

friend or foe; but feeling sure that whoever had left them intended to return, he concealed himself near the place, in order to observe his motions, and to take his own measures accordingly. Within a short time the Indian returned; Victoria instantly recognized him, and abruptly started from his concealment, in order to welcome his faithful follower;—but the man terrified at seeing a phantom, covered with hair, emaciated, and clothed only with an old cotton wrapper, advancing upon him with a sword in his hand from amidst the bushes, took to flight; and it was only on hearing himself repeatedly called by his name that he recovered his composure sufficient to recognize his old general. He was effected beyond measure at the state in which he found him, and conducted him instantly to his village, where Victoria was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The report of his re-appearance spread like lightning through the province, where it was not credited at first, so firmly was every one convinced of his death; but so soon as it was known that Gaudeloupe Victoria was indeed in existence, all the old insurgents rallied around him. In an incredibly short time he induced the whole province, with the exception of the fortified towns, to declare for independence, and then set out to join Iturbide, who was at that time preparing for the siege of Mexico. He was received with great apparent cordiality, but his independent spirit was too little in unison with Iturbide's projects for this good understanding to continue long. Victoria had fought for a liberal form of government, and not merely for a change of masters; and Iturbide, unable to gain him over, drove him again into the woods during his short-lived reign, from whence he only returned to give the signal for a general rising against the too ambitious emperor.

THE SABBATH—Nothing can restrain or appease the appetite for slander of genl. Jackson's enemies. They have branded him as a "Traitor," an "Adulterer," a "Murderer," a "Violator of the Laws and Constitution," a weak and wicked man. They have violated the sanctuary of his domestic circle—have dragged forth his amiable and unfending wife, and held her up to scorn and derision.—They pursue him with relentless fury, and one calumny is hardly told before another is hatched up.

But unless the fact could be proved, the public would scarcely believe that his enemies and slanderers find fault with him, because, while governor of Florida, he required the Sabbath day to be kept sacred!

Will it be credited in a Christian country, that a Civil Magistrate is denounced as a Tyrant, because he has such respect to the Sabbath himself, as to require others to observe it respectfully? It is strange, though no less true, that in the National Intelligencer, genl. Jackson is denounced as guilty of a lawless stretch of power—of an improper interference with the rights and privileges of the citizens, and is therefore not qualified to govern the affairs of the country, because, while acting as governor of Florida, where that respect which others pay to the Seventh day, was not much attended to, he made the following ordinance:—"Whereas, the Sabbath being a day, which is regarded by all the civilized world, power and authority is given to the Mayor and Aldermen to prescribe such regulations as may cause that day to be properly respected."

We leave this strange accusation to the reflection of our readers, without any further comment. *Fayetteville Jour.*

MR. CLAY & AARON BURR—The following article we copy from the Louisville Public Advertiser. We have the authority of a gentleman of the first respectability, residing in this county, for saying that the statements contained below are true—and further, that Burr was in the habit of making private visits to Mr. Clay at Ashland—and also gave him letters of introduction to gentlemen in Washington City, at the time he first went on as Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Clay defended Burr, publicly and privately, and there is the strongest presumption that he was made acquainted with his designs. We hope we shall hear no more about "Jackson and Burr."

BURR CONSPIRACY—The known tools of the coalition, including the gallant Dr. Jas. Armstrong, the equally gallant editors of the Focus, the editors of the Virginian, the Knoxville Enquirer, &c. insist upon it, that genl. Jackson was actually concerned in the treasonable conspiracy of Aaron Burr—or, to use their own language, that genl. Jackson was *particeps criminis*, in that treasonable transaction with Burr. The only evidence they have adduced, or can adduce, in support of the first charge, is this:—that in 1807, Burr visited genl. Jackson, at his residence in Tennessee, where he remained several weeks, while he (Burr) was plotting treason against his country. It is on evidence like this, the Adams men are endeavoring to prove that genl. Jackson is a traitor to his country. Let us inquire how the same sort of argument will apply to Mr. Henry Clay.

