

# WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, SEPTEMBER 7, 1833.

In consequence of an error in the statement of the votes of Green, as furnished by my friend in that county, I am induced to republish the entire vote of the District, by which it will be seen, that John Ewing is elected by two votes.

County.	Lawrence	Madison	Marion	Monroe	Putnam	Vigo	Warrick	Whitley	Yamhill	Clark	Total
Green	382	233	214	161	181	112	22	3	1	50	1021
Ewing	170	133	164	82	33	112	22	3	1	50	1021
Warrick	170	133	164	82	33	112	22	3	1	50	1021
Whitley	170	133	164	82	33	112	22	3	1	50	1021
Yamhill	170	133	164	82	33	112	22	3	1	50	1021
Clark	170	133	164	82	33	112	22	3	1	50	1021

The races over the Vincennes course will commence on Thursday the 17th October. The purse will be worth contending for by good horses—the particulars will be given in an advertisement next week.

## FOR THE WESTERN SUN. EDUCATION—NO. VII.

Elementary Arithmetic is one of the best means for training children to habits of proper thinking. But, in the usual course of proceeding, very little good results from the study of arithmetic in common schools. Books far beyond the reach of the scholars' mind are put into their hands, no previous course of preparation is attended to, no proper explanations and illustrations are given. The work done is merely imitation or mechanical;—not only without understanding the reason and principle, but without a thought that there are principles or reasons to be known.

Numbers are signs to show how many distinct things are contained in collections, parcels or aggregates. Every operation in reckoning can be illustrated to the eye by changes in parcels of small movable things. There is therefore no recitable or abstruse radical difficulty to be overcome in order to comprehend the rules or principles of common arithmetic. The two operations and four modes of changing quantities or their correspondent numbers are visible, and therefore easily understood.

The facility of presenting the proper illustrations to the eye renders the study and practice of elementary arithmetic not only easy, but also, in the highest degree advantageous for training the young or untutored mind to habits of attention, comparison, discrimination, and accuracy of recollection and expression.

Is it not strange, then, that, with all these advantages, arithmetic should, in the ordinary arrangement of common school studies, be postponed for several years of the first part of children's attendance at school? And is it not worse than strange that a study so necessary, yet so useless if not thoroughly understood, & one so easily made familiar to the comprehension of scholars should be so taught and so learned as to be almost or quite useless for business in the majority of cases, even after months, often years, have been spent about it as the principal school-room exercise?

What multitudes of boys, not to say any thing of girls, are to be found who at 12 or 14 years of age cannot apply arithmetical rules to common easy business affairs! And yet many of these have ciphered as far as "Single Rule of Three," but cannot either write or read a number consisting of 5 or 8 figures!—And some of them too have been told by their teachers that there was no need of studying or learning Numeration; that they would get that without trouble as they went along through the book! I know of a school, not very large, where in the course of a year nearly 20 scholars who had been ciphering in other schools were found ignorant of, not merely the name, but of the practice of numeration. They set down the figures found in their arithmetics without reading the numbers; they could not correctly read numbers of more than three or four figures; and writing them from words was to them an impracticable matter. And, after all, I must say, in justice to those who had been their teachers in former schools, that, worthless and injurious as such teaching is, I presume, this case is not an uncommon one!

I ask men of business whether the arithmetic they now practise in their daily concerns is the arithmetic they learnt and as they practised it in school.

In this article, I only designed to introduce the subject to attention, and leave it for reflection.

LOCKE.

From the Baltimore Gazette, August 23.  
LATE FROM LIVERPOOL.

