

the constitution itself, under the color of law.

And that the true principle for the reformation of government, consists in the virtue and intelligence of a majority of the people of these United States.

Acting under these principles, we are constrained to stand in opposition to the present administration, for which let these facts speak:

It came into power by the votes of those who disregarded the will of their constituents, for the avowed purpose of advancing to the office of Secretary of State, the individual who now holds it; and of thereby placing him, by the rule of "safe precedent" in the line of succession to the Presidency.

It came into power by votes thus given, in defiance of the known and acknowledged, or expressed will of the constituent; and given under the manifest or known influence of the very individual whose elevation to the office of Secretary of State could be ensured only by so bestowing them.

It was organized at its birth by advancing to the office of Secretary of State, the very individual to whom Mr. Adams is admitted to owe his election; and by thus affecting an alliance between them in fortune and in fame, which placed the present Secretary of State in subordination to him, (with whom in former days he had even refused to hold a seat in the Cabinet,) which required of him an abandonment of all the principles on which his own pretensions to the Presidency had been sustained, and the surrender of an hostility founded upon avowed estimates of character, and allegations of improper acts and designs on the part of Mr. Adams; which, we believed, proved him destitute of integrity, and unworthy of all public confidence; and which has hermetically sealed the Secretary's mouth as to his promised investigations of the official conduct of Mr. Adams at Genet.

It has been sustained since it came into power, by the direct denial of the proper obligations and responsibility of those representatives, by whose disregard of their constituents' will it came into existence.

It has assailed the principal of responsibility to the constituent, by elevating to offices of profit and trust, those very representatives when hurled from power by the people, whose will they had disregarded; and by declaring that there are occasions on which the representative "ought not to be palsied by the will of his constituent."

It has suffered, without rebuke, the active interference of its officers in elections.

It has endeavored to preclude all scrutiny into its origin or acts; and to muzzle the press, by withholding all the patronage of the Government from every press which has dared to question either its legitimacy or the propriety of its measures.

It has dispensed the offices and patronage of the Government, for the avowed purpose of supporting those who are friendly to its continuance in power. It has recalled the offices and patronage of the Government from those to whom no misconduct or neglect of duty was imputed—solely because they have refused to become partisans in its defence.

It has created a secret office for objects wholly unnecessary; & has bestowed the same upon a representative to whose vote, against the will of his constituents, it owed its existence; who was, both from the want of health and qualifications, utterly unable to accomplish even the avowed object for which this office was created, if necessary. And it has created this secret office, and rewarded this individual with the secret service money of the government, after refusing to him an appointment which would have been known to the people of this country.

It has bestowed this secret office in such a manner, and under such circumstances, as to render it secret, rather with reference to the people of the U. States, than to the people amongst whom the objects of his secret mission were to be accomplished; and after refusing any but a confidential disclosure of the character and objects of this office, to a committee of Congress empowered to enquire into these, it has after the adjournment of Congress, and when there was no committee to cross examine and to press the inquiry beyond the facts stated, published to the world its own account of the transaction.

It has expended the people's money in paying for "constructive journeys," and in rewarding its adherents and partisans at the most extravagant rates, for services, which were known at the time of payment, not to have been rendered by them.

It has suffered its members to roam about our country, vindicating and enlarging themselves, and arraigning the conduct and motives of those who are opposed to its continuance in power.

It has drawn invidious and unjust distinctions not sanctioned by the Constitution, between natural-born and naturalized citizens.

It has sought to create and sustain itself upon sectional feelings and local divisions unfriendly to the peace and harmony of our country.

It has sacrificed our commerce by the

arts of diplomacy intended to engross to itself the whole merit of preserving it. In fine, its whole course has been that of an administration fearful of the original ground on which it rested—eager to divert the public mind from the manner of its origin, and seizing upon every question which might answer that purpose—identifying itself with those who violate the people's will by bringing it into existence, and rewarding and sustaining them when prostrated by the people—bringing all the force of governmental displeasure to bear upon those who dare to differ from it, and bestowing all its patronage with an eye single to its continuance in power.

