

WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, OCTOBER 12, 1833.

At an election for Directors of the Wabash Insurance Company, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected: Saml. Judah, Wm. Burch, John Moore, Saml. Tomlinson, David S. Bonner, J. B. Martin, John Law, Thos. I. Bailey, and John I. Neely, Esqrs. And at the board of Directors, on Monday, Saml. Judah was unanimously elected President, and John Ross unanimously elected Secretary. I have heard with pleasure that the deposits with the Company during the past year has exceeded \$19,000. Its operations have been beneficial to Vincennes and its vicinity, and it would seem to the stockholders, as far at least as to authorize a dividend of \$2.50 for each \$5 paid in.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.—In this day's paper, I have given a document from the President giving his reasons for removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. Like all other public papers from him, the language is plain and forcible, and the reasons and facts given, such as must satisfy all impartial minds, and, indeed are unanswerable.

I had intended correcting some of the misstatements made by neighbor Caddington in the Gazette of last week, upon the subject of the Deposites, but presuming he will furnish his readers the paper from the President on the subject, have deemed it needless.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN. EDUCATION—NO. XII.

The Rule of Three has been called the 'Golden Rule' of arithmetic. But, considered as a distinct rule of arithmetic, it is not only worthless, but, as it is usually presented, it is an imposition on the scholar. It is worthless; for all questions answered by it are just as easily answered by the use of rules learned for other purposes. It is an imposition on the scholar; for it seems to teach something both new and important while it does neither.

Let us examine a question such as is answered by the Rule of three. If 3 pounds of tea cost 5 dollars, what will 7 pounds cost at the same rate? Now, it is supposed, that, before scholars learn and use the Rule of Three, they will have learned the Four Ground Rules, Simple and Compound, as well as Reduction and Federal Money. And scholars must learn for other purposes that 7 pounds or articles of any kind will cost 7 times as much as one of the same; and that 1 pound or other article costs 1 third of what 3 pounds or articles cost; or, to divide the cost of the 3 pounds by 3 to find the price of 1 pound, and to multiply the price of 1 pound by 7 to find the cost of 7 pounds. \$5.00 divided by 3 is \$1.66 2/3 per pound; that sum multiplied by 7 is \$11.66 2/3 the cost of 7 pounds.

I ask now what need there is of any other rule for answering such a question than the common ones for dividing and multiplying applied with common sense? And, when the scholar has learned the rule for stating to work by Rule of Three, so as to say—as 7 is to 3 so is the answer to 5; and has set 2 for the first, 7 for the second, and 5 for the third term; and then multiplied the second and third, and divided by the first,—what is gained? the process of working is not shortened. The reasons for the steps are seldom understood. I repeat; the thing as a distinct Rule in arithmetic is worthless.

If 5 bushels cost 75 cents, what cost 10 bushels? If 5 bushels cost 75 cents, 1 bushel costs 1 fifth of 75 cents; or 15 cents; divide by 5; then multiply by 10. —Or, if 5 bushels cost 75 cents, twice 5 bushels cost twice 75 cents.

If 4 yards cost 9 dollars, what cost 6 yards? \$9.00 divided by 4 is \$2.25 per yard; and 6 yards is \$13.50 cents. —Or, 6 yds. is once 4 yds. & 2 of 4 yds. more; the cost will be \$9 and 2 of \$4.50—\$13.50 added to \$9 is \$13.50.

If 9 gallons cost \$4, what will 5 gallons cost? \$4.00 divided by 9 is \$0.44 4/9 per gallon; multiply that sum by 5 to find the cost of 5 gallons.

If 12 yards cost \$15, what cost 4 yards? —4 yards are 1/3 of 12 yds, therefore they will cost 1/3 of \$15 which is \$5. —Or, divide \$15.00 by 12 to find the price of 1 yard, and then multiply by 4 to find the cost of 4 yards.

If 8 bushels cost \$12, how much can be bought for \$51? \$12 in \$51 is contained 4 and 1/3 times; then 4 and 1/3 times 8 bushels can be bought; 4 times 8 are 32; 1/3 of 8 is 2 2/3; and 4 are 33 bushels. —Or, \$12 divided by 8 is \$1.50 per bushel; \$51 divided by \$1.50 is 33, the number of bushels which could be bought at that rate.

