

WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, JUNE 15, 1833.

Wabash River.—It affords me pleasure to say, is now, and has been for near a week past, up, and in a good stage for navigation. The steam boat Swan, arrived on Thursday morning the 13th, same day, proceeded for the upper ports on the Wabash.

It may be seen by an article in this day's paper, signed by the Board of health, that not a single case of Cholera has occurred among our resident citizens, and it is doubted by many, whether the cases referred to in the report of that Board, were really cases of Asiatic Cholera. Be that as it may, I can state with confidence, that the town never was more healthy than at this time, and that no town in the western country, with an equal population, can boast of more general health, than Vincennes.

CHOLERA.

In consequence of exaggerated accounts prevailing at a distance, of the existence of Cholera in Vincennes, the undersigned composing the Board of Health of said town, certify that the alarm was occasioned by the appearance of that disease in one family who were Germans, and had not been residents of the town more than three days; they had arrived from New Orleans in an unhealthy, dirty, and filthy condition, and the attack proved fatal to six of the family, to whom the disease was exclusively confined. Not a single case of Cholera has yet appeared in the families of our citizens.

HIRAM DECKER, Jos. BROWNE,
D. McHENRY, A. LEROY,
JOSEPH SONES, S. RATHBONE.
Vincennes, June 13, 1833.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—That scourge of the world, the Asiatic Cholera, has now paid us its unwelcome visit. My health is not robust enough to enter into active practice, but believing that I may do some good, by detailing in as concise a manner as possible, the preventative and curative methods which experience has justified as the most successful. They are the result of much reading of the best writers, for I pretend to no originality, or personal experience.

To say any thing on the preventative course, it will be necessary to give the premonitory symptoms, which usually precede and usher in the complaint, and warns of the probable approach of danger.

The first which I shall mention is a disordered state of the bowels, that is, a lax or looseness, but often so slight, or moderate, that it is often with the most intelligent, mistaken for that kind of purging which is supposed to be salutary; consequently, is suffered to go on without alarm or much attention; it rather increases, and first changes from natural to a whitish colour, but this change does not take place always. Very soon after the stools take the appearance of rice-water, then spasms or cramps may soon be dreaded, accompanied with violent vomitings; these are very soon followed by insensibility and a death like coldness, which is called the collapse.

I have been thus particular in describing the first symptoms and tracing the onward progress of this terrifying pestilence, in order the better to point out to my fellow citizens, the proper remedies and course to be pursued in each.

Curative.—Whenever the Cholera is known to be in town, or in close neighborhood of it, then if the patient has disordered bowels, that is, a lax or diarrhoea, however slight, let him loose no time, but go to bed, drink warm tea, if his feet are cold, bathe. Send for the physician in whom he has most confidence, but in case he does not send for a physician, let him take from ten to twenty grains of calomel, according to the urgency of the symptoms. If this does not produce a change in the colour and consistency of the stools in three or four hours, let him repeat the dose. This course is indispensable in every state and stage of the diarrhea. When vomiting and cramps come on, give an injection of half an ounce of laudanum, with the same quantity of spirits of turpentine mixed with an ounce of molasses, add the whole to half a pint of warm water; if this cannot be given at one injection, give it at two. The same should be tried in the state of collapse. Mustard plasters to the abdomen, should be applied so soon as vomiting or nausea appears, and should be repeated at intervals during the remainder of the case. They should be kept on until the patient complains of burning or smarting.

In the state of spasms and that of collapse, friction with the warm and healthy hand, has been strongly recommended; but it should not be depended on to the exclusion of the other means pointed out.

In drawing this plan of treatment of the Cholera, I have availed myself of the experience and successful practice of the ablest physicians in the west. I think it right to solemnly warn our fellow-citizens not to trust to the—lo! here is a cure,—and lo! there is a cure!—for the Cholera.—Cures and preventatives will assuage you at every corner, but believe them not, trust not to them, for he who does will trust to a broken staff.

I have been very concise in giving the method of treatment, but remember it is warranted by successful experience; and

again advise, to get the doctor in whom he has confidence.

As has been drawn up for the use of our fellow townsmen, I have avoided all technical terms.

E. McNAMEE.

N. B. There will probably be some cases in which the torpor of the bowels will be so great that the doses of calomel will not act so soon as is desired, in such cases I advise to give an injection of from 10 to 30 grains of emetic tartar, in warm water, which I believe will never fail. Believing it an imperative duty of every citizen to contribute all in his power to alleviate this scourge of the world,

I am fellow citizens, your ob't serv't
E. M'N.

Appointments by the President.—LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of State; W. J. DUANE, Secretary of the Treasury; EDW. LIVINGSTON, Minister to France; THOMAS P. BARTON, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

The Cholera is raging at Lexington. In the 48 hours ending on the night of the 5th June, about 20 deaths had occurred.—Louisville *Adv.*

Maysville has been nearly deserted.—The inhabitants generally, alarmed by the havoc made by the Cholera, fled to the country. It is said that little more than one hundred, of a population of three thousand, remained in the city.—*Ib.*

In Wheeling, at our last dates, the Cholera was subsiding—at Cincinnati it cannot be said to rage as an epidemic, though a few cases are reported every week.—*Ib.*

DEATH OF MR. HOWK.

