

WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, NOVEMBER 2, 1833.

The following article from the last Vincennes Gazette, is published to show the impartiality of its Editor towards the present administration of the general government, and his very friendly feelings towards myself. I do most sincerely reciprocate his good feelings, and would not throw a straw in his way. He certainly, at the same time has my best wishes and I should be pleased if he could have his own way.

THE ANSWER.

It seems by the last No. of the Sun that its editor has been frequently asked whether we will "publish the expose of the President, and the report of the Government Directors on the subject of the Deposites," and adds very sagaciously, that "he does not know our intentions," but that "justice would seem to require that we should publish them." We will answer the question, and remove all doubts from his mind upon this subject, and from that of those who put the question to him. We will not do so—for a number of good reasons; one of which is, that the Expose and Report have been published often before in the columns of the Globe and the other "collar presses." The expose of the President is but a heaping together of all the filthy slanders which have been circulated through the columns of those papers for the last few months against the U. S. Bank a most horrible compound of political skunk's grease and assaftetida. We have more important, and we will add, more true, decent matter for the perusal of our patrons. We will also remark on this topic, that we shall be guided by our own sense of justice, and leave our neighbor of the Sun to entertain his own likewise. We make these remarks with veins overflowing with the milk of kindness for our neighbor. We would not see a mosquito light on his nose without brushing it off.—Not we."

I have seen a letter from Washington City, informing of the removal of the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys at Indianapolis, and of the appointment of Mr. McCARTY and Mr. SLAUGHTER, to fill their places.

The Register at Crawfordsville has been removed, as will be seen in another column, and his place filled by a Mr. TR. LER from Virginia. In this case, I regret that it had not been given to a citizen of Indiana. We have certainly men well qualified for the office.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN. EDUCATION—NO. XVI.

I take the liberty to correct a slight inaccuracy in the former article respecting the comparative expense of the two schools. Twelve weeks per quarter, and seven hours per day, at the cost of \$5 tuition and 12 weeks board is equal to fourteen weeks at the cost of \$7 tuition and 14 weeks board at the rate of ten weeks per quarter, and six hours per day. Such would be the real difference in the time of instruction and its cost though, in both, the terms would be nominally the same, \$5 a quarter.

But the question, in this article, is, whether, or not, the having more time of instruction in a day is an advantage to the scholars, especially to those in the first stages of learning.

This question is to be answered in accordance with the nature of the mind.—

If the mind is limited in its capacity of receiving instruction so that only a given quantity of knowledge can be communicated to a scholar in a day, and all that he is taught more is lost on him because he cannot receive or contain it,—and, if it is certain that the few minutes teaching obtained by a scholar in large, promiscuous, fluctuating schools is as much as a scholar can receive,—then I admit that the increase of time for teaching per day is of no advantage to the scholars. But I deny that there is any proof of their being such a bar to the capacity of receiving appropriate instruction, or that the short time of actual teaching usually obtained in common schools gives as much as a scholar can receive—even though it should be true that there is a limit to the capacity of receiving.

The rational way is to submit the matter to experiment.—Now the experiment has been repeatedly made within a few years past in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as America. The result has been the same: that children can learn more of appropriate knowledge in proportion to the increase of the time for properly adapted instruction.

But there is another consideration not yet bro't into view; repetition with application is as important as acquisition in a child's progress in learning. Even tho' the increase of time for teaching were not necessary for communicating additional knowledge, yet its use for repeating, reviewing and practically applying what has been already taught is of the highest importance in forming good scholars.

Explanation, illustration, application and repetition are indispensable in the proper teaching of rudimental and elementary lessons—especially with young children. The ordinary arrangements of schools do not recognize this principle, nor is time allowed for the practice. It is owing to the absence of this practice and the negligence of the principle, that so many scholars have no idea of any other object in learning a lesson than to say it

at that time, or, in ciphering than to get the answer to the sum, unconcerned about the understanding of the principle of reckoning. Hence they measure their progress, not by what they have studied and understood, but by what they have said to the master.

