

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of man to suffer persecution to the same extent, and from the same source, that that vindictive spirit has followed Messrs. Adams and Clay. Had the prince of darkness been consulted, and the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate scurrility and abuse been turned over in pursuit of vulgar epithets, more could not have been said and done than has been, by artful insinuations, innuendoes, misrepresentation and falsehood, to prostrate and destroy the characters and usefulness of these men. Almost every word they speak, or act they do, is perverted under the same wicked, persecuting disposition. Hitherto, with the exception of a few such men as Caleb Atwater, George Kremer, George M'Duffie, & John Randolph, (who boasted when in England some two or three years since, that he did not call himself an American,) this system of slander and misrepresentation has been carried on by disappointed office hunters; news-paper editors; writers over anonymous signatures; and the more deceitful scheme of publishing extracts from letters, said to have been written by some person (but not giving the authors name) until the ears of all who were willing to listen, were made to ring with the cries of "Bargain, Intrigue, Management and Corruption." In stand in favor of the last war. It was deemed so systematical are the oppositionists in their plans of persecution, that we are irresistibly compelled to believe, that a secret combination has been formed, the sole object of which is to "put down," yes to "put down the present administration," "the pure as the angels," that minister at the right hand of God." To effect this every species of calumny and abuse is resorted to, and we are called upon to hurl them from office, in order that Gen. Jackson and his train of Southern adherents may take their places. But fellow citizens let us enquire for a few moments who these men are, and then see whether we are prepared to do so.

John Quincy Adams is the son of John Adams who served as one of the committee to draft the declaration of our Independence, and who, by his all powerful eloquence sustained it in debate; who first moved, and procured the appointment of, and voted for Gen. Washington as commander in chief of the armies of the United States, and who while making a speech on the subject of Washington's appointment declared that "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, he gave his heart and his hand to that vote;" who when advocating the declaration of Independence called upon the "God of eloquence to assist him to make the people believe that they had it in their power, and ought to be free from the shackles of Great Britain." John Q. Adams is the son of this man—but this is not enough—let us reward him for his own merits, and not those of his father.—Let us now enquire what they have been and see whether they are not sufficient to insure him our unlimited confidence, and our cordial support. The following quotations from a communication which appeared in 1824, over the signature of "An American Farmer" will fully present them to our view. "In 1794 Mr. Adams was appointed resident minister to the Netherlands and, in 1796 to Portugal by President Washington. In 1797 minister plenipotentiary to Prussia by John Adams in compliance with the earnest request of George Washington. In 1802 he was elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of Massachusetts in opposition to Timothy Pickering who was denominated the "Essex Junto" candidate. In 1803 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia. In 1811, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1813 minister plenipotentiary to Ghent. In 1815 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to England, by James Madison, and in 1817 he was appointed Secretary of state by James Monroe; and continued as such until elected President. In all of these situations it may be said without the fear of contradiction, he discharged his duty to the universal satisfaction of the American people.

Where let it be asked is the patriot in our country who does not coincide generally with the sentiments of the venerable Washington? In a letter to his successor in office dated 20th February 1797 are the following expressions—"If my wishes could be of any avail to you they would go to you in the strong hope that you will not withhold merited promotion from Mr. John Q. Adams. For I give it as my decided opinion, that he is the most valuable public character we have abroad. The public more and more as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would sustain a loss if these were to be checked by ever delicacy on your part." This fellow citizens is the language of our political father, the founder of our happy republic. It is worth more than volumes of stump oratory, or columns of legislative harangues made on the eve of an election for the purpose of riding into power. Can any citizen of this republic charge John Q. Adams with pro-

fanity or immorality—or with an open violation of the laws of God or his country—can any one say he has ever been a gambler or a duellist. If any such there be, let him speak in a voice that shall be heard, and in a language that shall not be misunderstood."