I ask what is the advantage of the parade of terms and statements in the Rule of Three method of working?

The Rule of Three as generally presented in arithmetics imposes on the scholars. Often a large part of the questions are such as admit of no more Rule of Three working than every question of mere multiplication or division; for they are answered by a single multiplying or dividing;—while every proper example for that rule requires both multiplying and dividing. Just such examples as have been worked by Multiplication or Division are here introduced to be worked by a new and long rule, as if it were the proper way to obtain the answers. Any one may be convinced of the correctness of this view by examining the sums under

the Rule of Three in most of the common arithmetics.

I purpose next to speak of the organization of schools so as to admit of teaching in the manner necessary to train scholars on the plan already sketched out.

LOCKE.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. R. B. TANEY, Esq., was yesterday appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. On accepting this appointment, Mr. Taney resigned the office of Attorney General.—*Col. Sentinel*, of Oct. 5.

We copy the following sensible article from the New-Albany (Indiana) Gazette. The view taken of the determination to remove the deposits is temperate and just, and is highly creditable to the Editor, who may be ranked with the unwavering opponents of the administration:

THE DEPOSITES.

Much has been said in the party papers about the policy of removing the government deposits from the U. States Bank. It appears that the government has resolved upon the measure, and whether it be for the better or worse, we suppose the experiment must be tried. For ourselves, we have always been friendly to the Bank, and wished to see it rechartered; but as those who administer the government are of a different opinion, it becomes our duty to submit—more especially, since the public will have approved the course of the administration. The time is approaching for the bank to be closing its concerns. To do so in a month, or even a year, would seem to us impracticable; hence it is surely time for it to begin to arrange for a final accounting. As it must close within something less than three years, we cannot charge the administration with wantonness or inconsideration, in adjusting the relations of the government with the bank. On the other hand, we view the early action of the administration upon this subject, as evidence of a watchfulness over the public interest, highly commendable. If no arrangement should be made until it should be necessary to make an immediate deposit; inconvenience and hazard might both attend the transfer. As we understand the arrangement, no difficulty of this character can occur. The United States Bank is to finish all the business in its hands, while all the new business is to pass into those Banks selected by the government to perform this service in future, and after the U. States Bank shall be "numbered among the things that were."

Whether the business will be managed as well, or as cheaply, or as safely for the government, as it has been by the United States Bank, is yet to be proved. As the trial has to be made, we are in hopes that the operation will prove advantageous to the people. A high responsibility attaches to the cabinet in this affair, and we anxiously wish it may terminate favorably.

Serious difficulties in Alabama.—The North American Gazette, published at Augusta, Geo. states that it was reported on the 18th inst. that the U. S. troops at the A. Senal near that city, had been ordered to Fort Mitchell, and that they were to march without delay—a state of things in the Cherokee nation requiring their presence.

The Alabama Journal explains the object of this military movement. It says that it is reported, on good authority, that it is the intention of the government to remove all the white settlers from the Creek lands, and that a sufficient force had been sent on for that purpose. A meeting has been held in Montgomery, by the citizens generally, without any reference to party distinctions, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that such a measure "will be an unwarranted and dangerous assumption of power, and absolutely subversive of the sovereignty and laws of the State;" and pledging themselves to "prevent, by all proper means, a mode of proceedings so repugnant to the constitution and laws." The Journal intimates that force will be opposed to force. It will be recollected that the legislature of Alabama has, by various acts, extended the jurisdiction of the state over the territory occupied by the Creek Indians, which territory has been laid out into counties, and courts of justice have been established therein.

N. C. Star, Sept. 27.

Snow fell in Milton, (N. C.) on the 21st ult. On the 26th the hills of Onsego county, N. Y. in many places, were whitened with snow.

Commercial Report.

From B. Levy's Price Current, Sept. 21. Sugar and Molasses.—As before remarked, the scarcity of the articles is the only fact we have to notice—there is nothing done in foreign Sugars, and they are shipping coastwise.