Characterised as it is, by these, and may other qualities and acts which ought not to characterize the administration of the government of a free and republican people, we array ourselves in opposition to it, in a spirit and manner which become freemen and friends to our country and to the perpetual union of these United States. Appealing to no arms but the ballot-box, asking no privilege but a free and pure exercise of the elective franchise, we rely with entire confidence upon these for the renovating of our constitutional principles and for restoration to the free, pure and constitutional administration of our government. Therefore,

Resolved, That as we hold dear the constitution and Union under which we live, and the liberties we enjoy, we owe it to our forefathers, to ourselves and to our children, to preserve and sustain them in all their power & purity, against all open or insidious attacks of foreign foes, or internal enemies.

Resolved, That in the defence of these when our country calls, our lives and fortunes are ready to sustain them.

Resolved, That as freemen, jealous of our liberties, it is our duty, to oppose the beginnings of evil, to resist the establishment of "safe precedents" not sanctioned by our constitution and laws—and to support no administration, the manner of whose origin and the direct tendency of whose principles and acts is, to create a power above the people, or to place our rules above the reach of responsibility to the people, or to apply the power, the patronage and the treasure of the government of these U. States, to purposes not connected with the general welfare, or the common defence of our country.

Resolved, That as in all times past our fellow-citizens of the State of South Carolina, have been found by the side of the constitution and the Union, expending their talents, their treasure and their blood in their support, it is our duty as brethren, to rely with unshaken confidence upon their fidelity and attachment to the perpetual union of these U. States.

Resolved, That as we have entire and undiminished confidence in the intelligence, the integrity, the patriotism and republican principles of Andrew Jackson, who has in all times past, and under all administrations, save the present been found worthy of this country's confidence, and honored with his country's love, we will endeavor by all proper and constitutional measures, to elevate him to the office of President of these States.

Resolved, That the editors of the various newspapers in this city and all others friendly "to the perpetuity of the Union" be respectfully requested to publish the above address and resolutions.

REVERDY JOHNSON, President.  
SAMUEL MOORE, } Vice Pres.  
HUGH MELDERY, } dent  
JOSEPH BRANSON, }  
M'CLINTOCK YOUNG, } Secretaries.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Liverpool papers to the 1st Sept. inclusive, have been received at New York—they are principally filled with details of the war against Turkey, which has offered greater resistance to the Russian arms than was anticipated. Choumla still bravely held out, repulsing every attack of the Russians with great slaughter, who were waiting reinforcements and constructing additional batteries, for another desperate attempt. It is also stated that the Russians appear disposed to pass round the fortress of Choumla, and march along the coast of the Black Sea upon Adrianople. To the latter, large divisions of troops are continually proceeding. The capital alone is to raise a corps of 150,000, and no doubt is longer entertained that a vigorous resistance will be made.

The Russians have been driven back from Varna, by the captain pachas, after a battle of twelve hours, having sustained severe losses. At the same time a division of the Russian fleet attempted a landing, but it was repulsed by the Turkish batteries. Several other unimportant battles have resulted in favor of the Musselmans, and four thousand Russian prisoners had arrived at Smyrna, but their success will be but temporary, a disposition being manifested by Russia to prostrate the crescent, by every means within its power. The war on the side of the Turks is one of desperation and revenge, but will only protract the fate that awaits them. Accounts from the army in Wallachia, state that the war was already assuming a very sanguinary character, that both sides fight with a fury hitherto unknown, and

that no quarter is given. The Turks cut off the heads of their prisoners. The Russians stab them, and the emperor Nicholas has been induced to enjoin his soldiers to act with humanity.

The exertions of the authorities have at length succeeded in stopping the progress of the plague at Bucharest, and it is said that in other parts of Wallachia where the disorder had appeared, there had been no deaths for several days.

