

WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, JANUARY 28, 1832.

The steamboat, Exchange, arrived here from below, on Friday the 20th inst.—On Sunday evening the 22d inst, she left, for the upper Wabash.

The river is at a navigable stage, but the running ice at present, must stop all business upon it. A few days of warm weather would clear it of this obstruction.

The mail from this place to St. Louis, which should have left here on the morning of the 25th, was unable to cross the Wabash river, in consequence of the running ice.—This is, I believe, the first time the present enterprising and energetic contractors have been stopped by this river—and now, had it been within the power of human exertion to have overcome the obstruction, I am convinced they would.

Since the above was in type, I have ascertained that the mail which should have left this place for St. Louis on the morning of the 27th, was detained by the same cause. I have also been informed the Eastern mail that left this on the morning of the 25th, was stopped by the running ice in White river.—The mail for Shawneetown of the 27th, was also stopped by running ice in the Wabash. The same cause, no doubt, prevented our having either an Eastern or Western mail on the evening of the 26th. The energy, and untiring exertions of the contractors on both the Eastern and Western lines, will justify me in the assertion, that no obstacle which could have been surmounted by human exertion, could have stopped them.

Our new Senator, Gen. Tipton, is at his post, and as the following resolution will show, that there now, as in all places to which he has heretofore been called by his fellow citizens, he is prompt and zealous in their cause.

In Senate, Jan'y 11.—"The following resolution, yesterday submitted by Mr. Tipton, was considered, and agreed to."

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Wabash.

Pursuant to previous advertisement, a number of the citizens of Vincennes met at the Inn of Mr. John C. Clark, on Monday evening the 23rd of January, A. D. 1832, for the purpose of making suitable and appropriate arrangements for the celebration of the 22d of February ensuing, being the anniversary of the immortal WASHINGTON.

When Elihu Stout, Esqr., was unanimously called to the chair, and Gen. W. Johnston chosen Secretary.

On motion of Capt. Martin,

Resolved, That the day be celebrated by a public Address, Dinner, and Ball in the evening, and that it be ushered in by a National Salute of 24 rounds.

By the same,

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chairman, whose duty it shall be to select an Orator, and appoint Managers for the Ball, and collect money to defray the expense of music and powder, and the same was appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Martin, W. J. Heberd, Samuel Wise, Hiram Decker, and Samuel Smith.

By the same,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to contract with some suitable person to furnish the Dinner, (contracting with him for the dinner of the Gunner and Musicians,) and make such other arrangements as may be necessary.

Whereupon R. P. Price, N. Hammet and H. P. Brokaw, were appointed that committee.

On motion of Gen. Myers,

Resolved, That the meeting now proceed to the election (by ballot,) of a Marshal of the day; and upon counting the ballots, Mr. Hammet was duly elected.

By Capt. Martin,

Resolved, That the Marshall publish the arrangements of the day in the Vincennes Gazette and Western Sun, ten days, at least, previous to the Anniversary.

On motion of Samuel Smith,

Resolved, That the revolutionary patriots residing amongst us be invited by the committee appointed to contract for the dinner, to attend and join in the procession, and participate free of expense.

By the same,

Resolved, That the citizens of the county generally, be invited,—and the Major General and his Staff, with all other Military officers, be requested to join in the procession and celebration.

On motion of Capt. Martin,

Resolved, That the proceedings of the present meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Vincennes Gazette and Western Sun.

Adjourned sine die.

ELIHU STOUT, Ch'mn.

GEN. W. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

Commercial Report.

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER, OF JANUARY 7, 1832.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Since our last, the weather has been generally favorable. Yesterday morning we had frequent showers of rain, which, if long continued, will reduce our streets to the same miserable condition in which they have been nearly the whole season, and from which we were just beginning to be relieved. If the present cold weather extends far north, (as is expected and believed) we

may expect an immediate break up of the ice above, and a large fleet of steamboats and river craft, an event anxiously looked for by many who are idle in consequence of their absence.

COTTON.—The sales of the week, so far as we are informed, amount to about six thousand bales—chiefly of good descriptions, at prices ranging from 9 to 11 cents. We are told that about 1000 bales were taken at the latter price, and that some holders have asked a fraction more for choice lots. The demand continues good—the market being by no means overstocked, but we do not think it advisable to change quotations.