The news-boat belonging to the Courier and Enquirer office of New York, boarded, on Wednesday morning, the ship Governor Troup, Capt. Pitcher, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th July. A Liverpool paper of that date, furnished by the captain, affords an item or two of news, one day later than

that published in the Gazette of yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

We understand from good authority, that the Duke of Palmerton has received full powers from Don Pedro to place himself at the head of a regency at the Algarves, and that in that capacity he may be expected to make a formal application to the British and French Governments for the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen, *de facto*, of Portugal. Indeed some surprise has been caused by his not having done so already. There is said to be great disinclination on the part of some of the members of our Cabinet to take any step in favor of the Portuguese Constitutionists on a direct application of Don Pedro, but it is highly probable that the Regency established in the Algarves will not make a fruitless application, when it is considered that the only grounds of objection hitherto assigned by our government for the non recognition of the Regency are removed, and that the capture of the Miguelite fleet by Admiral Napier, has entirely changed the complexion of the contest.

We are able to state that the French government have warmly pressed the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen *de facto* of Portugal, upon our Cabinet, and have again offered to concur in and support any measures which Earl Grey may be pleased to adopt. We may add also, that the news which the Portuguese ambassador received yesterday, which was immediately communicated to Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, has already had an effect upon the mind of the individuals of the Cabinet most opposed to intervention in favor of the legitimate sovereign of Portugal.

Accounts from Madrid state that the landing of the Portuguese Constitutionists in the Algarves produced great consternation in the Cabinet of Ferdinand. Troops were hurried off to the frontiers, but when the news of Miguel's fleet being captured reached Madrid, it will strike terror into the heart of M. Zea Bermudez and his apostolic colleagues. Ferdinand may now prepare for a revolution with as little delay as convenient. The Cortes were dissolved on the 4th of July, the day before the capture of Don Miguel's squadron.

## BANKING.

Abstract of a lecture delivered before the Boston Mechanics' Institution, on Thursday evening, Jan 21st, 1833, by Hon. William Sullivan:

Banks are of three kinds, banks of deposit, banks of discount, and banks of circulation. When an individual provides himself with a secure place for keeping, and gives notice that he will take charge of people's money, it is called a bank of deposit. The banker pays the depositor his money when called for, either in specie, or gives him his promise on paper, which is called a bank bill. When the banker owns money himself, and offers to lend it for a certain amount of interest which he deducts from the depositor's cash, it is a bank of discount. In this country, these three different banks are united; our banks are banks both of deposit, discount, and circulation.

The first bank was established at Venice, about 650 years ago. A number of individuals, when they enlisted under the banners of the Cross, before they started for the Holy Land, looked about for some secure place to deposit their treasures; and as Venice was then a rich and prosperous city they placed them there; this was therefore a bank of deposit. The second bank was established at Amsterdam, 229 years ago, and was also a bank of deposit. The third and most important bank that ever was founded is the bank of England, which was established about the year 1693, which was the period when the British national debt commenced, and the government, for the purpose of raising money, granted certain privileges, and a mong others that of banking. The bank of England had at one time in circulation 24,000,000*l*. It is rather difficult to realize what an amount this is. If it were brought into American dollars, and they were placed so that the edges would touch, they would occupy a plain containing 253 square miles! If they were piled one above another, the column, (allowing ten dollars to an inch) would be 168 miles high! If they were placed in teams, and drawn by oxen, (allowing one ton's weight to each pair of oxen) it would take all Boston Common for the oxen to stand upon!

The British debt amounts at present to 785,000,000*l*. The whole population of inhabitants on the earth, according to the most accurate calculation is 737,000,000. Consequently, if the British debt was equally assessed upon every inhabitant of the earth, they would each be required to pay 1*l* 1*s* 3*d*.

## Commercial Report.

From B. Levy's Price Current, of Aug. 17.

Remarks.—We are really at a loss for matter of interest with which to fill the space usually allotted to editorial remarks—our leading subjects, the principal staples of the South and West, have become so scarce that they cease to be a material interest in commercial conversation, and, generally, the market is brought to a close for the moment. The weather has become fair and steady—the Mississippi has receded 11 feet from high water mark. The city is growing somewhat unhealthy,

and strangers have sickened and died with Yellow Fever.

Sugar is scarce and in good demand at \$1 a 9c per lb. We have not yet heard of a transaction, except by the grocers for city consumption.

