

Of the votes of the people, gen. Jackson received 154,634; Mr. Adams, 105,203; Mr. Crawford, 47,685—by which it appears gen. Jackson received a majority of the whole.—Of the electors chosen by the state Legislatures, gen. Jackson received only 15, and Mr. Adams 36. In the states of Maryland, N. Carolina, Louisiana, Illinois, and Mississippi, gen. Jackson received 30 votes, Mr. Adams only seven—but when the election came before the House of Representatives, neither of these states gave him their support. However this may have been effected, whether by bargain, intrigue & management, or by whatsoever means, it was in violation of those fundamental principles, without which our government is a mere gilded nothing—a libel on republicanism—and in comparison with Adam's much loved British constitution and government, is its inferior. It is for you, in the coming election, to say whether you will submit to this state of things; whether you will by your vote sanction measures thus destructive of those principles the best blood of the land has been freely poured forth to maintain. It is for you in this election to say whether your fathers have died in vain; whether you are willing to take the name for the substance; the Republican government which was at a dear price won for you, or this mockery, this shadow of God's highest boon, a free and pure government. This is no fiction, fellow citizens, we assure you we speak the words of soberness & truth.

We have endeavored in our address to reason with you—we seek not to arouse your passions. Of our opponents in this political struggle, we have been careful to say nothing that could be left unsaid. In conclusion, we ask you to read, to examine for yourselves—to examine into the conduct of the friends of Mr. Adams, and satisfy yourselves whether they are really the friends of the tariff; whether they are not now opposing the system that you have been told was their chief object. We are willing you should leave gen. Jackson the moment you are convinced he is opposed to the protection of the Farmer and the Manufacturer.

By accounts from Madras of the 18th of October, it appears that hostilities have been commenced against the Rajah of Kalapore. Kalapore is situated in the province of Bejapore, and distant about 180 miles south of Bombay, and nearly 500 miles northwest of Madras. A strong garrison hitherto deemed impregnable, had been reduced by the British forces.

A demand is said to have been made by the Russian government, for a port in the Mediterranean. The British government, it is added, hesitate in acceding to this demand; and it has been suggested that Russia would probably take forcible possession of Milo, an island and harbor well calculated for the purposes of the Czar. *Nat. Journal.*

CANCER.—The following letter, written by general Varnum, of Massachusetts, who for many years was speaker of the U. S. house of representatives, is esteemed to be of much interest. The remedy alluded to, is becoming more known and used by our medical men, and if the letter subjoined, carries comfort or alleviation to a fellow creature, we shall have the satisfaction of extending the information therein contained. The letter is dated from general Varnum's residence, at Dracut, 9th April, 1827—as follows:—

“Sir—Considering it a duty incumbent upon each individual of society to do all in his power to promote the health, prosperity and happiness of all his fellow citizens, I will state to you the commencement, progress and cure of a most distressing disease which has occurred in my own family. If you think it worthy of a place in your paper, I have no objection to its being made public—and will afford me great satisfaction to learn, that the application which wrought the cure has had the same efficacious operation upon others in similar circumstances.

“About seven years since, my wife was seized with a cancer on her ankle, which increased with considerable rapidity and was attended with pain; it continued sorely to affect her for nine months, during which time no pains were spared to obtain the best advice from those well versed in medicine and surgery.—It was twice attempted to eradicate it by the application of vegetable caustics; and many other applications were unsuccessfully made. The limb became weak, and at times, much swollen. She had in a measure lost her appetite, and her whole system seemed on the decline. The sore was deep and broad. In this situation we commenced the application which produced the cure. The principal ingredient is an evergreen plant, which is to be found in all the northern states, in woodlands which produce a mixture of oak and pine timber. It is by different people called ever bitter-sweet, wintergreen, rheumatism plant, &c. The botanical name of the plant is Pyrola. We made a strong decoction by boiling the pyrola in pure water, placed in a vessel containing considerable a quantity of pulverized roll sulphur, and poured the decoction upon it, boiling hot. Mrs. Varnum took a small quantity of the decoction, internally, two or three times a day; bathed the defective part adjacent to it several times in a day, and kept a cloth wet with it constantly on the ankle.

