

POLITICAL.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The following very judicious remarks of the editor of the Franklin Repository, on the subject of the next Senatorial election, deserve the candid consideration of every liberal minded man, who feels a lively interest in the destinies of our infant state; and more particularly, of every member of the present legislature, who will shortly be called upon, as the representatives of the people, to choose some man to represent the state in the U. S. Senate. The arguments of the worthy editor are cogent and irresistible, and carry on their face the imprint of justice and the stamp of truth. And they are entitled to greater weight, from the fact of their arising, more from an honest and ardent zeal for the public welfare, than from personal feelings towards Mr. Noble; (for I am well aware that he is not a personal friend to the general).

Let the personal enemies of Gen. Noble divest themselves of every prejudice; let them weigh well these dispassionate remarks of the editor; and draw the distinction between them and the vituperative abuse of 'VERITAS,' and the passionate invective of another, whose opposition to the general is strictly personal, arising from some *private cause*, which, were it divulged, would put the *seemingly honest* declaimer to the blush. Then if reason, instead of faction, is to govern them in forming their opinions—if a desire to serve the *public weal*, instead of, to promote the views of *particular men*, is to be their pole-star, the following honest and impressive suggestions will not be unappropriate.

VOX POPULI.

After some very just observations of the editor, as an introduction to his subject, he proceeds—

"From this, (at present) hasty, but just and impartial view of the subject, we have long since come to the conclusion, that it is never wise, prudent or politic, to displace or dispense (when it can be avoided) with the services of an old, experienced, and tried officer, in any department of the Government, either civil or military, upon slight pretexts: nor without some very obvious reasons, standing connected with, or growing out of the public interests; and we know of but two general reasons that can present themselves and make such a demand. The first is where an officer of Government has been guilty of wilful default in point of duty, either by neglecting to do his utmost to promote, or by sacrificing the interests of the public; or by a course of conduct dishonorable to the post he has filled; thereby forfeiting public confidence. The second is, where there is a manifest want of ability, and unquestionable evidence that the office will be better sustained in this respect, by a proposed successor. In either of these cases, duty calls! *imperiously* calls upon the popular prerogative to remedy the evil; for this express purpose, and not for the purpose of effecting perpetual changes of men for office, do the principles and doctrines of rational self-government, place all officers within the reach and under the control of the popular sovereignty.

"The principles here laid down, as they stand obviously connected with the public welfare, would universally obtain in every section of the United States, and of the individual States, and become the political order of the day, were it not for the fact, that there are such legions of office-hunters, all well qualified, at least in their own opinions, to fill any office, no matter what, that they tread upon each other's heels. To accommodate whom there must be a constantly quick succession of incumbents to every office in the nation: and however useful even an old, tried, public servant (as such) may have been, to oblige these office-hunters ('impatient of restraint') combinations must be formed, and every species of trap, management and intrigue employed—*anomous writers*—*factitious named writers* enlisted in the service to insinuate a volume of evils against him, if possible to excite public jealousy and suspicion—*Personal pique* must be brought into the field in battle array against the man who has long stood high as a favorite of the people, upon the supposition that he had really supported their interests, and they called upon in the envenomed rage of a *spineless mad-man*, to believe that he had never lifted his finger or moved his tongue to promote their welfare, though they have for years in succession, enjoyed the fruits of those arrangements, which he had been a co-instrument with others in bringing about; and not behind the most efficient: and even while measures for their benefit are going into operation under their own observation and within their knowledge; in the production of which he had been specially officious and efficient.

