

INDIANA JACKSON MEETING, IN DEARBORN COUNTY.

A highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Dearborn county, friendly to the election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON to the presidency of the United States, in pursuance of public notice in the Indiana Palladium, convened at the house of Henry Dils, in Manchester township, on the 3d day of Dec'r 1827; On motion, Mark M'Cracken, esq. was called to the Chair, and Thomas Porter appointed Secretary. The meeting being organized, was opened by the following short but eloquent address by Arthur St. Clair, esq. to wit:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

We are called together on an important and interesting occasion,—one that vitally affects the prosperity of the American people; it is a contest of Republicanism against Aristocracy and Official influence.—The legitimate functions of legislative bodies, are the enactment of laws; as citizens they have a right to entertain and express their sentiments upon any political subject, but it is to their constituents, to the Republican party that representatives in congress should look for their authority to nominate executive officers. The people are the only source of elective sovereignty, and no intermediate and unauthorized agencies should be permitted to control or direct their wishes. The present is a most interesting period in the history of our Republic; a contest must shortly take place that may severely test the durability of our free institutions, one that may shake the union to its centre. There are two candidates contending for the presidency. The friends of each are ardent, zealous, and active; and as the crisis approaches the public mind is inflamed; the union is no longer actuated by one soul, and bound together by one entirety of interest. Local and sectional prejudices are enlisted, and the hostile parties are arraying their forces with increasing animosity; it becomes then a subject of the greatest magnitude which of the two candidates has the strongest claim on the affections of the people, whose success could give the most universal satisfaction and tend to harmonize and unite these discordant interests. It seems to be admitted, that the contest between the two candidates, now before the people, must be decided in favor of General Jackson; hence intrigue and corruption are at work in endeavoring to bring a third candidate before the people, and again throw the election into congress. What alarming consequences must follow should any combination be permitted to control the public will. A band of corrupt legislators, combined to withhold from the people the elective franchise, is more dangerous to a Republic than the sword or bayonet, and will not be submitted to by a free and enlightened people; no man can be a Patriot or Republican who would attempt the dangerous experiment of suppressing the will of the people on so important a subject.

For twenty eight years past (including the present administration) none but a secretary of the cabinet has been elevated to the presidency. We do not wish to throw the least shadow over the character of those distinguished Heroes and statesmen who have filled that important station, but we do object and will use every honorable means to prevent the uninterrupted continuance of a secretary dynasty. The period has surely arrived when a president should be selected from the ranks of the people; how soon will the secretaries claim by usage and proscription the exclusive right of nomination, and from the powerful patronage in their gift, may but too likely obtain it. There is a great contrast between the two candidates now before the American people for the presidential chair. Let us for a moment take a retrospective view of their lives and characters, and first that of Mr. Adams—He from his youth has been supported and bred in the lap of governmental influence; he has when darkness and terror overshadowed his country—when our frontiers have been attacked by the enemy—been enjoying the peace and comforts of society and the smiles of his family; he has been fostered and kept employed by government, but has never undertaken a dangerous or hazardous enterprise; he has generally been opposed to free and universal suffrage, contending that none but free holders have a right to vote; he was formerly a decided Aristocrat and Federalist; he has generally been hostile to the western interests, and has always evinced a course of conduct inconsistent with the present condition, and future greatness and importance of the western states. Who are his supporters? those that are in office or expect some favor from his administration. How different the character of General Jackson, he comes pure, untrammelled, and unpledged from the bosom of the people. A youthful soldier of the revolution, ardent and devotedly attached to his country's liberty and happiness. At fourteen you see him fighting the battles of his country, by the side of the Heroes and patriots of the revolution; and the last survivor of that venerable band, who can possibly

ascend to the presidential chair; at twenty two he was Attorney General of the south western territory, by the appointment of Washington; at twenty nine a member of the convention that formed that republican charter of the rights of the citizens of Tennessee, and he took a very active part in the formation of it; at the same age a Major General of the Militia and representative in congress; at thirty two a Senator in congress, at thirty two a Judge of the supreme court of his own state, and afterwards a Major General in the army of the United States; a commissioner to examine on the coast and locate sites for fortifications; a commissioner to treat with the Creek, Chickasaw and other Indians, Governor of Florida, and has filled various other and important offices to the entire satisfaction of government and the people at large.