We are informed, and have no doubt of the fact, that, when Aaron Burr was arrested and examined at Frankfort, Kentucky, Hy Clay acted as his personal and political friend, and voluntary counsel—and, of course, must have felt interested in the success of Burr's treas-

the Adams men

We have also heard, and believe it to be true, that subsequent to the event we have described, Mr. Clay, in defending what he termed the fair fame of Mr. Burr, got into a *fracas* in Chillicothe, with a distinguished citizen of Ohio.

Mr. Clay will be in Kentucky in a few days, and can then say whether these assertions, or either of them, be true or false.

We can easily perceive why Burr would have concealed his treasonable designs from genl. Jackson—but it will be difficult to convince the world that he did entirely conceal those views from his ardent friend and voluntary attorney, Henry Clay.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

QUACK MEDICINES—There is scarcely a paper published in the Union, in which may not be found advertisements, setting forth the astonishing effects wrought by them. They are not only represented as beneficial in some particular disease, but cure alike all the maladies "which flesh is heir to." Perhaps no one of the nostrums now in vogue, has acquired such celebrity as *Swaim's Panacea*, yet, it will be seen from what follows, that none has been productive of more pernicious effects. In June last, the Medical Society of Philadelphia, appointed a committee to inquire into the remedial value of this specific. This committee was composed of doctors W. E. Horner, Thomas Harris, Jos. Klapp, Chs. D. Meigs, and John Bell, gentlemen of great respectability, and first rate attainments in medicine. They immediately addressed circulars to the physicians of Philadelphia, and a large number in other parts of the United States. Upon the information thus acquired, they founded their report, which is printed in the January number of the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, a periodical of high standing, published in Philadelphia.

In this report, it appears from the certificates of medical gentlemen, from every part of the U. States, that so far from benefiting their patients by the use of the Panacea, it has, in many cases, rapidly hastened death. The active article in the Panacea, is *corrosive sublimate*, as its effects are precisely similar, in most cases, to that caused by the use of mercury. The committee closed their report in the following words:

"This syrup, when free from any mercurial preparation, not only fails to exhibit virtues as a curative agent, superior to various compound decoctions, and syrups of sarsapilla, which have been administered in the regular practice of medicine, for the last 250 years, but is inferior to many of them, as well on account of the variableness of its composition, as from the occasional loss of the medicinal properties, and the adulteration of certain articles entering into it. When the syrup contains corrosive sublimate, the preparation is still more objectionable. While all physicians are aware of the occasional efficacy of mercury in certain diseases, they are also well apprised of the caution with which this metal must be administered under any form, and of the great delicacy & skill required in the selection of cases, in which it can be used without producing serious, and too often irreparable mischief. It is this knowledge which has always made medical men wary in the use of this, as well as other powerful articles of the Materia Medica. But that empirics ignorantly, and consequently regardless of the necessity of such caution, have, at the expense of the health and lives of thousands, performed some cures, by the indiscriminate use, or rather shameful abuse of mercury, especially of corrosive sublimate, and of arsenic, is a fact of frequent recurrence in the history of popular errors. They further remark, that if the imperfect admixture of the syrup, be added the indiscriminate recommendation of the Panacea for every form of disease, to persons ignorant of the nature and stage of the malady; ignorant of what they are swallowing; and totally unable to foresee, and of course unprepared to mitigate its deleterious effects, or to avail themselves in time of the counsel and assistance of their regular medical advisers, a faint idea may be entertained of the mischief which has ensued on the use of this so much, and so fatally lauded nostrum."

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER.

