

steam or vapor may be seen proceeding from every part of the body, and the pores standing in rows thickly set in the whole surface, like an infinitude of wells or tubs filled with water. In this way the skin is kept soft, the pores open and free, and the system cleansed of five-eighths of its superfluous matter in the healthy state.— But, to return to the stomach: As I have said above, the air being expanded by heat, not only diffuses itself through the porous system, and in this way promotes the purgation of the machine, but it also propels to motion all the other parts of the system. I shall not deny, but cordially agree with the best philosophers, in saying that the atmospheric air is largely impregnated with caloric, or the very basis of heat, which, being inhaled with the breath, is separated and flies through the whole body through the medium of circulation. But, as to the practice of medicine, this philosophical discovery is but of minor importance; for the use of medicine is not to increase or diminish the caloric in the atmospheric air, but to assist and keep in order the organized human body, that it may move on harmoniously under the agency of this heat and air.— The air, rarified by heat, sustains universal nature, as Dr. Watts beautifully represents it, in the following words:

"Upon the empty air
The earth was balanc'd well."

But the air, without heat, could not thus sustain the natural system. But, when properly expanded by heat, it presses on every side of all solid substances, and gives that disposition which is in all to press to the centre. On the same principle, when there is a proper degree of vital heat to rarify the air in the centre of the human system, it causes a determination to the surface, and thus the clogging of the machine is prevented. To keep up this heat, the proper degree of stimuli is indispensable, and this stimuli must be perpetuated, in part at least, by food well digested. But, if the system gets impaired, the organs of digestion become weakened and disease is the consequence. In proportion as wholesome food is well digested, so is the degree of health or disease of the man, and, in proportion to the diminution of heat or the increase of cold in the system, so is the impaired degree of the digestive organs. The reduction or partial absence of heat, may be produced in the human system by a variety of causes; and, when propulsive, may introduce a variety of effects. These effects are known by a variety of names, and regarded by our doctors as being so many different and distinct classes of disease, requiring as many distinct medicines and modes of treatment. Here is the fatal error of the old school, which leads the faculty to exert all its energies against the different effects of disease, and leave the cause unremoved, which will remain so except nature removes it. The stomach being designed for a receptacle of food, and the mouth and teeth to render it suitable for that receptacle; so the food, by fermentation in the stomach, generates heat, or, in other words, it separates from the alimentary mass, the spirit or stimulating property that is in it, which, passing into the blood, &c., supplies the waste and keeps up the stimuli of the blood and the warmth of the system. Like the chopped grain, for distillation, by the process of fermentation, in the cask, is prepared to yield its stimulating spirit; so the food, chopped in the mouth and fermented in the stomach, yields its stimuli to keep up the warmth and motion in the animal economy; and this stimuli or heat, is the vital flame which burns in every living animal, and without which, life cannot be perpetuated. Whatever may be received in food or drink, inhaled or absorbed, or in any way enters the system, which will either obstruct, weaken, or derange the vessels of the digestive apparatus, or communicate an unwholesome taint to the contents of the stomach, may reduce this heat or stimuli, and render imperfect the digestive operation, and vitiate the chyle and other parts for absorption. Thus, whether these organs be vitiated by an unwholesome taint, from unwholesome food or drink; or whether they be weakened from marsh miasma, or any other deleterious vapor, inhaled or absorbed, the effect is, that the digestive powers are weakened, because heat is reduced, and the machinery moves proportionately slow. The absorbents are only able to take up the thinner parts, while the thicker are left behind and clog the stomach, communicating an unwholesome taint to the whole machine. Sometimes this unwholesome matter, entering into the circulation, locates on some particular part, as the membranes of the stomach, or the intestines, or liver, or lungs, or melt, or kidneys, &c. If it should thus locate on either of these or any other particular part, it produces a complaint deriving its name from the part affected, as liver complaint, pulmonary complaint, enlarged melt, pleurisy, inflammation of the urethra, bloody urine or stool, gout, scrofula or ulcer, &c. But, if this unwholesome taint should locate on no particular part, but should be distributed generally through the system, the disease thus produced will be general, and proportioned in its degree according to the degree of taint, and the degree of taint will be in proportion to the impaired state of the digestive organs, and the impaired state of the digestive organs will be in proportion to the reduction of heat or vitality in the animal economy. Likewise, when the stimuli is reduced by any cause, the operation of the whole system is proportionately reduced, because the air is proportionately thicker in its expansion; and,

