

enemies? In the midst of the most unparalleled abuse that ever disgraced the press of a free country no censure or complaint is heard from him, no resentment in word or deed has been manifested—no passion has disturbed the serenity of his temper or betrayed him into violence; conscious of rectitude and relying on the justice of his country when passions and prejudices shall have passed away, he appears not to heed the weapons which are aimed at his breast, but fixing his eye alone upon his country and ever faithful to his trust, he challenges the respect of all, even the bitterness of his foes—we again repeat, we cannot too highly applaud him for such a course.

The members of his cabinet are all of the old republican party; they are all men of high reputations and distinguished talents, long the favorites of the people, occupying the first station in society and filling a large space in the public eye. With such assistants as these, with such men at the head of the government, we have the strongest guaranty that all as now will be safe and conducted in the best manner for the general welfare. We are at least assured that no outrages will be committed—that the constitution will not be wantonly assailed, that no armed assassin will rush into its holy places and profane its altar—that peace will be preserved and the supremacy of the laws constantly vindicated and enforced. On the other side we have just cause for apprehension and alarm, just reasons to fear the safety of the republic. Preferring our country to men, distrusting the temper and qualifications of Gen. Jackson, dreading the example of placing the military over civil talents in the government, believing him a southern man in feelings and interests, opposed to the great interests of the west—honestly though certainly mistaken in his views of national policy—fearing the party who would come into power with him and indignant at their violence and injustice—entertaining of Mr. Adams the opinions we have expressed, and moreover believing it due to our Eastern brethren, who for thirty two out of thirty six years have supported southern Presidents, to support one of theirs, having equal claims to selection—and finally, believing it both impolitic and unwise at the end of four years to turn out one man who has done well, and whose measures we approve, and put in another—we are determined to support him with zeal and use our best efforts to ensure his re-election.

Resolved, therefore, That this meeting will at the ensuing election, support their distinguished citizen John Quincy Adams for the Presidency of the United States: that they have high confidence in his virtues and abilities: that they believe his first election constitutional and pure, and utterly disbelieve the charge that it was obtained by bargain and corruption; a charge they believe originating in malice and party spirit, which is sustained by no proof, but on the contrary refuted by every attempt to support it, and disproved as far as the nature of negative evidence will admit.

Resolved further, That we have the most undiminished confidence in the purity and integrity of Henry Clay: that he has grown upon our esteem: that in voting for Adams for President he gave the only vote he could have given at the time, consistent with his character and principles: that we feel indignant at the persecution of his enemies, who unable to compete with him on the road of honorable fame are seeking to destroy him by calumny, and thereby to deprive his country of his great talents and usefulness.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the present is one of the most momentous crisis that our country has witnessed since the days of the revolution: a crisis big with her future safety and tranquility, which is to test her capacity for self government: that we view with unfeigned apprehension and alarm the attempt now making to destroy in practice, that provision of the constitution, which says, "The military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power," that we enter our solemn remonstrance against the example of elevating to the Presidency a citizen for his military talents alone, and that as Gen Jackson possesses no other that we have been able to discern, we will oppose his election to the utmost of our power, with all proper and constitutional means.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens throughout the state, friendly to the American system and internal improvements and to the re-election of Mr. Adams, be requested to hold similar meetings in their several counties to ascertain the will of the people, to procure a general convention to meet at Indianapolis early in the spring, or at some other time to be agreed on, and to secure the formation of an Electoral Ticket favorable to our cause, to be submitted to the people to be approved or rejected.

Resolved, That in furtherance of this object, a Corresponding Committee be appointed consisting of 46 members, with powers to act in concert with others in the state, to delegate from their body two or more delegates, to attend the proposed convention when held, and to do whatever may be just and necessary to carry their powers into effect. And we exhort the committee to diligence and attention to their duties.

After the address and resolutions had been read, on motion, they were unanimously adopted. [Here follows the names of the gentlemen appointed agreeably to the last resolution.]

In the course of 1826 the number of births in Paris was 29,970—15,187 boys, and 14,783 girls. Out of this number 10,502 children were illegitimate; of the latter, 2,604 have been acknowledged.

From the Indianapolis Gazette. Indiana Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. December 4, 1827.

On motion of Mr. De Pauw it was resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress, on behalf of debtors to the General Government for public lands, with leave to report by memorial or otherwise, and Messrs. De Pauw, Howk, McKinney and Huntington were appointed a committee in pursuance of said resolution.

The Senate attended in the Representative's Hall and the Rev. George Bush addressed the Throne of Grace in a solemn and impressive manner—after which the Senate retired to their chamber.