In the late war between the United States and great Britain he may emphatically be called the father of his country, the able, the energetic chief. While his opposers (who are vilely slandering him in every direction) were at home in peace and plenty reclining on their *silken sofas*, he was enduring sickness, cold, hunger, mutiny in his camp, abuse and treachery in the country, and compelled to declare martial law to save the country from ruin & desolation. It was not from a sudden impulse of feeling, roused from the collisions of party strife, which prompted the Republicans of the United States to nominate general Jackson for the Magistracy of this Republic, but from a full and solemn conviction that his great talents, stern political integrity, unfeigned Republicanism, his long and faithful services to his country, in both civil and military capacities, greatly qualify him above all others for that high and responsible office. From early life he has been distinguished for ardent and unshaken patriotism, for a strong and vigorous intellect, for those powers of mind and active virtues, which contributed to sustain the honor and promote the prosperity of his country. He comes before the people full of years and of glory, by a life devoted to honorable pursuits; he is not only older than his competitor, but he is unconnected with intrigue and official influence, or party management, standing exclusively on his own merits and upon the affections and gratitude of the people, for whose liberty he has fought and bled, and for whose security and independence he has conquered. No cabinet influence has been employed to promote his election; unaided by such improper means, he is truly the candidate of the people. But it is urged against General Jackson that although he is a good *General and Military Chieftain*, he does not possess sufficient talents to administer the government. The difficulties which General Jackson had to encounter, in the performance of his military duties, were overcome by the exercise of the greatest talents, the soundest judgment, prudence, and discretion; which no circumstances could embarrass, no dangers could dissipate. The same powers of mind and independent conduct directed to the civil administration of our public affairs would be pre-eminently useful in the conduct and management of government. "But of Jackson it may be said as of Washington that Mars and Manerva had been his tutors."

If Jackson is elected, and I have no doubt but that he will be, you will perceive that the pilot who can safely guide his ship through a perilous storm, might well be confided in, when the tempest had ceased, and the calm prevailed. The evidence we have of General Jackson's abilities as a statesman, are strong and conclusive. Jackson, in speaking of the difficulties he had to encounter at New-Orleans, says, "My determination was formed, not to halt at trifles, but lose the city only by the boldest sacrifice, and to omit nothing that would assure success. I was well aware, that calculating politicians, ignorant of the difficulties that surrounded me, would condemn my course; but this was not material. What became of me was of no consequence—if disaster did come, I expected not to survive it; but if a successful defence could be made, I felt assured that my country, in the objects attained, would lose sight and forget the means that had been employed. Let the sentinel be removed by subpoena from his post, let writs of habeas corpus carry the officers from the lines, when the enemy is in the country, and he may conquer you by only employing lawyers to defend the constitution." He did not shrink from pursuing his own course, in declaring martial law, and by that means he saved the country, and met the approbation of his government. Is this the language of the *Assassin*, of the *Aristocrat*, of the *domineering Military Despot*? No, my countrymen, it would have added to the laurels of a Washington, it was the voice of virtue, patriotism, and love of country, cool, calm, and resolute.

His prospects of success are brightening from every account we receive. Great excitement has taken place in the state of New York, in his favor, and it is confidently believed, he will receive the votes of New York, Pennsylvania is cer-

tain, Virginia, New Jersey, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, (uncertain, but great probability of her going for Jackson) Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana; the votes of these states will give him an over-whelming majority—hence he must succeed. This statement I have collected from the most authentic sources. Then let us exert ourselves to prevent any encroachment of intrigue or ambition, to disunite our party, or thwart our views, in securing the happiness and prosperity of our country. And when the excitement of the times shall have passed away, and Jackson shall be gathered with the heroes and patriots of his country, in that bright region beyond the setting sun, in glory and in peace, the name of Jackson will be revered as the name of Washington and Lafayette.