But let us consider the idea entertained by some that children are incapable of learning much more than they can in the short time of a considerably large school, (say 35 to 45 scholars,) with the usual number of classes in such schools.

We will suppose a child to have been taught a particular lesson so as to understand it, and then to have returned to the seat, and in half an hour to be again called to the teacher to be taught a new lesson. If the mind is like a bag that will hold a peck only, and a peck is already in it,—no more can be put in—the new lesson cannot be learned. But the mere statement of the notion that the mind is thus like a bag shows the error of those who suppose a child can learn just so much and no more, and that but little in a day. No one will doubt that the child is just as able to learn a lesson suited to its faculties at 11 o'clock after having learned one at 10 o'clock as if it had not learned any thing the whole morning. And, in every case which can be supposed as probable, the mere fact of having already learned one lesson will not be thought a reason for concluding the child thereby incapable of learning another.

I know that the scholar may be urged on too fast, too many things may be crowded on him in a day. But the evil is not in his incapacity to acquire knowledge at one time because a little while before he acquired something else; it is in there being no time for repetition with practical application. And it must not be forgotten that the guidance of the teacher will be as much needed in this exercise as in the mere first teaching the lesson.

The large number of promiscuous scholars, short quarters and short days are advantageous for those whose wish to fill their purse with the least loss of time from other affairs; but, for scholars who wish to obtain a good education, and for those who are to pay for the educating of their children, it is far from being an advantage.

A small number of permanent scholars formed into few classes where a large share of the time is spent in the school room under proper management of competent, truly qualified teachers—though at a nominally higher rate of tuition money—is for the true interest of the employers and the pupils; while the teacher has no additional pecuniary gain to himself from such a plan.

LOCKE.

We understand that a Mr. TYLER from Virginia or Washington city, has succeeded Gen. SAMUEL MILROY as Register of the Land Office at Crawfordsville. Gen. Milroy's failure to comply with the instructions of the department, which made it necessary for him to reside at Crawfordsville, we understand, is the ground of his removal. Few men in our state stand higher than Gen. Milroy in the public estimation, or have more of the confidence of the Republican party.—*Indiana Democrat.*

Missouri Senator—It is stated in the last Missouri papers that Dr. LEWIS F. LINN, of St. Louis, but recently of St. Genevieve, will be appointed Senator to Congress, by the Governor, in place of the late Mr. Buckner. The St. Louis Republican, an opposition print, pronounces Dr. Linn "a most amiable and every way worthy man," and an "original Jacksonian."—*Ib.*

Ohio Canal—The increase of business on our canal, this year over any former one, is almost incredible. The late reduction in prices of transportation on the Erie and Ohio Canals, has induced nearly all the merchants of Cincinnati, Louisville and those parts of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Illinois, bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, who have formerly sought other channels of transportation to ship by the northern route. The price of transportation from New York to Cincinnati, via Erie and Ohio Canals, but little exceeds \$2 per hundred. Almost every steam-boat that arrives is deeply laden with goods, and teeming with emigrants for the interior. Our schooners also arrive with full loads of merchandise. The schr. Commodore unloaded yesterday at the warehouse of Messrs. Kelly & Walworth, with (large lots of other goods) 250 bags of Coffee, for one house in Cincinnati. The state of Ohio was never in a more prosperous condition, nor increasing in population with more rapidity, than at present; and though our imports are great, it is a gratifying consideration, that they are more than balanced by surplus productions of our soil.

Cleveland Adv.

From the Erie Gazette.
LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This new and splendid boat was lost in the severe gale on Tuesday last 1st inst. We understand that her machinery got out of order, and of course she became unmanageable. She went ashore at Long Point on the Canadian side. It is said that she is broken in two and otherwise so much injured that she would not be worth getting off, were that possible.

She cost about seventy five thousand dollars, and had made but one or two trips. She was the most splendid boat

on the Lake and perhaps not surpassed by any other on the American waters.—There was no insurance. There were about seventy passengers aboard, none of whom were lost except one man, who attempted to swim ashore from the wreck.

