

minds of the people against, and prevent them from resorting to such Cholera remedies as are calculated to save their lives. Had nine out of every ten in Flemingsburg been saved, how different, how limited would have been the scenes of mourning. Had nine of every ten I have been called to attend fallen, how different, how mournful would have been the circle in which I have practised; and how many mournful countenances would I meet where now are smiling faces.

Why did not these gentlemen lay hold of my remedies, and fly to Flemingsburg, and do for suffering humanity there, what has been done here. I withheld my medicines and prescriptions from no man, and they wanted neither the hand nor the head of a doctor to give them efficacy. They owe many high obligations to their fellows, to their country and their God, which it would be quite as honorable for them to engage in, as in the work of detraction and slander.

But enough—we plead not these apologies nor any others for the publication we now offer through your paper. We regret that we have not time to write out such a report as is requested. But we will endeavor to give such facts as will satisfy the most sceptical that our remedies are not only simple and safe, but efficient.

We will also give the component parts of our principle mixture and such plain directions for compounding and using it, that the veriest novice may with safety make and use it—this, suffering humanity claims at our hands, and this, with all cheerfulness we give.

Our medicines are all simple and innocent—they can be used with safety on all ages and sexes. There is not a mineral, not a poison among them. They all belong to the Thomsonian System. That system of medicine, which, by its astonishing cures, is bearing down the prejudices, and gaining the confidence of the people from Maine to Georgia, and from Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico.

HIXSON'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, Or an improvement of Dr. John Thompson's Cholera preventative.

1 ounce African Cayenne Pepper.
1 do. Xanthoxylum
2 do. Root Ginger pulverized.
1 do. Golden Seal.
1 do. Nerve Powder.
1 do. Mountain Hemlock.
1 do. Bayberry.

Put these into a bag, and steep or boil it in one gallon water until you have two to three quarts strong tea, to which add

1 gallon good Orleans Molasses,
4 do. good 4th Proof Rum.
3 pints Thompson's No. 6.

DIRECTIONS.

While exposed to Cholera, take as a preventive, one table spoon full three or four times per day; and for children or feeble persons, less, in proportion to strength or age. To check the diarrhea, or cure the disease after the attack is confirmed; go to bed, put hot dry bricks wrapped in dry cloths to the feet, take two to three table spoons full of the mixture every 15 to 20 minutes until it produces a free, warm or natural perspiration, after which reduce the portions to such quantity as will keep up a free perspiration 12 to 18 hours, which in most cases will be about one spoonfull per hour, still keeping the warm application to the feet.

It is important to observe the leading indications of cure under this treatment which usually are ease from pain, and a flow of blood to the extremities or a florid complexion and increase of pulse, with warmth of face and extremities. These are followed by a free natural perspiration. The whole system appears to be restored to a healthy action, and all cramps, spasms, diarrhea and other fatal symptoms appear to dissolve or vanish.

By keeping up this healthy action by these simple means for 12, 24 or 48 hours, we have seen the most confirmed cases of Cholera yield, and the patient arise from his bed, suffering only the debility which this most prostrating of all diseases always produces. The patient thus raised to health—proper attention to diet, moderate exercise and a limited use of the mixture, which is an excellent tonic; or to it, add a little of Thompson's No. 3 and 4. or if nervous, frequently take a tea spoon full of nerve powder in a tea spoon full of No. 6. In this state of convalescence, we have seen much injury done by harassing and debilitating the patient with emetics and cathartics; we have rarely found more than tonics necessary; and if the patient will but have a little patience, he will find himself gain strength quite as fast by a proper use of diet and exercise under a natural or healthy action as under a stimulated or forced one.