SUGAR, on plantation, continues inactive. Prime crops are held at 6 cents, but we hear of no large sales at that price.—Small transactions have taken place in second quality at 5 1/2 cents; but quotations may be considered nominal, for not enough has been done to give stability to the market. In town, the sales are not so heavy as is usual at this season of the year, owing to the absence of demand for the upper country.

MOLASSES.—The demand is good, both for export and home consumption.—It may be quoted at from 24 to 25.

TOBACCO.—No sales this week—no arrival and no shipment—transactions are entirely suspended, and must continue so until the market is supplied by arrivals of new crop.—nominal prices, 24 to 44.

PORK, most fed, or such as will not bear inspection, and cannot therefore be taken for export, is still plenty, and very dull. The stock on hand is large, and the prospects for an improvement by no means bright. Inspected, from 7 50, to \$12.

LARD, old, is dull—no new in market. We continue our quotation for it at 7 cts.

FLOUR, as anticipated last week, has considerably advanced—8 50 is the ruling rate at present, some holders demanding \$9, in expectation of a continued scarcity. The rise cannot be sustained many days, and a re-action will inevitably take place the moment the upper navigation is re-opened, and the accumulated stocks from above, are forced into market.

WHISKEY.—The supply in market is plentiful; sales brisk, at 32 cents.

CORN is sold only by retail—a great proportion of the old stock has been shipped off, leaving the market more bare than it has been heretofore.—In the ear, 75 cts. per barrel; shelled, in sacks, 3 1/2 a bushel.

HAY appears to be improving—the supply quite limited; sales at \$1 per 100.

BEEF, western, has declined this week—we quote at present for inspected, from 5 50 to \$8, and dull.

COFFEE is rather more dull this week, as indeed are most other articles which depend on the western country for a market, owing to the temporary close of navigation; we quote it at from 15 to 16 cts.

BACON has not changed, and continues at fair request, at from 5 to 7 cents.

STAVES.—No arrivals; in demand, at from 25 to \$30 per 1000.

LIME.—In fair demand at 75 cts. a bbl. BUTTER, plenty, dull, and falling, at present, 12 cents asked.—CHEESE, plenty, dull, and falling; 9 cents asked.

HIDES are more plenty—sales limited; may be quoted at from 10 to 11 cents.

SALT.—Several cargoes are reported from Turks Island, but we know of no sales—we continue our quotations at 45 cents per bushel—Liverpool Blown, at \$1 50 cents, per sack.

Jackson Electoral Ticket.

GEORGE BOON, of Sullivan county, JAMES BLAKE, of Marion county, ARTHUR PATTERSON, of Parke do. NATHAN B. PALMER, of Jefferson, do. MARK CRUME, of Fayette county.

The above named gentleman are the electors, certain, and the following persons "as contingent electors, who are to have precedence in the order of their names," viz:

THOMAS GIVENS, of Posey county, A. S. BURNETT, of Floyd county, W. ARMSTRONG, of Dearborn, do. JOHN KETCHAM, of Monroe county.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration have been taken out by the undersigned on the estate of Robert Bartley, deceased, of Knox county, Ind. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. The estate is insolvent.

ELIZABETH BARTLEY, Adm'r. Jan. 20, 1832. 51—3t

A GREAT BARGAIN!!

THE subscriber wishing to enable himself to meet successfully outstanding claims against him, will sell a **HOUSE AND LOT** in the village of Bruceville, Knox county, Indiana, well calculated either for a family residence, a store, or tavern. The village is high, pleasant, and perfectly healthy, and presents an excellent vacancy for either of the above-named branches of business, being surrounded by a dense and enterprising population, and neither store or tavern in the place. Gentlemen of either of the above callings will do well to come and examine the premises immediately.

A. BURNSIDE. Bruceville, Ia. Jan. 23, 1832. 51—1w

The Louisville Advertiser will publish the above 4 weeks, and send his account to this office for collection.

Indiana, SPENCER C'TY. CIRCUIT COURT, September Term, 1831.

