

# FOR THE PALLADIUM.

To Mechanics, Farmers, and all other laboring men in the State of Indiana.

The time is closely approaching when the citizens of Indiana will be called on to exercise their elective franchise in the choice of a chief magistrate. As we near this period, the efforts which have been made by desperate and unprincipled politicians, will be redoubled—the flood-gates of calumny and defamation opened to full vent—and currents of poisonous and filthy political aliment thrown out upon the country. It behooves every good and true-hearted republican to be on the alert, to warn the unsuspecting of their danger; and to administer remedies wherever the infection seems to have taken root. Having set out with this object in view, I shall turn my attention a little to a certain "Indiana Farmer," who has, in the last week's Palladium, been trying to palm upon that class to which he pretends to belong, tares for good sound wheat. To prove this, it will only be necessary to examine a small part of his address. After getting through with the introductory, he tells us that for a great many years past, Congress has made the President; that the same attempt was made in the year 1824, but the people no longer sanctioning the exercise of this power by Congress, wrested it out of their hands, and made the president themselves! True, Mr. Farmer, the people took the election of President into their hands, and gave to the Farmer of Tennessee 2,925,403 votes, and to John Q. Adams 2,890,281; yet, when this election came before Congress for ratification, that body rejected Andrew Jackson, with his 125,122 majority, and appointed John Q. Adams president in despite of justice, right, and a long established principle—that a majority should rule. So much for the people's choice of president, agreeably to "an Indiana Farmer."

Next come to where he makes a bold thrust at the friends of Mr. Crawford, because they voted for him in congress. It would really seem that Farmer is an anti-republican, or very little conversant with the fundamental principles of our government. What, I ask, is the duty of the representative? Is it not to express and do the will of his constituents? It certainly is, in matters where he has a clear expression of that will. Now, this being the case, could the representatives from those states favorable to Mr. Crawford, avoid voting for him in discharge of a sacred trust, though in a minority? They could not do otherwise; and I applaud them for so faithful a discharge of duty. Had the representatives from Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and five other states I could name, acted as faithful to their trust, and will of their constituents as those who voted for Mr. Crawford, I feel confident in saying that John Quincy Adams would not this day be president of these United States. It was that dereliction of duty, that prostitution of representative trust, that this day fills our once happy country with discord approaching almost to civil war.

Farmer has made the discovery that senators Eaton, Van Buren, and sundry distinguished citizens, have been traveling through the United States, but forgot to let us know that president Adams, is now in the East, secretary Clay in the West, secretary Southard in the South, and, in short, the whole cabinet have been on the scout for some time past, making dinner speeches and electioneering to keep themselves in office. Forget, did I say? No; Farmer could not forget such palpable and glaring evidences of unfitness for office; but he was afraid and ashamed to tell it, lest the "Mechanics, Farmers, and laborers of every class," would enquire who attended to the affairs of the union, while all hands were absent, or whether they were paid for the time thus spent, out of their money? These were enquiries Farmer knew would naturally be made, and therefore carefully avoided telling anything about the travelling cabinet, when speaking of members of Congress. But I will tell you, fellow-citizens, that while senators Eaton, Van Buren, &c. are spending their own money in journeying home and about their business, the President and members of the cabinet are receiving of your money from 16 to 70 dollars each, per day, the whole year round, and no deduction is made for the time lost electioneering in New England, Kentucky, Ohio, or elsewhere, as Mr. Farmer would make with his laboring hands for wet weather, &c.

The compliment paid by Farmer to the organ of the opposition, as he calls the United States Telegraph, can be finely reciprocated by a reference to sundry papers in the employ and patronage of Clay and Adams. Need the people be informed that the most venal, prostituted presses in the union are on the side of the administration? I do not pretend to argue on the infallibility of the Telegraph, or any other partizan paper on either side, but have no hesitation in declaring, in point of truth, honesty, and fair dealing, that the Telegraph stands as much above the Cincinnati Gazette, the Washington Journal, of the Democratic Press, (in which Mr. Farmer places so much reliance) as earth

is above the infernal regions. I have often essayed to find a suitable comparison for Binns, the editor of the Democratic Press, but as often failed; yet the coalition have considered him worthy of patronage. They have taken from the widow of a soldier the pittance derived from furnishing custom-house stationary, and lavished it upon the editor of the Press, in utter disregard of propriety.