"Such is the game, which, for some months past has been, and is now playing off against one of the three candidates (Gen. James Noble) from whose number our Legislature will shortly make the selection of an individual, to represent this state in the national senate, for six years next succeeding the expiration of

the present senatorial term. And what exceeds, in imposition upon the public, and profound trifling with the free elective franchise, and interests of his immediate constituents, any thing we have ever before witnessed (save in Indiana) and furnishes (if sanctioned) a most perfidious president, is, that one of the competitors, (Mr. Jennings) directly from the polls of the second Congressional District, where he had been, without opposition, elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, with equal emoluments of a Senator, and a field for equal usefulness before him (if that were an object) and with three years office and its honours (if faithfully filled) upon his head and shoulders, for the purpose of supplanting the General, becomes a candidate for the senate. What is this, (we would ask) taken altogether into the account, but a political persecution; designed, if possible to prosecute him forever. But while it puts on this face, it proves at the same time, that in the estimation of his enemies at least, the Castle of the General's popularity among the people is too strong to be battered down by the bombardment of calumny, detraction and invective, bellowing from the out-works of private enmity, envy and ambition; they must therefore, under cover of the dust, smoke and fog raised by the open attack, attempt to take it by a kind of political *coup de main*; bringing into the field for this purpose, the (supposedly) most manoeuvring and strongest man in the state: or under those circumstances, he has been self-induced to make the attempt.

"Of his other competitor, Mr. Blackford, we have little more to say, than that, his present honors and emoluments as Judge of the Supreme Court, in which he may render as important services to his country, as in the Senate Chamber of the Union, and for which he may be fully as well qualified, ought to satiate his ambition, and satisfy any man. Beside, he has sustained that office, but about long enough to become tolerably versed, in its routine of duties, and to support its true dignity, and if now elected to the Senate of the United States, will no doubt be succeeded by a mere novice who will, upon this plan of doing business, consider the bench of the Supreme Court a mere stepping-stone to a seat in one of the Houses of Congress. At this rate we would ask, when will Indiana be blessed with able Jurists? a class of men vitally essential to her liberties, and independence—the safety and happiness of her population and her standing in the Union. But to return.

"If, however, Gen. Noble deserves the kind of persecution above noticed, we say let it fall with all its weight upon his head—if he has criminally neglected his duty as a Senator—if he has sacrificed, or even endangered the interests of his country, or neglected to support them—if he has not done what he could, and at the proper time, to foster and promote the interests of his constituents, the citizens of Indiana—if he has done, or neglected to do any other act in his official capacity, which a true patriot, in the same relation to the public, taking into account the confidence reposed in him, all circumstances into the account, would not in all probability have done, this eventful period, when the State of Indiana has pending, and in early progress, some of the most important interests ever contemplated by her citizens, or if there is no higher evidence of whatever might be proper at a future period, will it be proper—will it be the rage of Mr. Polk, which he acknowledges to be the fruit of irreconcileable, personal enmity—The interrogative insinuations of anonymous writers, or of that those concerned in deciding the political fate of the candidates on the least stand upon equal ground with his competitors. For the collected wisdom of the State can never be influenced by such unwarrantable testimony.

"But, before the die is cast, without being too minutely particular, or noticing the attacks made upon the General by mere News-paper writers, influenced either by electioneering motives, or feelings of personal enmity, it will be well, candidly and dispassionately to survey the ground he has occupied, both in relation to this State and the United States, as a member of the National Senate, with reference to time and circumstance.

"It should be distinctly understood as a matter of fact, that no new State in the Union, in its very infancy, has ever enjoyed so much of the munificence of the General Government, as has the State of Indiana; with every prospect at present, of its increasing in magnitude, and that too, when pecuniary circumstances existing between this State and the U. States, seemed to argue against, if not forbidding it. Notwithstanding which, repeated acts have been passed, and the same acts amended, and when the term to which they were limited had expired, new acts have been passed still further to extend their benefit, by which the price of lands, already sold on credit, has been reduced, the whole of the interest which had accrued on the amount of purchase relinquished, &c. &c. for the express purpose of favoring our agriculturalists, and of promoting the wealth and welfare of the state; by which means hundreds, if not thousands of farmers have been greatly relieved and encouraged, and not a few saved from ruin, and their families from becoming home-

less. To say nothing of the early treaties with the Indians by which their title to lands within the limits of the State has been extinguished, (greatly to our advantage) even while there were millions of acres of unsold Congress lands within the same limits, we will just advert, not to the arrangements respecting the national road (the benefits of which we shall enjoy equally with Ohio, Illinois and Missouri,) but to the aid given to the State, on the subject of internal improvement, by encouraging and promoting the interests of our contemplated canals, in appointing and providing for their surveys, at the expense of the national Treasury. And had it not been for the opposition of Mr. Calhoun, both to the administration and the interests of the west, at the late Session of Congress, the Senate would have decided in favor of a donation of lands to the State, six miles in width, the whole length of those canals, where they shall pass through lands belonging to Government; and which will yet no doubt succeed, if the state maintains its present standing and influence in the National Legislature.