John Snook, Compt.

vs. The heirs of Payton Thraikill, dec'd. Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Wm. Bell, and Anna his wife, Moses Thraikill, Aaron Thraikill, and Joel Thraikill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, That the said Aaron, Moses, William, Anna and Joel, appear before this Court, at Rockport, on the first day of the next Term, then and there to answer to said complainant's bill of complaint: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Western Sun and General Advertiser, a public paper printed in Vincennes, for four weeks successively.

A Copy—Teste, JAMES WAKEFIELD, c. s. c. By TH. P. BRITTON, D. C. Jan. 28, 1832. 51—1w.

To the Editors and Publishers of News papers.

JONATHAN ELLIOTT,

(Of the City of Washington.)

RESPECTFULLY requests the Editors or publishers of Newspapers within the several States and Territories of the Union to furnish him, through the Members of Congress of their particular States or Districts, at the Seat of the Federal Government with three copies of their Newspapers (marked "one," "two," and "three,") issued on [or about] Wednesday, the twenty-second of February, 1832, (being the Centennial Anniversary of General Washington.)

As his motive is entirely disinterested and patriotic in making this request, it being his desire to produce positive evidence of the number of Newspapers printed in the United States, and their Territories, he desires that particular attention may be paid to this request; and, above all, by the publishers of country papers, in distant towns, that are comparatively little known; and if, at the same time, they would communicate in their papers any "statistical information" relative to their immediate neighbourhood, it would be highly appreciated, and gratefully acknowledged.

It is intended that every newspaper received shall be carefully preserved and arranged, by States, in a room at Washington, devoted for this object; one set to be eventually deposited in the Library of Congress; the duplicate set to be transmitted to O. RICE, Esquire, of London, (Agent for the purchase of Books, &c. for the Congressional Library,) to be by him placed in the British Museum; and the triplicate set to be retained for some public institution.

It is intended, also, as soon as this collection is completed, to publish, in a tabular form, in the public prints, for the information of the people of the United States, a list of all the Newspapers, embracing the "Name," "place and period of publication," and "terms of subscription." Great pains will be bestowed to make this list (being an important result to be gathered from the collection) as perfect as the materials will admit.

It is hoped that the intelligent conductors of Newspapers favourable to the above project, will oblige the advertiser by inserting this communication in their respective papers, to each of whom a copy of the "tabular statement" will be transmitted as soon as possible.

Jan. 9. 51—

Reformed

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WORTHINGTON, OHIO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Board of Trustees of Worthington College, at their meeting this day, received from the Professors of the Medical Department the following Report, which, being considered of general interest, it was ordered and resolved that it be published.

By order of the Board, LEVI PINNEY, Chairman. R. W. COWLES, Secretary. Dec. 23, 1831.

WORTHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1831.

To the Trustees of Worthington College:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with a regulation established by this Institution, it becomes the duty of the Faculty now to lay before your body, a full account of the present condition and future prospects of our school; this being the expiration of the first year since the establishment of the Medical Department of Worthington College. A report of this kind is rendered still more necessary, in consequence of the various and multiplied misrepresentations which have been so industriously circulated by those whose interests or ignorance have prompted them to oppose Medical Reform.

In all ages we have seen that improvements of a moral character, in any of the useful sciences, on their first introduction, have had to contend with great difficulties, arising, in part, from the incredulity and prejudices of mankind, and partly from the virulence of those whose interests were about to be affected. However, where the improvement has been of vital importance to the happiness of Mankind, those difficulties have always been surmounted, and those who were at first loudest in their declamations of hostility, have, in the end, become convinced; thus demonstrating that "truth is mighty, and will prevail."

It is well known that our avowed object in the establishment of this Institution, is the introduction of a system of Medical Practice different from that which is taught and pursued by Physicians generally, and more congenial to the nature and constitution of man. In conscientiously pursuing the course which duty required, we did expect, and have received, a full share of opposition. Some have misrepresented us wilfully and maliciously; others ignorantly, and therefore innocently. But it affords us much pleasure to state, that though we have been thus opposed by some, yet an enlightened and liberal public have not withheld that support which we anticipated. On the contrary, all things being considered, we have exceeded our most sanguine expectations—we have outstepped the storm, and, with fair wind, are now in the open sea. Many have become the friends of Medical Reform who were at first its enemies; and many of those who were formerly sceptical have lost their doubt.