The first divisions of the French expedition to the Morea had progressed but slowly, being in sight of Toulon at the last advices. The Egyptian troops it is said, will be only withdrawn from the Morea, and in consequence some fighting is anticipated before the French obtain possession.

The following is the proclamation issued by gen. Maison, on the sailing of this expedition:—

Head quarters, at Toulon, Aug. 15.—In concert with your allies, your king charges you with a great and noble mission, and you are called on to put an end to the oppression of a celebrated people. This enterprise, which will do honor to France and which every one applauds, opens to you a career of glory. For the first time since the 13th century, the French flag will appear on the shores of Greece. Soldiers, the dignity of the crown and the honor of your country expect your triumph.

[Signed] MAISON."

On the 26th of August, parliament was prorogued to the 30th October when it is expected to be prorogued to some day between the 18th and 26th of November, then to meet for the "despatch of business." The Sun says, the feverish state of our continental relations, and the not less critical situation of Ireland, fully warrant this early meeting of parliament.

There is said to have been a great change for the better, in the prospects of an abundant harvest.

#### LOST CHILD.

Six miles north of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, August 29th, 1828.

On the night of the 6th February last, myself and wife and little daughter, who was four years old on the 10th of November last, went to visit and stay all night with my father-in-law, being from my house a short half mile distant. On Sunday morning the 7th of February we were for starting home early, with a view of preparing to go to a meeting that was to be held in the neighborhood that day. When we were about starting, my wife, addressing the child, said to it, come Lierzamey, let's go home. It seemed inclined not to go. Its grand father interposing said, let it stay, so it was agreed it should stay. In a short time after it started with some children that went nearly in a direction to my house, with a view it is thought of coming home; after getting a short distance, say one hundred yards, the children directed her to go back; she started back but has never since been seen or heard of by us. In the course of one half hour the alarm was given that the child was lost, and diligent search was immediately commenced; for there was to be preaching at two places in the neighborhood that day, people were passing in every direction through the neighborhood to meeting, and still as they would hear the child was lost, set in to hunting, till the settlement, and finally almost all the country, was engaged in hunting; which search was continued day after day for nearly two weeks without success, and till all hopes of finding it failed. The general belief is, that it must have perished with cold, as on the night after it was lost it commenced raining, and next morning it snowed, to which, if it was exposed, it must have perished with the cold. This is my own opinion; but still it is strange it could not be found. Believing that nothing is impossible with Him in whose hands are the issues of life, and hoping that if the child still lives, this may be the means of its discovery, I have determined to solicit the publication of the circumstance in your paper. It was a sensible, pert, quick spoken child; had a small scar in her forehead, occasioned by falling on the floor on a piece of broken plate; had on, when it was lost, a cotton frock and a lincey one over it, shoes and stockings, a little bonnet, and for the purpose of preserving it from the ear ache to which it was subject, the bonnet was kept tied under its chin.

#### JOSEPH M'MEEN.

Printers in the western country are requested to give the above an insertion.

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, appointed Minister of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, arrived in Washington city, on Thursday last, and will remain there for a few days.

Inland Navigation.—During the late fresh the father of a family in Brattleboro', Vt. awoke in the morning and found his youngest child, who slept in a cradle by his bedside, circulating the room, the water having covered the floor to the depth of about one foot during the night. The voyage had not injured the young sailor's health.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

