

THE WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, AUGUST 2, 1828.

Wabash Telegraph—The Wabash Telegraph has again made its appearance, and is freighted as usual with—but a detail of its cargo to those who have seen the previous numbers is needless.

The Editor of the Terre Haute Register, will please examine the Jackson Electoral Ticket, as published in his paper, and compare it with that in all, or any other paper in this state.—Upon this subject, a hint to that editor is deemed sufficient.

Samuel Judah called upon me, at the moment this paper was ready for the press, and requested me to say for him to the citizens of Knox county, in reply to the observations respecting him in the Wabash Telegraph of August 1st, and in that which preceded it, that in his circular, after the session, he stated his course, and his reasons relative to the subjects taken notice of by the Telegraph.—The joint resolution was a party measure, to answer party purposes, and was intended to compel our Representatives in Congress to vote for a Woollens bill, in preference to a fair, honest & impartial tariff, which should extend equal protection to all. Mr. Judah moved several amendments, to include spirits, &c. in which he was outvoted, and then he opposed the resolution. He has always been known to be a decided Jacksonian, and as such he has acted.

In relation to the Seminary, Mr. Judah says he did that which he considered his duty, but that he did not disregard the peoples will, as there were not 300 signers, and even that number is not a majority, nor any thing like it, of the county.

As to the Canal bill, Mr. Judah says, that if he is in any error, *ALL* the Wabash Representatives—in fact the whole House of Representatives, and John M. Colman, of Vigo county, James Blair, of Vermillion county, (two out of three Wabash Senators,) and 16 other Senators, are all in the same situation. Seventy-five Senators & Representatives are wrong, and John Ewing, Watts, of Dearborn, and Gregory, of Shelby, are right.

By a reference to the Senate Journal, page 100, it will appear that two Wabash Senators and 16 others, preferred Mr. Judah's bill, while one Wabash Senator, Mr. John Ewing, and two others, preferred Mr. Ewing's bill.—But at page 108, Mr. Judah's bill passed unanimously. And where then was Mr. John Ewing? Did he basely desert his post and neglect his duty, or did he vote for the bill? A bill which he now says, is only calculated to put off a great undertaking, and squander the public money.

Mr. Judah further observed to me, that he was induced to believe, that certain political aspirants, who feel it an object to put him down, and get him out of the way, have been very busy in making and circulating little dirty stories, calculated to injure his election—and, also, that perhaps handbills may be put out even now—privately—so that he may not be able to answer them. Of these tricks he respectfully desires his friends to take particular notice.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—*Wabash Canal*—Messrs JOHN and BURR, two of the Wabash Canal Commissioners, met in this town on Monday last, in conformity to the notice of the governor heretofore published. They left town this morning for the Wabash, for the purpose of making preparatory arrangements, before entering on the duties of their office.

Indianapolis Gaz.

VANDALIA, July 26.—*The National Road*—Mr. Shriver and his company, arrived at this place on Tuesday last, having run a random line, and partially surveyed the country, for the location of the National Road, from the state line to this place. We learn that it is intended to run back on or near the new line, and make further surveys, before the final location of the road—which Mr. Shriver expects to accomplish in the present season. The country between this and the Indiana & Illinois line, upon which the random line is run, is represented to be good for the construction of the road, after leaving the waters of Big creek, in Clark county, in the vicinity of which the ground is very broken.—The only considerable streams between Big creek and the Kaskaskia, were the Embarras and little Wabash.

Illinois Int.

SHOCKING PIRACY!!

We have been politely favored with the following extract from a letter, dated

HAVANNA, June 28.

"We have here the account of Pirates having captured a French ship from Vera Cruz bound to Bordeaux, and after having murdered the Passengers and Crew, amounting to 83 souls, and plundered the vessel of, it is said \$200,000, they sunk her off Cape Antonio. They afterwards captured an American schooner from Xagua bound to New-York, with several young lads on board, who were going there for their education, and cut all their throats. This latter vessel having been found, a man was apprehended in Manzanillo, who proved to have been the Pilot of the pirate, and he has confessed the whole. This is the story current here, and I am much inclined to believe it is true."