Henry Clay the present Secretary of state is also one of those men whom you are called upon to denounce and eject from office. And who is Henry Clay? let the faithful historian answer. "He is a native of Virginia—the son of a country clergyman—born to no other inheritance, and left with no other patrimony save that of "poverty and rags." At an early age he moved to Kentucky, and having adopted that state, as his place of residence has emphatically and justly been styled his favorite son. While yet a youth, he was called upon by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the State Legislature. There his talents burst forth in a blaze—and the people saw and appreciated them. He was afterwards selected as their candidate and elected to represent them in the Congress of the United States. Here he shone still more conspicuously, and here again were his talents duly appreciated and rewarded—he was chosen to preside over the house of Representatives, a boy of the nation. It was during his services in that house he took such a decided stand in favor of the last war. It was then he made the councils of America ring with his eloquence in its favor; and it was then he rose in the "majesty of his thunder to her sons "give me liberty—or give me death." At a subsequent period, and while still a member of that house, he proved himself the able and efficient supporter of South American Independence. As an orator he stands almost unrivalled—I have heard him speak. I have seen admiring thousands stand on tiptoe and gaze upon him, and in deathlike silence listen, while he entertained them with his matchless eloquence; and I have heard the atmosphere ring with shouts of applause bestowed upon him. But faction that fell monster now distracts our country, and envy that "fiend of hell" has marked him as its victim. The floodgates of calumny are opened upon him, and it would seem that he is to be sacrificed in order that others may ride into office on his ruins.

These are the men fellow-citizens upon whose devoted heads the vengeance of the opposition is directed; and notwithstanding all these proofs in their favor we are told they are corrupt men—dangerous politicians, and therefore not to be trusted. Fellow-citizens are you prepared to sacrifice, and "put down" those two distinguished individuals, in order that southern Nabobs may take their places—I confidently hope not. I have too good an opinion of the intelligence of the people of Indiana to credit the belief for a single moment.

ALPHONSO.

From Niles' Register, FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, &c. "The continental paper," says the London Globe, of the 21st July, "which have reached us this morning, bring further accounts of the progress and successes of the Russians.—Anapa, the fortress in Asiatic Turkey, which was attacked by the force of admiral Greig and prince Menzikoff, has surrendered, and Tuleza, or Tulschi, a fortress, which the Russian army, under the immediate command of the emperor, left behind it, has fallen into the hands of the besieging corps. The supplies of stores and provisions which have been found in Brailow are represented to have been very important. Meantime, the Russian army, under the emperor, has been reinforced, and its advanced guards have been pushed without opposition to Magalia.—These places are about half-way between Karassa and Bazardschik, the first place where there is any appearance that the Turks will make a stand."

There was a report at Paris, that the *Trident* had brought intelligence from Corfu, of the porte having agreed to accept the mediation of France and England.

There were great storms and heavy falls of rain, in the neighborhood of Manchester, England, from the 12th to the 15th July. Many hundreds of acres of land were covered with water, and parties with boats passed over corn-fields. The damage sustained was large. Bridges, mills, crops, cattle and other stock, being carried away or much injured—and many horses were destroyed, attended with numerous losses of life.

In the house of commons, July 22, the speaker requested to be permitted, before proceeding with business, to express his regret at having been the cause of inconvenience to the house, and to acknowledge his deep sense of obligation for the indulgence which he had experienced on that and every other occasion since he had been honored with the office. He then acquainted the house that he had received a petition (transmitted by the clerk of the Hanaper office in Dublin) from sir Hugh Dilton Messey, Thomas Mahon, esq. and other

electors of the county of Clare, complaining of the return of Daniel O'Connell, esq. as their representative, he being incapacitated by law from serving in parliament, and praying that the return. Vesey Fitzgerald be therefore declared duly elected, and that his name be accordingly inserted in the official return in the room of said D. O'Connell. They also petitioned against the present return even in the event of the person nominated proving qualified to sit in parliament, if legally elected. The petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Russians were advancing towards Constantinople, keeping close to the coast of the Black Sea. Other places had been taken by them—in all 7 fortresses, with 800 pieces of cannon, many standards and vast quantities of stores. A Russian army is advancing on the Asiatic side, and with equal success. The campaign commenced on the 7th May, and on the 2nd July, the Russians were almost to Buzargik and Varnas, only 50 leagues from Constantinople. The Calvary Turks were assembling an army of 100,000 men at Adrianople. All Mus-Cosey soldiers between 14 and 60 years of age were called to arms. The "standard of the prophet" was soon to be displayed; but the Black Eagle of Russia will not cower before that famous banner.

