

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### FOR THE PALLADIUM.

To the Electors of Indiana—GREETING: I humbly beseech you to pause for a moment, and consider well the important part you are to act, on the first Monday of November next: you are then to give your suffrages for Electors, to elect a President of the United States, to serve four years from next March. In making our selection, our main object should be for the good of the whole, and not a part of our great republic. There are two considerations that naturally force on our minds, as the basis of our actions: viz. capability and character, in those persons we wish to be our public servants: and especially the first magistrate of the United States.

I would respectfully inquire into the two candidates, characters, abilities, and standing in society; also their probable fitness to fill the office of President of the United States.

One of those candidates is our present President (Mr. Adams) whose political and moral character, is well known to the people of the United States, and all Europe. To comment on his character or qualifications, would be useless and unnecessary. We can never expect to obtain a better or greater: even his enemies do not deny his worth and abilities to be superior to their own candidate, Gen. Jackson.

What is the cause of all this noise, and confusion about the approaching election? there is no real complaint against Mr. Adams' administration; he has not said or done any thing contrary to the welfare of the United States. I would ask what is to be gained by an exchange of presidents? are we to expect an able one, or one of more persevering industry and integrity? in exchanging Adams for Jackson, there certainly must or ought to be some important good at least to be expected. Gen. Andrew Jackson is our beloved citizen, and one who stepped forward in the hour of danger to repel the invading foe. He was brave, heroic, and persevering in defending the liberties of our country. Does he not deserve our esteem and good wishes for his services in the late war? Are we not proud to hail him as the Hero of New-Orleans? The man who taught the proud sons of Great Britain, and the wild sons of the wilderness, to respect our rights. But does all this give him capacity and ability necessary for the first magistrate in our Republic? Is it criterion whereby to measure the powers of the mind in state governments? With one voice you will say no.

But when we step down from the lofty height we have been travelling with Gen. Jackson's military character and mingle with his private actions in life, we are struck with horror, and surprise on its review: a life spent in debaucheries, blood-shed, and a contempt of the laws of his country. It is needless to enter into detail of those irregularities; they are already too well known to the good people of the United States. My heart bleeds to say thus much of so brave a man: but the time has come when we are called upon to act an honest part to ourselves, our country and our God.

Firmly believing that the good people of Indiana will do right, in their elections, when properly informed of their own interest, and the welfare of future generations. It has always been considered, that a well spent life, and a good moral character, were a necessary part of the qualifications of a President of the United States.

For why do Governments institute a penal code of laws to punish crimes? for why are houses of correction, built at great expense, to imprison the bodies of the out-lawed citizen? is it not to protect the innocent and punish the guilty? If these are facts, then of course those lawless persons, imprisoned, would not be fit subjects for Governors or Magistrates, in a virtuous Government. I would humbly ask; does any of our houses of correction contain at this time, or did they ever contain in the United States, a convict whose crimes surpass in magnitude Gen. Jackson's private character, with the addition of some of his public usurpations? If they now do, or ever did, please to name, when, where, and who that person is, or was, that has the honor to stand first in violating the laws of his country.

In saying this, my sole object is to preserve the Government of the United States, from total ruin, and debasing ourselves in the eyes of all the world. Supposing for instance the good people of Indiana were about to elect a Governor, a member to congress or a treasurer of this State; where would they look for a suitable person to fill that office? to the virtuous citizen? or to the man that had always respected the laws of his country, and the rights of his fellow citizens? or would they seek out the man that had violated the laws of their country, trampled on the rights of his neighbors, and taken the life of his fellow with impunity? I appeal to your good sense to make the decision. It will be said that Gen. Jackson never was convicted

or imprisoned in a State Prison, during his whole life. But dare any of his advocates say, knowingly, that if he had his deserts he would not only have been imprisoned, but continued so, or deprived of life. These comments are severe, and trying to the feelings of all good people; and I would to God they could have slept with his military fame forever: but the good of our country requires a full investigation of facts, in this important case.

I humbly pray that the good electors of Indiana will consider well the important part they are about to act; and say to themselves do we wish to perpetuate and hand down the present form of Government, with all its blessings uncontaminated to the latest posterity of time: if we do, we must elect virtuous men both in public and private character, to be our public servants.

Scipio.

