

ket street to Concert Hall, the next largest place in the city. It was enough to do a person's eyes good, to see the people—the real, genuine people, filling the street for three squares in length, and all hurrying onwards towards Concert Hall, to express their approbation of the President's veto, and to place their own veto on all such monied aristocracies as is the misnamed United States Bank. "Well success to the people's cause on every occasion."

The "bone and muscle" of Pittsburgh and vicinity, the Farmer, Mechanic and Manufacturer, have led off against the enemy in gallant style. Doubtless their movements will be followed up through every part of the Union, with the same brilliant success. At least, we take upon us to say, the cause of Andrew Jackson and his measures, prosper, and will continue to prosper gloriously in Pennsylvania. The "key-stone" of the Federal arch is safe. She is true to the man of the people, and to his measures. P.

A Baltimore paper (says the Kentucky Gazette) in reference to the veto, says, "With our preconceived notions in favor of the Bank, we have been compelled from a sense of duty, from a view of the course and language of its friends, to come to the conclusion, that we must give up our liberties, or be governed by a monied aristocracy." Such is the language of patriotism stripped of faction.

At a late session of the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, at Albany, a resolution was passed authorizing a committee composed of several of that body to confer with the President of the United States, on the subject of proclaiming a general fast day, in reference to the menaces of the cholera. The following is the reply:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1832.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, submitting to me an extract from the Minutes of the Session of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, relative to a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, at this time, and which your committee request the President of the United States to appoint.

Whilst I concur with the Synod in the efficacy of prayer, and in the hope that our country may be preserved from the attacks of pestilence, "and that the judgments now abroad in the earth may be sanctified to the nations," I am constrained to decline the designation of any period or mode, as proper for the public manifestation of this reliance.—I could not do otherwise without transcending the limits prescribed by the constitution for the President; and without feeling that I might in some degree disturb the security which religion now enjoys in this country, in its complete separation from the political concerns of the general government.

It is the province of the Pulpits, and the State Tribunals, to recommend the time and mode by which the people may best attest their reliance on the protecting arm of the Almighty, in times of great public distress; whether the apprehension that the cholera may visit our land, furnishes a proper occasion for the solemn notice. I must therefore leave to their consideration.

I am very respectfully,
Your servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
To JOHN F. SCHERMERHORN,
Ch'n of Com. of Gen. Synod.

CORRUPT POLITICAL TACTICS.—It is well known here (says the Ohio Sun) that the Clay men insist that Clay's policy of taking foreign products makes the same article cheaper. We discover by the Louisiana Gazette, that the Clay party there place their election upon the grounds, that if successful it will increase the price of sugar to 10 cts. per lb. The Ohioan is told, if you elect Clay, you can purchase every thing cheaper. The Louisiana is told, if you elect Clay, you can sell your sugar and molasses to the Ohioan for double what you now get! And more singular than all is, that we have a certain description of politicians, who boast of being able in this manner to gull and impose on an honest people.

THE BANK AND ITS FREED ADVOCATES.—It is not a significant "sign of the times" and "a coincidence," which under other circumstances would throw the Intelligencer into ecstasies, that the two champions in the Senate to attack the President's veto, are both the retained counsel of the Bank—and that both, on former occasions, when not retained, have voted against its charter!

Mr. Clay, in 1811, or thereabouts, dwelt on the constitutionality and expediency of the charter. But, Mr. Clay in 1832, with \$17,000 in his pockets as counsel and attorney for the Bank, votes for the charter.

Mr. Webster, in 1816, votes and speaks against the present Bank. But Mr. W. in 1832, with many thousands received from it as counsel and attorney, is loudest and longest in favor of its recharter.

"Oh! shame, where is thy blush?"

THE VETO.—There is a moral grandeur (says the Ohio Sun) in a candidate for the chief magistracy of twelve millions of free souls, marching up boldly to what he conceives to be his duty, performing the act, and then throwing him-

self with a Roman feeling upon the magnanimity, candor, virtue and intelligence of his fellow citizens, and calmly and coolly awaiting their decision.