Norfolk Beacon, 24th July.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. July 18.

Late from Europe—The packet ship New York, captain Bennett, from Liverpool, arrived last evening at a late hour, bringing papers to the 16th, and London to the 15th inclusive. We have time for only a few extracts.

The accounts published yesterday of engagements between the Russian and Turks, was wholly untrue.

The house of lords had thrown out the Catholic question, by a majority of forty five.

Sir Henry Hardinge is appointed secretary of war, and the hon William F. Vesey Fitzgerald president of the council for trade and foreign plantations.

There was no later certain intelligence from Portugal. It was reported that Miguel had fled to Badajoz. The Brazilian agents in England and France, had acknowledged the government at Oporto.

Despatches were received dated Lisbon, the 23d of May, and detail the commencement of the Counter-Revolution in Portugal. The officer commanding the regiments in Oporto and the neighbouring districts, assembled in the barracks on the 17th ult. forming themselves into a Military Council to take into consideration the state of the country, in consequence of the projected usurpation of the Don Miguel to the Throne. The Council, after a short deliberation, drew up on declaration of fidelity to the legitimate Sovereign Don Pedro, and appointed a Regency to act in his name. The regiments which thus declared their attachment to Don Pedro, were five in number; three others in Trases-Montes were ready to co-operate with them; and the regiments in the province of Minho, animated with the same loyalty, were marching to join them. The officers followed up the declaration of their sentiments by a spirited Proclamation, which may be viewed as an indictment for high treason against Don Miguel, whom it describes as a shame to Princes, and a disgrace to Portugal.

The determination of the troops of Oporto and the neighbouring districts, diffused the utmost consternation and dismay through the Palace. The accounts came down so late as to the 28th, when the Counter-Revolution was proceeding most prosperously. A provisional Regency has been established at Oporto, to which the Portuguese Minister at our Court has sent in his submission,

For the Charleston Mercury, And all other Newspapers of the United States.

Some years ago, a young Physician of Charleston, from whose immediate information I write, accidentally met a friend, who conduced with him upon his appearance of extreme ill-health. The Physician said that he was suffering under an obstinate ague, after having exhausted all the usual remedies. A Frenchman, unacquainted with either of the conversing parties, advanced to the complainant, and offered an infallible cure. It was, of course, accepted with the usual distrust; but, as it was simple, the patient promised to give it a trial—did so—and was cured by the first dose. The remedy consisted of very strong coffee, mixed with an equal quantity of lime juice; and making together about half a pint. This dose was taken before the fit of ague was expected: its success has been mentioned. The anecdote was nearly effaced from my memory, when I met with a review of "Pouqueville's Travels in the Morea," the subjoined passage of which is given by the Reviewer, who, of course, must have thought it worthy of notice. To my mind, it very naturally recalled my friend, the Physician, and his intermittent; for as Pouqueville was also a distinguished Physician, the remedy derives no small confirmation from what he has stated as coming within his professional observation.

"I have been surprised (says Dr. Pouqueville,) to see how well the peasants of the Morea manage a putrid fever. Some glasses of generous wine, pomegranates, and limes, are the things usually given to the patient: the favorite lancet being kept at a very cautious distance; by these means, I have known a patient recover very speedily.

"I have often seen intermittent fevers subdued entirely by a mixture of coffee and lemon juice, which is the general remedy for them, all over the country. The proportions are three quarters of an ounce of coffee ground very fine—two ounces of lemon juice—and three of water. The mixture to be drunk warm and fasting."—*Crit. Rev.* Nov. 1813.

This recipe differs from that of the French man of my anecdote, and it is evidently more powerful, both as to quantity and quality; the difference between limes and lemons is, probably, in favor of the former; but the powdered coffee must be much more efficacious than any decoction. I have heard the late excellent and acute Dr. Baron say, that extract from bark what you please, he was inclined to trust more to the mere *caput mortuum*, than to all the preparations derived from it.