Molasses.—We have not heard of a sale this week; we quote 25 cents per gallon, as formerly.

Flour is rather dull at \$6 per bbl. It arrives regularly, and in sufficient quantities to satisfy the city demand—and, tho' the Mexican ports are now open for provisions, the market does not materially improve.

Whiskey.—We continue to quote 27 a 28 cents per gallon, plenty and dull—none selling even at these low rates; but holders expect to do better, and though our quotations were founded on sales, it would be difficult to buy the article without advancing the price.

Lard is in fair demand at 10 a 11 cts per lb.

Bacon and Pork remain without change; demand confined to the city and neighborhood. No arrival of either this week.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday evening the 4th inst. by Mr. M. R. Trimble, Mr. Thomas C. Bailey, of this place, to Mrs. ANN ASHROOK, of Lawrence county, Ill.

DIED.—At his residence in this town, on Thursday morning the 5th inst. Dr. JACOB KUYKENDALL, in the 63d year of his age.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

A certificate maker calling himself Custer, has been figuring in the last "Vincennes Gazette," from what motive I will not pretend to say, having never seen him only while on the road from Evansville to Princeton, in company with Samuel Emison; and while I take this occasion to say, that he is not only a most infamous scoundrel, the certificate of Mr. Emison most clearly proves that he is an abominable liar. Towards Mr. Myers and his family I have no other feelings but those of the best kind. In his darkest moments he always found me a true friend, as the public well know. I therefore could not have felt disposed to injure him. If the editor of the Vincennes Gazette will open his columns to any and every travelling vagabond who may choose to slander his readers, I will only say that he ought to look to them alone, for his support.

W. L. WITHERS.

Vincennes, Sept. 5.  
On my way from Evansville, in company with Wm. L. Withers and a stranger who called himself Custer, I heard a conversation between them in regard to some money said to be in the hands of general John Myers. The stranger said, as near as I can recollect, that gen. Myers had in his hands money to the amount either nine or eleven hundred dollars (I can't recollect which) belonging to a man who had deceased on his way from New Orleans, and requested him to call on said Myers and get it and take it to his family—also fifteen hundred of his own money, all of which general Myers was to take care of and give up to him on his arrival at Vincennes. Mr. Withers made some remarks that I did consider derogatory to the character of Mr. Myers. I observed that he ought not to talk so—he then observed, that Mr. Myers would not be justifiable in the eye of the law in giving up the dead man's money without administration. I do not recollect that I heard the word *willian* or *rascal* used by Mr. Withers—nor that he would have to bring suit and finally never get it.

SAM'L. EMISON.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the practice of medicine, under the firm of DAVIS & THISTLE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing the firm will please call on Dr. Davis, who is authorized to settle the books and collect the debts;—and persons having claims against the firm, will please present the same to Dr. Davis for payment.

JOHN W. DAVIS,  
JAMES THISTLE.  
Carlisle, Aug. 31, 1833—32-3t

## NOTICE

AS hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate Court of Vanderburgh County, State of Indiana, to the subscriber, on the goods and chattels of Robert Hayzlewood, deceased, late of said county; all persons owing said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims are requested to present them for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. W. SILLISTON, Admr.  
August 21, 1833—32-3t

## \$10 REWARD!

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 19th of August last, a STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE, 7 years old, 16 hands high, and black mane and tail. No other marks recollected. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the thief and mare to the undersigned, living in Knox county, Indiana, about 7 miles east of Vincennes, on the State road leading to Louisville; or 10 dollars for the mare alone.

THOMAS DAYSON.  
Sept. 7, 1833—32-3t

## Executors' Notice.

THIERE will be offered at public auction, on the 19th of October next, in the town of Princeton, Gibson county, Indiana, the

HOUSES, LOT,  
Carding Machine,  
AND  
FULLING MILL,

With all the machinery attached to it, all in good repair, on credits of from one to five years, in equal instalments, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.—The property belonging to the estate of James Evans, dec'd.

