

WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, JUNE 22, 1833.

The peoples' President has started on his tour through the Eastern States, and they are making arrangements for his honorable reception in the several towns through which he is expected to pass.

The Jackson Eagle of the 8th June, informs us of the death of ALEXANDER BUCKNER, one of the Senators in Congress from Missouri, and his lady, at their residence in Cape Girardeau county, by Cholera.

Fourth of July.—It is requested that a meeting of the citizens of Vincennes and its vicinity, be had this evening at 6 o'clock at Mr. Clark's Hotel, to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence.—It is hoped the meeting will be generally attended.

June 22, 1833.

The following communication was received last week, but too late for insertion.

SEN. EDITOR.

Mr. Editor—Much excitement was produced a few days since by the appearance of the Cholera amongst us. As is usual upon similar occasions, exaggerated accounts of its extent and fatality are, we learn, spreading far and wide. To relieve, therefore, the fears of the public, we give you the facts with reference to its extent, and some explanation of the cause of its fatality in the few instances of its occurrence.

About a week ago a family of Germans, twelve or fourteen in number, arrived here from Havre by way of N. Orleans. They were wretchedly poor, and extremely filthy in their habits—had been exposed to a Cholera atmosphere at N. Orleans for ten days, and then confined during a long passage to the deck of a small steam boat, on which several deaths from Cholera occurred.—Here too they were necessitated to drink the Mississippi water, which of itself not unfrequently occasions, in those unaccustomed to its use, the most intractable disease of the bowels; and when we add to this, the fact that the bread on which they lived was sour and mouldy from age, (it having been baked in Germany) it appears much more marvellous that any should recover, than so great a portion as *five* out of the eight cases treated, should have proved fatal. So far no new cases have occurred, and it is confidently believed that it will not on the present occasion extend to the citizens, and that no further cause for alarm exists.

TRUTH.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Mr. STOCT.—*Dear Sir*—Please publish that there will be a meeting of the Disciples of Christ, at Prairie Creek Meeting House, Daviess county, Ind. seven miles northeast of Washington, commencing the Friday before the fourth Lord's day in July next, and will continue from day to day until circumstances make it necessary to break up.

The brethren and friends from a distance, who have acknowledged the one God, one Faith, and one Baptism, who have renounced the systems and traditions of men, and have taken God's own words as a rule of faith and practice, are requested to attend.

D.

From the Baltimore Republican, June 7.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL

The President arrived in our city yesterday afternoon. At half past 12 o'clock a train of cars left the Three Tons tavern in Pratt street, in which the committee of arrangements, members of the City Council and others proceeded to the intersection of the Rail Road with the road to Washington, where the President and his suite, consisting of Messrs. Secretaries McLane and Cass, and Major Donaldson, met them. The cars then returned with the whole company, and arrived in the city a little after two o'clock, which was about an hour earlier than was generally expected, in consequence of which a great many were disappointed in their expectation of seeing the Chief Magistrate of the Nation on his entrance into the city. Nevertheless the crowd that assembled was immense; and the ardent desire that was evinced, manifested the strong feeling of regard which is entertained for the man; and the approbation which is felt from a view of his measures and the result of them.

Had we believed the accounts which have been published respecting the state of the President's health, we should have been disappointed with his appearance; but knowing those accounts to be greatly exaggerated, we were not disappointed to find him in the enjoyment of as good a degree of health as could be well expected for a man of his age, and especially one whose mind has been oppressed with such a mass of labor as he has had to perform.

It was gratifying to perceive that the perplexities and toils he has had to endure, in rebuking and putting down the spirit of nullification, and in meeting

all the shafts of malice which have been hurled at him, have not had the effect to injure his health, or destroy that cheerful flow of spirits which he displays, which softens the hearts of all his opponents, and wins the respect and esteem of the most prejudiced minds, who have had an opportunity of witnessing it.—The dignity of his deportment, and the affability of his address is such that scarcely any one can see him without ad-

miring him, or know him without esteeming and loving him. It produces no slavish devotion, as his enemies allege, is felt by his friends, but that feeling of respect and attachment which results from a conviction of his worth, and the value of his services.

