

things worth of your produce in return? Can you consent, ever again to present to the world, the humiliating spectacle exhibited during the last war; when the clothing of your troops, was purchased from the enemy; when the very powder, which generated the thunder of your cannon, was British manufacture; and the star-spangled banner woven in the same loom with the cross of St. George, over which it so frequently waved in triumph?

But the friends of Gen. Jackson fondly rely on his single vote for the tariff of 1824, as proof conclusive of his attachment to the American system. Let it be remembered, however, that his vote on that occasion was not given until the bill was amended by striking out therefrom the duty on cotton bagging, an item of essential importance to the west, for which amendment he voted. This solitary and equivocal test of the General's support deserves to be scrutinized, and when examined it will be found to be wholly illusory. It was given at a time when Pennsylvania the great Tariff State, was the tower of the General's strength, on the eve of the Presidential election, when a great and powerful friend surely if ever, merited the extension of courtesy. After all it indicated but a feeble and doubtful support, and even this gentle impulse towards the American System, has since received a violent rebound in the opposite direction. The Representatives and the Legislature of Tennessee have since in a body declared themselves anti-tariff and anti-improvement in sentiment, and to numerous public applications for his opinions on this delicate subject, the General has returned evasive answers, or observed a profound silence.

It is worthy of remark as tending to illustrate the discordant materials of the present combination to put down Mr. Adams, that the same vote, which is quoted in the *West*, as a proof of Gen. Jackson's support of National Industry, is cited in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, as proof, "strong as holy writ" of his direct hostility to the principles and measures of the present Administration. And we appeal to your candor, to say whether a man who will permit his friends in the South to support him on the ground of his anti tariff principles, and in Indiana and Ohio, on account of his devotion to the American System, and during the contest maintain a rigid and mysterious silence, is worthy the confidence of an intelligent people.

Fellow citizens, among the various means resorted to for the purpose of prostrating the Administration, there is one which is a pre-eminent favorite with the opposition. To this we will bestow a moment's attention. It is said that the spirit of the Constitution was violated in the election of Mr. Adams, and of course that he is an usurper—that Congress were bound to vote for the candidate who received a plurality of electoral votes—and that General Jackson received 47,600 more of the people's votes than Mr. Adams. Without noticing the ill grace which accompanies this charge of the Southern gentlemen, who voted for Mr. Crawford, having less than half the number of votes given to Mr. Adams—or commenting on that construction of the constitution, which gives this important election to Congress, and excludes those exercising it from all choice or deliberation; we deny the fact that Gen. Jackson had more of the votes of the people than Mr. Adams, and challenge our adversaries to the proof of their assertion.

Let us see how this matter stands. The United States according to the last census contained 7,918,347 free white inhabitants. The state of New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Illinois and Missouri, embracing a free white population of 4,425,776 persons voted for Mr. Adams. The states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Indiana, Mississippi and Alabama, embracing a free white population of 2,135,594 voted for Gen. Jackson. The states of Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, containing a free white population of 1,257,122 voted for Mr. Crawford. Thus it will be seen that those states which voted for Mr. Adams in Congress represented 2,390,182 more freemen than those who voted for Gen. Jackson—and 1,133,205 more freemen than those who voted for Jackson and Crawford together. It is impossible to ascertain with precision what the real vote of the people was. In some states the legislature appointed electors—in others they were elected by a general ticket, and in others by districts. But taking the free white population alone, and excluding the electoral votes to which the Southern states were entitled, on account of their black population, Mr. Adams would have gone into Congress with eleven more electoral votes than Gen. Jackson. And though it is difficult to ascertain the whole number of votes given directly by the people, it is believed that Mr. Adams received a much larger number of their votes than Gen. Jackson, and was elected President in conformity with their expressed will.

Fellow citizens, a few remarks will be offered in relation to several aspersions cast on the present incumbent, and we shall close our address.