If any "Sir Andrew Ague chenk" should be induced to try what comes to him so well recommended and should benefit by it I trust he will make his cure as public as I have thought it my duty to make this remedy. NINIL HUMANI ALIENUM.

Cure the Piles yourself—Abandon the use

of ardent spirits and every thing in your diet calculated to accumulate and increase internal humors, adopt a mild, cooling diet, take of clear mutton tallow, loaf sugar and nutmeg an equal quantity, work it into a salve and apply it to the parts affected. Now don't laugh—try it.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce

Some things can be done as well as others.

—On Friday last, at half past four, P. M. agreeably to appointment, a hair-brained fellow in Patterson, whose name we do not recollect, leaped from the Passaic falls, just to gratify an idle whim of his own. This is the third time he has done it—the first time he did it privately by way of experiment—he then gave out that he would do it publicly for the gratification of any who pleased to attend. The authorities in Patterson were just alarmed and put him under keeping till they supposed he had abandoned the purpose, but he watched the opportunity after he was freed from restraint, and when a number of persons were present, in a favourable position, he carried it into execution. Since that time the authorities have allowed him to consult for his own safety, and he leaps from a precipice of a hundred feet whenever it takes his fancy. It does not appear that he receives or expects any compensation. He says he "merely wants to show that some things can be done as well as others." The position from which he leaped on Friday is a few rods below the bridge on the side towards the village, and, if the falls are seventy feet (as commonly estimated,) about eighty-five or ninety above the water. The giddy precipices around the chasm were covered with a promiscuous multitude of both sexes, whose curiosity had brought them together to see this singular feat of temerity. The universal anxiety of the multitude was manifest in their countenances, and still more perfectly in the silence that prevailed. When the man made his appearance a dark cloud had come over the spot, adding to the sublimity of the cataract that of an approaching storm. As he walked deliberately forward to his position you might have heard the beating of their hearts, had it not been for the mingled thunders of the chasm beneath and the clouds above. When he had divested himself of his coat, vest, and shoes, and laid them carefully by, as if debating the question whether he should want them again, he commenced a short speech to the spectators, which but few of course could hear. He then stepped forward to the edge of the rock and looked down, and the spectators on that side, supposing that he was going off, came forward as their curiosity or their fears moved them, and seemed to those opposite as if about to make the fatal leap: indeed there was great danger of the whole line of those in front being crowded off. After he had looked down a moment, he stepped back a few feet, ran forward, and leaped into the abyss. He went down with his feet foremost, though drawn up somewhat. For this reason, or some other past comprehension, he did but just go under the water, for he was immediately seen swimming off, as quietly as if he had done nothing, and nothing had befallen him. The maniac (for what else can he be called?) was greeted with a shout from the spectators when they saw that he was still safe; and when he had reached the shore, he marched round to his clothes with a look of composure and satisfaction, and they to their homes, some admiring his courage, but more pitying his temerity.

SCRAPS.—*Clerical Dress*—We never could understand the reason for the clergy being clad in black. Why should the messengers of glad tidings wear that gloomy colour? There are certain offices, which from their ill-boding nature, would seem to render a black dress appropriate; such, for example, are the lawyer, the sheriff, the executioner, the undertaker, &c. But he who proclaims peace here, and life and immortality hereafter, should rather be clad in garments of white, as emblematical of the joyful nature of his mission, as well as indicative of the purity of character which the pastor should sustain.—*Berkshire American*—It is a curious fact, says the New York American, that the calendar of the present court of sessions, which commenced on Monday last, exhibits upwards of seventy cases of assault and battery committed by females—"It will be gratifying," says the Norfolk Herald, "to the friends of commodore Porter, to learn, that from a letter received by a friend of his in this town, he may very shortly be expected in this country."—Mr. Deugh, paying his addresses to a Miss Baker, Dick Peak observed, if it should prove a match, he hoped the lady would not knead to repent, nor the gentleman prove a crusty husband. [No necessity for such apprehensions. Their path through life would undoubtedly be a flowery one.]—There died recently in the town of North Stonnington, Connecticut, a woman aged about forty years, who had been ill a long time, and complained of excessive pain in the heart. She left a request that the physicians who attended her should examine the cause of her extreme suffering. The request was complied with, and in the centre of her heart there was found a living worm, and inch and a quarter long, and of a large size!—The thermometer in Montreal was ninety-six to ninety-eight in the shade, during the last week in June.—The lace manufactory at Ipswich, Massachusetts, the only one in the United States in which lace is manufactured

