

We ask for the following article, an attentive perusal. It contains plain facts, which will show the utter falsity of the oft repeated and base charges made against the President relative to the confinement of the Missionaries in the Georgia prison. It is taken from the "American Statesman," published at Salem in the state of New Jersey.

THE MISSIONARIES.

There is, we are satisfied, a great misapprehension of the public in relation to the Missionaries in the Georgia prison. This misapprehension, on the part of the people, has arisen principally from the false statements given in the opposition Presses. We have no time now to enter upon the discussion of this subject, but deem it a proper occasion to state the facts of the case, and leave the discussion to other times, or other pens. It is proper to observe, however, that the *Missionaries now remain in prison from their own obstinacy and folly!* They have been offered their liberty, but refuse to except it from the state government, being resolved to make all the noise and trouble they can; this is not surprising, however, when we remember that Mr. Wirt and Mr. Sergeant were their counsel, and that one is a candidate for the Presidency, and the other for the Vice-Presidency.

Tint the detention of these *Missionaries* should be urged against Gen. Jackson, is as absurd as it is unjust. He has no more power over them, than he has over any person of our State. The constitution and law authorizes the supreme court of the United States to take jurisdiction of the judgments of the state courts, and upon a reversal of any such judgment, the *Supreme Court* orders the record to be remitted, and a mandate issues, directing the *state court*, whose judgment has been reversed, to give judgment, in conformity with their decision. If the *state court* refuses, the judgment of the *Supreme Court* stands, in the place of the record of the *state court*, and the supreme court will order the men to be discharged, this order is to be executed by the *Marshal*; if he is resisted, he must call out the *posse comitatus*, (in the same manner that our Sheriff would call upon us to aid him if necessary,) and if resisted, then the state of Georgia would be in *rebellion*, and unless subdued, the Union would be dissolved. The Supreme court have made no order as yet, for the discharge of the *Missionaries*. The Court has sent the record and mandate to the *State court*, and at their session, in *January next*, the return of this mandate will be made and the supreme court of the United States will take such order as they shall judge necessary for effecting the object of their decision. Should it ever come to the *point of rebellion* as we have stated, no man doubts but *ANDREW JACKSON* would put down *rebellion* as soon in Georgia as elsewhere, for he has proclaimed "*The Union must and shall be preserved.*"

Thus far, the supreme court has made no rule requiring the aid of the *Marshal*—no disobedience to the *feat* of the supreme court has been shown—no call upon the *posse comitatus*—nor has there been any call upon the *President* to send an army into Georgia—no such call could be made. It is absurd therefore, to say Gen. Jackson keeps the *Missionaries* in prison. He has no more power over them, than the governor of New Jersey, or their late friend *BLACK HAWK*, who has murdered and scalped hundreds of innocent women and children on our frontier, and for whom there does not seem to be one drop of pity or feeling of humanity.

From the *Me. Intelligencer and Advocate.* IMPOSITION.

We take the following letter, with the remarks prefixed to the same, into our columns this week, for the purpose of exposing one of the most "stupendous frauds" (as Duff Green would say) on the public, which has come under notice for some time. This same letter was published in the "*Christian*" Mirror, at Portland, just previous to the election, with some severe remarks on the administration, and was copied into other papers in the state, and undoubtedly had the effect of drawing off many voters from our cause.

But mark the sequel. *← The BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS* come out and say they have NEVER RECEIVED SUCH A LETTER, and pronounce it *← A FORGERY!* *←* And the *Mirror* of last week is compelled to back out! But still it is going the rounds of the opposition prints!

This is one of the base expedients resorted to by our opponents in this state which we had to contend with. But they will find the reaction tremendous. *←* Mark that.

The Missionaries.—The American board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appealed to the President of the United States, in behalf of the imprisoned Missionaries, praying that he would execute the judgment of the Supreme Court, and rescue them from the Penitentiary. The following is the reply:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, stating that certain Missionaries in the state of Georgia have been imprisoned, for alleged offences against that State, and requesting my interference in furthering their release.