CENSURE—"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow—Thou shalt not scape calumny." The system of taxation imposed by the world, upon the attributes of character, is very partial and unfair. Virtuous and honorable eminence is taxed far more than vicious exaltation. Wherefore? Are the majority more prone to admire vice than virtue? To assert this would be a libel upon mankind we suppose, and libel suits bring one into bad company. Does one man possess learning? He is called by the world a pedagogue. Does another possess genius? He is assailed with all the eccentricity which is wisely supposed to be inherent with the nature of genius. He is not permitted to look, to talk, or to act like other men, whilst all he asks is the permission to differ from them in his inmost thoughts and feelings. Does a third possess wealth, and use it generously and hospitably? He is taxed with ostentation and love of parade. Is a lady beautiful? Heavily is she taxed with vanity. Is she sensible and educated? She is *bas blu*. Is she modest and unobtrusive? She is a prude. Is she accomplished and witty? She is a flirt. Is she si-

lent? She is an owl. Is she talkative? She is a parrot. All this is not very agreeable, but he who undertakes to shut the mouth of calumny, will be bitten for his pains. No gag will hold it: the lock jaw itself would abandon the attempt in despair. It is equally folly to endeavor to avoid calumny—or to go far out of the direct path for the sake of vengeance. The serpent is an abhorred and loathsome reptile, in crushing it there is danger to be apprehended from its venom.

Worth trying—The Mercer Gazette, says that a small lump of camphor, dissolved in whiskey, and sprinkled on a bed infested with bugs, will prevent all attacks from them for the night. When you travel, take a vial of it in your pocket, and be sure and use it at least every other night.

Turkish second sight—It is a certain fact, says Elion, that a few years ago a learned man of the law, a Turk having lost an eye, and being informed that there was, then, at Constantinople, a European who had false eyes, not to be distinguished from the natural, he immediately procured one; but when it was placed in the socket he flew into a violent passion with the eye maker, abusing him as an impostor, because he, could not see with it. The man leaving he should lose his pay, assured him that in time he would see with that eye as well as with the other. The Effendi was appeased, and the artist liberally rewarded—who having soon disposed of the remainder of his eyes, left the Turks in expectation of seeing with them. *Nat. Jour.*

Curious Fact—It is a remarkable fact that the state of Massachusetts, which is now pressing upon the other states, the re-election of one of her own citizens to the presidency, in the year 1845, approved an amendment to the constitution providing that no person should be twice eligible to the presidency—and that the president should not be elected twice in succession from the same state. The same amendment, if we mistake not, was adopted by the state of Connecticut.

QUEEN OF DIAMONDS—The diamonds which adorned the dress of the Countess of Shrewsbury, and worn at the late drawing room in London, exceeded in value eighty thousand pounds.

The cold has been so intense in Siberia during this winter, that quicksilver remained frozen during forty days. It was with much difficulty that people could breathe in the open air.

Electors for President & Vice-President. Agreed upon by the Conventions at Indianapolis, in January 1828.

Election on Monday, November 3d, 1828.

For Andrew Jackson.	For John Q. Adams.
BENJAMIN V. BECKES,	JOSEPH ORR,
RAULIFF BOON,	JOHN WATTS,
JESSE B. DURHAM,	JOS. BARTHOLOMEW,
WILLIAM LOW,	ISAAC MONTGOMERY,
ROSS SMILEY.	AMAZIAH MORGAN.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

DOCTOR E. McNAMEE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has accepted the agency of the proprietor Mr. Wm. Swaim of Philadelphia for the sale of his truly celebrated PANACEA for this state, and the state of Illinois. This Medicine is recommended for the cure of

SCROFULA, or the KING'S EVIL, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC MERCURIAL and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

And most Diseases arising in debilitated constitutions, or from an impure state of the Blood, &c. &c.

By several highly respectable physicians & surgeons of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, whose recommendations are founded upon their own experience in its usefulness.—Doctor McNAMEE continues to keep a general assortment of fresh

Druggs and Medicines,

for sale at his APOTHECARY'S STORE—in addition to which are the following patent Medicines—

Yellow Water Powders for Horses, Patent Horse Powders, for Coughs, Fever and Ague Powders.