From the N. Y. Star.

Infamous suggestion.—A Lexington paper, in referring to the removal of the deposits, says, "Is there no Brutus to rid the country of such a tyrant?" This is the sentiment of a brave and an assasin, and not an American. Take the most violent, the most unrelenting opponent of Andrew Jackson, and submit such a proposition, and he will spurn the wretch who would even hint at such an act. Assassinate the man who has gloriously shed his blood for his country, and who, whatever error may have occurred in the administration of public affairs, is a patriot of undaunted, unsuspected purity? It is infamous.

We take the following paragraph from the Alexandria Gazette, an opposition print. It is quite refreshing, as novel writers say, to meet occasionally with such specimens of blunt honesty and plain dealing. But, half a dozen editors, like our contemporary, in Alexandria, would ruin any party—though they might be a treasure to the country

[*Balt. Gazette.*]

"Many excuses are made for the result of the Maryland election. There is only one good substantial excuse, and what is the use of hunting up others.—The Anti-Jackson party were not strong enough to beat their opponents, and of course their opponents beat them. Here is the plain cause and effect. We like to call things by their right names."

Pennsylvania—The democratic triumph in this State is greater than we were led to believe, on the reception of the first intelligence of the late election from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvanian says: the democratic strength in the Assembly will be upwards of seventy out of one hundred, and in the Senate we are yet more democratic. Anti Masonry is almost extinguished and the Nationals are effectually prostrated.—*Low. Pub. Adv.*

A Philadelphia paper states that the opposition in that City talk loudly of running Mr. Clay again for the Presidency.

Ib.

Commercial Report.

From B. Levy's Price Current, Oct. 12.

Remarks.—The weather continues dry and pleasant, and the health of the city is improving. The Mississippi has risen somewhat, and the water is considerably stained, by the contribution of some of its tributaries, we suppose Red River. We notice with pleasure the numerous buildings going up in every quarter of the city, particularly in faubourg St. Mary. Granite fronts are all the rage, and after the fashion of the northern cities, all the shops and stores in Chartres street, will, we suppose, be metamorphosed to suit the times.

Cotton.—Stock on hand, bales 15728.

Sugar.—We were surprised to hear yesterday, of a sale, at auction, of 24 or 25 hds. of the new crop from la Terre-aux-Bœufs, and we quote with pleasure, the fair and reasonable rate at which it sold, \$2 cents per lb.

Molasses.—Some of the new crop, but whether syrup or drippings we are unable to say, has made its appearance in market, and sold at 27 cents per gallon.

Tobacco.—The only sale of which we have heard, and doubtless the only one made this week, was 43 hds left out from cargo, for want of stowage, and sold at \$3, 44 and 54 per lb. for first, second and third qualities.

Flour.—continues to linger heavily in market, and has retrograded in price; the business of the week closed at \$5 50 per bbl. and dull.

Whiskey.—We reduce our quotations, asked; but quote sales at 32 cents per gallon. The market remains inactive.

Lead, Pig. is in brisk demand at \$6 12 per 100 lbs.

Bagging and Bale Rope. are in good demand, and particularly Bagging, small lots of which, say fifty pieces, having been sold at 26 cents per yard; Bale rope we continue to quote at 10 cents per lb.

Beef, Bacon and Pork. are very scarce and in good demand.

Hay.—We quote an advance of 12 cents per 100 lbs.

Potatoes and Onions.—As this is the season of the year when these articles command the best prices, our country friends may be curious to hear something on the subject. Potatoes, \$1 62, Onions \$2 62, are the rates per bbl.

Corn.—Shelled in sacks, continues to command former rates, 62 1/2 cents per bushel, or \$1 25 per sack. There is none in store, but that in store is held at \$1 50 per bbl.

Coffee, Havana green, and indeed any other description of first quality, is very scarce; that which we have in market for sale is worth about 134 a 14 cents per lb.

Mackerel.—There is none other than No. 3 in market; they have been sold in several instances at \$4 per bbl.