Mr. Huntington presented a resolution that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of instructing our Representatives in Congress to procure a repeal of the duty on imported salt and that the committee have leave to report by memorial or otherwise. Mr. Graham moved to amend said resolution so as to make the same relate only to the duty on the Turks Island salt, which was carried in the affirmative; and the resolution as amended was decided in the negative.

IN SENATE.
December 5.—Mr. Gregory offered for consideration and adoption the following resolutions to wit:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on roads and highways with instructions to report a Bill to the Senate, equalizing the labour amongst the inhabitants of the several townships in the counties in this state, and repealing the road tax on lands—when, Mr. Ewing moved to amend the said resolution by striking the same out from the word "resolved" and inserting in lieu thereof the following, "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of changing and revising the existing system of road laws, and report such amendments and changes as may appear proper and necessary—and on the question shall the original resolution as offered by Mr. Gregory be so amended, it was decided in the affirmative, and the said resolution as amended was adopted—and Messrs. Gregory, Ewing, Blair, Simonson and Rariden were appointed the committee to carry into effect the objects of said resolution.

Mr. Milroy offered a resolution relative to memorializing Congress for the purpose of extending further relief to land debtors; which was laid on the table.

December 6.—Mr. Smiley laid before the Senate the memorial of James Osborn and others of Union county praying that the election law may be so altered as to confine voters to their proper townships—referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution as to the expediency of dividing the state into seven judicial circuits, to be referred to the judiciary committee, with leave to report. Mr. Ewing moved to strike out seven and insert six; and previous to any question being taken thereon, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Fletcher introduced a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, the object of which is to instruct our Senators and request our representatives in Congress to use every means in their power to restrain the importation of hemp, and wool, and woolsens, and generally to use every reasonable effort to carry into effect the "American System;" which was read a first time and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Simonson offered a resolution relative to repealing the 18th section of an act subjecting real and personal estate to execution, approved Jan. 30, 1824, or modifying the same so that it shall not effect any mortgage made or executed previous to the publication of the act of which said section is a part; which was adopted.

December 7.—The joint resolution of the General Assembly, relative to the encouragement of American Manufactures, was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole Senate, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion by Mr. Fletcher, The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Morgan, on the subject of increasing the Judicial Circuits in this state, was called up, the amendment offered by Mr. Ewing to strike out of said resolution the word "seven" and insert in lieu thereof the word "six," being under consideration, and considerable discussion thereon—a division of the question was called for, and the question put, shall the word seven be stricken out? It was decided in the negative—Mr. Graham then moved to amend the said resolution by adding thereto the following to wit: "and also to enquire into the expediency of giving the Circuit Court exclusive jurisdiction of probate business, setting apart certain days at each term for that purpose," which amendment was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. December 5, 1827.

On motion of Mr. Boon, the vote on the resolution offered yesterday by Mr.

Huntington, that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of instructing our representatives in Congress to procure a repeal of the duty on Turks Island salt, was reconsidered and the resolution was then adopted by the House, and Messrs. Huntington, Graham and Judah were appointed a committee in pursuance thereof.

On motion of Mr. Decoursey—*Resolved,* That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of instructing our representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure from the United States one section of land for each county in the state, for the better support of the poor, with leave to report by memorial or otherwise, and Messrs. Decoursey, Steele and McPheeters were appointed that committee.

Mr. Peabody introduced a resolution that the judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill prescribing a uniform system of doing county business in the several counties in this state, which was adopted.

December 6.—Mr. Kinnard presented the following resolutions to wit:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress on the subject of extending the contemplated Michigan road from the point which may be selected on the Ohio river to the Seat of Government of Ky. thence thro' the Cumberland Gap to the Seat of Government of South Carolina, thence to the city of Charleston in said state, and of setting apart a portion of public land or an equivalent in money for the completion of said road: which was adopted—ayes 30 noes 27.

Ordered, That Messrs. Kinnard, McKinney, and Stapp, be the committee in pursuance of said resolution.

Mr. Irwin presented the following resolution to wit:

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be directed to provide by law, that any Attorney and counsellor at law, who shall neglect, and fail to pay over any money by him as such Attorney and counsellor at law collected, after having had twenty days notice shall be thereby suspended, and it shall be the duty of the court to execute such law *ex officio*.

Mr. Craig moved to amend said resolution by striking out twenty, and inserting ten; which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Elliott moved to lay said resolution as amended on the table, which was decided in the negative.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the House.

December 7.—Mr. Decoursey, presented a petition praying, that authority may be given to the corporation of the Rising-Sun, to raise funds by lottery to build a Seminary of Learning. in said town; referred to Messrs. Decoursey, Bassett and McKinney.