of course, a perspiration is in the same degree obstructed as the determination to the surface is weakened; the clogging matter is lodged in the pores and regurgitates on the stomach. When this is the case, nature, in obedience to its first law, (self-preservation,) makes an effort to remove its load and throw off its enemy, and in a degree proportioned to the strength of the enemy. If nature is too weak to raise sufficient strength to effect its object and dislodge its enemy, it needs medicine to assist it. The effort of nature is fever, heat or stimuli. But in proportion as nature is moribund affected, so will be the type of the fever, from the highest or most active, to the lowest or most malignant.— These different types of fever will show the different degrees of stimuli which nature requires for its assistance, or how far it is reduced, and will dictate to the practitioner the degree in which medicine is useful. If the disease be local, such medicines are required as more especially act on the affected part or such as will exert their chief energies on the same parts to which nature sends its stimuli. If the disease be general, such medicines are required as will diffuse and send those stimuli to every part, and assist the efforts of nature at every point.

Now, we have clearly shown that life is a forced state, and that it is dependent on stimuli for its perpetuation; and the only way in which this stimuli can be destroyed, and disease introduced, is by obstructing the system either locally or generally; and that these obstructions reduce the heat, impair the digestive powers, and close the pores. The principle is fairly established, that all good medicine must stimulate the machine to action, and assist the laws of nature in forcing and perpetuating that state which we call life; as that state can only be forced and perpetuated by stimuli. Hence, to give stimulating medicine, which will remove obstructions and excite the various parts of the machine to a lively action, and free them of their accumulating load of unwholesome matter, is all the practitioner should aim at; and, in attempting to effect this object, he should use such medicine, and such only, as will act in harmony with nature, and always avoid those prescriptions which will tend to reverse her laws. Now, for these efficient remedies, we confidently refer the practitioner to the various Numbers and articles in the botanic kingdom, which are an can be used on the Thomsonian Theory and System of Practice, viz. No. 1, while it reinforces the stimuli of the general system, more especially exerts its energies on the stomach, and excites it to dislodge its load of unwholesome matter, whilst it also removes other obstructions in general. No. 2 is a most powerful stimuli, both diffusive and permanent, which will excite the whole system to action and perpetuate that action. No. 3, while it assists, by its stimulating property, will pierce the salivary glands, by its pungency; thus loosening and dissolving incrustations from the alimentary canal, freeing the mouths of the absorbents, and enabling them to perform their offices. No. 4, not only stimulates and strengthens the digestive organs and all the vessels, but harmonizes them in their proper offices. No. 5, not only stimulates and strengthens, but also heals and soothes all these parts. No. 6 removes inflammation from the membranes and solids, expels wind, destroys flatulence, and stimulates the general system and allays pain. Umbil quietes the nerves, composes the mind, and prepares the patient for rest. These stimulants within, causes the determination to the surface, and the skin, stimulated and softened by the damp vapor of steam, opens the pores, perspiration takes place, unwholesome matter is thrown out, and the system is cleansed according to the laws of nature and original order.

FROM THE ALTON SPECTATOR.

Mr. Editor—Tobacco is not only one of the most offensive, but one of the most deadly productions of the vegetable kingdom. The oil, which is produced in small quantities, when given to an animal, causes almost instantaneous death, attended with the most distressing and terrible consequences. It is even said, that the smaller animals when pricked with needle, previously dipped in the oil, will drop down dead before the needle can be withdrawn from them. It may be matter of wonder, if tobacco is so poisonous, how it is that the human system can become so invincible to its influence. O, the potency, of habit! When its power is cautiously and gradually admitted, its dominion over the appetites and feelings incident to humanity, is almost omnipotent. We have all been amused, if not instructed by the queer and surprising feats of Monsieur Chaubert, the Frenchman. Could he chew tobacco? Doubtless; But he could also do, what is equally, if not more wonderful: He could drink oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, Prussic acid; and he could eat fire! This is a memorable instance of what man can accomplish, when aided by industry, perseverance and ingenuity. It is a clear demonstration of the saying of a late candidate for immortality, "that some things can be done as well as others." He has obtained a complete victory over what a late celebrated writer most triumphantly declared to be a law of nature. It had hitherto been thought, as this writer proves by argument the most logical, that if we come in collision with fire, we are burned; but M. Chaubert proves by a practical illustration, that it is not necessarily so. So that if this be a law of nature, nature herself is subject to the capricious will of

modern man. M. Chaubert, unquestionably, commenced his course of glory, in the perversions of taste, and warfare with nature, by the use of tobacco. What, then, is to prevent every tobacco chewer, who has spirit and ambition, from running a race equally splendid and useful. Nothing but a destitution of that laudable persistence and emulation which he possessed in boyhood. Improvements are progressive; and it will certainly be an exception to the usual course of things, if the accomplishments of M. Chaubert are not, ere long, as fashionable and prevalent as the use of tobacco. Being myself without the pale of fashion and but little subject to its wayward influence, I have no disposition to be a partaker, but I can see no reason why a "fidej" of aqua fortis, oil of vitriol, prussic acid; a desert of fire or phosphorus, will not be as satisfactory and beneficial as the mastication of a quid of tobacco, or the vaporous exhalations of a cigar.

