

## ADAMS MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Dearborn county, friendly to the re-election of Mr. Adams, held at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, on Tuesday the 1st of January, 1828, Ezra Ferris was called to the chair, and George H. Dunn appointed secretary. The meeting being organized, on motion of John Test, a committee of five was appointed to draft a suitable Address and Resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting; and John Test, Daniel A. B. C. Fox, Joshua Haynes, Henry J. Bowers, and William Tate, were appointed; and after having retired for some time, the committee reported an Address and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

1. *Resolved*, That we view the extensive and systematic plans marked out and progressing under the influence of the present administration, for the improvement of the country by means of Roads and Canals, and by encouraging domestic manufactures to the exclusion of foreign fabrics, as of the utmost importance to the welfare and independence of the union, in binding these states together by the indissoluble bonds of a common interest, in rendering us superior to that slavish dependence upon a foreign country for the necessary articles of clothing, and in affording a home market for our surplus produce.

2. *Resolved*, That in support of this sentiment we recommend to our fellow citizens the re-election of John Quincy Adams as president of the United States, knowing him to be entirely friendly to these great interests of his country, as is evidenced by the early history of his political life, and by the whole course of his administration. We further recommend him, believing him to be the most accomplished statesman now afforded by our country and in all respects qualified by his education, long experience in public affairs, by his talents, temper and habits of industry, to discharge with credit to himself and honor to his country, the duties of that station.

3. *Resolved*, That we do not approve of the election of Andrew Jackson to that office. Inasmuch as we consider him unqualified by reason of his limited education and information in public affairs, and by the rashness of his temper. And inasmuch as we believe him to be opposed to the American System of internal improvements and domestic manufactures, which belief is founded upon his present silence upon those important subjects; upon the fact of his most ardent supporters being found in those states where the most violent outcry has been and is still made against these measures. Because his friends in those states are holding him forth as their champion for the avowed purpose of putting down that system, which is further evidenced by our finding his supporters in Congress making use of the power recently placed in their hands, to elect a speaker of the House of Representatives and to fill the principal committees of that body with men the decided friends of the southern policy.

4. *Resolved*, That we believe the election of John Q. Adams by the House of Representatives was not only according to the form, but to the spirit, of the constitution, and agreeable to the express wishes and feelings of a large plurality of the free white male inhabitants of the United States; and that we utterly disbelieve the hackneyed charge of a corrupt bargain between him and Henry Clay, by which the former succeeded to the Presidency, and the latter to the office of Secretary of state.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve of the Convention which is advertised to meet at Indianapolis, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of selecting an Electoral ticket, friendly to the re-election of John Q. Adams; and that Daniel Plumer, of Manchester, John Dashiels, of Sparta, Samuel Jelly, of Randolph, H. Bissett, of Laughter, James Murray, of Union, John Watts, of Ceaser Creek, Robert Rowe, of Kelso, and G. H. Dunn, of Lawrenceburgh township, be delegated on behalf Dearborn county, to attend said convention.

6. *Resolved*, That a corresponding committee for Dearborn county, be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to correspond with similar committees within the state, and to co-operate with them in all just and honorable measures calculated to promote the re-election of John Q. Adams.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed that committee:—Samuel S. Scott, Joshua Haynes, and Pinckney James, of Randolph township; John Palmer, Daniel A. B. C. Fox, and David Perrine, of Manchester township; James Hastings, Richard Cole, and Julius James, of Union township; Jonathan Vail, Randa Stevens, and Adam Moore, of Sparta township; Johnson Watts, John Lyon, and Jacob Eggleston, of Ceaser Creek township; Isaac Colwell, Jonathan Lewis, and Cornelius W. Vanhouten, of Kelso township; William Major, James McClure, and Doct. H. Smith, of Logan township; Isaac Dunn, Ezra Ferris, and John Test, of Lawrenceburgh township; Robert Wilber, James Walker, George

Nichol, Richard Bailey, and T Pursell, of Laughter township.

7. *Resolved*, That, in case any of the delegates, appointed by this meeting, should be unable to attend the proposed convention, the other members thereof are authorized to supply such vacancy.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Indiana Palladium.

EZRA FERRIS, Pres't.

GEORGE H. DUNN, Sect'y.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

At a late hour last evening, we received, by the politeness of a passenger in the Citizen's Line, from New York, a copy of the N. York Morning Courier, of yesterday, from which we copy the following important items of foreign intelligence received by the packet ships Wm. Thompson, Capt. Maxwell, and the Bayard, Capt. Robison, bringing Liverpool dates to the 17th Nov.