### FOR THE PALLADIUM.

#### MESSRS. EDITORS:

I have read without any other feelings than those of pity, the labored effusion of your correspondent "Backwoodsman," which if treated according to its merits would be permitted to pass without any other notice than that of silent contempt; but as he seems particularly anxious to distinguish himself above his neighbors in the wood, and has sought a paper controversy with Alphonso as a means to accomplish his object, I have concluded to give him full satisfaction; and I now give him notice that if he has any wish to make a figure at newspaper writing—or a display of his extraordinary talents in a political controversy Alphonso stands ready and willing to meet him. The very eloquent and sublime dissertation on the lives and characters of Messrs. Adams and Clay, and the truly critical notice of Alphonso with which he furnished the public in the last Palladium have secured to him a character as a writer which will be as lasting as time itself, and which will be handed down from generation to generation to the latest posterity. Knowing these things, you will readily discover, that I am well aware of the formidable character of the man with whom I have to contend. But, if in the sequel of our controversy he should find out that he has met with one "more mighty" than himself, he need not be astonished—greater men than he have been confronted by Alphonso, and in shame have been compelled to retire from the field of combat, and "turn their attention to something more advantageous to themselves and the community." But to the subject—he has told the people that "he would, that the dead might rest, and let the two candidates Adams and Jackson run on their own merits." To this I have no objections—I would also "that the dead might rest." But does he not know that there are those of his own party who would tear from the grave the body of the old patriarch Adams, and strip it of its winding sheet, if they thought they could injure the election of J. Q. Adams by it?—If he does not know it, I, at least, believe it. Backwoodsman has told us that some people say John Adams was a very bad man.—This does not make it so—bare assertion will not answer—I demand the proof—he has not said that John Adams was a very bad man; he has not dared to venture the assertion—he wishes to make the impression, and at the same time avoid the responsibility. This I consider sufficient evidence that Backwoodsman himself does not believe it. He says Alphonso is very uneasy about Mr. Clay—this assertion he has made without any foundation in truth. All I have said or written about Mr. Clay is plain matter of fact, and M. Backwoodsman is challenged to disprove a single word of it. This he cannot do, for it stands on a foundation as firm and solid as the rocks of the ocean. "Again he says John Q. Adams is the son of John Adams; why I knew this as far back as I live, and that this John Adams served as one of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence." This is a rare piece of information, and that it ever should have reached the habitation of a Backwoodsman affords matter of wonder and amazement. John Q. Adams was born in Massachusetts, and is only sixty years old. Now how on earth this Backwoodsman ever found out in the short period of sixty years, that John Adams was the father of John Q. Adams, or how, in this short time he found out that John Q. Adams had any father at all, is to me truly astonishing—he next declares his inability to understand how "this pious writer (referring to Alphonso) gets along"—I am not at all astonished at this. Ignorant men of weak minds, such as I take Backwoodsman to be, are generally dull of apprehension. I would however advise him to read it again, then if he cannot understand, to read it a third time, should he not be able on a third reading to beat it into his brain, let him carry his paper to some of his neighbors and get them to read, and explain it to him. Let me do this and I think he may possibly find out yet how this "pious writer gets along." As Backwoodsman appears to be a man of unlimited information—well versed in

the science of political affairs—and a strict observer of the truth in all matters of importance, I will acknowledge myself under obligations to him, if, in his next communication he will give us a short dissertation on the life, character and qualifications of Gen. Jackson. These are subjects that have caused much excitement, and have produced a great diversity of sentiment among the American people. If he can furnish us with a true history on these subjects, and settle the present agitated state of the public mind he will then have done something that "will be advantageous to himself and the community."

But to conclude, I would suggest to him the propriety of pursuing the course he has pointed out for Alphonso and himself—viz: of "turning his attention to something more advantageous to himself and the community," for I really think that little benefit will be derived from any thing he can say or write. But if his object be to vanquish Alphonso, and entwine his brow with the wreath of victory, let him sally forth and make another attack. I will then charge on him with ten-fold fury and ten to one he falls in the combat; a *post mortem* examination will then take place, and as my scalpel is in good order, I fancy that I shall be able to perform the dissection with neatness and despatch. In the mean time I shall note down the different morbid appearances as they present themselves in the course of the examination; these may perhaps form the subject of a future communication. Startle not Mr. Backwoodsman, you may expect before I am done with you to have your bones stripped as naked as a lightning rod, and your skeleton strung up in the corner of my room, there to hang as a serious warning to all future writers to each them to beware how they come in contact with

ALPHONSO.

### FOR THE PALLADIUM.

#### Hear and Judge.—The veracious Charles Hammond, speaking of the elections in this State, holds forth as follows:

"The administration have gained a most complete triumph in Indiana. So far as we can learn, the united WHOLE HOG strength of Gen. Jackson was brought to bear on their candidate for Governor, Dr. Canby, and it seems to be understood that he is the lowest of the three candidates. The majority of Mr. Test, against whom the Jackson force in this country was put in action, exceeds 2,000. In Mr. Jennings' district no Jackson man ventured to take a poll."

Now, be it remembered, the above statement was made one month after the elections took place in Indiana, and is in direct opposition to what was then very well known to be the truth. I will just notice one or two misstatements of Mr. Hammond, as a sample of the man, and to show how much reliance ought to be placed on his assertions about matters abroad, seeing he tells such "tough stories" at home.