No titles can purchase him—no high station can wean him from your affections, or estrange him from your interests; but rising superior to the proffered support of wealthy sycophants, he bears his breast to the slanders and persecutions of his open enemies and hypocritical friends, that your rights—your interests—and your persons may be preserved from the encroachments of a heartless monied monster, which is able with its iron grasp to convulse the nation. Continue to nourish the monster, and where is our constitution? Not supported by freemen, but mere Bank Dependents.

THE BANK.—The President's veto on the Bank (says the St. Clairsville, O. Gazette,) has caused the Old Soldier many a hard curse from the Aristocracy. We have heard several pray for his death—that the cholera might take him, &c. with many such disgraceful expressions; and we have been told of one made in this place, by a ruffled shirt gentleman of Wheeling, which we feel it our duty to notice, with this remark, that no man but a base scoundrel could utter it. The expression was this: that he would give \$5 to any man who would ASSASSINATE Gen. Jackson.

Such remarks as those only fall from the base and the cowardly, who would tremble at the presence of the Patriot Jackson. They show, however, the secret workings of the hearts of such men.

Gen. Jackson is an honest man, and will receive the protection of an overruling Providence. He will live to lead his countrymen safely through the dangers with which foreign and domestic foes beset them.

Let us pause and admire the lofty bearing and patriotic devotion of your President—a majority of Congress presents him a bill and asks for his sanction, a powerful and a talented opposition threatens, the voice of his darling Pennsylvania is thundered in his ears, the alternative of re-election or private life tendered, and every motive which could be brought to bear, was put in requisition to obtain his seal, a continuation of temporal glory was the proffered boon for his sanction, desertion and temporal degradation was the threatened penalty of refusal, and yet, with a Roman firmness and a conscious rectitude, he declares his constitutional duties and the rough convictions, to be paramount.

Who is there then so lost to every impassioned feeling as not to admire the lofty daring of Gen. Jackson? The writer of this article is not numbered with the political friends of the President, and his attachment to the Bank is enthusiastic, yet, notwithstanding all this, he must, in conformity to his motto, "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's."—[York (Pa.) Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing in Philadelphia, to the Editor of the Globe, dated July 23, 1832.

DEAR SIR.—Our great meeting is just over, great whether we consider the unexampled number of persons present, their high respectability of character, or the spirit which animated them. The number present is variously estimated. Some go as far as 20,000, others as low as 10,000; truth may be between. One of the orators, Mr. Ingelsoll, observed that this meeting exceeded in size the largest he had ever seen before, even that which took place in the same place immediately preceding the late war. I enclose you a slip from the press, where you may see an outline of the proceedings. A more full account will doubtless be published. In the meantime you may be assured that nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the immense concourse in the cause of Jackson and the people. All are old and tried friends—the bone and sinew of the party were there. There were no absentees, no skulkers. The orators were frequently interrupted by the shouts and cheers of the entire assemblage. Dallas, you will perceive, was among the speakers; he was warm, unequivocal and decided for Jackson against the combined malcontents.

NATCHITOCHES, JUNE 30.

On Wednesday the 27th inst. we had a very heavy rain which did much good to the crops of cotton; but the heavy wind which accompanied it, blew down a large quantity of corn.

TEXAS.—Texas has again become the seat of action in rebellious difficulties, more to be apprehended, and of more vital importance to the Government than the Fredonian expedition. Some ten days past, as we are credibly informed, an engagement took place at Perry's Point (Texas) between the Americans under command of Captain Adams, with 120 men, and the Mexicans under Colonel Bradburn. The causes which led to this difficulty as related, are, that Colonel Bradburn had some American prisoners, whom he treated with the greatest inhumanity, bordering on starvation; their countrymen became indignant at such cruelty, and resolved to liberate them at all events; immediately they formed a band under the command of Captain Adams, and made the attack on the Mexicans, and in the engagement the former lost six men, and the Mexicans

nine. The prison doors were burst open, and the prisoners liberated. An express was then despatched to Col. Piedras, commandant at Nacogdoches, (distant 100 miles,) praying on the part of the Mexicans relief, he has marched with 150 soldiers and 113 Indians. This movement has exasperated the Americans in our immediate neighbourhood, (Sabine) who have held company meetings during the present week, and resolved to enter the lists against the Mexicans; how it will terminate, we cannot imagine. The whole country is under martial law, and to pass Nacogdoches, absolutely prohibited. We have heard of General Teran being defeated, and at this time, we are informed, the banner of St. Anna is waving over Galveston. Some of the Indians that have accompanied Colonel Piedras, are Cherokees; since the march, a number of their tribe have arrived in Nacogdoches, and declared that those who have joined the Spaniards have acted imprudently, and will pursue them, as it is contrary to their wishes that they should wage war against the American residents.