Flour.—We quote this week, \$6.50 per bbl. The market is very dull, and was it not that some contracts to deliver a certain quantity at a fixed period, appear unlikely to fail in consequence of low waters in the Ohio, there would be little or nothing doing—as it is, the article may be said to have a force demand.

Lard.—The article is in few hands, and 11 1/2 cts. per lb. is asked. No arrival this week.

Whisky remains dull—we quote 29 cents per gallon, few sales.

Bacon is scarce, particularly Hams. Pork and Beef are also scarce, and in good demand—no arrival from the Western country this week. Some New York beef has got in and is in good demand. **Indian Corn.**—The demand for the Mexican market having abated, the article has fallen. We quote now, in cars, \$1 per bbl. shelled in sacks, 62 1/2 cts. per bushel.

Humoural.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday the 9th Oct. 1833, by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, Mr. JAMES M. THORN, to Miss MARY ANN RAPER, both of Knox county, Indiana.

NOTICE

THE subscriber wishes to purchase **THIRTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN, 60,000 Staves, 20,000 HOOP POLES, 2,000 CORDS OF WOOD, AND A QUANTITY OF WHEAT.**

For all of which he will give the highest market price.

He also wishes to employ **8 JOURNEYMEN COOPERS, and ONE GOOD MILLER**, to whom liberal wages will be given.

H. D. WHEELER.

Vincennes, Oct. 12, 1833.—37-3t
N. B. Come and pay without cost.—All those who have notes or accounts may discharge the same by the payment of any of the above articles; and all those who have some standing debts and do not embrace this opportunity, may find their notes and accounts in the officers' hands against the first of December next.

H. D. W.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons now indebted to me, by account, note or otherwise, are hereby informed that Doctor J. D. Woolverton is authorized to collect the same and without delay—any person therefore who neglects this notice until after the 10th of Nov. next, will not think hard if he has to settle with an officer.

E. McNAMEE.

Vincennes, Oct. 5, 1833.—37-3t

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration have this day been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Christopher Johnston, (late of Daviess county,) deceased. Persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment; and those who have claims upon the same will file the same with the Clerk of the Daviess Probate Court duly authenticated, within one year from this date. The estate is solvent.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Admr.
SAMUEL DIXON, Admr.
Oct. 3, 1833.—37-3t

Administrator's Notice.

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

RUFUS BROWN, Admr.
Mt. Pleasant, October 7, 1833.—37-4t

John Knox, Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued by me, James H. Cook, a Justice of the peace in and for the county of Knox, in the above case, which writ has this day been returned executed, and an inventory filed; and that on the 28th day of October, 1833, at my office in Harrison township, I will proceed to hear and decide upon said Attachment—of which the said Elijah Jerill, and all others concerned, will take notice.

JAMES H. COOK, J. P.
October 4, 1833.—37-3t

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Vincennes, the quarter ending the 30th September, 1833, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

EGH—Alexander L. Evans, David Gray, William Harred.

J M R S—James Johnson, Julian Johnson, Samuel Mack, Benj. B. Rose, William Redburn, Isaac Reynolds, Sanil Shannon, Robert Scarce, William Shaw, T. W.—William Taylor, Martin Tension, D. K. Ward, 2.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT, P. M.
Princeton, Oct. 1, 1833.—37-3t-15t.

\$5 REWARD.

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

PIERRE COMPAGNIOTT
Aug. 27, 1833.—31-5t

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Vincennes, Knox county, Ind., the quarter ending 30th September, 1833, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

(Persons calling for letters in the following list are desired to say "they are advertised," or they may not get them.)

A B Adam Like, Miss Lusaw, John Lauderdale, W. W. Martin, W. R. McCall, Wm. Miner, 2, John Metzger, 2, Wm. McClusky, John McDonald, Joel Manning, A. Marshall, James McLean, W. G. Moore, Allen Mallison, James M. Mays, Zeno North.

O P Denton Ollitt, Dorothy Owen, Mary Overton, Jas. S. Plattenburgh, Daniel Parker, William Polke, J. H. Purcell, F. Pettigill, Elizabeth Phelen.