A letter from Lexington, dated 11th inst. says: 'last night was like the three preceding—most dreadful.' The writer adds that he has not learned the precise number of deaths, but he supposes they have averaged thirty per day for the last four days. General Bodley, T. T. Skillman, Dr. Jas. Boswell, Mr. Towler, Cashier, and Mr. Smith, Clerk of the U. States Branch Bank, are among the dead.—*Lou. Pub. Adv.*

A letter from Lawrenceburg, dated 11th inst. says: 'Send your paper no more to Nelson C. Johnson—he is dead.—We had five men to inter to-day—one died last night, and one yesterday. In the town and neighborhood we have lost twenty-two'—*Ib.*

In six days, from the 1st to the 6th inst. inclusive, thirty three persons died of Cholera at Wheeling. On the 6th, at 3 P. M. the board of health of Wheeling congratulated their fellow-citizens upon the almost entire disappearance of the Cholera. Our last papers from Pittsburgh, informs us that a few cases had occurred in that city.—*Ib.*

Intelligence was received last evening, from Lexington, that thirty deaths had occurred in that place on Monday last.—*Lou. Pub. Adv.* June 12.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser. CHOLERA.

The havoc made by Cholera in Lexington, and at other points, has excited doubts in our mind with regard to the course of practice that may have been pursued. Last fall it was so violent here, that it frequently laid its victims low in a few hours. Instances are known of individuals who lived only from three to four hours after they were attacked.—We refer to this fact, by way of demonstrating that the pestilence raged here as violently as it is now raging in other sections of the country. But the manner in which it was met here, soon demonstrated that it was curable. Strict attention was paid to the premonitory symptoms; the disease was attacked in its bud, and with gratifying success.

Cholera is a giant enemy of the human race—rapid in its course, and irresistible if permitted to obtain a firm hold on the system. Whenever it progresses beyond a certain point, or attains a certain stage, the patient may be considered beyond the reach of successful treatment; but, while it retains the form of diarrhea and vomiting, (or even after the spasms have commenced,) it has been found as susceptible of cure as any other form of disease. The enemy must, by the way, be boldly met—he must be conquered at a blow—and that blow must be instantly given.

The onset of Cholera is almost universally in the form of diarrhea and vomiting. The first effort of the physician here has been to arrest both, (the purging and vomiting,) and to restore the action of the liver. This is effected by a hot water bath stimulated with mustard for the feet and legs, immediately prepared, and while the patient is under the influence of this bath, a dose of calomel and opium, consisting of sixty grains of calomel and two grains of opium must be administered—and the calomel (without the opium) is repeated in two or three hours, if the symptoms demand it. If the purging and vomiting cease—it is the pulse be full and soft and the extremities warm, the calomel is permitted to remain in the system, from six to ten hours; and in that time, it does not operate, castor oil and spirits of turpentine (1 oz. of each) is administered.

The operation of calomel may be known by the fact that it never produces watery evacuations.

Spirits of camphor is occasionally administered in the onset, to assist in arresting the vomiting—it is a temporary stimulant, and has no other beneficial effect.

If the hands and feet be cold, ground mustard poultices are applied to equalize the excitement, and to assist in the restoration of the circulation to the extremities. If mustard cannot be instantaneously procured when spasms or severe pains have commenced, the limbs may be rubbed advantageously with the naked hands of the attendants—the friction to be constant and rapid. Hot bricks moistened with water and wrapped in cloths may also be applied with good effect in the regions of the stomach and abdomen.

But, calomel and opium are the main remedies. The former is relied on to revive the action of the liver—the latter stimulates, while it checks the purgative operation of the calomel and retains it in the stomach a sufficient length of time to give it a full and fair opportunity to act on the liver.

There exists a prejudice against calomel, which has no doubt been the cause of the death of thousands by the cholera. The timid, when they feel the premonitory symptoms—dullness in the head, fullness in the abdomen, and occasionally slight pains and a sort of creeping numb-

* Poultices of red pepper and vinegar have been used with success in the absence of mustard.

ness in the limbs—avoid applying for medical aid, for fear calomel may be administered. But these symptoms are usually followed by diarrhea and vomiting—and then the Doctor is sent for—and, probably arrives too late.

The evacuations which take place when the patient is laboring under the diarrhea, have been generally described as resembling rice water—they bear however a stronger resemblance to soap suds, in many cases.

Vomits are considered pernicious generally—and are never given, except in desperate cases, with a view to revive the dormant energies of the system.

The diarrhea and vomiting must be arrested, and it is indispensably necessary to continue to administer calomel freely until this object be attained.

The Postmaster General has instructed that each mail carrier may carry single papers to persons on the route not in the immediate vicinity of a post office.

Arrived on the 6th June, from Green Bay, the vessel Peacock, A. H. Arndt, master, laden with Cranberries and White Fish. This vessel ascended Fox river, crossed the Portage at Fort Winnebago, and descended the Wisconsin, thence down the Mississippi and up Fever river to this place.

This channel for transportation was made entirely by nature.—*Ill Galenian.*

FROM ENGLAND.