Cholera, &c.

The following "Directions in relation to the Cholera," submitted to the public by Doctors Hildreth and Cotton, in compliance with a request of a meeting of the citizens on the 9th instant, if duly attended to, will be all that is necessary for the preservation of our citizens against an attack of the Cholera, or if attacked, to check, or subdue it, till medical aid can be had. The instructions are concise, as they should be, to be punctually observed—and the preventives and remedies are within the reach of every person. It is to be observed that the measures adopted by our citizens, have not been dictated by fright or terror, as the disease is said to be under the control of medicine, and speedily subdued, if attended to in its first stages, with but few exceptions, among which the drunkard and debauchee are prominent; nor under the expectation that we are positively to be afflicted with the scourge; but as precautionary, that every person may know how to guard against it, in case it should approach, and to apply the remedy, if attack it.

DIRECTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CHOLERA.

In compliance with the request of a number of respectable citizens of Marietta, convened at the Court House the 9th instant, the undersigned physicians would respectfully propose the following suggestions in relation to the treatment and prevention of the Asiatic Cholera, for most of which they are indebted to the able and judicious report of the Boston physicians. There are two kinds of the Cholera cases, one excessively severe and sudden in its attack; the other comparatively mild, and in respect differing from the ordinary attacks of Cholera which are common in this country during the heat of summer. The former requires the immediate use of active remedies; the latter may safely await the attendance and advice of a physician.

The symptoms of the violent form are sudden weakness, great coldness, dizziness, sickness of the stomach and vomiting; diarrhea, small watery discharges, violent cramps in every part, and a livid colour of the body, together with an almost total cessation of the pulse. When this assemblage of symptoms occurs, the following remedies should be immediately used:

1st. Give for an adult 50 drops of laudanum in a wine glass full of hot brandy and water, equal parts of each, and repeat it, if necessary, every 15 minutes, until four doses have been taken, so as to give in the whole 200 drops; if thrown up repeat the laudanum in a teaspoonful of brandy. In place of the brandy the following may be advantageously substituted:—Take one part of Sulphuric Ether and Spirits of Ammonia, each and two parts of Compound Tincture of Cinamon, mix them, and take two teaspoonful with each dose of the laudanum.

2d. Apply bags of hot sand or ashes, heated bricks, &c. to every part of the body and limbs of the patient. Large woollen cloths wrung out of very hot water, may be applied in the same way, provided they are kept from cooling. In applying moisture to the skin great care should be taken to prevent the access of the external air which would produce evaporation, and render such applications directly injurious.

3d. Hot poultices sprinkled over thoroughly with powdered mustard should be applied over the whole surface of the bowels.

4th. Give an injection made with a gill of starch or gruel with one teaspoonful of laudanum in it.

It is believed that the above treatment will, in most cases, be found sufficient to arrest the progress of the disease, or at least its violence, till medical aid can be obtained.

MEANS OF PREVENTION.

Cleanliness, domestic and personal, is of the first importance in the prevention of Cholera. Our houses should be freed from all offensive matters; sinks and drains should be purified. Cellars, especially, should be cleared of all putrid vegetables, ventilated and thoroughly dried. Beds and bed-clothing should be daily exposed to currents of fresh air. Personal cleanliness must be carefully attended to. It is recommended that the local authorities of the town enforce a

strict attention to the subject of cleanliness, so far as can with propriety, come within their cognizance.