Indeed, sir, I can conceive how it may be decidedly more beneficial. Fire is undoubtedly one of the most important and grateful gifts with which nature has blessed us. Its supporters, wood and coal cannot be easily procured by the great mass of mankind, in sufficient quantities to produce such a degree of heat in the atmosphere in which they live, as to make them comfortable. Here then appears the usefulness of M. Chaubert's demonstration! How beautifully they illustrate and improve the science of economy! If a man is cold, what has he to do? Let him eat fire instead of consuming in a stove or grate, and by thus building his fire internally his saving in time and money will be immense! It needs no lengthy process of reasoning to prove the cheapness and superiority of thus warming the body from within out by heating the atmosphere around us. In this way we have only to heat ourselves and not the medium in which we live. And why cannot this be effected? Men eat tobacco as they do their daily food, and call it good, though it is among the most active poisons, and of all things the most nauseous and disgusting. Why not then eat fire? When the inexperienced come in contact with it, it is true that the sensations are not the most pleasing and delightful. But M. Chaubert has shown conclusively that these may be surmounted. The tobacco chewer has made an important advance in shaking off the empire of nature. Let his motto be, onward, and his course, ditto, and the desirable consummation will be soon completely effected. There is no estimating the advantages that would result to the community should this practice become universal; and that it may become so, I shall never cease to believe, while men continue to eat mountains of tobacco in the course of life, and that too with apparent impunity.

KNOX PROBATE COURT, November Session, 1833.

Joseph Reiley, adm'r. of
Martin Reiley, dec'd.

On Complaint of Insolvency.

The creditors of said

dec'd.

JOSEPH REILEY, administrator of said deceased, having filed his memorandum in this court, shewing the condition of said estate, and complaining that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against it. (there being no real estate.) *It is therefore ordered*, that the filing and pendency of said complaint be made known to the creditors of said Martin Reiley, deceased, by publication of this order for six weeks successively in the Western Sun, a weekly newspaper published in Vincennes, in the county of Knox; and that they be informed, that unless they notify the said administrator of the extent of their respective claims, by filing the same or a statement of the nature, date, and description of the contract, or assumption upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the clerk of this court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of the said deceased, such claims will be postponed in favor of the more diligent creditors.

Test,

A. D. SCOTT, Clerk.

January 11.—51 Ct

FOR SALE.

WISH to sell my Tavern Stand, now occupied by Col. Alexis LeRoy, situated on Market street, in the borough of Vincennes;—also the

Brick House and Two Lots

formerly owned by D. C. Johnson; situated at the east end of Market street, in the borough aforesaid.

The Tavern Stand is in a healthy and pleasant part of the borough; and the other house is well calculated for a private family, and likewise in a pleasant and healthy situation.

For further particulars, inquire of A. T. Ellis, Esqr. and Zachariah Pulliam, both living in Vincennes. H. JOHNSON.

Vincennes, Ind. March 15, 1833—7 t.

Novelist's Magazine.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1833.

The anxiety to bring into activity the talents of the country, induced the publishers of the Novelist's Magazine to offer a premium of five hundred dollars for the best novel, on a national subject, for that publication. But by the report of the committee, which is subjoined, the manuscripts submitted to their perusal, are not of that character which would warrant the award of that premium. The time is therefore extended, as also the amount, which, it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion:

The undersigned, a committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered as competitors for a premium, proposed to be given by the publishers of the Novelist's Magazine, to those who, it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion:

DAVID PAUL BROWN.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

W. M. MEREDITH.

RICHARD PENN SMITH.

ROBERT EWING.

JOHN MUSGRAVE.

MORTON MCMICHAEL.

There is no country which, for the time of its civilized and political existence, offers so wide and untrammelled a field for the enterprise of the novelist as this—and it is, not alone the interest, but the duty of those who possess mind for the task, to occupy the field of competition, and thus probably establish his own reputation, and promote that of his country. Independent of the national inducement, the attention of the literary aspirant is directed to the following:

In order to assist in advancing American literature, and give the readers of the Novelist's Magazine a share in the advantage of meritorious talent, which the country possesses, the publishers of that work, satisfied that the best way to promote talent is to reward it, offer a premium of SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, to the author of the best novel, upon a national subject—to be presented on or before the first of April, 1834.