It is with regret that we observe so many unworthy artifices resorted to for the purpose of destroying the character of a faithful public servant, and undermining your confidence in your Chief Magistrate. John Adams, the father of John Quincy, was one of the Revolution, and one of the signers and ardent supporters of the Declaration of Independence. In the course of a long life he may have been guilty of political errors; which, however, in consideration of his former services, ought to be viewed at this period of time with some grains of charity. But we protest against the doctrine, that the son is to be held responsible for the errors and imperfections of his father. The character of an individual must be pure indeed, which cannot be traduced, but by going through the line of his genealogy, and visiting upon his head the collective sins of his fathers. Although we find thousands of our respectable citizens, proudly claiming as kinsmen the humblest soldier that shouldered a gun or wore a knapsack in the glorious cause of '76, yet it is counted by the friends of Andrew Jackson a disgrace to be the son of John Adams!

You are told in the "Address" lately issued by the Jackson Convention at this place, that Mr. Adams in early life favored the Democratic Republicans of America with "Publicola" in which he wrote against the principles of Tom Paine. Paine was at that time a citizen of France, an open and avowed Atheist; and it is true, that as early as the year 1792 or 3, Mr. Adams wrote several Essays over the signature of Publicola, the object of which was to warn and guard his countrymen from the contagious dangers of the French Revolution, to shield us from French Fraternity and Atheism, and to recommend the observance of neutrality by our Government, in reference to the War then subsisting between France and England. It was the publication of these very essays that gained him the confidence of Washington, that contributed to sustain the neutral policy afterwards recommended by the Father of his country—a measure which brightened the escutcheon of his fame, and produced a golden harvest of prosperity to this nation. A sense of the services rendered at that time by Mr. Adams to his country induced President Washington to confer on him the first public appointment he ever received. But it seems now that the writings which five and thirty years ago received the sanction and approbation of George Washington, are by the friends of Andrew Jackson denounced as anti-republican.

You are told in the same "Address" by way of criminal imputation on Mr. Adams, "that when acting as a Commissioner at Ghent, he tendered the grant of the navigation of the Mississippi to the English, to secure the fisheries to New England." This too is a gross misrepresentation, and like the preceding, intended to deceive the people. What Mr. Adams did on this occasion received the sanction of a majority of the Commissioners, and would, had it been accepted by our enemy, have been signally advantageous to the country. But the British Commissioners thought the proposition so valueless that they refused to accede to it, and Mr. Adams is traduced for offering to surrender privileges so trifling, that our enemy refused to accept them. The records of our country show that the Treaty of Ghent received the unanimous signature of the five Commissioners, and a similar ratification from Mr. Madison and the Senate of the United States.

To the charge of negotiating the cession of the Texas to Spain, in the same "Address," a similar answer may be given. This cession was sanctioned by Mr. Monroe and a large majority of the Senate of the United States, and we have never heard their motives or patriotism impeached.

Other delinquencies charged against Mr. Adams in said Address, scarcely merit a serious answer. The clumsy attempt to fix on him the charge of hostility to Internal Improvement, when the authors of the same must have well known that he was the man, who more than twenty years ago moved the first resolution ever introduced into Congress, for a general system of Internal Improvement, converts indignation into ridicule.

We do not wish to waste time or insult your understandings, by refuting the stale charge of corruption against Messrs. Adams and Clay—we simply state the following facts—that Mr. Clay has boldly met the charge with defiance in and out of Congress; that at a time and place, when and where proof, if it existed, was abundant & convenient—none could be found, nor has since been found—that the first author of this calumny, the notorious Kremer, shrunk from the investigation of its truth, by denying the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives, after he had formally admitted it—that Gen. Jackson himself was among the first to tender his hand and offer his congratulations to President Adams after

his election when, according to what has since transpired, he knew all the corruption that existed—and finally, that the witness named and specified by Jackson himself, as being privy to the corruption and the bearer of a corrupt proposition, (we mean Mr. Buchanan,) has wholly failed in supporting its existence, and positively denies all knowledge of the least impropriety.*