We also give notice to the creditors, that we suppose said estate is solvent.

JAMES DEVIN,  
JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Exrs.  
Aug. 31, 1833—32-4t

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
Vanderburgh County, }  
Probate Court of Vanderburgh County, }  
August Term, 1833. }

Charles I. Battell & Isaac Fairchild, Adms. of Elisha Harrison, dec'd.  
vs.  
The Heirs of said Harrison.

AND now here the petitioners file their petition, praying the sale of lot number eight, in the original plan of Evansville, with an appraisement thereof, and suggest in said petition that the personal estate of said decedent is not sufficient to pay the debts due from said estate; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs of said Elisha Harrison, deceased, are not residents of the state of Indiana—it is therefore ordered, that publication of the pendency of this petition be made according to law, requiring them to appear here on or before the first day of the next term of this court, and shew cause if any they can, why said lot should not be sold for the payment of the debts aforesaid, and made assets in the hands of the administrators for that purpose.

A Copy—Attest,  
W. T. T. JONES, Clerk.  
August 29, 1833—32-4t

## NOTICE

AS hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Allensworth, (late of the county of Spencer, in the state of Indiana,) deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.—The estate is, at this time, believed to be solvent.

JOHNATHAN HERVEY, Admr.  
August 19, 1833—31-6t

## \$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, three miles south of Vincennes, on Monday night the 19th of August, one BAY HORSE PONEY, 10 or 11 years old, a star in his forehead, some saddle marks, heavy main and tail, his right fore foot split up; no other marks recollected.

PERRE COMPAGNIOTT  
Aug. 27, 1833—31-4t

## STATE OF INDIANA.

DAVIES PROBATE COURT.  
John Van Trees, }  
vs. } Foreign Attachment  
John Dillon. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of Foreign Attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of said court, upon the affidavit of the said plaintiff; that the same has been executed by attaching Lot No. 15, in that part of the town of Washington formerly called Liverpool, and returned; that the said writ is now pending in said court; and that unless the said John Dillon appears and enters special bail, pursuant to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, the same will be considered in his absence.

JOHN VAN TREES, CLK. D.C.C.  
August 21, 1833. 30 3t

## STATE OF INDIANA.

DAVIES PROBATE COURT.  
August Term, 1833.

Samuel Comer, Administrator, &c. of John Helphinstine, deceased,  
vs.  
The creditors of said dec'd.

AND now at this time comes the said complainant by E. H. McJunkin his attorney, and files his bill of complaint, stating that the estate of the said deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against the same, and praying generally for relief: It is therefore ordered by the court, that the creditors of said deceased be notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, by publication in the "Western Sun," a newspaper printed in Vincennes, for six weeks in succession; and that unless such creditors notify the said complainant of the existence and extent of their respective claims by filing the same or a statement of the nature, description and date of the contract or assumpsit upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the Clerk of this court previous to a final distribution of the assets of the estate of the said deceased, such claims will be postponed in favor of the claims of the more diligent creditors.

Copy—Attest,  
JOHN VAN TREES, Clerk.  
August 21, 1833—30 6t

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Charles Pierce, (late of Spencer county, Indiana,) deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them immediately, and those who are indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.—The estate is insolvent.

DANIEL BROWN, Admr.  
August 19, 1833—31-6t

## STATE OF INDIANA.

DAVIES PROBATE COURT.

August Term, 1833.

George Roddick, Admr. }  
&c. of John Clark, dec'd. }  
vs. } BILL OF  
INSOLVENCY.

The creditors of said dec'd. }  
AND now at this time comes the said complainant by E. H. McJunkin his attorney, and files his bill of complaint, stating that the estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against the same, and praying generally for relief: It is therefore ordered by the court, that the creditors of the said dec'd. be notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, by publication in the "Western Sun," a newspaper printed in Vincennes, for six weeks in succession; and that unless such creditors notify the said complainant of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same or a statement of the nature, description and date of the contract or assumpsit upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the Clerk of this court, previous to a final distribution of the assets of the estate of the said deceased, such claims will be postponed in favor of the claims of the more diligent creditors.