Lard.—had been dull throughout the week, and we had bounded our quotations at 11 cents, but yesterday some operations took place at 12 1/2 cents per lb. and we quote from 11 a 12 1/2 cents, with a fair prospect.

W. M. MIEURE. October 30, 1833. 40-41

MARRIED.—At Lawrenceburgh, on Tuesday the 22d October, by the Rev. Wm. Burk, Elisha H. Huntington, Esq. of Terre-Haute, to Miss JANE L. LANE, daughter of Amos Lane.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A general meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Knox county, is requested at the Courthouse in Vincennes, on Saturday the 9th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Representatives to attend a State Convention at Indianapolis, to select candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to do such other things as may be deemed right and proper. It is sincerely hoped the meeting may be generally attended.

NOTICE

I S hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of Hiram Barber, (late of Daviess county, Indiana,) deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to file them according to law, on or before the 19th day of August, 1834. The estate is probably solvent.

ADIN BARBER, Admr.
October 26, 1833.—40-31

GROCERIES.

T HE subscribers have just received from New Orleans, a general and well

Selected Assortment of GROCERIES,

THE Proprietors of the Indiana Democrat take this method of informing the public that they have made arrangements, by the employment of competent Reporters, to ensure a faithful and interesting detail of the proceedings of the Indiana Legislature, during the ensuing season. The paper will, as heretofore, be published twice a week, during the session, and will contain, in addition to the legislative reports, the earliest important news of the day—foreign and domestic, Congressional intelligence, politics, miscellaneous matter, &c. &c. The political course of the paper is so well known and established, that it is unnecessary to remark further on this subject, than to say, that it will be the ambition of the proprietors to make it deserving the liberal patronage it has already received from an enlightened public. The additional expense of a semi-weekly paper, in stock, materials and workmen,—together with the employment of a Reporter for each branch of the Legislature, makes it necessary that we should appeal to the generosity of the citizens of our State, to sustain us in the undertaking—hoping and believing, that we shall be enabled to make a full return for their patronage.

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO

FLOUR,

Corn Meal and Bacon, always kept on hand.

THORN & TRACY.

Vincennes, Oct. 25, 1833—39-31

NOTICE!

A LL those indebted to the subscribers by Book account, are hereby earnestly requested to discharge the same by cash or note on or before the first day of January next;—and all those indebted by note are also requested to make payment on or before the above mentioned time.—Those who wish can discharge their notes or accounts in pork, if paid within the time above stated. All those who neglect this call, may expect to settle their accounts with an officer, as no further indulgence can be given.

THORN & TRACY.

Vincennes, Oct. 26, 1833—39-61

Administrator's Sale.

N OTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Moses Smith, (late of Knox county,) deceased, will expose to public sale on Saturday the 16th of November next, at the late residence of the said deceased in Johnson township, all the personal property of the said estate, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, A Log Wagon, a Stud Horse, Beds, Household and Kitchen Furniture, And a variety of other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

ISAAC COONS, Admr.

Oct. 26, 1833—39-31

STATE OF INDIANA,

DAVIES CIRCUIT COURT.

September Term, 1833.

William Faith, Petition for a Divorce

Mary Faith.

ND now at this time comes the said

A petition, by D. McDonald, his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, on affidavit filed, that the said Mary is a non resident of the state of Indiana. It is ordered by the Court here, that notice of the pendency of said petition be given, by publication in the Western Sun, a newspaper printed at Vincennes, for three weeks in succession—and that unless the said Mary appears here on the first day of the next term of this Court and answers said petition, the same will be determined in her absence—and this cause is continued until the next term of this Court.

A copy—Attest.

JOHN VANTREES, Clerk.

Oct. 23, 1833—39-31

Executors' Notice.

L ETTERS testamentary have this day been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Arrell, (late of Daviess county, Ia,) deceased, by the Probate Court. Persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment. Those who have claims against the same will please file them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law. Said estate is probably solvent.

JACOB F. SCUDER, Exr.