The greatest difficulty that presents itself in this treatment, is that in some instances where the stomach is very weak, or much irritated this mixture will not stop the puking, and when it will not lie on the stomach, of course it cannot afford relief. To allay puking, we give it in small quantities, and if that fails, we give in a spoon full of it, a tea spoon full of No. 6; this failing we try No. 6 alone. But when called to a patient puking, or with stomach much irritated, we try the mixture and if that is thrown up a second time we give the 3d preparation of Thompson's No. 1, one tea spoon full in a spoon full of the mixture, and repeat it two or three times in from 5 to 10 minutes, which generally pukes freely, and

in about 30 minutes, after which the mixture will generally lie on the stomach in sufficient quantities to produce the desired effect. But if this fails other articles should be immediately resorted to; remembering that there are many articles which will stop puking, and that no one will do it at all times in all persons.

We have found some cases in which the spasms would not yield to the perspiration under the mixture; and some in which the patient was tossing and rolling from side to side of the bed, so that a perspiration could not be produced by the mixture and warm applications, it being impossible to seclude them from the air—in all such cases we have succeeded by giving the 3d preparation No. 1, from a tea spoon full to a table spoon full in a table spoon full of the mixture, every 10 minutes, until it quiets the nerves and muscles; this is generally followed by puking and a free perspiration, which should be kept up by the mixture as at first directed, and indications of cure usually follow.

We seldom find it necessary to resort to injections, but when we do, it is either to stimulate, or to check the diarrhea.

In both of these cases, we have used first, a strong tea of Xanthoxylum, Ginger, Bayberry and Golden Seal, adding such a portion of No. 6, or the mixture as the case requires. These astringent and stimulating injections having passed off, follow them immediately with one of soup or a tea of pond lily or with hazel and nerve powder. But we have not time to detail the practice further. The Thompsonian practitioner can resort to his inexhaustable resources when these have failed him.

The success of our remedies have astonished even ourselves. Our mixture or preventive was only intended to check diarrhea or counteract what the doctors call the premonitory symptoms.

During the first week, and before our physicians surrendered the practice; we had many cases of diarrhea—say twenty to thirty, a great portion of which were as strongly marked Cholera before we administered, as any we saw or heard of among those to whom our physicians administered were, when they gave their first medicines. A number of these persons are now in town, and if our statement is questioned, to them we refer. They all recovered, and so far as we know, now enjoy good health.

When a majority of our citizens and physicians fled from the city, our success was spread and we were spoken to, to attend most of the remaining families and individuals.

The disease still raged—we could not attend half the calls in person, but by the assistance of Richard C. Ricketts, Samuel Rowzee and William Corwine to

prepare and distribute the medicine and give directions, both of which being simple and easily administered, we believe there were few if any whose calls were not attended. Those who were unable to relieve themselves, or whose cases appeared most stubborn we generally attended in the character of a physician, visiting them from once to six or eight times per day. Of this last number we

have before us a list of upwards of seventy, and by a little effort of memory could increase it probably to one hundred, since the 1st day of June, not embracing those first spoken of. Being thus over run, and almost every night broken down with fatigue and every morning debilitated for want of rest, we

could not render to every case the treatment and attention it required. And simple as are our medicines and prescriptions, the people being entirely unaccustomed to the Thompsonian medicines and our mode of stimulating, they would generally only half comply with the directions unless we were present to direct, and in many instances fright them to it by the assurance that they had their choice—submission or death.

Under these circumstances it is strange we have lost no more. Here is the list, read it and you will be astonished also.

John Armstrong's black girl—Stripped off a flannel frock and otherwise exposed herself after she had been in a fine perspiration with other indications of cure for two or three hours—restored her a second time to a fine action and she relapsed from exposure a second time, and died next morning.

Old Branham's son, a black boy, six to ten years old, was hopeless when called in, died in a few hours.

Mr. Brown's son colapsed—eyes set in his head and most evidently dying when called.

George Maddox. The disease had run until his stomach and bowels were so debilitated that the most efficient medicines effected them no more than cold water. He sunk immediately and died.

George Burrass, attended and relieved him—he expressed his gratitude in strong terms the next morning that we had saved his life, spent the day, and we are informed the next night comfortably, save a little spree of drinking; relapsed on the 13th, and when we called to see him was partially delirious and dying.