sons, a large proportion of them young ladies, who execute their work at their homes in the neighboring towns. The article when made is superior to the foreign laces.—The toad is a great destroyer of cock roaches, and if admitted into a kitchen where these vermin abound, will gorge itself with them before morning.

NEW GOODS.

CHRISTIAN GRAETER

HAS just received a supply to complete his assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Also—a complete supply of GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

Such as COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, Rum, Brandy, Port-Wine, &c.

Also—a quantity of DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Suitable for country practice.—Also IRON & STEEL, with QUEENSWARE

Of every description.—All of which will be sold low for cash.

26-St Vincennes, August 1828.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late ROBERT SMITH, decd. either by note or book account, are requested to attend at Mrs. Wilson's, Tavern, in the town of Palestine, Illinois, on Friday the 15th day of August next, for the purpose of making immediate payment; and those having demands against said deceased, will present them properly authenticated for payment.

WILLIAM MITCHEL, Admr. of Robert Smith, decd.

July 26, 1828.

26-21

GEO. W. PURLEY,

HAS now on hand, and intends keeping for sale, an assortment of

HATS

made of the Best materials, in the Newest Fashions, and in the most workmanlike manner.—He will sell low for Cash, Fur, and such other produce as may suit

17-11 Vincennes, May, 1828.

COLUMBIAN STEAM MILL, (VINCENNES)

THE subscriber wishes to purchase wheat and Corn in quantity—and will take in Whiskey, Beeswax, Tow linen, Flax linen, Feathers and all articles of country produce delivered at his

Dry Good & Grocery Store,

At the Steam Mill—Application to be made to Alexis LeRoy, who is authorized to conduct the business.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON.

Vincennes, June 23, 1828.

21-11

F. B. TILLAY, & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ATTEND to RECEIVING, STORING, and FORWARDING all kinds of Merchandise and Produce, in any direction.—Having extensive WAREHOUSES near the landing, they are enabled to store on very good terms.—Merchandise from New Orleans will only be charged the expenses of drayage and labor.

For sale, on Commission,

40 tons of well assorted CASTINGS, 60 do. warranted BAR IRON.

Louisville July 5, 1828.—23-61-JF WCF

SAW-LOGS & WOOD,

ANY quantity will be purchased at the Columbia Steam Mill—application to be made at the Mill or to

A. LEROY, Agent.

Vincennes, July 2

22-11

The Heirs and Legal Representatives of FRANCIS WILLIAMS, deceased

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I will apply to the Sullivan Circuit court, at the next September term of said court, for the appointment of Commissioners to divide the real estate of which said deceased was seized, amongst the several heirs and claimants according to law, said real estate being situated in Sullivan county, Indiana.

WM. M. PURDY, in right

of JOHN WILLIAMS, an heir

Carlisle, July 15 1828

24-41

"He that hath a Trade, hath an Estate."

Apprentices Wanted,

THE subscriber wishes to take four or five APPRENTICES to learn the COOPERS TRADE.—Boys from the country, between the age of 15 and 17, would be preferred. L. BROOKS.

Vincennes, May 27, 1828.

17-11

Carriage & Waggon Making.

The subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he has employed a first rate Carriage maker, and now carries on the CARRIAGE & WAGGON MAKING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by G. W. Johnston, Esq. where Making and Repairing will be done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.—Those wanting work in my line will please to call, and see if we can agree on terms of payment, and price. D. ANDREWS.