Farmer asks several questions, and gives his own answers. I will take the liberty to answer one: "Again" he says, "what is the cause of all this outcry?" Answer. The stubborn people, the same stiff-necked creatures who turned old Adams out of office, are not entirely willing to bow their necks to the yoke of his son, and suffer him to ride over them booted and spurred, as the old man had done. They have taken a fancy to one Andrew Jackson, a hero who has often shown how much he loved his country, by exposing his life in her service; and who, moreover, has always had a mortal hatred to bargain and sale in political matters. These people look up to this Andrew Jackson as occupying the ground which Jefferson held in 1798 and 1800. They look to him as the only man who can and will save the country, from the disgrace and degradation, of submitting, a second time, to the domination of rulers set over them contrary to their will. "Mechanics, Farmers, laborers of every class, be on your guard," and you have nothing to fear. A MECHANIC.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The following additional particulars, relative to the siege of Brailow, will enable our readers to form some idea of the valor with which that fortress was defended, and the ruinous cost at which it was finally won by the Russians.—*Nat. Journal.*

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY.**—An official bulletin of the Russian army, dated from the ramparts of Tragan, 20th of June, contains the details of the siege of Brailow, which surrendered after an assault; but the success of the Russians, according to their own statement of the affair, appears to have been dearly purchased. The bridges having been deemed practicable, it was resolved to attempt to take the place by storm on the 15th. All the mines were to be sprung at once, and immediately after the explosion, the troops were to mount the breaches. One of the mines, however, blew up too soon; its explosion buried the officer who was to fire the second mine, which did not blow up; the third did blow up, but amidst the clouds of dust and smoke which arose on all sides, it was impossible to distinguish the state of the breaches.—The bulletin says, "The columns rushed forward to the assault. All the officers and generals were at their head, with the volunteers who had offered to be the first to scale the enemy's ramparts.—Those on the right, to the number of 120, succeeded in scaling the walls, but they were all killed except a subaltern officer, who threw himself into the Danube. On the left the same obstacles appeared, and after a most desperate action, it was necessary to sound a retreat, which was effected in great order, but with considerable loss, for the fire of the Turks, which was equally heavy and well directed, redoubled when they saw our troops retreat, and desirous of profiting by their success to destroy our works, they made six sallies against the regiment of Cazans, which repulsed them all, and many of the enemy. At half past seven, our troops occupied the same position as before the attack, and the enemy had not been able to carry or damage any of our works. On the 16th, the mine which could not explode the day before, was blown up by order of the Grand Duke Michael, and on the 17th, Turkish Envoys came to ask an armistice for ten days, promising that the place should be surrendered if not relieved by that time. The Grand Duke granted them only a truce for twenty-four hours, which they accepted. The 15th saw our generals and troops rival each other in bravery, but our loss was severe. Major General Wolf and Major General Timroth were killed, and 640 men. Among the wounded, are 1 general, 3 colonels, 16 superior officers, and 75 other officers, and 1340 subalterns and privates; many of whom, however, will be able to return to the ranks in a few days. The Turks defended themselves with a courage worthy of the highest praise. Their loss in killed was however most sensible in the sallies which they made. Col. Bibikoff, aid-de-camp to the Grand Duke Michael, has this moment brought to the Emperor the keys of Brailow, which surrendered at the expiration of the truce. At the same time news arrived of the surrender of the fortress of Matchim."