With reference to the great victory obtained, the Globe of the 15th Nov. asserts that "every possible means will be resorted to, to provide for the safety of the allied ambassadors and subjects of the Christian states, resident in Constantinople. The British ministers entertain no apprehension that the intelligence from Navarino will reach the Turkish government before it is received by the ambassadors; this we hope, for the sake of humanity, will prove to be the case, for the first ebullition of the Ottoman fury might be cruel in the extreme."

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Despatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty, announcing a brilliant victory obtained on the 20th October, in the port of Navarino by the English, French and Russian squadrons over the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

The battle was fought at anchor, and was necessarily bloody and destructive. The numerical superiority of the force was immense, but the result has been, we are proud to say, the destruction of the whole Turkish force.

The following is a Synopsis of the forces.

Line.	Frig's	Corv'les.	Sloops.	&c.	Total.
English, 3	4	0	4	11	
French, 3	2	0	2	7	
Russian, 4	4	0	0	8	
Allies, 10	10	0	6	26	
Turks, 3	19	26	10	58	

Four of the frigates were in fact sixty four gun ships; and there were 40 transports moored behind the line of battle. The following is a statement of the fate of the enemy's fleet. One Turkish line of battle ship burnt, two driven on shore wrecks, one double frigate sunk, one to shore a wreck; two burnt, fifteen frigates burnt and sunk, one on shore masts standing, six fire ships destroyed and three transports; of the sixty six vessels of War only eight are left afloat.—The most perfect Victory ever achieved.

The despatches were brought to Marseilles, by Lord Viscount Ingestrie, in the Gannet where his Lordship was detained by the Quarantine regulations, but the Authorities permitted the despatches to be forwarded by a Courier. They arrived at the Admiralty yesterday morning and were immediately sent off to His Majesty at Windsor.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Turkey.—The Turkish Egyptian fleet is annihilated!—The first blow has been given to the Ottoman power, and it will assuredly be followed by others more severe and more fatal. On the 29th of October, (Sir Edward Codrington, (the British Admiral) having learned that Ibrahim Pacha had landed the troops composing the expedition, in violation of the armistice, and was dealing destruction around amongst the Greeks of the Morea, the vice admiral, with the combined squadrons, (the French and the Russian admirals having placed themselves under his orders,) stood in for Navarino, and found the Turkish and Egyptian fleet lying there, being moored in a crescent, and apparently ready for action. Having passed the batteries, Sir Edward Codrington despatched the Dartmouth ahead, for the purpose of sending a communication, was fired upon, and we regret to add, that Lieutenant Fitzroy and the whole boat's crew were killed.—This was the signal for attack. The British admiral proudly led in the Asia, and placing her between the Turkish & Egyptian admirals, opened a tremendous fire upon the former. The Egyptian admiral having sent a message, declaring that he would not fire a gun, Mr. Mitchell, Sir Ed. Codrington's interpreter, was sent on board, but he was basely shot, and the admiral immediately fired upon the Egyptian admiral.—The action became general on both sides, and continued with great fury for four hours, when it terminated by the complete destruction of the whole Turkish and Egyptian fleet, consisting of 4 sail of the line, 15 frigates, 15 corvettes, 9 brigs, 3 fire ships, and numerous transports, &c. The ships which had escaped the fury of the attack were run on shore by the Turks themselves and destroyed.

This glorious achievement has not been

performed without a tremendous loss of human blood. The Turkish Admiral had 650 men killed, and the loss of the others in proportion.

The loss of the Allies have been great, among the English slain, are Captain Walter Barthus, of his Majesty's ship Genoa; Lieut. Fitzroy; Mr. Smith, the master of the Asia, and many other gallant officers and men, making a total loss in the British Squadron of 20 officers, 21 petty officers, and 218 men killed and wounded. Asia had her mizen mast shot away, and her main mast severely injured. The French and Russian fleets took a very active part. The French Admiral De Rigney, signalized himself by an act of chivalrous gallantry, not having been able to get his own flag ship satisfactorily into action, changed his flag to a frigate, on which he most gallantly rushed upon the enemy; but his loss was very great, exceeding one hundred.

It is said that the Turkish crews, in many instances exhibited great desperation, jumping overboard rather than surrender.

Affairs have been brought to this crisis by the bad faith and credulity of Ibrahim Pacha, who, finding that he would not be allowed to commit naval hostilities, resolved, in defiance of the armistice, and in breach of his solemn promises, to wreak his vengeance on the whole Greek population, and this savage determination he was carrying into effect by burning houses, destroying agriculture and trees, and even massacring women and children.

The Gazette de France remarks, that the "astounding harmony between the three united nations, is one of the wonders of history." By and by, perhaps, we may see a still greater wonder—the age of miracles is not over.—Let us now contemplate the state of affairs on land. We have stated heretofore that the Turks were sending large supplies of money, provisions, men, and ammunition, to their fortresses on the Danube. On the lines of that river, and of the Pruth eighty thousand Russians under Field Marshal Wittgenstein, are already assembled and ready for the field. A still greater army under Marshal Sachén, is ready to support his operations, and the Czar himself is expected to join them.