Whence, we would ask, originates the unrelenting and unprecedented persecution of the Secretary of State? A man, who in the course of the last twenty years, has done more for Internal Improvements, Domestic Manufactures and Western Interests, than any other politician in the United States! Has he deserted and abandoned these great interests which, with untiring zeal and matchless eloquence, he has so long advocated and defended? Is Henry Clay enlisted with the South, against Kentucky, Indiana, and the West? Oh no, fellow-citizens, his crime is, that he has deliberately preferred Mr. Adams, the friend of his measures and Western Interests, to Gen. Jackson in alliance with the South. Think you, that love of country and the public good, actuates the defames of Mr. Clay?—Or, has base envy poisoned every generous and noble sentiment in the bosoms of disappointed competitors?

Fellow citizens, we have thus in a desultory manner, exhibited to you some of the reasons, which operate on our minds, and determine us in the course we shall adopt in relation to the Presidential Election. Many more reasons might have been advanced; many documents referred to sustain us in the positions we have taken, but the limits of an Address, like the present, preclude their insertion. Regarding as we do the contest, as involving principles and measures, in the successful prosecution of which our prosperity, individual and national, is implicated, considering the present combination to put down the men now at the helm of affairs, as unnatural and discordant, that, so far as it is founded on principle, it is directly opposed to our interests, and so far as it is founded on personal ambition and aspiration for power, it is sinister and unwarrantable, we do not hesitate to recommend to you, a firm and undeviating support of the present Administration.

We have referred to facts of general notoriety, and to public documents, to show you that there is a party in the United States, formidable for numbers and concert, but still a minority of the people, who conceive it to be their interest to have the Government administered upon principles directly opposed to your own sense of your interests. We have made it apparent that this party despair of mounting the ladder of power, in any other way, than by political *finesse* and *legerdemain*, that if we are true to our interests, they cannot succeed—for we have numbers on our side—that on the other hand, their only chance for success, is by dividing the sentiments and distracting the efforts of the grain-growing States, which they well know to be vitally interested in the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, and the general protection of American Industry.

To effect this division, and to paralyze our efforts, they have called to their aid a popular name, with a view, through your generous emotions and spontaneous gratitude towards the Hero of New Orleans, insidiously to achieve a victory over your best interests. We wish you seriously to reflect on the consequences of yielding your support to a man thus brought forward and thus supported; and to pause, before it be too late to retrieve the consequences of an injudicious vote.

If we know ourselves, we have no other interest in the event, than what belongs to every good citizen, to every Republican freeman devoted to his country and interested in the perpetuation of its liberties.

The thirst for office, power, or emolument, cannot, we are persuaded, justly be imputed to us. We are satisfied with the present order of things; we think our government well administered. We disbelieve in the stale charge of a corrupt coalition to cheat the people of their rights.—We wish to see no revolution of men, still less of measures. We believe that power and office, sought and obtained on party principles—but more especially on the principle of devotion to men, to be always more or less corrupt.

At the same time, fellow-citizens, that we earnestly recommend the support of the Administration by all fair and honorable means, we deprecate the rancor and intolerance that too often characterize political contests. We conceive it wholly unnecessary and improper in supporting the cause we have espoused, to resort to any other auxiliaries than *truth* and *reason*. Let every man anxiously endeavor to obtain a correct knowledge of the facts which are necessary to enable him to pronounce a just judgment on public men and measures. Let every citizen feel it his duty to enlighten, as

*For a complete illustration and refutation of this vile calumny, see the Address of Henry Clay, to the Public, dated Washington, Dec. 1827, together with the Documents.

far as it is in his power, the public mind. Let our citizens understand their interests—let them observe union and concert, and the cause of Internal Improvement and National Industry, IS SAFE.

Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas, this Convention has assembled and been organized for the purpose of recommending to our fellow-citizens in this State, an Electoral Ticket friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States; and whereas, from the number of Counties represented in Convention, it is thought expedient and proper that we should express our opinions on a subjects so interesting to ourselves and the Nation at large—

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the present Administration of the General Government, and that the policy recommended and pursued by Mr. Adams and his Cabinet, in reference to our Foreign and Domestic relations, has, in our opinion, tended in the highest degree to promote the best interests of our beloved country.

Resolved, That in our opinion there is not the slightest evidence for impeaching the character of our distinguished fellow citizen HENRY CLAY—That the course pursued by him in the last Presidential Election, was prompted by the same pure and patriotic motives, which have alone uniformly governed his conduct, and that nothing but the foul spirit of calumny would ever have attempted to taint in the slightest degree the character of one who is still the pride and ornament of the West and the benefactor of his country.

Resolved, That the policy of the present Administration, in fostering Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, is the true policy of the country, calculated to secure to us that rank among the nations of the earth which our free institutions and the intelligence of our citizens trust command, to prevent a disgraceful dependence on foreign powers for the comforts and conveniences of life, to promote the industry, quicken the energies and advance the best interests of the Nation; and that the aid afforded by our Senators and Representatives in Congress in furthering this policy, receives our cordial approbation.

Resolved, That it is our deliberate opinion and conscientious belief that Gen. Jackson stands virtually committed and pledged to Southern policy and Southern measures and that no citizen of Indiana friendly to the American System, can consistently support his Election to the Presidency, without an explicit and public declaration on his part, that he will recommend and foster Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures.

Resolved, That we will endeavor by all fair and honorable exertions, to promote the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency: convinced as we are, that in so doing, we shall consult the best interests of Indiana, and the Union at large.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Palladium.

GENTLEMEN:—"A friend of General Jackson" in your paper of the 17th ult. charges the writer of the Franklin Administration Address, with slandering Gen. Jackson, and aiming to practice deception on his neighbors and friends. He says the writer slandered General J. when he ascribed to him ignorance, a temper unwilling to brook control, rash, violent and wilful, unfettered by the laws, trampling under his feet, without remorse, the constitution, the writ of Habeas Corpus, exercising power of office with a latitude libertine and despotic, marked in private life by broils, outrage and bloodshed." This is a serious charge against the writer, and if true he deserves to be severely censured. Let us see whether he is justly obnoxious to it. That the General is ignorant as a statesman we infer from the fact, that he has never done any thing while holding public stations, or written any essays which prove him to be wise. His biographer tells us, he resigned civil offices, declaring himself unequal to the performance of their duties. His repeated blunders of late are additional proofs.

That his temper is "rash and violent" I refer to Benton's statement: he says he never went to public places without having a quarrel with some one; that his life was a continual scene of outrage; that if he were elected he must resign his seat in the Senate as he could not think of legislating with a pair of pistols in his belt. Further, did he not challenge Gen. Scott for criticising his arrangements of the battle of New Orleans? did he not threaten to "cut off the ears" of Senators for censuring his illegal proceedings in the Seminole war? I refer to Gen. Lacombe's publication as proof of the fact. That he has been guilty of "bloodshed" did he not kill Charles Dickerson in a duel? and did he not attempt to kill the two Bentsons by attacking them in their own quarters with loaded pistols and a train of armed men at his heels, leaving one of them on the floor shot through with a pistol ball? Shall I omit to mention the Six Militiamen who were murdered under the forms of law, when they had faithfully served out the time for which they had been legally drafted? I might go on to the end of the chapter, but these are enough for my purpose.

