from any offensive smell, and will burn as long. Further experiments are making of its use in painting, and it is alleged (although a fair trial has not yet been made) that it answers all the purposes of linseed oil. Mr. Curtis procures a little less than a quart from a bushel of corn, and from 9 to 18 gallons per day, from the quantity of corn he works up. This oil is worth one dollar a gallon. It is also a clear profit to the distiller, as it does not diminish the quantity of liquor or whiskey.—*Union Intelligencer.*