Q R S. B. Quick, John Ruble, David Rixley, David Reigh, William Reed, David Ruby, John Real, 2, Nancy Ann Rivers, B. F. Ruby, A. G. Roberts.

S T Thomas Small, Martha Seaton, George Signer, Angelica Simono, J. P. Stevens, Mr. Shaw, James Steward, Josiah Stout, Mr. Spaulding, James Scott, 2, Daniel Smith, Saml. Tomlinson, Lynch Terrell, Thos. F. Towle, 2, James Timms.

V W Aaron Vanderveen, F. Vanderburgh, A. Vanarsdell, D. K. Ward, 4, J. D. Williams, Mr. Whitmore, George Wear, G. Wilson, Joseph Wilmore, Nathan Wells, Irvin Wilkins, W. B. Wilson, Allen Wood, John Warth, Charles C. Law.

JOHN SCOTT, P. M.
October 1, 1833.—36-3t-14t

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the Estate of Am Thorn, Deceased.

I would just take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to all the creditors who have made a deduction on their claims against said estate to enable me by a small sacrifice as administrator, to pay \$605 1/2 cts., with the assets in my hands amounting to \$153 22 cts.; and to those of the creditors that are not yet paid, I would just inform them, that I have declined selling the real estate of said Deceased, and they may expect their pay on their accounts being presented properly authenticated by the 1st day of January 1834.

JAMES THORN, Admr.
Oct. 5, 1833.—36-3t

VINCENNES FALL RACES.

Will commence on Thursday the 31st day of October, and continue for three days.

1st day.—One mile, three best out of five for a purse of **FIFTY DOLLARS**.
2nd day.—Two miles and repeat, for a purse of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**.
3rd day.—Three year old colts, one mile and repeat, for a purse of **FORTY DOLLARS**.

On the same evening at 4 o'clock a dash of one mile for a **SADDLE AND BRIDLE**.

A horse taking any one of the above purses will not be permitted to enter for either of the succeeding ones.

September 14, 1833.—33-4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having commenced the **HATING 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. 6-4t

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Washington, Davis county, Indiana, the quarter ending the 30th September, 1833, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A B—Peter Ammerman, John Arthur, Mrs. E. Bowman, Mr. E. Bowman, 2; John Brattan, Moses Bennington, Godlop Byre.

C D—Washington Case, James Cannon, John Clark, James Cathoun, 2; Jas. Chamberlin, Jesse Colbert, S. & H. J. Davis, 3; Isaac Davis, James Doherty.

E F G—Levi Edwards, John Ervin, Michael Fairfield, Gasper Faught, Jane Fazel, Henry Griffin, Benjamin Goodwin, Jonathan Golden, Mrs. S. Gibson, Harris George.

H K L—Joseph J. Harrison, Thos. Hooke, Jas. Houston, Rich'd. Hathaway, Thos. Hulon, Philip Huggat, Amory Kinney, Jonas Killain, Wade Lathburrow, W. J. R. Leigh.

M P Q—Moses Morgan, George Morgan, E. H. McKunkin, Jesse Marmaduke, Jas. Milam, John Mauzey, Sam'l. M'Bride, Robert Perry, Francis Peterson, J. seph Roizley.

R S T—George Roddick, M. E. Reeves, Aaron Regies, Elias Robertson, Valentine Raut, James Stevenson, Josiah Taylor, David Thomas.

V W—John Van Trees, Joseph Walker, Archibald Williams, John F. Wallace.

JOHN MURPHY, P. M.
October 1, 1833.—36-3t-13t

TIN AND SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE a large assortment of **TIN WARE** on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail low for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.

N. SMITH.
Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832. 50-4t

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 24th day of November next.

2975. From Vincennes, by Berryville, Washington, Mount Pleasant, Hindostan, Point Pleasant, Columbiaville, Paoli, Fredricksburgh, 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 day 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 Patoka, 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 1/2 a. m., arrive at Henderson same day by 2 p. m., arrive at Henderson every Tuesday at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Evansville same day by 6 p. m.

2979. From Mount Carmel, Il. to Princeton, Ia. 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 10 a. 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, Boneville, 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, 135 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.