The Augsburg Gazette announces that count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, having represented to the allied powers that he could not maintain himself in Greece without money, England had refused a subsidy, but that France and Russia had engaged to furnish 1,000,000fr. per month, till further orders, and that France has destined for this purpose 8,000,000 out of the loan of 80,000,000.

The operations in Greece have not of late been of much importance. The war has languished on both sides. The late accounts, however, state that the Greeks have lately attacked the Turks in Athens—they took the town, but were obliged by the Turkish batteries of the Acropolis to evacuate it.

The attempts of general Church against Anatolico and Missolonghi have failed.

An unsuccessful effort to effect a landing on Samos by the Turks cost them many men—1,500 were made prisoners by the Samoites.

Of those vessels which sailed from the Morea with sick and wounded Egyptians for Alexandria, one was taken by the Russian frigate Castor.

Official news has been received from the Morea, of the failure of the negotiations set on foot through the Greek bishops with the insurgents. The Greeks had rejected every proposal, and referred to the convention of the 6th July.

The plague has broken out in the camp of Ibrahim pacha. Some negotiation was going on for his evacuation of the Morea. His troops are sick and much distressed for supplies.

The sultan has issued a decree that all garrisons which surrender to Russia, shall be put to death.

Some of the London editors say that the Russians cannot reach Constantinople the present season, and speak of the difficulties at the Balkin passes. It is evident that many in England view the progress of Russia with much apprehension.

Austria is collecting an army of 100,000 men on the Turkish frontier, and the prince of Hesse Homburg has been sent on a mission to the emperor Nicholas. War between Russia and Austria is speculated on.

A great riot took place at Bullinamore, in Ireland, on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, commenced against those who had assembled to celebrate the day. The rioters had one body of five hundred pikemen, and were besides very numerous. They were attacked by cavalry, supported by infantry, and dispersed, and some prisoners were made. There was a report that the people in several counties, were arming themselves.

We have very late accounts from Buenos Ayres. The war still continued. Admiral Brown had some spirited affairs with the blockading squadron. Great preparations were making to strengthen his little fleet, by the purchase of fast sailing vessels.

Within the week ending on the 11th inst. seven hundred and forty three barrels of flour; two hundred and sixty three barrels of whiskey, besides a large amount of other articles of produce, and one hundred and thirty passengers were entered at the canal office in this city.

Cin. Chronicle

DIED—On the 23d ult. in Staunton, Virginia, the rev. Enoch GEORGE, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aged about 60 years. Such a man, and such a life of usefulness rise above ordinary panegyric; his praise is in all the churches.

On the 25th August, ROBERT TRIMBLE, Esq. U. S. Judge for the 7th Circuit, comprising Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

On the same day C. W. BYRD, U. S. Judge for the District of Ohio,

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The following statement, exhibiting, by counties, the vote given in Kentucky at the late elections for Governor and Lieut. Governor, may not be uninteresting to our readers, at this time of political speculation on the presidential question. The candidates for Governor were Messrs. Metcalfe and Barry; and for Lieut. Governor Messrs. Underwood and Breathitt.