In the Franklin Repository of the 11th inst. I saw a publication, in which, was incorporated, a letter addressed by John Quincy Adams to the Legislature of Massachusetts, dated "June 8, 1808." The remarks of the editor of the Repository are tolerably well calculated, and no doubt designed to impose upon the people the belief, that John Q. Adams, the present chief magistrate of this Union, has always been a republican in both practice and principle—and also, that he has ever and anon, been associated with, and sustained by the old republican, or Jeffersonian party. In so doing he most certainly displays a wanton disposition to misguide public sentiment;—or if he is actuated by pure motives, he is most egregiously in error himself. The sland emitted by him upon the occasion, shall never deter me from unveiling the mystery, and leading my countrymen into a correct knowledge of the matter. The greater proportion of the people are virtuous, patriotic and intelligent, and will of themselves, walk right, provided there is no FALSE INDEX to guide them into error. Having no desire to impose upon the public, I will adduce testimony sustaining the positions I assume, together with the remarks I shall make upon this subject, so vitally important to every citizen of this confederacy. The remarks I am about to submit, shall be both liberal and charitable; whilst I am unwilling to admit the positions assumed by the editor of that print as to Mr. Adams' consistency, I very readily agree, that the letter upon which he relies for proof, was written by Mr. Adams, and also, that he resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. S. in consequence of his course being obnoxious to the "federal Legislature" of Mass. These facts admitted, only go to establish another, viz: that Mr. Adams, the great file leader of the coalition party, is an apostate federalist, and that in falling in with the republican party, he was actuated by sinister motives.

Mr. Jocelyn says: "The truth, as it respects Mr. Adams, is, in 1803, the republican legislature of Massachusetts sent him to the Senate of the United States." With due deference however, I beg leave to differ with the gentleman, and will proceed to shew that Mr. Adams was sent to the Senate by the FEDERAL, and not the "republican" Legislature of Massachusetts.

When Mr. Adams was elected to the U. States Senate, "the spirit of party raged with considerable virulence, throughout the country; and Mr. Adams was supported by the federalists, who were strongly opposed to the general course of policy pursued by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams for several years, warmly supported the VIEWS and PRINCIPLES of his constituents;" so says Mr. Adams' biographer; and as evidence of that fact, the reader is referred to the American Biography, page 113.

If Mr. Adams had been that inflexible republican the gentleman vain would represent him to have been previous to the year 1807, it is presumable that he would have been elected over General Skinner, by the votes of the friends of TIMOTHY PICKERING, "the great red and blue dragon of federalism?" and at a time too, when the "spirit of party raged with such unparalleled virulence?" Common sense will dictate the answer.

Least some may doubt the fact, that Messrs. Adams and Pickering were competing candidates and that both were sustained by the same party, I will insert a paragraph from the "Boston Centinel," the great organ of the federal party of that day—it establishes the fact beyond contradiction, and shows conclusively that the federal party were determined to triumph at all hazards.

#### From the Boston Centinel.

"Senator of the United States.—On Thursday, the choice of a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, in the room of the Hon. Jonathan Mason, whose term of service expires next month, came on in the House of Representatives. It was previously known that Mr. Mason declined being a candidate; and of near twenty names which were placed on the nomination list the federal republicans generally appeared to have selected two; BOTH OF WHOM HAVE BEEN THE OBJECTS OF DEMOCRATIC PERSECUTION,—the Hon. Timothy Pickering, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. John Quincy Adams, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Berlin. When circumstances place two such men as candidates for the same office it is NOT AN EASY TASK TO GIVE A PREFERENCE.

"On the first trial, the whole number of votes were 169, of which 85 were necessary to make a choice. The Hon. Timothy Pickering had, 67—Hon. John Quincy Adams 10—Hon. Thompson J. Skinner the only democrat voted for! 71—Nicholas Tillinghast, Esq. 12—Hon. Henry Knox 7—Hon. Samuel Dexter 1—Wm. Ely, Esq. 1.

"On the second trial the votes were 170—86 necessary to a choice. Mr. Pickering had 79—Mr. Adams 6—General Skinner 71—Mr. Tillinghast 9—Gen. Knox 5.

"On the third trial, the votes were 171—86 a choice. Mr. Pickering had 53—Mr. Adams 59—Gen. Skinner 71—Mr. Tillinghast 10—Gen. Knox 1.

"On the fourth trial the votes were 171—86 a choice. Mr. Pickering had 6 votes—Mr. Adams 86—Gen. Skinner 70—Mr. Tillinghast 9. The Hon. John Quincy Adams was there-

fore declared to be chosen on the part of the House."