First: It is not true, that the whole Jackson force centered on Dr. Canby; nor is it true he is the lowest of the three candidates. Dr. Canby beat Mr. Moore, the administration candidate, at least 1,000 votes; and would, no doubt have been elected, by a large majority, had he not declined until near the election to hold a poll at all.

Secondly: It is not true, that the Jackson force was put in action against Judge Test; nor is it true that his majority is even 2,000—it is a little over 1,400. Judge Test, when in Congress, had voted for Jackson, and faithfully discharged his duty, in matters wherein the Jackson party were interested; they could not, they would not, proscribe him because of an honest difference of opinion—through the spirit of the times, and the example of such men as Charles Hammond, would have dictated a course of that kind.

As it respects the election of Mr. Jennings, it is only necessary to say, that he voted for a Jackson speaker in congress, and with the Jackson party when he thought them right, and against when wrong. He did the same by the Adams party. The Jacksonians had no cause to oppose Mr. Jennings in his election, but were in duty bound, as a liberal party, to support him, seeing he was opposed by Mr. Thompson, a hot Adams man, whom the Administration party had purposely pitted against Mr. Jennings, to put him down for his independence in not hitching himself to their car.—His majority is over 6,000!!

In the first district Mr. Boon is elected to Congress over Mr. Blake, who had nailed his flag to the mast, and was willing to "sink or swim with the cause of the administration. Last session there were but 14 or 15 members of the house of representatives in favor of Jackson; now they are a majority in that house. Now, where is the great administration triumph in Indiana? Time, which dissolves all things, has told a tale not to be mistaken—as Mr. Hammond is in the above extract.

Ah Charley, Charley, when wilt thou learn wisdom by experience? When wilt thou acknowledge the truth of the good

old proverb, that "honesty is the best of policy."

Need I add that this same Charles Hammond is the editor and conductor of a publication in Cincinnati, dubbed "Truth's Advocate," a book of great repute and consideration among a few Adams men about Lawrenceburgh, who by the authentic information thereby obtained, take upon themselves to dictate to the whole country. *O tempora! O mores!*

CORRECTOR.

The following was written by a gentleman attached to the company that lately explored the country north, for the purpose of locating the Michigan Road as it is termed.

Ind. Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—Subjoined I send you a short description of the country between Lake Michigan and the Wabash river, which you may publish if you think proper.

That part of Lake Michigan which is situated in the state of Indiana, is bounded on its margin with a hill of white sand, running parallel with the Lake shore. Its height is from 25 to 150 feet. Behind this hill is a deep hollow, in some places nearly on a level with the surface of the water of the lake. In the rear of this hill is found another, of nearly equal dimensions with the first; and sometimes a third, a fourth, and even a fifth; but they are not generally so large as the one adjoining the lake shore. These hills are mostly parallel with each other, and appear like an arch of a circle, whose radius is 20 or 30 miles. Some times however they make an angle with each other, and often appear like the frustum of a cone or sugar loaf. Opposite these hills from the lake the land is low and mostly covered with ponds and wet prairies, that run parallel with the lake shore. This tract of wet land is from a half to a mile wide. In many places the hills are blown away like snow, and driven into the woods, and have buried the standing timber so that only the tops of the tallest trees appear above the sand. Near the southernmost point of the lake, the wind has blown the hills entirely away, & the sand carried into the woods at a period so long ago that the old timber has become rotten and a young growth sprung up from the top of the newly formed sand hills. The timber on these hills is dwarfish oak, yellow pine, cedar, juniper, &c. White pine grows on the wet lands in beautiful groves.

After leaving the land above described, and steering southwardly, the traveller passes about six miles of wet beach land; then five miles of first rate timbered land; then a rich prairie and barren land for 3 miles; then 3 or 4 miles of second rate barrens and wet prairie; and then about 9 miles to the Kankakee river.

The Kankakee\* river is below the mouth of Yellow river about twenty rods. The English lake is a part of the Kankakee and spreads itself about a quarter of a mile wide, which gives it the name of LAKE. The Kankakee river flows through a level country, with low banks, and, except in the dryest time of the year, it inundates the land for four or five miles from its bed, on one side or the other, and sometimes on both. Fish are found two or three miles from the channel of the river, and their motions through the grass and aquatic weeds can be seen several rods. The country about this stream is considered so unhealthy that the Indians, as the summer advances, retire from the influence of its putrid waters and decaying animal and vegetable matter. From the Kankakee to the Tippecanoe, a distance of about 26 miles, the land is extremely flat; one third part of it wet prairie and almost impassable. All the other lands are either barren or covered with dwarfish oaks. The soil is white sand. From the Tippecanoe to within five or six miles of the Wabash, the land and timber resemble that last described, but are a little better.