A Copy—Attest,  
JOHN VAN TREES, Clerk.  
August 21, 1833—30 6t

## PROPOSALS

For carrying the mails of the United States for four years, from January 1st 1834, to December 31st 1837, on the following Post Routes in Indiana, will be received at this Department until the 21st day of October next inclusive; to be decided on the 2d day of November next.

2975. From Vincennes, by Berryville, Washington, Mount Pleasant, Hindostan, Point Pleasant, Columbus, Paoli, Frederickburgh, McCallan's X Roads, Greenville and New Albany, to Louisville, Ky. 111 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Vincennes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p.m., arrive at Louisville every Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 10 p.m.

Leave Louisville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at Vincennes next days by 12 noon.

2976. From Vincennes, by Emerson's Mills, Carlisle, Merom, Turman's Creek, Prairie Creek and Honey Creek, to Terre Haute, 65 miles and back, twice a week in stages.

Leave Vincennes every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p.m. arrive at Terre Haute every Wednesday and Sunday by 8 p.m.

Leave Terre Haute every Monday and Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Vincennes every Tuesday and Saturday by 12 noon.

2977. From Terre Haute by Otter Creek, Galatin, Dickson's Mills, Green Castle, Danville and Belleville, to Indianapolis, 99 miles and back, twice a week in stages; once a week by Danville, and once a week by Belleville.

Leave Terre Haute every Monday and Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at Indianapolis every Tuesday and Saturday by 1 p.m.

Leave Indianapolis every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p.m., arrive at Terre Haute every Thursday and Sunday by 11 p.m.

2978. From Vincennes by Pateka, Princeton, Sandersville and Pigeon Creek, to Evansville, 55 miles and back, twice a week in stages; and from Evansville to Henderson, Ky. 10 miles, once a week on horseback.

Leave Vincennes every Monday at 6 a.m., and every Thursday by 2 p.m., arrive at Evansville every Tuesday at 10 a.m., and every Friday by 6 p.m.

Leave Evansville every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Vincennes every Thursday and Sunday by 10 a.m.

Leave Evansville every Tuesday at 10 a.m., arrive at Henderson same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Henderson every Tuesday at 2 p.m., arrive at Evansville same day by 6 p.m.

2979. From Mount Carmel, Ill. to Princeton, Ind. 12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Mount Carmel every Tuesday at 7 a.m., arrive at Princeton same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Princeton every Tuesday at 2 p.m., arrive at Mount Carmel same day by 6 p.m.

2980. From Princeton, by Owensville, Cynthia, New Harmony and Mount Vernon, to Mount Zion, Ky. 70 miles and back; once a week between Princeton and Mount Vernon, 45 miles in stages, and once a week between Mount Vernon and Mount Zion; 25 miles on horseback.

Leave Princeton every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Mount Vernon next day by 2 p.m., and at Mount Zion same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Mount Zion every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Mount Vernon same day by 1 p.m., and at Princeton next day by 5 p.m.

2981. From Princeton, by Petersburg, Portersville and Jasper, to Paoli; 83 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princeton every Saturday at 5 a.m., arrive at Paoli next day by 10 p.m.

Leave Paoli every Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Princeton next day by 10 p.m.

2982. From Evansville, by Newburg, Bonnevill, Midway, Rockport, Troy, Rome, Fredonia, Leavenworth, Corydon, Lanesville, New Albany and Shippingsport, Ky. to Louisville; 150 miles and back once a week, between Evansville and Corydon, 125 miles, and twice a week between Corydon and Louisville, 25 miles.

Leave Evansville every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Louisville every Saturday by 6 p.m.

Leave Louisville every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Evansville every Wednesday by 6 p.m.

Leave Corydon every Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Louisville, same day by 12 noon.

Leave Louisville every Thursday at 1 p.m., arrive at Corydon same day by 8 p.m.