FOOD. In a disorder which affects the stomach and intestines, all attempts at prevention would be useless, without a most strict attention to food. A fact established by the experience of all Europe and Asia, is, that the "Cholera attacks the tippler," and makes him its first victim. A little excess, even in wine, exposes to the disease. Liquids of all kinds should be moderately used. The safest are common tea, and teas made of domestic herbs, taken warm. Acid drinks are pernicious. Cold water may be taken in moderate quantity, but when the weather is hot and the thirst great, the mouth, the hands, and the face, should be previously washed.

Excess of solid food is a sure preparation for the disease. The best articles of food are bread, eggs, a moderate use of fresh meat, fresh fish and rice. Perfectly good, and thoroughly boiled vegetables stand next, as potatoes, asparagus, &c. All uncooked vegetables, as salads, are dangerous. Fruits, unless very fine, had better be avoided. Pastry, preserves, and pickles, scarcely need be mentioned as requiring a total prohibition. All unusual fatigue and exercise, exposure to cold, wet, and to the night air, should be avoided. The dress should be carefully regulated according to the changes of temperature. Flannel next the skin is universally recommended, and to those of a more delicate habit is indispensable. A frequent use of medicine with a view to the prevention of the disease, we view as decidedly pernicious, and by impairing the tone of the digestive organs, has frequently been the immediate agent in producing the disease.

Finally, we should endeavor to avoid all unreasonable and ungrounded apprehension and alarm in relation to the Cholera. It is well known to physicians that fear strongly predisposes to the attack of Epidemic diseases. This is peculiarly the case with Cholera, because it affects the nervous system. It should further be observed, that this disease has for the most part, exerted its deadly influence in populous cities, among a dense and crowded population, but has not prevailed to any great extent in the open country where the inhabitants enjoy a purer and more salubrious atmosphere.

S. P. HILDRETH,
J. COTTON.

Marietta, July 17th, 1832.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 26th of April last, two negro men, named BEN and REUBEN. BEN is about 40 years of age, short and heavy made, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, plays on the violin, with both his ears off close to his head, which he lost for robbing a boat on the Ohio river. No doubt but he has changed his clothing since he left home.

REUBEN is a heavy, well built fellow, about the same height, and what may be called a black negro, about 30 years of age, has a down look when spoken to, one of his fingers next to the little finger is off to the first joint, which hand not recollected, and walks lame occasionally by a pain in the hip.

I will give \$50 dollars for either of them, or 25 each, if caught in 30 miles of my residence, or secured in any jail so that I get them, or all reasonable charges if brought home and delivered to me, living in the State of Kentucky, and county of Livingston, near the head of Hurricane Island, Ohio river, JAMES FORD.

July 14, 1832. 23—Sw

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT



Of the Mails to and from Vincennes, Ia.

Eastern, from Louisville, Kentucky, Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12, M. Departs for St. Louis, Mo. same days, at 2, P. M.

Arrives from St. Louis, Mo. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, at 12, M. Departs for Louisville, Ky. on Wednesdays and Fridays at 2, P. M. and Mondays at 9, A. M.

Southern, from Evansville, Ia. Arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7, P. M. Departs for Evansville on Wednesdays and Sundays, at 4, A. M.

Northern, from Terre-Haute, Arrives on Tuesdays, at 10, A. M. and Fridays at 6, P. M. Departs on Wednesdays, at 4, A. M. and Saturdays at 2, P. M.

Southern, from Shawneetown, Ill. Arrives on Wednesdays, at 12, M. Departs on Thursdays at 2, P. M.

Letters for pending mails must be deposited in the office one hour before the time of closing. JOHN SCOTT, P. M.

June 1, 1832. 15—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having commenced the HATTING BUSINESS on Water street, Vincennes, in the house formerly owned by Wilson Lagow, takes this method of informing the citizens, and the country at large, that he expects to keep on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of FUR HATS, which work he intends to have made in a neat, substantial and fashionable manner.

The highest price given for all kinds of FURS. H. M. GILHAM.