Three or four miles north west of the Tippecanoe is a lake, called the Devil's lake. It is supposed by the Indians, that two Devils, a male and a female once inhabited this lake, and that they preyed on all kinds of game, and frequently slew the Indians, and almost desolated the country. They also believe that two good boy Devils came from Lake Michigan and killed the old male devil; but that the female Devil escaped pregnant to the lake, where she and her young continue to reside. On the Tippecanoe, five or six miles from this lake are found bones of a large size, that the Indians say bones of the old Devil. The place is known by the name of the Devil's Bones. Whenever the Indians fish in this lake, or sail in their canoes on its waters, or leave their canoes on its banks, they offer up an offering of tobacco to her wrath or keep her in good humour.

This lake is about six miles long, and three quarters of a mile wide. Its course is from N. E. to S. W. The shore of this lake is somewhat indented by the points of land. Several wet prairies discharge their waters into it. The outlet of this lake forms the little Kankakee that puts

\*The word Kankakee in the Indian language signifies snowed land.

into the big Kankakee a few miles above the English lake. The Devil's lake is shallow near the shore, and it is probably not deep in any part of it. It is well stored with fish of various kinds, which are easily caught with the hook or gig.

I omitted to mention, when describing the land about lake Michigan, that no streams except one or two little creeks put into the lake from the state of Indiana, and that there can be no harbour on said lake within the same.

From the Boston Palladium.

The Packet Ship Columbia, Capt. DeLano, has arrived at New-York, with London dates to the 22nd August. The more important intelligence, as given through the New York papers, relates to the war in the East. Schumla is supposed to have been taken by the Russians, although the official seal has not been stamped on any account that has yet reached us.

There seems to have been serious dissent in the counsels of the Porte. The information received from Constantinople seems to indicate this from its contradictory character.

The Seraskier has caused Ejoub Pacha to be beheaded, who did not sufficiently defend himself on the Danube.

The powder magazines of St. Stephen having been blown up, which in present circumstances is a severe loss, the Sultan has ordered that 500 schismatic Americans and 500 rich Greeks should make up the loss.

The Pacha of Egypt has been confirmed in his post, at a great expense, although there was no competitor. His levies of men and money from the inhabitants are carried on with the utmost vigor, and spread dismay and despair, as they have already been exhausted by former requisitions.

The Grand Vizier had spent a few days at Adrianople, where he was about levying the people *en masse*. It was announced in every mosque that all between the ages of fifteen and sixty must arm themselves and enter the army for the defence of the Turkish dominions.

The city of Constantinople, in three days, furnished a contingent of 100,000 men. There is no doubt, says the Smyrna paper, of a most obstinate and bloody resistance on the part of the Turks. The people follow implicitly the impulse of the Porte, and resign themselves to every event.

Many European families have left Adrianople, and some have reached Smyrna. All Roumelia is in arms and it is said, if the Turks risk a general battle, it will take place before the walls of Adrianople. They do not mean to expose themselves to the organized masses of the Russians. A partisan warfare is to be waged against the Russians.

Piracies appeared to be nearly suppressed—only one piratical vessel having been detected in the last four or five months, which was a Greek brig of about 200 tons and 10 guns, which had been taken in the bay of Salonica, with goods of almost all nations, and carried into Smyrna by an Austrian vessel.

A letter from Moscow announces that the fortress of Bagdad has been taken by storm, by the troops of Gen. Paskevitch.

The accounts from Semlim of the 4th inst. says, that the reports in circulation, and which agree with one another, leave no doubt that the position of Schumla has been carried by the Russians. The Emperor Nicholas was present at the battle, which will be a mortal blow for the Turks. The details are expected to be important. It is said that the Balkan has been forced at three different points; that the Russians have effected a landing in the Bay of Bourgas, in order to support one corps of their army arriving from Varna. It is added that all the Bulgarians are in arms to support the Russians. But the accounts from Trieste of the 1st. Inst. which, by the by, is a circuitous way of receiving the earliest communication, tell us that the Russians were obliged to retire with great loss.

We cannot be long in suspense, unless Nicholas should delay his operation some time, to allow the discontent in the Mahomedan camp to make the first formidable onset, in order that his bayonets may find easier access in the mutinous ranks of the enemy.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—It is stated in the Ohio State Journal that contracts were lately entered into for the excavation of about 20 miles of this canal. Great competition existed between the contractors, no less than four hundred and sixty proposals were received from seventy five associated companies or individuals. The contracts were taken considerably below the estimates of the engineer. The total cost of the amount of line as contracted for will be \$489,000. The cost of the same was estimated by Messrs. Geddes and Roberts, two eminent civil Engineers, at \$590,000. There is every prospect of the completion of this stupendous scheme of Internal Improvement. The West views its progress with no common anxiety for its accomplishment.

[Baltimore Patriot,