COUNTIES.	Met. Bar.	Und. Brea.
Adair	446 585	439 582
Allen	227 508	218 531
Anderson	118 433	118 397
Barren	775 939	789 908
Bath	490 603	434 568
Bell	662 393	502 290
Bourbon	1222 890	1175 892
Boyle	513 387	454 398
Boyd	581 349	560 370
Breckinridge	255 441	247 422
Bullitt	162 226	126 254
Burgess	346 569	268 610
Butler	74 418	33 555
Campbell	411 319	326 739
Cass	304 280	306 270
Cayuga	717 446	649 473
Christian	956 448	860 431
Clerke	340 41	342 36
Cumberland	540 410	481 433
Daviess	240 266	205 265
Edmonson	134 184	137 182
Estill	304 283	271 271
Fayette	1432 1069	1423 1062
Fleming	925 804	835 775
Floyd	96 475	121 442
Franklin	414 542	398 519
Gallatin	432 469	396 470
Garrard	1195 147	1214 132
Grant	242 117	212 117
Graves	76 160	41 190
Grayson	326 202	282 232
Green	451 869	440 852
Greenup	430 286	406 275
Harlan	649 961	646 910
Harrison	261 125	247 123
Hart	510 1075	419 1034
Henderson	202 367	222 344
Henry	624 748	582 753
Hickman	363 278	344 259
Hopkins	33 232	37 226
Hughes	396 312	318 354
Jefferson	1141 1581	1104 1550
Jessamine	614 543	625 521
Knox	365 121	359 113
Laurel	124 74	131 62
Lawrence	159 379	131 371
Lewis	382 417	346 404
Lincoln	638 586	650 522
Livingston	319 462	266 401
Logan	925 306	815 415
Madison	39 57	21 76
Magoffin	1280 543	1173 440
Mason	1082 713	1018 610
Meade	311 135	309 117
Mercer	771 1170	750 1108
Monroe	202 337	202 335
Montgomery	770 721	750 724
Morgan	91 306	66 314
Muhlenberg	433 223	420 230
Nelson	394 558	446 487
Nicholas	553 680	413 725
Ohio	360 324	316 337
Oldham	471 626	449 622
Owen	129 463	144 418
Pendleton	243 224	204 204
Perry	210 26	163 20
Pike	29 240	12 251
Pulaski	638 601	639 563
Rockcastle	252 121	259 93
Russell	294 164	286 174
Scott	553 1109	530 1112
Shelby	1037 821	1081 781
Simpson	375 324	356 350
Spencer	258 509	231 487
Todd	504 235	479 263
Trigg	319 233	262 331
Union	233 281	204 297
Warren	761 420	746 426
Washington	798 1333	741 1289
Wayne	509 494	502 461
Whitley	204 163	184 146
Woodford	660 437	657 395

38,940 38,231 36,454 37,541  
Metcalfe's majority 709\*  
Breathitt's do. 1087

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE ELECTORAL ELECTIONS will take place, as near as we have been able to ascertain, in Maine, the 3d November—New-Hampshire, 3d Nov.—Rhode-Island, 19th Nov.—Massachusetts, 3d Nov.—Connecticut, 3d Nov.—New-York, 3d Nov.—New-Jersey, 4th and 5th Nov.—Pennsylvania, 23th and 29th October.—Maryland, 10th Nov.—Virginia, 3d Nov.—N. Carolina, 13th Nov.—Kentucky 10th Nov.—Ohio, 31st October.—Illinois, 3d Nov.—Missouri, 3d Nov.—Indiana, 3d Nov. In Tennessee and Mississippi, unknown. The states of Vermont, Delaware, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, have hitherto elected by their Legislatures.

Maine elects 9 Electors by Districts; New-Hampshire 3 by General Ticket; Vermont 7; Rhode-Island 4, by General Ticket; Massachusetts 15, by General Ticket; Connecticut 2, by General Ticket; New-York 36, by Districts; New-Jersey 8, by General Ticket; Pennsylvania 23, by General Ticket; Delaware 3; Maryland 11, by Districts; Virginia

\*The Frankfort Argus states that an error occurred in adding up the votes in one county, which, if corrected, would reduce Mr. Metcalfe's majority 106 votes.