Doctor Dorsey—called in the evening—his attack was a violent one; his stomach and bowels were so irritated and debilitated, that we could not arouse them to action by our strongest stimulants. Whether this must be attributed to the run of the disease or to the action of other remedies previously applied, we have not been informed; but it is the first case that appeared fairly to

E. D. Boon's son, William, three years old, his father supposed his a worm complaint and let it run until his stomach and bowels were irritated; we gave an emetic and some mixture with teas, but he sunk and died that evening.

In addition to these we recollect no others, only Mrs. Philips, to whom we were called in consultation, but not until she was dying; and one or two who changed physicians and died under other treatment.

We thus hastily submit our remedies without our own story of their success to you, and through you to the public—You will pardon our enthusiasm;—We have read of the Cholera and its ravages, and no where have we read of it more completely baffling the skill of the most able physicians than here. If then we have met, and checked it here with our simple weapons, and spared the lives of our friends, of our wives and our children, indulge us a little in our rejoicing. And to you, and our friends we say, take our remedies, give them a fair trial, and if they but do for you what they have done for us, you will then be able to "rejoice with those that do rejoice."

NATHAN HIXSON.

P. S. That you may judge of the present state of the disease; we will observe, that we have been called to attend—On the 16th, four cases; 17th two; 18th, two, and one relapse; 19th, one; 20th, (9 o'clock, a.m.) two, and one relapse.

N. H.

From the Maryland Republican.

MR. HUGHES.—Having been so frequently applied to for the following receipt, until it has become troublesome to give copies of it, I request you to publish it.

JAMES BOYLE.

To make paint without White Lead and Od

2 quarts skimmed milk.
2 ounces fresh slacked lime.
5 pounds of whiting.

Put the lime into a stone ware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, the remainder of the milk is then added; and lastly, the whiting is to be crumbled and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the fancy.

It is to be applied in the same manner as other paint, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity and possesses a slight elasticity which enables it to bear hard rubbing even with a coarse woollen cloth without being the least degree injured. It has little or no smell when wet, and when dry is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by sulphurous or animal vapours, and is not injurious to health. All which qualities give it a decided advantage over white lead.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering twenty seven square yards with one coating.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh,

A NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons—comprising

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Saddlery,

QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FUR & WOOL HATS,

Iron, Glass, Castings, &c. &c.

Which were selected at a favorable time; and will be found on examination, worthy the attention of purchasers, and will be sold unusually low for cash.

SMITH & CARSON.

Vincennes, 1st June, 1833.—19 tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I have appointed John Law, Esqr. my attorney in fact to receive, adjust and settle all claims due or owing to me in the county of Knox, and to lease and dispose of my property in the borough of Vincennes. Any arrangement made with him, will be binding on me.

H. LASSELLIE.

Vincennes, April 15, 1833—12—4t.

I shall leave here about the 25th of this month; persons having business with me after that time, will please call on Mr. Law, who is authorized to arrange it.

H. L.

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, Ja. March 17, 1832. 6—tf

Bacon wanted at this Office.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION!

THE undersigned, a resident of Vincennes, Indiana, has invented and perfected a new and valuable improvement in the application of wind, for the purpose of propelling machinery; for which he has received letters patent from the President of the United States, designated J. L. COLMAN'S SELF-REGULATING HORIZONTAL WINDMILL.

Ocular demonstration is always the most satisfactory—and two mills are now erected in the borough of Vincennes upon the plan of the undersigned, one of which has been in operation near two years.—The perfect safety and entire simplicity of these mills, may be conceived from a brief outline.

A horizontal wheel is placed on a vertical shaft above the house, with four or more wings or sails standing in an inclined position from the way the windwheel is calculated to run, which throws a gradual weight of the wings on a given scope of the wind, and the wings bearing on the wind, propel the wheel; it illustrates a combinational power of weight and wind, with the principle of gravity acting on wind.