December 8.—Mr. Stevens, from the judiciary committee, made the following report, to wit:

The committee on the judiciary to whom was committed a resolution of this House requiring them to enquire into the expediency of presenting by law a uniform system throughout the state of doing county business; have had that subject under their consideration, and have concluded that it is inexpedient to legislate on that at this time.

The Committee in common with all others agree that it is very desirable that a uniform system should be adopted, but at the same time are convinced that the people are not now prepared to receive it. The counties of Dearborn, Switzerland and Ripley, have a mode peculiar to themselves, which is authorized by law. The counties of Franklin, Union, and eight or ten other counties have a mode peculiar to themselves, and the remainder of the counties have a uniform system.

The committee believe that it would produce great dissatisfaction, without any benefit to the public amongst a majority of those people, if they were at this time compelled to change their manner of transacting local business.

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on the subject.

Which being read, on motion of Mr. Stapp, the same was ordered to lie on the table.

Congressional Proceedings. IN SENATE.

December 10.

The senate proceeded to the election of its officers for the present congress, when the following individuals were declared to be elected, and took the oaths of their respective offices:

Walter Lowrie, secretary. Mountjoy Bayly sergeant at arms and doorkeeper. Henry Sims, assistant doorkeeper.

This being the day appointed for the election of the standing committees the senate proceeded to ballot for the chairman and members of each in rotation, when the following appointments were made:

Committee on foreign relations—Mr.

Macon, chairman, Messrs. Sanford, Bell, Tazewell, and White.

On finance—Mr. Smith of Md. Chairman, Messrs. McLane, Smith, of S. C. Parris, and Branch.

On commerce—Mr. Woodbury, chairman, Messrs. Silsbee, McLane, Johnson, of La. and Williams.

On manufactures—Mr. Dickerson, chairman; Messrs. Knight, Ridgely, Ruggles, and Barnard.

On agriculture—Mr. Branch, chairman; Messrs. Bateman, Willey, Bouligny, and Barnard.

On military affairs—Mr. Harrison, chairman; Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Chandler, Barton, and Hendricks.

On the militia—Mr. Chandler, chairman; Messrs. Harrison, McKinley, Marks, and Tyler.

On naval affairs—Mr. Hayne, Chairman; Messrs. Robbins, Tazewell, Seymour, and Woodbury.

The senate then adjourned.

December 11. Mr. Eaton offered a resolution providing that the number of copies of any document ordered by the senate to be printed, shall be 637, except bills and amendments, the number of which shall not exceed four hundred to be distributed as heretofore.

The senate then proceeded to ballot for the committees not appointed yesterday, when the following were designated:

On public lands—Messrs. Barton, King, Eaton, Ellis, Kane.

On private land claims—Messrs. Smith, of S. C. Berrien, McKinley, Kane, Thomas.

On Indian affairs—Messrs. Benton, Foot, King, Cobb, White.

On claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Cobb, Chase, Rowan.

On the judiciary—Messrs. Van Buren, Seymour, Berrien, Rowan, Hayne.

On the post office and post roads—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Silsbee, Ellis, Johnston, La. Tyler.

On pensions—Messrs. Noble, Chase, Marks, Cobb, Foot.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Eaton, Bouligny, Noble, Chambers, Ridgely.

On contingent expenses—Messrs. Kane, Hendricks, Chambers.

On engrossed bills—Messrs. Marks, Parris, Willey.

December 12.

Mr. Harrison introduced a bill repealing, in part, the duty on imported salt, which he prefaced by a few remarks. He said that a similar measure having been before the State last year, upon which his conduct had been somewhat misunderstood, he wished to explain his motives in now offering this bill. It would be recollected that he had given his feeble efforts, last year, to sustain the bill, which underwent a full discussion. He had then supported it more from his convictions that the measure was calculated to be generally beneficial to the country, than from any knowledge that it was peculiarly desirable to his own State, although he believed Ohio would share in the benefit. The reason of his bringing forward this bill, and aiding it with his voice, was, that he was now perfectly convinced that it was as loudly called for in his own State as in any other section of the country. Not long since, there was a rise in the price of salt, which had been felt severely in Ohio. This advance was produced by a combination among the capitalists engaged in the domestic manufacture, by which the article was brought up to 50 cents. The inhabitants of Ohio were, in fact, at the mercy of a few capitalists, who, at certain seasons, were able to raise the prices by a combination, whereby a heavy tax was put upon the people, and thousands of dollars realized by these speculators. It had been formerly argued, that the reduction of the duty on imported salt would injure the sale of the domestic article. This he did not think could, in any respect, be the case. The bill which he now proposed was the same as that offered last year, and contemplated a reduction, at the expiration of one year, of the present duty, from 20 to 15 cents, and the next year to 10 cents. So far as the result would affect his own State, it would be beneficial; because the salted provisions which were put down with imported salt would bear a competition with those of any country; and, therefore, for the prosperity of that branch of trade, it was requisite to obtain the imported article. It now came up the Ohio in steamboats, and was procured, although at a high rate. To lower the duty would not injure the manufacture, while it would protect the People from those combinations by which capitalists were able to raise the prices to an exorbitant height. The bill was then read the first time.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hendricks presented the memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, paying that such lands as have not, from the badness of their quality, been sold, may be disposed of at a lower price; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hendricks, also, presented two joint resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana—one instructing the members