Died in this place, on Friday evening last, after an illness of about 12 hours which was most violent and severe, ISAAC HOWK, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of Charlestown, Ia.—*Indianapolis Jour.* June 1.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state, and of the District court of the United States, and the members of the bars of those courts, held at the court room in Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1833, over which Hon. B. PARKE presided, the following resolutions were proposed by CHARLES DEWEY, Esq. and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss sustained by the bar and the public, in the death of the late ISAAC HOWK, Esq. who departed this life on Friday last after his arrival in this town for the purpose of attending the Courts now in session.

Resolved, That as a memorial of the high estimate which we place upon the talents and worth of our deceased associate, and of the respect which we cherish towards his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the clerk of the Supreme court be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of Mr. Howk.

On motion of J. Morrison, Esq.

Resolved, That Charles Dewey, Esq. be requested to move the Supreme court and also the District court of the United States that the foregoing resolutions be placed upon the minutes of their proceedings.

B. PARKE, Chairman.

MICHIGAN ROAD.

We learn from the commissioner on the Michigan road, Judge Polk, that contracts have been made for improvements on 64 miles of the road, between Madison and Indianapolis. The improvements to be made consist, principally, in grading hills and creek banks, erecting culvert, puncheon, and frame bridges, and in turnpiking and embanking, or ploughing and scraping the road.

The contracts entered into have been made for the sum of \$8,296 25, and generally at a much lower price for the same kind of work than heretofore. The average per mile is about \$129 62.

Frame, puncheon, or culvert bridges are to be erected over all the principal streams, as also the small branches and ravines, so that the road will be rendered fit for travelling at all seasons of the year; and upon that part of the road between Napoleon and Madison, which has heretofore been impassable by wagons, a stage route will doubtless be established to intersect the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis route at Napoleon.

The hills are to be graded so as to have an ascent of 7 degrees, or one foot rise to nine feet on the surface. This will nearly level the road and render it the best in the state, except the National road.

It is thought by the commissioner, that the appropriation made by the Legislature last winter and to be expended during the present year, in improving the road, will be sufficient to make it good from the lake to the Ohio.

The commissioner proceeds immediately on the northern end of the road for the purpose of making similar improvements on that portion of the road which lies between Indianapolis and lake Michigan. The last sale is at Michigan city on the 14th inst.

It is the intention of Judge Polk to pass over the whole extent of the road, during the present season, and make special contracts for improvements in such places as he may think necessary, and which from the nature of the work to be

done, cannot be sufficiently described so as to be sold at public sale. The work is to be completed by the first of November next.—*Indianapolis Jour.*

From the Pennsylvanian, May 25.
DEATH OF JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

John Randolph, of Roanoke is no more. He died yesterday about twelve o'clock, at the city Hotel. The excitement in Chestnut street, when the melancholy fact became known, can be imagined—not described.

Thus has departed at the advanced age of sixty-one years, one of the most extraordinary men that perhaps ever appeared in the world. Whatever feelings, whatever enmities, whatever hostilities, and whatever prejudices may have existed towards him when living, they are all buried in the same grave in which his ashes will be consigned to their long repose. The generation that survives and all that follow will only remember his excellencies, for he had many—his virtues, and they were not few—his unrivaled genius—his unequalled eloquence—his wit,—that never beamed but in the most brilliant light—and his learning, that irradiated his whole converse, society, and intercourse. He was a statesman—a philosopher—a philanthropist—not of the day—not for party—but for mankind—for after ages. It is a remarkable coincidence that his soul should take its flight in the same city in which he made his political *debut* in the councils of his country.

Damages.—It is stated in a Lexington paper, that the Bank of the United States has presented the protested draft on France at the Treasury Department, for upwards of \$800,000 dollars, and claimed fifteen per cent damages thereon. When we first saw this statement in a Philadelphia paper we could not credit it.—We did not believe that the Bank, with the public deposits in her vaults, to an amount exceeding the sum called for by the draft on France, would advance a claim for damages, because the draft was protested. The failure of the French Chamber of Deputies to appropriate money to pay the first instalment due under the late treaty of indemnity was the cause of the protest. That failure was probably unintentional, & on this ground the American government will be bound to receive it, as satisfactory, as it would be highly unreasonable, to make a mere omission, probably occasioned by the unsettled state of parties in France, a cause of quarrel between that country and the U. States. On the other hand, the draft was made by the American government in pursuance of the late treaty with France. The right of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw for the sum due was unquestionable; and the Bank, in purchasing the draft, did not, in all probability, advance a dollar. The draft of our government was mainly, if not wholly, purchased with the public deposits—and we now find the Bank claiming more than one HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS as damages on a draft thus acquired. Well—this sum will make a pretty considerable addition to the profits of the lords and gentlemen of England. It would be sufficient to render the Kentucky river navigable, at the lowest stage of water, from its mouth to Frankfort. But what do the partisans of the Bank care for this? They are for the Bank—not for the government or the interest of the people. They objected to the payment of the public debt, because the Bank wanted the people's money, to be loaned out, partly for the benefit of the lords and gentlemen of England.—What? said they, is three per cent. when the Bank can make seven? They wanted the government to remain in debt, paying three per cent. on a debt of the revolution, rather than withdraw its money from the lords and gentlemen of England and other stockholders of the Bank. The same men will, of course, justify the claim of the Bank for 15 per cent. damages on the draft on France, though it was purchased originally with the people's money! Our fellow citizens should call out the opposition candidates for Congress on this subject. If they justify this claim, they will go any length for the Bank, and in opposition to the public interest.—*Louisville Pub. Adv.*