After Mr. St. Clair concluded, on motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions, expressive of the wishes of said meeting, to wit: Samuel Morrison, Walter Armstrong, and Arthur St. Clair, esq.—and after retiring for some time reported the following:

Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in the prudence, integrity, patriotism, and talents of our illustrious fellow-citizen ANDREW JACKSON—that on all occasions, but more particularly during the late war with Great Britain, he has proved himself the devoted friend of his country and of the people's rights—that we conceive his elevation to the presidency identified with the best interests of this country, that by its republican principles will again prevail—and that we will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election, earnestly recommending the people of this state to do the same.

Resolved, That in our opinion the election of John Q. Adams, tho' agreeably to the form, was contrary to the spirit of the constitution—that one of the fundamental principles of Republics, viz: the political equality of the citizens, was violated, and that we deprecate his re-election as leading to the establishment of those principles and practices by which he was first elected, and of that policy which he has subsequently recommended; both of which we humbly conceive have a propelling tendency to sap the foundation of our liberties.

Resolved, That a general attendance of the citizens of Dearborn county friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States, be respectfully solicited at the house of Jesse Hunt, in the town of Lawrenceburg, on the 15th inst. for the purpose of appointing suitable persons as Delegates for said county, to meet at Indianapolis in General Convention on the EIGHTH of JANUARY next, for the purpose of nominating or selecting suitable persons as candidates for Electors—and also to appoint committees of correspondence in the several townships in said county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Indiana Palladium.

MARK M'CRACKEN, Chairman.
THOMAS PORTER, Secretary.

The Missouri Republican says—Editors in the Atlantic states, when describing the mode of appointing electors in Illinois, and Missouri, generally put down these states as choosing by districts, and calculations on the result of the next election are not unfrequently made, predicated upon a probable division of the votes of one or both of them. This is a mistake: both states will vote in 1828 by general ticket, and there is no probability of a division of the vote of either. In Missouri, the law providing for the appointment of electors is somewhat peculiar. The state is divided into districts, one resident of each of those districts is to be chosen by the voters of the whole state, and no two persons residing in the same district can be chosen as electors. Every voter designates three persons as his choice, and the person (residing in any one district) having the highest number of votes given in the state for any one person residing in the same district, will be the elector for that district." The practical consequence of this regulation will be that each voter will give his vote to three persons, no two of whom reside in the same district; and the result will be the same as in the ordinary general ticket system, with the exception of the residence of the electors.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Twenty-eight years ago, William Henry Harrison, now a Senator in Congress from this state, presented his credentials to the House of Representatives as a delegate from the whole Northwestern Territory. What a change has taken place under his eye! The fierce natives of the forest, after many a struggle, have disappeared before the face of white men.

There shrill war-hoop is no longer heard to animate the heart of the warrior to battle, or to sound the signal of death at midnight to the white inmates of the cabin—their canoe is no longer seen to float on the bosom of Huron of Erie, or wend its way among the sinuosities of the beautiful river. The council fire is broken up—what few have survived the

bloody contest with their daring invaders, have turned their face to the distant west, and with a sigh bid farewell to the rich valleys and hunting grounds where the bones of their fathers reposed. A new race now occupy their possessions, and the wilderness is made to blossom as the rose. The forest is thinned by the blows of the backwoodsman—villages and cultivated fields arise on every side—the land teams with population—the rivers which fell no weight before but the canoe of the warrior hastening to battle, are now covered with freighters, conveying the rich products of the west to market—canals and roads are constructed for commercial and friendly intercourse—halls of legislation and justice are erected for the government of this thriving people, and Colleges, Seminaries and Common Schools are founded to dispense the treasure of ancient and modern knowledge to their sons.