Liverpool papers to the 1st of May have been received at New York, but they furnish no intelligence of importance. The only item of interest, is a statement that his Majesty's ministers had been defeated by a majority of ten, on what was termed the Mait question. The opposition proposed to reduce the duty on malt from 20s 8d to 10d the quarter. Ministers opposed the resolution; which was adopted by the house of commons, by a vote of 162 to 152. Lord Althorp admitted that the decision had placed the ministers in an embarrassing condition. The question was again to be brought before the house, with a view to obtain from the commons a deliberate expression of their views. Some of the London editors believed that a dissolution of the Cabinet would take place.—Others contended that such a result was not to be apprehended.—*Lou. Pub. Adv.*

The Rev. E. K. AVERY, of R. Island, charged with the murder of Miss Sarah M. Cornell, has been acquitted.—*Ib.*

ARRIVALS.—15th June, the Rambler, from Louisville, Ky.

15th, Envoy from Louisville, Ky.

18th, The Polander, from Shawneetown, Ill.

18, Polander, from Terre Haute.

19, Magnolia, from Louisville, Ky.

20, Envoy from Lafayette.

DEPARTURES—15, Rambler, for Terre Haute, Ind.

“ Envoy, for Lafayette.

18, Polander, for Louisville, Ky.

“ Rambler, for do. do.

19, Magnolia, for Lafayette.

20, Envoy for Louisville, Ky.

Candidates' Department.

For Congress.

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

WILLIAM WALLACE, HENRY M. SHAW, For Representative.

JOHN F. SNAPP, SAMUEL EMISON, WILLIAM RAPER, SAMUEL JUDAH, JAMES THORN, SAMUEL SMITH, For Commissioner.

WILLIAM JUNKIN, JAMES S. MAYS, School Commissioner for Knox county.

JOHN C. HOLLAND.

STATE OF INDIANA, Sullivan County.

SULLIVAN CIRCUIT COURT, FEBRUARY TERM, 1833.

Sarah Rice, Petition for Divorce.

vs. William B. Rice.

AT this day came the complainant by

A Hugh S. Ross her solicitor, and it

appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,

that the defendant does not reside within

this state, It is therefore on motion, ordered

that the pendency of this petition be

published in the Western Sun, a public

newspaper published in Vincennes, for

three weeks successively, at least sixty

days prior to the first day of the next term

of this Court, and this cause is continued.

Test,

BENJAMIN WOLFE, Clerk.

March 6, 1833—21-31

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, Borough of

Vincennes, June 8, 1833.

Resolved—That the following named

gentlemen, 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 Somes, Joseph

Brown and Hiram Decker, & Messrs. Sol.

Rathbone, A. LeRoy and D. McHenry.

R. P. PRICE, President.

SAMUEL HILL, Clerk.

June 15, 1833—29-31

BLANK DEEDS

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT THIS

OFFICE.

PERRY CIRCUIT COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1833.

Francis Cunningham, Remember Blackman,

and Patience Bruner, vs.

Ezra Lamb and Sarah Lamb.

In Chancery on foreclosure of a Mortgage.

Attest,

S. LAMB, Clerk P. C. C.

June 22, 1833—21-31

Foreign Attachment,

John Duios, In the Posey Circuit court, in the state of Indiana.

William MacLure To WILLIAM MACLURE

Sir—You will

take notice that a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued from the clerk's office of said Posey Circuit Court, on the thirtieth day of April, 1832, against you, in favor of John Duios; and that on said writ, the sheriff of Posey county has returned, that on the 5th (fifth) day of May, in the year last aforesaid, he attached certain goods and chattels, to wit, "Book cases, two mineral cases and specimens, three globes, 12 vols. Books"—all of which are valued at \$640. Now, unless you appear and defend said suit, as the law directs, judgment will be entered against you in your absence. The next term of the said Posey Circuit Court will be held at the court-house in the town of Mt. Vernon, in said Posey county, on the 2d Monday of next September.

W. M. E. STEWART, Clerk of P. C. C. Mt. Vernon, 13th June, 1833—21-31

INSURANCE.

THE WABASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Vincennes, is now prepared to issue policies. Houses and Furniture, Stores and Goods, Boats and Cargoes will be insured upon fair and reasonable terms; and thus an opportunity is afforded to every prudent person to secure at a trifling expense, his property from accident.

Office on Market-street, adjoining the store of Tomlinson & Ross. Samuel Judah, President. John Ross, Secretary. Samuel Tomlinson, Nicholas Smith, David S. Bonner, J. B. Martin, Wm. J. Heber, Thomas C. Bailey, Thomas Bishop, M. Murphy. Directors.

The company will loan money for short periods, upon real or personal security, and will exchange uncurrent bank notes for foreign gold, &c.

Persons who may occasionally need money, and do not wish to involve their friends, may fill