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From the N. Y. American.
More testimony as to the Views of the Nullifiers.

The following extract of a letter from South Carolina needs no comment at our hands. It speaks plainly—and as we most certainly believe—truly:

"No single effort, however will suffice to save the country from the dangers which threaten it. The leaders of the Nullification party are animated with the zeal of fanatics, and are untiring in their efforts to disseminate their doctrines and to destroy the Union. Judging from the past, I am convinced that it is only by continued and active exertions that they can be controlled and defeated.—Their object is, and always has been, revolution and secession; and it requires the united counsel and efforts of all good citizens to counteract their designs. The danger to which the Union has been exposed, by the combination of the interests and passions of the nullifiers, is not sufficiently understood. The disorganizers are banded together, and act with united counsels and united efforts in every state where their influence is felt.—We stand alone in this state, supported it is true by public opinion every where; but without any concerted action with those who are animated by the same feelings and principles as ourselves. If we had been aided in the first instance by the friends of the Union in other states, we might have restrained these men within due limits. Cannot we unite the good men in every state for the purpose of preserving our free institutions, and counteracting the efforts of the nullifiers, who are associated together to destroy them? Depend upon it, that united action is necessary to defeat their machinations."

Candidates' Department.

For Congress.

JOHN LAW, JOHN W. DAVIS,
GEORGE BOON, WM. C. LINTON,

For Senator.

WILLIAM WALLACE, HENRY M. SHAW,
For Representative.

JOHN F. SNAPP, SAMUEL EMISON,
WILLIAM RAFFER, SAMUEL JUDAH,
JAMES THORN, SAMUEL SMITH.

For Commissioner.

WILLIAM JUNKIN, JAMES S. MATS,
School Commissioner for Knox county.
JOHN C. HOLLAND.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, Borough of Vincennes, June 8, 1833.

Resolved—That the following named gentlemen be, and are hereby, appointed a Board of Health for the present year, and that they have full power to make such regulations as will in their opinion be necessary for the health of the citizens: Doctors, Joseph Sones, Joseph Brown and Hiram Decker, & Messrs. Sol. Rathbone, A. LeRoy and D. McHenry.

R. P. PRICE, President.

SAMUEL HILL, Clerk.

June 15, 1833—20 3t.

The non-resident heirs of JAMES SWAN, Deceased, will

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall apply at the next September term of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, on the first day of the term, for the appointment of a commissioner to convey to me by Deed, the southeast quarter of section number three, in township six south, of range eleven west, in the district of land offered for sale at Vincennes, in pursuance of a bond executed by the said James Swan in his life time, to David Stem and Elizabeth Stem his wife, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1819, and by the said David and Elizabeth, on the 19th day of September, 1832, assigned to me, (the said James Swan having died without having made the necessary provisions by will for the conveyance of the same.)

Yours &c.

SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK,

Assignee, &c.

June 5, 1833—20 3t.

The non-resident heirs of JAMES ANTHONY, Deceased, will

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT we shall apply at the next September term of the Vanderburgh Circuit court, on the first day of the term, for the appointment of a commissioner to convey to us by Deed, the South East Quarter of Section number eight, in town six south, of range ten west, in the district of land offered for sale at Vincennes, in pursuance of a bond executed by the said James Anthony in his life time, to us in connection with John Shaver, and Matthias Whetstone, and by them assigned to us—which bond bears date the 3d day of May, 1819, (the said Jas. Anthony having died without having made the necessary provisions by will for the conveyance of said quarter section, agreeable to the provisions of said bond.)

Yours &c.

DAVID NEGLEY,

JOEL LAMBERT.

June 5, 1833. 20 3t.

MARINE COFFEE HOUSE,

CORNER OF WATER & MARKET STREETS.

W. M. M. SMITH respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above stand; and having laid in a supply of

SUPERIOR LIQUORS, Wines,

and every thing necessary, and being determined to spare no pains to accommodate, solicits a share of public patronage.

He is at all times supplied with Bread, &c. Pittsburgh

ALE AND PORTER</h2