The last French papers mention a report that the siege of Brailow has cost the Russians between 15 and 16,000 men. The capitulation having allowed the Turks to retire by the Danube, the whole population is said to have followed the garrison, which still consists of 13,500 men, so that when the Russians entered the place, they did not find in it a single inhabitant. The cannons on the ramparts were spiked, and the magazines destroyed. Advices from Odessa to the 14th ult.

state that the army preparing to march on Constantinople, amounts exactly to 180,000 troops; 20,000 were to be left behind to be employed against the fortresses on the Danube, and prevent their garrisons from making sorties or incursions into the Principalities, and especially into Servia, in which province the Russians were anxious to prevent the Turks from gaining any footing. Fifty-four transports, laden with stores of all kinds of supplies for the army, were to sail from Odessa on the evening of the 14th, for Varna and Sizopoli, two ports situated about half way on the coast between the mouth of the Danube and Constantinople.

From the Boston Daily Adv August 15.  
FROM CANTON.

We are indebted to a friend for the Canton Register of February 18, from which we make the following extracts: *January 20th.*—Linang, for murder, was decapitated, and the following day his head sent in a case, to be suspended where the murder was committed. On the 31st, *Shingteenshing* was beheaded for robbery. At these executions, it is usual for the military officer at the head of this district, called the *Kwong-Chow-Heep*, to attend. The person who now holds that office, however, considers executions so common-place, he declines going in person, unless five criminals and upwards are to be put to death.

*February 1.*—This morning, *Lamaloue*, for coasting piracy, was beheaded. This execution makes the number of capital punishments which have taken place during the last twelve months, within a mile of the foreign factories, amount to 202; full two-thirds of them were inflicted by the local authorities, without any previous reference to Peking. The crimes were generally robbery, rape, and murder. The modes of punishment were decapitation, strangulation on a cross, and slowly cutting to pieces. The unhappy culprit is stripped naked, and lashed to a cross, a cut is made across the forehead, and the skin of the face is pulled down, then the feet, legs, hands, arms, and head, are successively cut off from the trunk, which is finally stabbed to the heart. This terrible and cruel form of death is called *Lingche*, i. e. ignominious and slow, and is inflicted for crimes against superiors, treason, and murder of parents, &c. The population of this province is perhaps equal to that of Scotland, but how widely different the number of capital punishments, besides those who die in prison annually from cruel usage.

*February 18.*—We have lately witnessed two outrageous attempts of the Chinese to take the law into their own hands upon some disputed points of business with the foreigners residing here. The last occurred on Sunday, the 10th current, and might have led to some immediate serious consequences, owing to the violence of the attack, which was undoubtedly the grossest and most tardily proceeding. The individual European was opposed by the contending party, aided by about forty Chinese sailors, his person seized & hustled through several streets, and but for the spirited interference of a Parsee gentleman, might have received serious injury.

The English authorities here have interfered, and the result will, no doubt, be that of severe punishment to the offenders.

The latter case is particularly atrocious, the English gentleman having earnestly pressed a reference either to the British Chief, or to any other party, from the very commencement of the dispute; and to which the Chinese at length agreed, only half an hour before the assault was made.

These things ought not to be tolerated; for, although no legal tribunal is established by British authority, yet any appeal made to the Select Committee, would be attended to, and call forth that judgment, either in favor of, or against their countrymen, which English justice and honorable feeling never fail to give.

The ringleaders, as in similar cases, have absconded.

**Bonaparte's Family.**—The history of the Bonaparte family being very imperfect in Scott's Life of Napoleon, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to peruse a brief statement in relation to those with whom the illustrious conqueror was connected. The particulars have been collected from various sources, with considerable care, and so far as they go, are believed to be substantially correct.

**Charles Bonaparte**, the father of Napoleon, was a lawyer of considerable eminence on the island of Corsica, and died in 1795, at the age of 40 years. Eight children survived him, viz: Joseph, Napoleon, Caroline, Lucien, Eliza, Louis, Pauline, and Jerome. Letitia Romilini, the mother, was a woman of great beauty, and possessed extraordinary firmness of character. She was living in Rome in 1825, though in bad health. She was very wealthy.

**Joseph**, ex-king of Spain and the Indies, is a man of talents and excellent character, and exerted himself very much at the first taking of Paris by the allies. In 1794, he was married to Maria Juha,

aged 22 years, and in 1812 had two daughters. He now resides in the United States, near Burlington, New-Jersey, much esteemed by all who know him. He owns 150,000 acres of land in the northern part of the state of New-York, (Jefferson county) which he purchased of Mr. Le Ray Chamont.