Previously to the battle of Navarino, the Sultan had sent a firman to Ibrahim Pacha, directing him to repel force by force. On the strength of this firman, Ibrahim commenced the aggressions above recited.

The actual loss of the British, from the returns made from the several vessels, was 75 killed and 197 wounded—of the French 43 killed, 79 severely wounded, and 65 slightly wounded—total 187 killed and wounded. The Russian loss is not yet reported.

The king of England, as a mark of high approval of the officers, seamen and marines at Navarino, has conferred upon vice admiral Codrington a grand cross of the order of the Bath—nominating at the same time all the captains and commanders who shared in the honor of the day, to be knights commanders of that most honorable order.

His royal highness the lord high admiral, has promoted to the rank of post captain all the commanders who were serving in the ships engaged with the Turkish fleet—the senior lieutenant of each ship to the rank of commander, and the senior mate serving on board, to the rank of lieutenants. We also understand that such of the mates and midshipmen, wounded in the action, as had served their time, have been likewise promoted.—[Sun.]

The destruction of the Turks must have been dreadful—but the returns are not fully given. The vessels were full of men. The admiral's ship lost 650 killed—another of the line 400, the loss in the others not stated. The total loss must, from the nature of the fight and its result, have amounted to several thousand—and it is evident that the Turks fought gallantly—with desperation!

The Austrian government is now represented as advising the sublime porte to submit to the demands of the allies, and hopes were entertained by many individuals in Paris, that its counsel would prevail.

Lucien Bonaparte's son is said to have been killed on board the Hellas, in attempting to unload a pistol. This is indeed a fatality. The young man had not the good fortune of his family, nor the star of his uncle Napoleon.

The following letter from Havre, received at New York, conveys information highly gratifying to every friend of humanity.

Havre, November 16, 1827.

"The papers give you an account of the affair of Navarin, which I think will lead to much more than some of the parties themselves expected, or can have any wish for.

"We learn to day from Paris, that the ambassadors at Constantinople have got off in a French frigate. It is highly probable that the Janissaries will now regain their power and despatch the Sultan. In fact, we have every reason to expect great events."

It is very possible, because it is within the rule of action of the Musselmans,

that they will commence a general slaughter of the Greeks and other "Christian dogs," as they call them, so soon as the news of the destruction of the fleet at Navarin shall have reached Constantinople, unless domestic disorder and the formidable approaches of the Russian army, &c. shall compel a close looking to their own safety. The Russians on the Danube and Pruth are about eighty thousand strong, under marshal Wittgenstein, prepared for instant operation, and a still greater force is ready to support them, under marshal Sachén; the British have strong garrisons at Corfu, Malta and Gibraltar, and France is near at hand. It is not supposed that the three powers resolved to act without preparing to support their action. All the elements of destruction will be raised against the Turks—the adult male Greeks will be armed and supplied—provisions will be poured into the country—risings will be promoted every where, and at least one half of the population of European Turkey is disaffected & prepared to throw off the Ottoman yoke. The barbarians, encouraged by their priests and sustained by the dogmas of their unholy religious creed and doctrine of fate, may rally, in immense herds, round the "standard of the prophet"—but the rabble cannot resist the force of discipline, the crescent will be bathed in blood, and a destruction of the human race follow, unparalleled in modern times—eventful as they have been. The Turks will be beset on every side—and a retreat across the Hellespont scarcely left to save them. We have no idea, that if Great Britain, France and Russia have resolved on the expulsion of the Turks, that any will long remain in Europe, except as conquered persons. Indeed, we expect soon to hear, that the head quarters of the emperor Nicholas are in the seraglio.—Niles.

## Congressional Proceedings.

### IN SENATE.

Dec. 13 Mr. Hendricks submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire what further provision is necessary to be made by the law for bringing into market the lands lately purchased of the Indians.

Dec. 14. Mr. King having obtained leave, introduced a bill to authorize those purchasers of public lands, who have relinquished the same, under the provisions of the several acts for the relief of purchasers of public lands, to re-enter the same at a fixed price; which was twice read and referred.

The Senate adjourned this day to Monday.

Dec. 17 Mr. Smith from the committee of commerce, reported a bill to repeal in part the duty on imported salt.

Mr. Dickerson introduced a bill for a distribution of a portion of the revenue of the United States amongst the several states; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. submitted a resolution authorizing the examination of certain places, as to their fitness for the establishment of armories, similar to the one at Harpers ferry and Springfield; agreed to next day.

Mr. Hayne of S. C. presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Boston and its vicinity, praying that no further duties be imposed on importations, particularly on woollens.