24, by General Ticket; N. Carolina 15 by General Ticket; S. Carolina 11; Georgia 8; Tennessee 11, by Districts; Kentucky 14, by General Ticket; Ohio 16, by General Ticket; Indiana 5, by General Ticket; Illinois 3, and Missouri 3, by Districts; Mississippi 3; Alabama 5; Louisiana 5. In all 261.—Necessary to a choice 131.

[Trenton Emporium.

Canals.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says, that one of the canal boats which arrived in that place on the 22d ultimo, from the city of New York, contained goods for the state of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and the territory of Michigan, and that contracts have been made for carrying goods from the city of New York to Pittsburgh, by way of the canal, for \$2 25 cts. and to Cincinnati for \$2 75 cts. per hundred. This is one of the many evidences of the great importance of internal improvements, and particularly to canal navigation.

Madison, September 10.

Shocking!!—On Monday last, about ten o'clock, Capt. ISAAC MOONEY, paper-maker of this county, was found in his Paper-Mill, suspended by the neck, by a rope, and dead! He was supposed to have been dead about an hour. What led him to the commission of the act we have not learned. Verdict of the Coroner's inquest, "Death by suicide."—Capt. M. was a respectable citizen, an useful man, the father of several children, and but a few months married to a second wife.—*Republican.*

Shocking.—A newspaper in Limerick, Ireland, details a melancholy occurrence which took place on board the brig Mary Russell on her passage from Barbadoes to Cork. Captain Stewart, (who must have been insane if the account be true) according to his own testimony and that of four boys on board had called down into the cabin, separately, six of his crew, tied them, and then put them to death with a crow-bar! The mate named Smith and another seaman escaped. The Mary Russell was fallen in with by the "Mary Stubbs" of Belfast, Ireland, which was also homeward bound, on the day after this occurrence, when the captain was engaged in tying the boys, Capt. Callender of the Mary Stubbs, immediately went on board and found the bodies of the crew and of a naval gentleman passenger in the cabin. Stewart, stated that his crew had attempted to mutiny and that he had done it to save himself. Capt. Callender held by the Mary Russell, and saved Capt. Stewart from being drowned, he having leaped twice into the sea for that purpose. A third time, he flung himself overboard off Castle-town, and was picked up by a hooker. A warrant for the apprehension of Capt. Stewart, was issued, and an inquest held on the bodies of the seven men.

Since Capt. Morgan was seen at Boston, at Smyrna in a Turkish dress, and at divers other places alive; and since he was found upon the shore of lake Erie, and several other places dead; he has been seen by a fur trader, who knew him well far up the river Arkansas, where he is permanently established; having married the daughter of old King Gegagaga, and taken the name of Honechleco or white warrior, has himself become the principal chief of a tribe of Indians. These tales are probably designed to keep alive public curiosity as to the fate of Morgan, which is still as mysterious as ever.

The editor of the Middlesex (Conn.) Gazette, who by the way is something of a wag, has the latest account of the missing man, as follows—"Morgan has been seen sculling up the Niagara falls in a potash kettle, with a crow bar for an oar—Fact! pon honor."

"Gosh, I guess he went swift."

Jonathan.

F. McNAMAR, Tailor and Habit-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has established himself in this place in the above Business. He flatters himself that he can suit customers with neatness and despatch—having obtained the latest and most admired Eastern fashions, he solicits a share of public patronage. He may at all times be found at his SHOP, High-street, opposite the Market-house, in Lawrenceburgh, September 6, 1828. 35—1f

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Hannah has eloped from her bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, and has conducted herself in an indecent manner; I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. Logan township, Dearborn county Indiana. WILLIAM BRUNDAGE.

September 4, 1828. 36—3w

TAKEN UP

BY George Abraham, of Caesar's Creek Township, Dearborn County, Indiana, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about fourteen hands high, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, trots and racks, has a scar on his head as though occasioned by the pole-evil, and is crease fallen; has a small saddle mark on the near side. Appraised to twenty-five dollars, by David Williamson and William Randall. Certified by me, August 7th, 1828. 35—3\* LARAB BRAMBLE, J. P. (Seal)