Each wing performs one revolution on its pivot, to one of the main wind wheel. Each wing has a bearing of seven-eighths of its circumference upon the wind, and the one-eighth occasions little or no resistance. The power is in proportion to the weight given, and a very light weight is sufficient to drive the simple machinery of a run of millstones. More or less power, if desired, can be given while the mill is in operation, by the lower pivot of each wing being placed on a sliding block, to which a rope is attached extending to main shaft passing under a collar on shaft at the root of building, to a windlass on shaft inside the house. There is nothing conjectural or complicated in the improvement mentioned; it is founded on a principle of nature, and amply tested by practical experience.—The use and benefit to accrue, cannot long remain limited; it will be found to recommend itself for utility, cheapness, certainty, safety and convenience, to the citizens of every quarter of the United States.

To those who reside on the western and southern plains, and to those near the Atlantic or northern shores, it will afford durable benefit and great accommodation.—No person acquainted with mills, who has seen the mill of the undersigned in operation, has withheld an expression of entire approval; and a strong recommendation, after actual examination of the mill at work, could now be procured, signed by hundreds of intelligent citizens. The expense of running gearing of a grist mill, whether the main shaft be vertical or horizontal, is well known to all millwrights; and the chief difference arises from the driving power. The expense of a windmill depends upon the size; one to carry one hundred yards of sail, will not cost one hundred dollars; and one carrying six hundred yards, may not exceed five hundred dollars. The first mentioned size will drive a run of four feet millstones with a very moderate wind; and the last mentioned size will, with the same wind, drive six run of the same size stones with equal safety at all times.

The undersigned, as a matter of choice at the present time, would prefer to recommend a windmill to carry about three hundred yards, say sixty feet in diameter, and to remove any possible doubt, the following assurances are here made. That with the least possible wind it will drive four feet millstones; with a moderate breeze it will drive two or three, and with a strong wind five run of the same size, each doing good business. That it will make flour equal to any other mill, and requires much less attention to keep it in repair. That a boy of ten years of age may have entire and perfect command of it at all times without difficulty. That with garners to hold sufficient grain, and lead a supply to the hoppers, it may be left in perfect safety for twenty-four hours at a time. The wind may blow from a moderate breeze to a storm, (both inclusive) and change its direction as often and as quick as may be, and little if any difference will be perceived in the movement of the mill. That in proportion to cost, it will do a better business than any steam engine, (expense of fuel and engineer saved.) And that for sawing and grist mills, it will be found equally effective, and less expensive.

Persons desirous of further information in relation to this important discovery, will please visit the mill of the undersigned, or address him by mail, post paid, to Vincennes, Ind., which will receive due attention.

Any person or persons, who will build a good and substantial mill on the above principle, such as the undersigned will designate to him or them in writing, in the most prominent place in any of the states, and attend to the same personally, shall be entitled to half the proceeds arising from a patent in the state he or they may select.

J. L. COLMAN.

Vincennes, March 20, 1833—22—3m.

Since the above was handed to the Editor, a respectable and intelligent citizen of this place, Willis Fellows, Esqr. well acquainted with machinery, and with the different principles of windmills, gave it his opinion, that the above principle is at least five hundred per cent. preferable to any heretofore used.—[Ed. Sun.]

NEW GOODS.

S. & W. J. WISE.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue business on Market Street, in the house formerly occupied by Tomlinson & Ross, and have just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, a well selected and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SADDLERY, Hardware & Cutlery, CHINA GLASS & QUEENSWARE, Leghorn and Straw, Bebe and Dunstable

BONNETS,

LADIES', GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

This stock of goods has been purchased unusually low, and will be sold on the best terms for cash or approved barter.

May 25, 1833—18—tf.

CHEAP, VALUABLE AND INTERESTING WORKS.

The Family Physician,

AND GAZETTE OF HUMAN LIFE. Being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—The Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curios, valuable, and