Such is the wonderful change that has passed under the eye of this sole delegate of the Northwestern Territory in 1799. The territory which he then represented is now run up in the States Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan—and leaving a tract of country to the northwest sufficient to form several more states. At that time this district contained about fifty thousand inhabitants. The population at present is over a million, and is represented in Congress by eighteen Representatives, six Senators, and one Delegate. An advance similar to this in population, and improvements, will perhaps never be witnessed again.

One of the members of the New Jersey Legislature from Monmouth, Mr. Lloyd, while on his way from home to take his seat in the house, was arrested on a *causa* by the Sheriff of Monmouth, and is now in custody. The house have resolved that this is a branch of his privilege to dignity, and have dispatched a Sergeant at arms with the speaker's warrant, to compel the attendance of the Sheriff with his prisoner, forthwith at the bar of the house.

Gov. Clinton.—We have been for some time in possession of the paper of which we here give a literal copy; but retained it till this time, it having been intimated to us by the friends from whose hands we received it, that delicacy towards the distinguished individual principally concerned possibly would be consulted by waiting until the recent election was over. We take the first opportunity to present it to our readers—*N. Y. Es. Post.*

"Dear Sir—I lately had a personal conversation with Governor Clinton, on the subject we talked of, as to the late singular course pursued by the Statesman, which has been generally supposed in his confidence; and it gives me sincere pleasure to inform you that with his accustomed frankness he assured me that he disclaimed all participation in the policy that the Statesman had thought proper to recommend, so far as concerned himself. He said most explicitly that he had not, directly or indirectly consented, and would not consent that his name should be used as a candidate in opposition to that of General Jackson. That any other course on his part would be contrary to principle, a violation of honor and of good faith and finishing by declaring that the nomination of General Jackson met with his approbation."

A new and most difficult operation was lately performed at Jervis street Hospital. The subject was Patrick Garey, a watchman, whose ribs, at the left side were forced by a fall down an area into his lungs, which being perforated, the air escaped and gradually filled his body. When brought to the hospital he had more the appearance of a stuffed sack than a human being, and could not possibly survive many minutes. His chest was immediately opened, when a quantity of air rushed out with an explosive force that excited great surprise.—The ribs were then replaced, and their pressure against the lungs being removed, the patient began to breathe with considerable freedom. Besides what he lost in the operation, it was found necessary to take a quart of blood out of the chest. At present he is going on as well as can be expected. The air still comes through the opening in the chest, sufficiently strong to blow out a candle at three feet distance—but this will cease when the lacerations in the lungs heal. His complete recovery is anticipated with confidence, and should that be realized, it will furnish a most interesting case in the annals of surgery. The operation was performed by Mr. Wallace.—*Dublin Paper.*

Here and there interspersed with the dry and morose polemics of the day, we see a spark of wit, which tends in a degree to reconcile one to the mountains repast. We saw an account the other day of a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, who assured his friends if he was elected the Presidential question should not influence him in the selection of jurors. The following is an equally successful hit at the prevailing mania.—*Penn. Gaz.*

"MARRIED—On Saturday last, by Jacob Kuhn, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON to Miss MARGARET KEAN, both of Westmoreland—all for Jackson.

Intelligence is received, by way of Havana, that Com. Porter has sailed for Cadiz Bay, with the frigate *Libertad* and the brig *Guerrero*, (both well manned) with the view of intercepting the frigate *Peru*, which sailed from Havana on the 16th ult. worth \$750,000 in gold. The line of battle ship *Sobrano* is expected in Havana in December, with 400 mariners for the garrison. On the first of this month the Spanish squadron, at Havana, were busily engaged in bending their sails. &c. and appeared to be, in every respect in excellent order.

Balt. Amer.
The Printers in the employ of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, Washington, lately subscribed for forty shares of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, amounting to \$4,000. This is independent of the subscription of Messrs. Gales and Seaton themselves, who say this subscription of the printers was entirely of their own prompting.