Vincennes, Ia. March 17, 1832. 6—

Blanks for Illinois

On hand and for sale at this Office

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on the head waters of Flat Creek, in Williamson county, on the night of the 5th of February, a negro man named MACK, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stout built, and will weigh about 160 to 170 lbs. Black complexion, bad countenance, has lost the ends of 3 of the fingers of his left hand, which were cut off when he was a child; he however uses his hands so that it would not be noticed without particular observation. Took with him two complete suits of clothes, viz: a white fur, and a half worn wool hat, a roundabout and pantaloons of home-made cloth, black and white wool mixed, mixed jeans coat, and brown jeans pantaloons, a white vest and a dark corded one. Mack ran away some years ago, then had a pass, and called himself AARON; he will probably also charge his name again, and endeavor to get to a free state, by means of some pass improperly obtained, or in company with some white man.

N. B.—Any person apprehending said Negro will please to lodge him in jail, and write on to me, Somerville Post Office, State of Tennessee, when they shall receive the above reward.

CLEM. WALL.

Williamson co. Tenn. June 7, 1832. 21—

PROPOSALS

FOR AN

EXTRA GLOBE.

A severe political conflict is approaching. A "New Coalition" of factious men are manning at Washington to accomplish their selfish ends at the hazard of their country's peace, prosperity and honor. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unreasonable Tariff, and the Author of Nullification, having no principle in common but a restless ambition, are found united in their efforts to baffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindle faction in our halls of legislation, and fill our country with discontent and anarchy.

It is time for the people to take the alarm! The causeless rejection of our Minister to Great Britain, was but the first overt act of this "Holy Alliance" against every thing that is pure in our government, and patriotic in its administration. It will soon be followed by others equally hostile to the interests of the people, and insulting to the President of their choice. Instead of devoting themselves to the promotion of justice, harmony and peace, a band of political managers in Congress are spending sleepless nights and anxious days in devising means to array against the President all the selfish, avaricious, corrupt, and corrupting influences which pervade the Republic. With these they hope to vanquish the conqueror of Europe's bravest armies, and close in obloquy and disgrace the public career of him who has filled the measure of his country's glory.

What are we to expect from the success of this "new coalition?" Will our foreign relations be better managed? Will our laws be executed with more fidelity and energy at home? Will our agriculture, commerce and manufactures flourish more? Will our national debt be sooner paid? Is there hope that the train of public affairs in general would progress better or so well? No—it is not for the benefit of the country that the "new coalition" has been formed; nor is any improvement in the public prosperity expected from its success. The struggle is for power, for place, for the public treasure—Men who want foreign missions, Judgeships, and other valuable offices, unable to swerve the stern integrity of Andrew Jackson, and sell to him their influence and support, have united with other aspirants to the Presidency in all sorts of combinations to destroy his popularity, and defeat his re-election, that his place may be occupied by one with whom they may bargain for promotion. It is these men only—men who would prefer "war, famine & pestilence, or any other scourge," to their own exclusion from power, that are seeking to fill the country with complaints and factions.

It is the interest and desire of the people to preserve the administration of their government in honest hands. To effect this object, it is only necessary that they guard against deception, and take steps to procure correct information in relation to the administration. They will find Andrew Jackson as true to his country now, as he was when he put to hazard fortune, fame, and life, in repelling our invaders. They will not be content with his simple re-election by the same vote which placed him in the Presidential chair; but, by securing him an increased majority, they will reward his patriotic devotion, and enable him to finish his career of public usefulness in glory and in triumph. As in the case of Washington, so in that of Jackson, they will take care that our Republic shall not be stigmatized with the imputation of ingratitude.

To enable every freeman to obtain correct information during the impending conflict, we propose to publish thirty numbers of an EXTRA GLOBE, commencing about the first of May, and continuing until the election of Electors, for one dollar. It will be a large imperial sheet, entirely filled with useful matter. One number will be published after the election, giving the result in every State, as much in detail as possible.

It will be chiefly devoted to a vindication of the character, fame, and principles of ANDREW JACKSON, with a view to his re-election. It will promptly repel the slanders and falsehoods which may be promulgated to destroy him, and hold the "new coalition" up to merited derision.

From the nature of the undertaking, all subscriptions must be paid in advance, and no paper will be sent until the money shall be received.

To enable all subscribers to begin with the first number, we beg our friends who may receive these proposals, immediately to raise a subscription and make returns.

F. P. BLAIR.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

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