This premium will be awarded by a chosen committee; and the successful work will be printed in handsome book-form, corresponding with the best London editions of popular novels, in order that the manner of its publication may correspond with the merit of the author. The competitor for the premium will understand that, in addition to the seven hundred and fifty dollars, he will be entitled to fifty dollars for every thousand copies of the work which may be sold, during the continuance of the copyright, or five dollars for every hundred; which, when competent talent is exercised on the work, is not unlikely to produce a fair remuneration.

The now and very popular novel, entitled "Village Belles," is now in course of publication for the Novelist's Magazine—and will be issued in the next number of that work. It is a production of more than ordinary excellence, and will be read with much interest and anxiety. It may also be proper to say that the subscribers to the Novelist's Magazine will, in the course of the work, obtain a uniform edition of the writings of Mr. JAMES, the acknowledged inheritor of the genius of Sir Walter Scott—and also of the works of the leading literary characters of the day, among whom are BULWER, BAXTER, &c. &c.

NEW YEAR OF WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES.

A YEAR has now elapsed since the subscriber introduced the new method of publishing books in a periodical form, so as to be transportable by mail. *Sanguine* as was his belief of the advantages, to all classes, of this experiment, its success has more than equalled his expectations, and he will enter upon a second year with renewed energy and assiduity. Experience has suggested improvements which have been already made; and others, as they offer, will be introduced in the course of the ensuing volumes, tending to give additional interest and permanent value to the enterprise.

What has been done, however, is sufficient evidence of what may be again executed, and the subscriber believes that a mere recapitulation of facts will be sufficient to produce conviction of the advantages of his mode of publication, on the minds of those who may not yet have taken the subject into consideration. The following works have actually been published in the course of the first year for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS:

VOL. I.

Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague, a novel by Madame Pichler.

Memoirs of Count Lavallette, written by himself.

Six Months in America, by Godfrey T. Vigne.

Klosterheim, or the Masque, a novel, by the English Opium Eater.

The Hill and the Valley, a tale by Harriet Martineau.

Travels in Peru, by Edmond Temple.

Lafayette and Louis Philippe, by B. Sarrans.

The Gentle Recruit, a tale, by the author of the Subaltern.

Saratoga, by the same.

A Family Tour in South Holland, by Col. Battye.

Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, by C. Macfarlane.

The Italian Exile in England, by Count Peccio.

Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Leu—Horstense.

Journal of a Nobleman at the Congress of Vienna.

Letters from the Earl of Chatham to his Nephew.

Editorial Notices, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. &c.

VOL. II.

Wacosta, or the Prophecy, a tale of Detroit and Michilimackinac, by the author of Ecarte.

Mrs. Lushington's Journey from India to England.

Rambles of a Naturalist, by Dr. Godman.

Life of Dr. John Leyden, by Sir Walter Scott.

Waltham, a novel, being Vol. 3 of the Library of Romance.

Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by Madame D'Arblay, author of Evelina, Cecilia, &c.

The Black Velvet Bag, and Mademoiselle Therese, by Miss Mitford.

Elliott's Letters from the north of Europe.

Memoir of Silvio Pellico.

Madame Dard's Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Medusa.

Life and Adventures of the Chevalier Charles Stuart, and History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745, 1746. By Robert Chambers.

Great Britain in 1833, by Baron D'Haussez, Ex-minister of King Charles X.

The Story of Captain X., by the author of Traits of Travel.

A Subaltern's Furlough, descriptive of America, by Lieut. Coke.

Editorial Notices, Poetry, &c. &c.

Of the 840 pages which compose the contents of the two volumes of the year, exactly 590 have been reprinted after us by booksellers, leaving 250 which are exclusively in the "Library." Though that portion was furnished to the booksellers much below the usual rate, and printed on small sized type, still the price in book form was \$12.00—equal to SEVEN TEEN DOLLARS for the year.

When the advantages of circulation by mail are considered, and also that, in clubs of five individuals, each gets the work for \$4.00, which difference pays the postage, it must be admitted, on all hands, that it is the greatest reduction on the usual selling prices of any article ever attempted, much less *executed*.* But the subscriber does not find his claims to public patronage alone on cheapness of his periodical. The works published have been of a highly literary and very attractive character, as is proved by second book editions having followed those of the "Library" with rapidity, and every one of which, even at the advanced price charged in that form, has had a most rapid sale.

The time and attention of a literary gentleman are almost entirely devoted to making selections for the work, and in seeking, from the mass of books in the public institutions of Philadelphia, as well as from the new books imported from Great Britain, the most interesting and valuable matter, and he has had the pleasure of bringing before the American public several works which otherwise would probably not have been reprinted here.