"To effect all this for an infant state, a State whose pecuniary intercourse with the General Government, to say the least of it, argued nothing in its favor, must, we certainly think, have required some considerable exertion, and not a little influence somewhere. We cannot however be guilty of so flagrant an act of injustice towards the other members of our representation, as to deny them their just and equitable share in the honor of being influential in effecting those arrangements, nor idle enough to arrogate the whole to Gen. Noble, but from good reasons which we have had sufficient opportunity to know, we are fully satisfied that no one has been more efficient, if as much so, in obtaining their accomplishment, Mr. Polk, being three months at the City of Washington, during the last Session of Congress, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"We ought here to remark, that the standing and influence of a member of either branch of the National Legislature, depends not only upon his due attention to business, but his length of membership, and the circumstances connected therewith; such as forming acquaintances and associations; acquiring an adequate knowledge of the routine of business, and the proper time and manner of doing it, by which means a foundation is laid to enlist influence and interest in sectional measures especially, which could not otherwise be done. Beside, the longer a member is continued in his seat, the more of the confidence of his official associates, and of the government he gains, from the confidence which it manifests his constituents have in him, by their continuing him in it. And that the government have such confidence in General Noble, is sufficiently clear, from the circumstance that he has several times been selected to transact business, for, and in behalf of the United States, with the State which he part represents. And who does not know that a man's influence is always proportionate to the confidence reposed in him, all circumstances into the account, "Under these circumstances; and at this eventful period, when the State of Indiana has pending, and in early progress, some of the most important interests ever contemplated by her citizens, or if there is no higher evidence of whatever might be proper at a future period, will it be proper—will it be the rage of Mr. Polk, which he acknowledges to be the fruit of irreconcileable, personal enmity—The interrogative insinuations of anonymous writers, or of that those concerned in deciding the political fate of the candidates on the least stand upon equal ground with his competitors. For the collected wisdom of the state to effect the change contemplated by some? We cannot but hope that those concerned in deciding the political fate of the candidates on the question, at the pending election, will, and we have the fullest confidence that they will weigh the subject before they finally act upon it, having an eye solely to the interests of the public.

"It should be recollected that at the August election, two new members to the lower house of Congress were elected, and should Mr. Jennings now be elected to fill the vacancy which will be occupied thereby, so that the twentieth Congress will open with all new members in that house. Should Mr. Blackford be elected, then in that Congress at most there will be but two members of standing out of five in number in both houses—Mr. Hendricks in the Senate, and Mr. Jennings in the House of Representatives. This is not all. By the proposed change, the influence of Gen. Noble will be so far diminished, at the very time when it is most wanted, from an excited belief that he has lost the confidence of the State, that for the remainder of the time he continues in the Senate, he will indeed be of little more account than a cipher, compared with what he has been. Such, reason and common sense, says must be the result.

"But admitting that we were wholly mistaken in our views, as to the results of the proposed change, what is the state to gain by it? Will it be in part better represented by either of his competitors than it has been and still is by Gen. Noble? By associating Mr. Jennings with Mr. Hendricks in the Senate, comparing what it now is, with what it was when the General took his seat in that body (and which he has ever held) will the State of Indiana, in proportion to her consequence now, and then enjoy or

other purposes, and to send a deputation to Bogota. We may soon expect further particulars.

There is a strong report that Bolivar will be invested with absolute power, and that the government of Colombia will partake largely of a military despotism—if so we may expect a monarchy. Indeed, from many things which we have seen and heard, we are apprehensive that to the character of the "Washington of the South," We would yet hope—not but much allowance must be made for temporary acts of power in South America, because of the ignorant and bigoted people to be governed—not accustomed to yield much to reason, and ruled by force. It takes a long while to raise up a populace capable of sustaining a free and stable government. Kings, princes and bishops are easily manufactured—but it is the work of years to educate and fit a people like those of the late colonies of Spain, to understand what are their own rights, and discern the right way of maintaining them.