We are gratified to state, that twenty students have already entered our school, and are now pursuing their medical studies with ardor and industry. Of these, eleven are from Ohio, two from Georgia, two from Louisiana, two from Kentucky, and three from Pennsylvania.

The course of instruction is pursued by Lectures and Examinations. Three lectures are delivered daily, on different branches, and the students individually undergo an examination on the subject of each preceding lecture. By pursuing this course, it will be perceived that the students are subjected to six distinct exercises daily, generally occupying from four to five hours, under the eye and immediate instruction of the Professors. Suitable text books, on the different branches, are read during the interims. Extra Clinical Lectures are frequently given, and interesting cases of disease exhibited, with appropriate explanations and instructions relative to their treatment. The students also undergo an examination, at the end of each week, on the different subjects to which their attention had previously been directed.

So far as we are capable of judging, this system of instruction is as successful as any we could adopt. By it the student's ambition is laudably excited; and he is induced to exert his mental faculties to become minutely acquainted with the subject of each lecture, in order that he may not be behind his fellows in giving correct answers to those questions that may be asked by each Professor. By this course, also, the more important facts spoken of in each lecture, are so completely impressed upon the student's memory, that he cannot soon forget them.

Our present course of instruction will continue till the 1st of April, at which time the Spring and Summer course will commence, and continue till the 1st of August. The annual vacation will then commence, and terminate on the 1st of October. During the Spring and Summer course, regular daily lectures and examinations, upon the various branches of medicine, will be given.

In relation to the future prospects of our Institution, we are pleased to state that they are cheering; and hold out still further inducements for our best exertions. Communications are now in progress with one hundred and twenty young men, in various parts of the United States, many of whom are expected to enter during the ensuing spring and summer. The probability for an increase in number, is quite as promising as we could reasonably expect, when we take into consideration the numerous impediments and discouragements, which are thrown in the way of those who feel disposed to finish their medical education, at our school. Many, after having concluded to avail themselves of the advantages of our system of practice, have been deterred and dissuaded therefrom, by the gratuitous calumnies of interested and unprincipled individuals. But we look forward to that period, which we trust is not far distant, when the true motives of those reckless enemies to the march of medical improvement, and the light of truth, will be divested of their mantle of hypocrisy, and held up in their naked deformity to an enlightened and impartial community, from whom they will receive that meed of public scorn, which all attempts, designed to paralyze the onward march of any important improvement, so richly merit.

As regards the success of our practice, we think the cause of Medical Reform will not suffer by giving a short history of its results, since the opening of this Institution, up to the present time.

We have attended and prescribed for about one thousand patients, during the past year, laboring under a great variety of diseases, many of which were of a chronic character, and given up as hopeless by their medical attendants, many of whom were from a distance of upwards of one hundred miles. A large proportion of these cases have been perfectly cured, or materially benefited. It was confidently predicted, by the enemies of our Institution, that when the summer and fall diseases came on, we should be foiled in their treatment; calculating, no doubt, that the perplexing peculiarities of the prevailing epidemics of those seasons, produced by climate, and local causes, would offer an insurmountable obstacle to their successful treatment by physicians, who were not practically acquainted with the peculiarities thus produced. But let us for a moment, inquire into the success, which attended our medical practice, during the summer and fall. From the 10th of July, up to the 10th of November, we attended and prescribed for four hundred and eight cases of disease, a large proportion of which were of the most violent and obstinate character. Of these we lost but five; two of these were very young children, and the remaining three were old and debilitated. Among these were upwards of one hundred cases of dysentery. Thus exhibiting in a clear and conspicuous manner, a proud and signal triumph of the Reformed, over the old or mercenary system of practice; which is abundantly evident to all impartial observers of its efforts as practiced in this vicinity. Results like these cannot fail to produce convictions of its superior efficacy, and its immense value to mankind, even on the minds of the most hesitating and sceptical.