Democratic Press.

WASHINGTON'S OPINIONS.

Letter from General Washington to the Hon. James Madison—when the present National Constitution was proposed for adoption.

To James Madison.
Nov. 5th, 1786.

The decision of the house, on the question respecting a paper emission, is an indication, I hope, of an auspicious session. It certainly may be classed among the important questions of the present day, and merited the serious attention of the assembly. Fair would I hope that the great and most important of all subjects, the *Federal Government*, may be considered with that calm and deliberate attention, which the magnitude of it so critically and loudly calls for. Let prejudices, unreasonable jealousies, and local interests, yield to reason and liberality. Let us look to our national character, and to things beyond the present moment. No motto ever dawned more favorably than ours did, and no day was ever more clouded than the present. Wisdom and good examples are necessary at this time, to rescue the political machine from the impending storm. Virginia has now an opportunity to set the latter, and has enough of the former, I hope, to take the lead in promoting this great and arduous work. Without some alteration in our political creed, the superstructure we have been seven years in raising, at the expense of so much treasure and blood, must fall. We are fast verging to anarchy and confusion.

How melancholy is the reflection, that in so short a space, we should have made such large strides towards fulfilling the predictions of our trans-atlantic foes, "leave them to themselves, and their government will soon dissolve." Will not the wise and good strive hard to avert this evil? Or will their supineness suffice ignorance, and the arts of self-interested, designing, disaffected and despicable characters, to involve this country in wretchedness and contempt. What stronger evidence can be given of the want of energy in our government, than these disorders? If there is not power in it to check them, what security has a man for life, liberty, or property? To you, I am sure, I need not add aught on this subject. The consequences of a lax or inefficient government are too obvious to be dwelt upon. Thirteen sovereigns pulling against each other, and all tugging at the federal head, will soon bring ruin on the whole; whereas, a liberal and energetic constitution, well checked and well watched, to prevent encroachments, might restore us to that degree of respectability and consequence, to which we had the fairest prospect of obtaining.

With sentiments of very great esteem and regard, I am, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Greece and Turkey.—The Philadelphia Greek committee have received from the Greek government a communication returning thanks for the supplies transmitted for the benefit of the old men, women and children of Greece, but states that the government stands in more need of charity and assistance; which as it is deprived of necessary means, cannot protect and preserve the people from the horrible evils of war, (a war truly of extermination), which are the principal causes of their poverty and distress.

The accounts from Corfu are to the 29th of August. Achmed pacha, of Patras, on his march to Vostizz, had passed the monastery of Taschi where he found a considerable number of Greeks, who had taken possession of the place without the consent of the monks. A very sanguinary contest took place, which terminated in the surrender of the Greeks. The pacha afterwards proceeded and arrived at Vostizz with 4,000 men and 12 pieces of cannon. At Patras there was a force of 5,000 Turkish troops, who were about to set out for Modon, where Ibrahim pacha arrived on the 16th July. Other advices from the same quarter represented the Greeks as having obtained considerable advantage over the troops of Ibrahim in the heart of the Morea.

Paul Bonaparte, Lucien's second son, had effected his escape from the Roman state, and arrived at Corfu on his way to Greece, in the disguise of a valet de chambre to a friend of his, and under the name of Luigi Antonello. Lord Cochrane's nephew having arrived the same day, (the 10th ult.), from Marseilles, the two young volunteers intended to sail together the day after for the seat of future exploits. The Turks at Prevesa having heard of the declaration of the allied powers, were filled with apprehension, and had sent a pressing application to Redschid pacha for reinforcements, without which they said they could not prevent that fortress from falling into the hands of the Greeks if it should be attacked.

We have not received any news of importance from Constantinople.

A man in N. Carolina, worth \$200,000, has been convicted of a forgery, by which he was to benefit to the amount of \$30. He has appealed.