The private Republicano has captured thirty Spanish vessels, burnt a village on the Mediterranean coast of Spain and also made prisoners of a parcel of *fruits*, perhaps to be held as hostages for the good treatment of certain Colombians, who may have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards. The commander of the Republicano has a small portion of the *firey zeal* of the British admiral Cockburn—of infamous memory.

Peru. The state of affairs appears unsettled in Peru, also in Chili; and conspiracies against the ruling powers are spoken of. It is also intimated that a difference will exist between the two states.

Later news—London papers to Oct. 15.

The cotton market was about the same as at former dates, though the sales had been extensive. The stock on hand at Liverpool on the 28th Sept. was estimated at 340,000 bales, of which 190,000 was North American, 60,000 S. American, 60,000 Egyptian, and 22,000 of other kinds.

From Niles' Register.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers of the 5th October.

Turkey. The property of Chabtchi, the rich Jew banker at Constantinople, lately *legitimately* seized, amounted to nearly sixty-nine millions piastres, or six millions five hundred thousand dollars.

It will be recollected that according to our last advices, a dreadful fire broke out in Constantinople on the 31st August, which was raging on the 3rd of September. It broke out just before the sacred standard of the prophet was about to be taken with great ceremony from the seraglio and replaced in the khasne, or imperial treasury, whence it was taken on the occasion of the late suppression of the Janissaries. It began in a baker's shop, and such was its fury that in Pera it was thought to have had a hundred beginnings. The palace of the vizier was consumed. It is supposed that the number of houses burned is not less than seven thousand. The fire had been extinguished in several places, but it broke out again afresh, and the people being irritated, neglected those measures they ought to have adopted with energy. It is said that the astrologers have predicted, that, on the 27th day of the moon, the day for the return of the sandjak scherif, a great fire would break out, and be the precursor of a political re-action. The destruction of the property which it occasioned was immense. There was no reason to suppose, according to this account, that it had been produced by design.

India. Accounts from the East Indies bring rumors of a Burmese infraction of the peace already, and the departure of Sir A. Campbell from Calcutta, to rejoin the army, gives some countenance to the report. The Burmese had however completed their second compensating installment; but it is said they had been ingenious enough to pay it in coin debased to be half its nominal value. The cheat was discovered upon the coin being assayed at the mint:

The *Ashantees*. Private letters, and documents from the Gold Coast to the 20th July, confirm the intelligence of the movement of the king of Ashantees against the British allies and forts in that quarter. As to the number of the enemy's forces and other details, the accounts in the letters are various and contradictory—from twenty to 50,000 men are the estimates of the Ashantees army, and one of the letters says, that it is already within thirty miles of Cape Coast castle. They all sufficiently demonstrate the dreadful alarm which prevails, and which is heightened by the previous experience of the savage and formidable character of the Ashantees. The British subjects and their allies were ordered to the current away from the shores bordering the capital.

The manufactory in Scotland are much distressed. At Ayr, one third of the operatives were wholly idle, and subsisting as poorly as subsistence could be. A "frightful fever" prevails at Dublin. Mr. Gallatin, with his family, is on a visit to Paris. Mr. Canning is also there. There is a great emigration from Germany to Poland—250,000 manufacturers are said to have departed within the last few years.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Swinson, of the *Scholar*, of Gloucester dated

"CAYENNE, AUG. 25 1826

"You will no doubt be surprised to hear from me here. The cause of it was as follows: On the 10th of August I fell in with a Brazilian brig which had been 90 days from Rio Grande, for the North of Brazil full of water—the survivors of the crew in a state of starvation. They had lived on green hides, Sardines, and salt water, for eighty days! I took nine men and one woman from her, and two of them died before I got in here, which port I was under the necessity of making for want of water. Twenty men had died on board before I fell in with her—two of them were remaining dead on deck, the survivors not having strength enough to throw them overboard. The brig must have sunk in less than 24 hours after I left."