The reader will discover that upon the first ballot, Mr. Pickering had 67 votes, while Mr. Adams had but 10—and on the fourth and final ballot, that Mr. Pickering received barely 6, and Mr. Adams 86, having gained 76—73 of which were of the friends of Mr. Pickering. The reader will also observe, that Gen. Skinner, ("the only democrat voted for,") retained his strength, save one, throughout the whole four ballottings; hence it is obvious, that Mr. Adams was elected by the "federal party exclusively."

Since I have said that Mr. Adams, in handing in his adhesion to the republican party, was governed by sinister motives, I will adduce at least, *prima facie* evidence of that fact. A short time only, previous to Mr. Adams becoming an avowed democrat, or abandoning his old party, he addressed a letter to one of his federal associates, from which the following is extracted:

"There is no other way that the republican party can be broken down, than by joining in with them, and urging them on with a precipitancy to the completion of their views, and in the end their policy will become so odious to themselves that they will abandon it, and then [says he.] we can have a form of government better suited to our genius!"

It is a well known fact that Mr. Adams has joined in with the republican party, (at least for the time being,) and we have no earthly assurance but his object is to break it down. A VOTER.

From the Annotator.

#### ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

At a meeting of the Administration Central Committee, held in the town of Salem, on the 1st of October, 1828, WILLIAM GRAHAM, esq. of Jackson county, was called to the Chair, and J. ROWLAND, esq. of Washington county, appointed Secretary.

The standing Committee, appointed at the meeting in April last, now reported an ADDRESS TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, which was read and adopted by a unanimous vote. On motion the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That suitable measures be taken by this Committee to circulate the Address generally among our fellow citizens.

2. Resolved, That we view with emotions of the highest gratification, the strong and increasing support which the salutary policy of the present Administration continues to receive from the citizens of Indiana, and the inhabitants of the Western Country generally.

3. Resolved, That we cordially recommend to our fellow citizens, a firm and unwavering support of those men and measures whose salutary influence has so essentially contributed to advance the prosperity of the West and the Nation at large.

4. Resolved, That in our opinion, Mr. Adams, in his last message to Congress displayed a generous and praise-worthy solicitude for those unfortunate settlers and purchasers of public lands, who had forfeited their money from inability to complete their payments, and that the important relief lately obtained by said purchasers, was mainly owing to his provident interposition and recommendation.

5. Resolved, That the public official sanction repeatedly given by Mr. Adams to Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements by signing laws avowedly enacted for their encouragement, is regarded by us as a solemn pledge, that if continued in office, his further exertions will be consecrated to the same great interests.

6. Resolved, That we consider the late regulation of the Tariff, adopted by Congress, as a just and constitutional law, calculated and intended to advance and protect American industry and capital, in preference to that of foreigners, and that we view with undisguised regret and indignation, the disorderly, disorganizing, and insurrectionary proceedings of a large number of our fellow citizens in South Carolina and Georgia, who have declared the said Tariff to be unconstitutional, who in consequence of the passage of said law, have threatened to withdraw from the Union, and who, have in many instances advocated open resistance to the collection of imposts and duties under the said law.

7. Resolved, that a sacred observance of the Constitution of the United States, is the imperative duty of every American citizen, and in the language of the immortal father of his country, we hold it our bounden duty "to frown indignantly on the first dawning of every attempt to sever the Union, or to weaken the ties that bind together its several parts."

8. Resolved, That the numerous threats lately thrown out by our misguided fellow citizens of the South to dissolve the Union, to withhold from us their trade, and to lay prohibitory taxes on our beef, flour, horses, cattle, hog, &c. will have no effect in causing us to relax or withdraw our support from a system of policy which we believe promotes the interest of Indiana and the nation at large, but that one effect of these intemperate and anti-American proceedings will be to cause us to doubt whether the Presidential candidate of such men,