“She took about an ounce of common medicinal salts every second day—the decoction was renewed as occasion required. We com-

menced this system of operation about the middle of April 1815, and pursued it with unremitting care and attention, without variation. In a very few days from the commencement of the operation, the patient began to realize the beneficial effects of it; her appetite was restored; her pain was gradually eradicated; she rapidly gained strength, both in body and limbs; so that in less than six weeks the defective ankle was entirely healed and sound, and her health and strength completely restored. It is now almost two years since this apparent cure was effected, and we have the greatest consolation of learning from her, that she has not felt a single twinge of the disorder since that period; we do therefore confidently hope, it will never return. Mrs. Varnum now enjoys remarkable good health, for a person of her age. Some people may object to making a thorough experiment, in cases similar to Mrs. Varnum's on account of the simplicity and novelty of the prescription. But however simple and novel it may appear, and however inefficient it may prove with others, Mrs. Varnum and myself, with our family, have abundant reasons to rejoice and bless the supreme arbiter of events, for the wonderful effect which, through the beneficence of Divine Providence, it has had in her case. And I am sanguine in the belief, that if early undeviating experiments of the kind be made, they will prove efficacious in most cases of cancer.

JOS. B. VARNUM.”

From the Baltimore Gazette.

RAIL ROADS.—All the information which we receive from every part of our own country, as well as from Europe, tends to confirm the belief, that the system of travel and transportation on rail ways, will triumph or rather has already triumphed over every other in the opinion even of the warmest friends of canals and turnpikes. The successful experiments in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have convinced the legislators of those states, and induced them to pass laws and make appropriations to facilitate internal, commercial and social intercourse, by means of rail roads; and although Baltimore was the first to decide on making the attempt on a scale so extensive as to be justly considered a magnificent and national work, it will require all the vigilance and exertion of the spirited directors of our Baltimore and Ohio rail road company to keep the lead of their eastern and southern competitors in the great work of internal improvement.

The following from a Charlestown S. C. paper, shows that a proper spirit prevails there from which most beneficial results to the city and state may confidently be expected:

Railway Car.—In consequence of the disappointment expressed by several citizens, who had not witnessed the car in motion with a load of cotton, arrangements are made to exhibit its operation a few days longer. The car weighs upwards of one ton, and is now loaded with forty-seven bales of cotton, averaging in weight upwards of three hundred pounds each. The road, commencing on Wentworth street, ascends during the first ninety feet, in the proportion of 22½ feet per mile. The remainder is on a level. It required sixteen horses, sixteen drays and sixteen hands, to convey the cotton to the spot; yet one car, one horse and one hand, in addition to the weight of the car, is sufficient to move it with facility. The total weight including the car, is between fifteen and sixteen thousand weight, notwithstanding, a single horse draws it with apparently less exertion and fatigue, than either of the sixteen horses employed to bring it up, underwritten.

Rail Roads.—*Seeing is believing.*—It is now but a few months since the project of rail roads was first agitated in our community—Those who appeared foremost in introducing the subject to public notice, and preserved with unremitting exertion, to awaken the public mind to a consideration of their importance and utility, though hitherto respected for their discretion and sound judgment, were regarded as over sanguine or visionary.

What a triumph have they now obtained,

by the means adopted to revolutionize public opinion.

All are satisfied! All are convinced

of their superiority over every other mode of travelling and transportation.

And the only wonder is, it had not been thought of; or acted upon long since.

Yesterday witnessed the car said to weigh

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drawn with great ease and celerity by a single

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ally passing—entirely untutored to that kind

of draft, yet he performed with apparently

more ease and satisfaction to himself, than he

manifested in the empty cart which he had

just left. In starting, there is an effort of

strength required, similar to the exertion a

horse would use in drawing a chaise over

those poles which are placed frequently across our country roads, “to keep them from

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long with perfect composure, seemingly un-

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tion of the cart “jogs his memory” propelling

him forward. Indeed, contrary to the u-

usual apprehensions of travellers, that the

horse may run away with the vehicle, the only

uneasiness evinced in the present case, is, that

that the car will run away with (or over) the horse.