**Napoleon**, emperor of the French, was first married to Josephine Beauharnois, a Creolian widow, and daughter of a St. Domingo planter. She was an accomplished lady. At the time of her marriage (1796) to Napoleon, she had three children, Eugene, Francis, and Hortensia. In 1810 she was repudiated by Napoleon, who soon after married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, emperor of Austria. By Maria Louisa, he had a son, who was born March 20, 1812, and whom he named Napoleon. He was banished to Elba in 1813, and to St. Helena in 1815, where he died in 1821, aged 52 years.

**Caroline**, was the wife of Joachim Murat, king of Naples and admiral of the French empire, by whom she had two sons and three daughters. The two sons, Achille and Charles Louis Napoleon Murat, are settled in the territory of Florida. After the fall of Napoleon, and Murat's expulsion from the throne of Naples, she and her husband lived in the Austrian states. After Murat's flight and assassination, (which latter event happened in 1815, on one of the Sicilian islands) she resided, in great pomp, in the lordship of Ort, but finally removed to Rome, where she lived in 1825.

**Lucien** was distinguished as an orator and republican, in the council of 500, of which he was president on the 18th Brumaire, and declared it dissolved. His ambition and talent were scarcely inferior to those of Napoleon, and he was the most efficient agent in the appointment of his brother chief consul. He, however, disapproved of the destruction of the republic, and would not part from his beautiful and affectionate wife to further and promote the views of Napoleon. He therefore displeased him, and was not restored to his favor till after his return from Elba. He refused the throne of Spain which was offered to him. He wrote an epic poem on Charlemagne.—In 1825 he lived in great splendor at Rome, where he had been a senator. His son Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the author of the continuation of Wilson's Orationology, lives in the United States.—His son Paul was accidentally killed on board the Greek frigate Hellas, in 1827.

**Eliza**, grand duchess of Tuscany, a woman of powerful intellect and masculine character, and had many admirers. She was married to Felix, prince of Lucania, and had one daughter. She died at Trieste in 1820, aged 49 years.

**Louis**, king of Holland, married Hortensia Beauharnois, daughter of Napoleon's first wife. He was a man of unpretending worth, and abdicated his throne in favor of his son, rather than oppress his subjects. After Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena, he went to Rome, where he lived in 1825, in great magnificence.

**Pauline**, first married to Le Clerc, commander in chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he died of the yellow fever. She subsequently married prince Borghese, duke of Gualstata. She was Napoleon's favorite sister, and was the most beautiful woman in France, and perhaps in Europe. She visited Napoleon while at Elba, and assisted him in his escape. In 1815, Pauline died immensely rich—among the other bequests, gave 20,000 francs to the son of Jerome by his first wife. Prince Borghese is now a wanderer in France or England.

**Jerome**, was first married to Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, Md. a lady of beauty and accomplishments, and by his marriage incurred the displeasure of Napoleon. By the incessant importunities of his brother, he at length separated himself from her, and married the princess royal of Wurtemberg. After his brother's fall, he lived a while at Trieste, afterwards near Vienna, and finally settled at Rome, where he resided in 1826. He had one son by his wife.

**Eugene Beauharnois**, viceroy of Italy, &c. and son of the first wife of Napoleon, married the princess Augustine Amelia, of Bavaria, and had one son and two daughters. He was a man of talents, probity and honor, and great military skill. Being a particular favorite of Napoleon, he rewarded him with the highest military promotions. After the restoration of Louis and the abdication of Napoleon, he retired to private life, and lived at Munich, the capital of Bavaria. His income was \$2,500,000 a year. He died in 1829, universally lamented.

**Escape from the Penitentiary!**  
**JOSEPH F. PLUYMART**—This individual has again escaped. It would seem that the locks, walls, bolts and bars of any prison are insufficient for his security. He escaped from the Penitentiary on Monday night last.—He took with him one other convict. A reward of 150 dollars is offered for their apprehension. It will be recollected that this is the individual who was recently sentenced to three years imprisonment, for robbing the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of this city.