We have kept, and continue to keep, a regular Register of the names of all our patients, their diseases, the symptoms and treatment, with the results. This we do in order that we may be enabled to make out

our Annual Report, and also for the purpose of benefiting by past experience.

T. V. MORROW,
I. G. JONES,
W. STARRETT,

Professors.

January 28, 1832.

Introduction to the First Volume of the AMERICAN REPERTORY,

OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND USEFUL LITERATURE.

The object of this work is, to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a *Minutaire Encyclopaedia*, or *General Cabinet*, embracing an epitome of the most interesting topics of the age.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful or ornamental.

Second—To condense matter and language as far as practical utility will admit.

Third—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion may be turned to at pleasure, without the usual alphabetic order of the several articles, or the trouble of a common index.

The scanty limits here allowed forbid even the enumeration of the topics upon which, it is believed, the future pages of this work will be usefully occupied—a simple hint at its origin and present design must therefore suffice.

The example of the bee, in drawing from an almost infinite variety of substances, that only which is adapted to its particular wants and mode of life, to the exclusion of all superfluous or extraneous matter, and the ingenious method pursued in arranging its small, tho' precious stores, for future use, suggested the idea of a *small periodical*, of which this is a specimen.

Though the primary aim of the work will be, to extract, abstract, and concentrate, within convenient limits, that which is evidently useful—still, whatever is ornamental in literature, science, and the arts, will not be overlooked. Nor will any pains be spared, while endeavoring to draw within these narrow limits the wisdom of the present and the experience of the past, to excite in the minds of our readers a thirst for all that is intrinsically valuable, even beyond the scope of this periodical—particularly by favourable reference to more voluminous publications, to which this will serve as an index.

Another prominent object will be, to furnish the best practical system for accumulating, independently of this work, appropriate mental stores, for the varied purposes of life, in whatever department it may fall. The first few numbers will communicate a practical knowledge of that labour and time-saving art, *Short-Hand*; after which they will exhibit in their progress, a *model place book*, to be copied, or imitated, as circumstances shall justify, by all who approve the plan.

As a matter of very great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by prominent words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index may be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, which is fully explained in its proper place. This will furnish to every reader an infallible key to every part which he may wish to re-examine—and, at the same time, suggest to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by the ultimate saving of time, labor, and space; for it is asserted, without fear of refutation, that a young man, who first acquires a facility in short-hand writing, and then proceeds to write daily, upon the plan about to be suggested, can acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other method that has ever been devised.

For illustration;—two individuals, in every respect equal, take up a volume of 500 pages—the one hurries through it, in the usual way, and lays it down to be neglected and forgotten; the other takes time while he reads, to deliberate upon each chapter, section, or topic; and while it is fresh in the mind, enters in his place book, agreeably to the plan about to be communicated, the substance, or, at least, the names of important subjects, and the pages where they are found. Upon the completion of the volume, the latter will have drawn out, perhaps upon five pages, a summary of the 500. For most purposes, a perusal of this summary will be as beneficial and satisfactory, as a re-perusal of the whole volume, though requiring but 100th part as much time. Having these five pages then, as a *general brief*, or *index* to the volume, the contents may be referred to, when occasion requires, without loss of time; and all the important facts familiarised, without the drudgery of an entire re-perusal. Need the question then be asked, which of the two will make the greatest improvement, the one practising this plan, or the one neglecting it? The result is too obvious to demand a question, or merit a reply.

The following pages may be looked upon as the brief notes of one practising upon this plan—they present a variety of prominent facts and dates, that cannot fail to call up much other valuable matter not expressed, which, but for these notes, could never be recalled by human memory.

It is only necessary, then, to go one step further, and prepare a key to the place book thus constructed; and all the reading of a *long life* may be referred to as easily as the merchant refers to items of debit and credit in his ledger, by the aid of his alphabet, journal, day book, &c.

77 SUBSCRIPTIONS received at this Office.

Jan. 28, 1832.

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WHISKEY

By the BARREL, new and fresh! none of your old STINKING STUFF, for sale low at the Vincennes Distillery. MARRON & HUNTER.



Nov. 12th, 1831.

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