Much credit is certainly due to those gentlemen who have conducted and directed this experiment. Though I am informed it is not as perfect as they could wish, yet still, when it is considered that we are entirely unprovided with machinery proper to mould and finish the iron work, the result is really extraordinary. Should no other improvement in this department of the execution be attainable, there can be no difficulty in a car and road on this plan.

A SPECTATOR.

The whole country (New-England, United States) are going mad about manufactures, and water powers and water privileges.—They whose fathers forsook husbandry for the pursuit of gold mines in the soil, and who have themselves forsaken husbandry for the pursuit of gold mines in another shape, under the name of the lumber trade, are now teaching their children to forsake husbandry for manufactures. New-England however, does seem to be admirably fitted for a manufacturing, and not for an agricultural nation. There is not much improvement in husbandry here, though the people have a strange look of property and comfort; and all the rocks, and rivers, and woods, of New England, are swarming with healthy and happy children. How they are fed God only knows; for not a thousandth part of the soil is properly cultivated, and it is a very difficult thing for a farmer to sell enough from what is made on his farm, or his dairy or poultry yard, to pay his yearly taxes, which is little or nothing. And yet no one never saw, or heard of so happy a people. They are crowded with children—well treated, well clothed, healthy children, with enough to eat and drink; with a house or two for every farm, a few cows, a few sheep, a few pigs, plenty of poultry and two or three yoke of fine cattle; so happy are they, and so far from being poor, that in nine families out of ten they would think no more of adopting a stray child that might come in their way, than most people would of giving it a dinner.—Wages on a farm are one dollar and 6s. a day, or twelve dollars a month; a whole year round (2414s.) or one hundred and twenty dollars a year (3218s.). In all these cases the labourer is found. In haying seasons he may earn one dollar and fifty cents, or 6s. 9d. per day. While hay is ten dollars a ton, they can afford to give from fifteen to twenty dollars a month. A man with a good capital, if he himself were a good practical husbandman, might succeed here, and if he had about a dozen stout girls and boys, he would be sure to succeed better, as he could make more than five per cent on his capital, over and above the support and expences of his family.

London paper.

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Auxiliary Bible Society, KNOX COUNTY.

At the annual meeting the following persons were appointed Agents in the several townships, viz.—

John Ocktree, Saml. McClure,
Busseron and Thomas Emison.

Widner—Thomas Piety, & Jos. Chambers.

Washington—William Bruce, Rev. Richard

Posey, Andrew Burnsides, & David McCord.

Palmyra—William Harrol, John McCord,

and William Raper.

Vincennes—Jos. Roseman, Wm Lindsay,

Saml. Caruthers, & S. Thorn.

Harrison—Jos. Williams, & Wm. Scott.

Johnson—James S. Mays, & John Pea.

Decker—Aquila Ramsey.

The society adjourned, to meet at the court house on the first Monday in June next, at 3 o'clock, p.m., in order to receive and act upon the returns from the Agents.

G. W. JOHNSTON, Secty. A.B.S.C.

April 9, A. D. 1828. 11-3t

J. B. CONNELLY,

Has permanently located himself in the town of PRINCETON, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Clock repairing Business,

All kinds of Watches and Clocks will be carefully repaired, and warranted for twelve months—GOLD and SILVER WARE made on moderate terms; and inferior to none in the western country.

11-3m April 5, 1828.

Information Wanted.

F ELIJAH MORRIS, who left Granville county, North Carolina, is yet living, and will apply at the Western Sun, office, in Vincennes, he will hear intelligence of his Mother, who is anxious to hear of him—his mother's maiden name was Polly Greenaway. Printers in this state will render an act of kindness to a poor widow, by giving the above a few insertions.

Vincennes. April 9, 1828.

FRESH MEDICINES.

DOCTOR McNAMEE respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

MEDICINE STORE

On Market street, next door to S. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample. In conducting this business,