Will any one deny his suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus and imprisoning Louallier for publishing an account of his proceedings at New Orleans? How did he act in Florida? did he not threaten judge Fromentin for issuing a writ of Habeas Corpus to examine into the legality of a commitment made by the

General, telling him "you sir have no right to release any man imprisoned by me." The King of England dare not so act, nor has he the power. These things the writer has seen published of Gen. J. for years back, and not being contradicted by any one, he believes them to be true. Scores of others might be added, but the task would be endless. With what justice then can the writer of the Address, be charged with vilifying and slandering Gen. Jackson; with much more propriety could he charge the General's friends with slandering him. But it seems that even truth must not be told of General J. that nothing else than downright idolatry will be tolerated by his friends: We must raise up our "chopped hands" and cry, all hail!!! "Had Caesar stabbed their mothers they would have no less." Where will this folly end?

The friend says, the General is in favor of a Tariff and quotes an old letter to prove it. This is not denied by any one; and so are the Southern politicians to a man; but it is a "judicious" one in their own sense of the term, as a scheme of revenue not protection of our own industry: They would resort to it as a substitute for direct taxation, which they know to be odious and would not be submitted to in time of peace. But is Gen. J. in favor of an extended and plenary system of protecting duties, such as we contend for? increasing from time to time as the state of our industry shall require? His letter proves no such thing. He talks of a state of war—war! war! is the burden of his song: we would have it also adapted to a state of peace, which is the natural state of man: war is a forced state, one of fever and delirium, and is of short duration. To nurture a state of peace is to prepare for war. He speaks of a "judicious Tariff," so do his fellows in the South; the term is cabalistic and has no certain meaning. Oedipus who solved the riddles of the Sphinx could not explain it so as to give it a specific definition. Both sides have claimed him from it. The letter is also quoted to prove his readiness to answer calls and disclose his principles; in his own State Arnold a candidate for Congress in the district formerly represented by General Cocke wrote to Gen. J. and desired him to give him his opinions. On this question and internal improvement: saying to him that reports had reached him that he the General was not in favor of these measures as had been supposed; he gave him no answer. Editors of papers and writers have called on him. He is silent. Both parties claim him publicly; he is still silent. With what semblance of truth then can the writer of the Address be charged with aiming to deceive his neighbors and friends?*

A MEMBER OF THE MEETING.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

Messrs. Editors.—Agreeably to a promise made last week, I send you another number containing some further remarks on the Administration Address, delivered at Lawrenceburgh on the 1st January.

In my last it will be recollected that I proved the statement of the committee, denying that John Q. Adams ever "resided" in England until 1814, to be a mistake in them. The simple fact, however, of his residing in England, or not residing there, is of small importance; and would not have been noticed, had not the committee so peremptorily denied it. On this point, as well as in relation to his early education, they have evidently acted strangely. They knew, or ought to have known, that John Q. Adams had received a portion of his education in Europe; and whether it was in the city of London, Paris, or Amsterdam is of no consequence in repelling the charges the committee have noticed in their Address. The fact established that Mr. Adams "never resided" in England until 1814, only would go to show that he must have resided longer in Holland and France; governments more despotic in principle and practice than that of England. This is what some would call "mending a matter by making it worse."

The question, and only one on this subject, in which the people are interested, is, "was his early instruction of that character which would most likely instil into his youthful mind the principles and precepts of republicanism; that would inculcate a love of country, and a devotion to her liberal institutions?" No one acquainted with the life of Mr. Adams would have the hardihood to say, that there is nothing in his history to warrant a belief that his education has been of a different character. At the age of 11 he was taken by his father to reside—if not in the midst of the pomp and splendor of court—in a foreign country; under a government as widely different from ours, as is possible to imagine. There he was put under an instructor, learned in the manners and ways of the land; whose duty it was to teach his pupil a respect for its institutions and laws. The committee must arrogate more perfection, more firmness, for Mr. Adams, at

*That part of this communication which the author wished inserted here, is totally inadmissible on account of its irrelevancy to the subject, and its immodest character. We assure that gentleman, that whatever may be the regard he has for female delicacy, we do not wish to become the organ of even an indecorous allusion.