Mr. Hayne, on presenting the memorial observed that it related to the principles of free trade, in the support of which we had engaged in two wars, and on the permanence of which our national prosperity depended. It was signed by 1509 citizens of Boston and its vicinity, embracing many of the most enlightened merchants, with many of the judicious manufacturers of that metropolis. They pray that congress will not increase the duties on importations, especially on woollens. The memorial was written with uncommon ability, and its facts and statements were so replete with good sense, candor and moderation, that it could not fail to command the most respectful attention from this body. He had a few days ago, the honor of presenting a similar memorial from the citizens of Charleston. He was happy to witness the movements on the part of the merchants, the agriculturists and the judicious manufacturers of the United States, and he trusted that, through their co-operation, the country would be relieved from the curse of the prohibitory system.

The memorial was read, referred to the committee on manufactures, and ordered to be printed.

Dec. 18. Mr. Ruggles introduced a bill for the completion and repair of the Cumberland road, from Bridgetown to Zanesville, Ohio, and for the survey of the same between Zanesville to the capital of Missouri; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill to provide for the distribution of a portion of the revenue of the U. States among the several states of the union, was read a 2d time and referred to a select committee of five members.

On motion of Mr. Noble, the bill to authorize the state of Indiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that state, was taken up, and after Messrs. Barton and Noble had delivered their sentiments on the subject, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Dec. 19. Mr. Silsbee submitted a resolution enquiring into the expediency of reducing the present rate of duties on wines and teas.

The bill to authorize the state of Indiana to sell the lands hitherto appropriated to the use of schools in the state, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up as a special order of the day. Mr. Johnson in a speech of some length, eloquently

advocated the objects of the bill, which was reported without further amendment from the committee of the whole.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 11. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Indiana,

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law that the affidavit of the applicant for a pension for Revolutionary services, as to the facts that are now required to be proved by two disinterested witnesses, together with the affidavit of two credible disinterested witnesses, swearing to the credibility of the applicant, and that they verily believe that his affidavit is true, shall be sufficient evidence of the service of such applicant, to place him on the pension roll, provided that it shall also appear by the affidavit of such applicant, that he cannot procure the evidence of service now required, owing to a want of knowledge of the residence of the witnesses, after having made diligent inquiry for the place of their residence, or owing to their decease.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of the granting rights of pre-emption to such purchasers of the public lands as have relinquished under the acts of Congress, to extinguish the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, where the lands so relinquished have not actually been re-sold.

Dec. 12. Mr. Little asked and obtained leave to introduce the following bill:

A Bill fixing the ratio of Representatives after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and after the fifth census shall have been taken, the appointment of the representation shall be in the ratio of one Representative for every sixty thousand persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

The bill was twice read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of our Union.

Dec. 14. A great number of petitions and memorials were presented this day; among which were remonstrances from sundry citizens of South Carolina, against an increase of duty on foreign imports.

The speaker laid before the House a memorial of citizens of the city of Philadelphia, setting forth that at a general election in October, 1826, in the state of Pennsylvania, for members of congress, upon counting the votes "in the regular congressional ballot boxes," there was found to be an equal number of votes for John Sergeant and Henry Horn, upon which it was declared that no choice had been made: That, in counting the votes contained in the "coroner's," and other boxes, there was found a number of votes in favor of Henry Horn, over and above those given for John Sergeant. Under these circumstances, the memorialists submit to the consideration of the house "the propriety of instituting an investigation into the premises."

The speaker presented to the house the communication from Mr. Randolph, praying to be excused from serving on committee of Ways and Means, on account of ill health; which was accordingly granted.

France and Algiers. A battle took place between the French and Algerine squadrons on the morning of the 3d of October, in which either party sustained but little loss. The action continued for two hours and a quarter, when it ceased, and little disposition was manifested to renew it. The Algerine squadron went into the port apparently in as good order as they left it, unmolested by the French, who steered a northwestern course; but it has since resumed the blockade.

Naval. The U. S. schooner Porpoise had a brush with a party of Greek pirates, and recaptured an English brig. About 40 of the pirates were killed by the fire of the boats of the Porpoise, or drowned.

HILL, the Murderer of Morgan.—The man has undergone another strict examination, by three attorneys, in the presence of many other respectable gentlemen, which continued six hours and resulted, as we are informed by a gentleman present, in the entire conviction of all who attended, that he is in fact the murderer of William Morgan. He has accordingly, on his own confession, been re-committed to prison.

He stated, we are told, in the most positive and explicit terms, every transaction and particular respecting the awful tragedy, without the least contradiction or discrepancy. He gave the names and number of his accomplices, whom, we believe, thro' the timely notice of the Lewiston Convention that they were "all found out," have left the country, and it is to be feared are now beyond the reach of detection and punishment.—Orleans Ado. Dec. 12.