Itch Ointment, Worm Tea &c. &c. 23—tf Vincennes, July 1828.

DOCTOR WOOLVERTON continues to aid Doctor McNamee in the above business, and in the practice of Physic and Surgery—he resides on second street, in the house occupied by the late G. R. C. Sullivan—During the day, from 7 A.M. until 6 P.M., he may be found at the Apothecary Store. Market street, when not otherwise engaged.

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.

To all Household Manufacturers.

THE undersigned, with great difference, respectfully invites the attention of all sections of country engaged in the Domestic Manufactory, to the subjoined certificates.—But these it is said, are easily obtained. The tree however, is known by its fruit. It is confidently believed, divesting the mind of interest, if any labor saving machine is calculated to promote the ease, and increase the quantity of home stuff, the Family Spinner and Carder, here spoken of, is entitled to a rank with improvements for domestic purposes.—They are the fruits of two years labor. The Spinner is now patented, and the proprietor offers single rights at \$3, or will sell for a county or state entire; in all sales, a warranty will be given.

The Spinner is calculated to work from six to 12 spindles, or more if wanted; each spindle will run off from six to eight cuts in 12 hours, of wool or cotton, the working on it is found much easier than the common big wheel. The cost to build one is thus—10 spindles at 16 cts. wire and tacks, 124, four days work, at \$1 per day—making \$6 25.

A patent for the Carder will be issued in the course of two months. The cost of one when complete will range from 20 to \$25, one being enough for five families. For the present, the undersigned will continue to make them. Any gentlemen from a distance wishing to use one or both of these machines, and informing me of it, a complete drawing will be sent them, with corresponding references, illustrating the whole to the most common capacity. W. R. McCALL.

August 5, 1828. 27—tf
The Spinner can be seen at work in Vincennes, & both, at my house.—W. R. Mc.

"We speak the things we know, and have seen"—We have witnessed with much pleasure and satisfaction, a newly constructed Cotton Carding machine, improved by W. R. McCall, which is certainly a very useful and valuable machine in families in the article of cotton; the machine is simple, and easily worked, dispatching the cotton rolls completely carded, as fast as a common wool carding machine. We have no hesitation in recommending this Carder to the farmers who find domestic manufactory advantageous.

H. Ruble,	Joseph Roseman,
Wm. Scott,	James P. Badollet,
H. Decker,	Francis Thompson,
John C. Rieley,	N. McGuffin,
J. Wise,	Henry P. Brokaw,
Manassah Brown,	John Shields,

Vincennes, 28th July, 1828.

Being requested by Mr. McCall, to give my opinion of the Family Spinner, I can state, I have purchased one of him of ten spindles, and pronounce it a superb machine in families; it is an excellent thing for wool—cotton I have never seen it tried on, but have no doubt about it. When at work with an expert spinner, its appearance is such as to force conviction on the minds of the most incredulous. I cannot see any earthly reason why it should not supplant all others in families. N. McGUFFIN

Vertical Grist Mill.

THE subscriber having purchased the patent right for Knox county, and state of Indiana, of the VERTICAL GRIST MILL, gives notice to the people of said county, that he will be in Vincennes about the first of September, for the purpose of vending the right to individuals—any person wishing to purchase, can procure a right for \$12.

There is now one in operation in each of the counties of Dubois, Daviess and Perry, that grind from 30 to 35 bushels in the course of the day with two horse power.

JAMES F. ALLEN.

August 5, 1828.

27—3t

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr. B. Welman, to superintend, and carry on his

Blacksmiths' Shop,

at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thomson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage.—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1827.

2—tf

FEATHERS WANTED.

THE Printer would be glad to receive a few pounds of good new FEATHERS, for which he will allow the highest cash market price. E. STOUT.

Vincennes, July 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—tf

WANTED

CORN, RYE, & HOGS, apply to MASSEY & BUNTIN, Jr. July 10, 1828. 23—tf