of Congress from that State, to use their endeavors to obtain from Congress an extension of time to purchasers of lands, which are about to be forfeited for the non-payment of the purchase money: the other directing them to endeavor to obtain the extension of the right of preemption, in cases where the purchasers relinquish part of the lands in payment for the remainder; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. December 10.

The following were announced as the standing committees of the house, appointed by the speaker, pursuant to the order of Thursday last:

Standing committees of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker, under the rules of the House

Of Elections—Messrs. Sloane, Anderson, Alston, Tucker, of S. C. Claiborne, Phelps, Stower.

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. Randolph, McDuffie, Sprague, Verplanck, Dwight, Brent, Gilmer.

Of Claims—Messrs. Williams, McCoy, Whittlesey, Barber, of Conn. Clarke, of N. Y. McIntire, Ramsay.

Of Commerce—Messrs. Cambreleng, Newton, Thompson, of Geo., Gorham, Barney, Harvey, Sutherland.

Of Public Lands—Messrs. Isaacks, Vinton, Whipple, Jennings, Haile, Duncan, Davis.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Ingham, McKean, Yancey, Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Alexander, Ingersoll, E. Jan, Weems, Kremer, Varum, Allen, of Va.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Livingston, Buchanan, Rives, Wickliffe, Kerr, Storrs.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Wolf, Hunt, Creighton, Dickinson, Tucker, of N. J. Fry, Healy.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Johnson, of N. Y., J. S. Barbour, Bailey, Martindale, Buck, Gale, Nuckolls.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Buckner, Moore, of Alabama, Armstrong, Earle, Sheppard, Bates, of Missouri, Storer.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Mallory, Stevenson, of Pa. Condict, Moore, of Ky. Wright, of N. Y. Stanbery, Martin.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. McLean, McKee, Carson, Daniel, Swan, Simpkin, Smith, of Indiana.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Everett, Taylor, of N. Y. Archer, Sergeant, Drayton, Owen, Polk.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Hamilton, Vance, Smyth, of Va. Desha, Floyd, of Georgia, Hubbie, Orr.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hoffman, Bartlett, Crowninshield, Carter, Miller, Dorsey, Ripley.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Royme Wilson, of Md. Barlow, Hallock, Merwin, Culpeper.

On the Territories—Messrs. Strong, Clark, of Ky. Sawyer, Wright, of Ohio, Banner, Lea, Coalter.

On Military Pensions—Messrs. Burgess, Mitchell, of Tenn. Bates, of Mass. Lawrence, Long Lecompte, Forward.

On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Pearce, Reed, Wilson, of Pa.

On Accounts—Messrs. Allen, of Mass. Belden, Plant.

On Expenditures in the Department of State—Messrs. Blair, Letcher, Trezvant.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury—Messrs. Hall, Mitchell, of Pa. Baringer.

On Expenditures in the Department of War—Messrs. Haynes, Woodcock, Turner.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy—Messrs. Little, Lyon, Keese.

On Expenditures in the Post Office—Messrs. Holmes, Leffler, O'Brien.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Sprigg, John J. Wood, Swift.

December 12.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, it was *Resolved* That the Committee on commerce be directed to report to this House what modification or alterations, if any, ought to be made in the laws now in operation for the Collection of the Revenue, and for regulating the Foreign and Coastwise Trade, Navigation, and Intercourse on the Inland Waters of the Northern & Northwestern Frontier of the U. States.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, presented the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reviving, and continuing in force until the 4th of March, 1828, such of the acts heretofore passed for the relief of purchasers of public lands as have expired, to wit: An act, entitled an act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, approved May 18, 1824; and the provisions of an act, entitled An act explanatory to an act, entitled an act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, approved May 26, 1824; and the act, entitled An act making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due the United States, by the purchasers of public lands, approved May 4, 1826.

Resolved, also, That the same committee