Copy of a letter from President Adams.

WASHINGTON, 19th April, 1828.

**OLIVER HARTWELL**, Esq. Canandaigua, N. Y.  
Sir—In answer to your inquiry, in your letter of the 31st ult. I state that I am not, never was, and never shall be a Free Mason. I give you this answer, in the spirit of friendly return to the kindness with which you have made the inquiry. But unwilling to contribute in any manner to that excitement produced by the mysterious abduction and too probable murder of William Morgan, I request you not to give publicity to this letter. The deep and solemn feeling which pervades the community on this occasion, is founded on the purest principles of human virtue and of human right. In the just and lawful pursuit of a signal vindication of the laws of nature and of the land, violated in his person, which has been undertaken, and is yet in progress with the authority and co-operation of your Legislature, I hope and trust that the fellow citizens of the sufferer will temper with the spirit of justice, the reparation of her wrongs, and in the infliction of every penalty, carefully abstain from visiting upon the innocent the misdeeds of the guilty.

I am, with respect, your fellow-citizen.  
J. Q. ADAMS.

Philadelphia, August 22.

Last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable, occupied by James McDowell, situated between Oak and Plum streets, and near Passyunk road, Southwark. Surrounded as it was by frame buildings, the fire spread rapidly, and eight or ten buildings were principally destroyed, most of them not very valuable. Among the sufferers, are James McDowell, the widow of Mullin J. Harding, and the orphan children of T. F. J. yee, M. Frey ag, Esq. Inns, and Hunts. Our firemen behaved with their accustomed alacrity, and though for some time the aspect was very alarming perseverance and skill shortly gained the victory. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

**Aurora.**  
The Columbia (S. C.) State Gazette of the 16th inst. says:—We are sorry to learn that the Yellow Fever has made its appearance in Charleston, and that several persons have already died with it.

**Rencontre.**—The New Orleans Courier of July 25th. says:—"We learn verbally from an officer, just arrived from Cantonment Jessup, that Robert Crittenden, late Secretary of Arkansas, and acting governor of that Territory, was killed some days ago in a rencontre with General Rector, of Missouri."

**BENEFIT OF PETITIONING.**

Kingston, (U. C.) August 6.  
The exercise of the constitutional right of petitioning the King and Parliament has, in this province, been attended with most beneficial effects. The petition against the Attorney-General's *Alien Bill* obtained the rejection of that disgusting measure, and resulted in an act of Naturalization, which has tranquillized the minds of the people, after six years agitation and anxiety, and diffused general joy and satisfaction through the province. The petition against Dr. Strachan's Chart and Charter, have met with respectful attention, and strong hopes are entertained of a favorable result in England.—In the meantime they have produced salutary political effects in the province. The petition now in circulation, against the dismissal of Judge Willis, and for a redress of grievances, promises a result equally beneficial. It is stated in the *Canadian Freeman* that it received 1700 signatures in the week of the late Election in the county of York. In other counties also, it meets with success, and it is to be hoped, will be generally signed throughout the province, without delay, that it may be seasonably transmitted to England. The friends of Constitutional liberty and good government will, we trust hasten and promote it within their respective spheres of influence.—*Herald.*

**Fortunate Escape.**—The schooner Felicity, Armistead, arrived at this port last Friday night from Norfolk. On her passage up, off Point Lookout, on Monday, fell in with the schr. Valoral, Tyler, of Vienna, bottom upwards, having but a very short time before been upset by a sudden squall. Fortunately, Capt. T. and the persons who were with him (7 in number) had succeeded in getting into their boat, and were standing towards the shore when the Felicity fell in with them and received them all on board. Capt. A. very kindly contributed to their comfort, (for they were entirely destitute, not having saved an article except what they had on) and stood for the vessel; and before he left her, with the assistance received from another vessel, which afterwards fell in with them, succeeded in getting the V. righted, and when he left her, she was free of water. The V. was from Nanticoke, bound up the Potomac, and had a swept hold when she capsized. This is the vessel reported bottom up by the steam boat Norfolk, in Friday's Chronicle.—*Balt. Chron.*