"In reply, I have to inform you that the power vested in me has been placed in my hands for the purpose of seeing the laws of the United States justly and impartially administered, and not for the purpose of abusing them, as I most assuredly should do, were I to interpose my authority in the case brought before me in the Memorial. The State of Georgia is governed by its own laws, and if any injustice has been, or is committed, there are competent tribunals at which redress can be obtained, without an appeal to me. I do not wish to comment upon the causes of the imprisonment of the Missionaries alluded to in your Memorial; but I cannot refrain from observing that here, as in most other countries, they are,

by their injudicious zeal, (to give it no harsher name,) too apt to *make themselves obnoxious* to those among whom they are located.

ANDREW JACKSON."

The following is the list of the Protestant Methodist Preachers, with their respective stations, as settled by the late Conference held at Pittsburgh.

President—George Brown.
Hackers Creek—J. Mitchell, A. Morell.
Monongahela—J. Lucas, W. B. Dunlevy.
Clearfield—R. Symonton.
Union—W. College, J. Porter.
Pittsburgh station—C. Springer, A. Shinn.
ditto circuit—A. H. Bassett.
Ohio st.—J. Clark.
Wheeling st.—Z. Ragan.
Williamsfield st.—J. Thrapp.
Youngstown—W. Reeves, T. Stynchcomb.
Stubenville st.—E. Woodward.
Mount Pleasant et.—R. Richardson, W. Armstrong.
Georgetown et.—M. Scott, S. Clesson.
Muskingum—J. Wilson, J. Ross.
Zanesville st.—J. W. Ragan.
do. circuit—H. Sandford.
Coshocton—J. Dolby Jr.
Newark—W. Marshall, J. Herbert.
Lancaster—J. Myers.
Campaign—E. E. Parish, N. R. Hall.
Sandusky—D. Gibbons.
Xenia—J. Dolby sen., L. Henkle.
Highland—R. Dobbins, B. Ryan.
Eagle—C. Woodruff.
Paris—W. H. Collins.
Cincinnati st.—W. B. Evans.
Cincinnati et.—Wm. Hughey.
Jacksonburgh—F. L. Flowers.
Lawrenceburgh—P. Clingler.
Blue River—W. Wallace.
Madison st.—R. C. Hatten.
Charleston et.—T. Davis, & J. Everhart.
Louisville st.—B. W. Johnson.
do. et.—G. W. Brown.
Bardstown—Daniel Paytort.
Wabash Mission—E. M'Daniel.
Missouri do.—D. Edwards.
Mississippi do.—C. Murray.
Monroe & Washington counties, Ohio—S. Thompson.

M. Gogham, G. Waddle, A. McGuire, H. Nash, M. M. Henkle, and C. Black, are without appointments this year, at their own request.

N. Sneathen and J. Foster, superannuated.

J. Flood, S. Dunham, D. Hannah, to be disposed of by the President.

Unstationed Preachers in the District, 110.

Members of the District 7638.

18 Preachers admitted into the travelling connexion by the Conference.

An order was passed fixing the times of electing Delegates at the third quarterly meetings.

The District was not divided.

The Stationing Committee were G. Brown, A. Shinn, M. M. Henkle, J. Whetstone, and S. Remington.

The next Annual Conference is to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 3d Tuesday of September 1833.

The marriage of Leopold, the lately elected king of Belgium, with the daughter of Louis Philippe, the late elected king of the French, was celebrated on the 6th of August. There are circumstances connected with this event, which seem to render it a matter of some interest even to other nations besides those more immediately concerned. The king of Belgium is a protestant. He has been chosen as the Sovereign of a Catholic country, but this was not attended, as far as we have ever seen, with any change of his religion. The betrothed Queen is of a Catholic family. It is true, since the former French revolution, the French nation have become far less rigid in their notion of religious faith, than they were previously; and since the late revolution great advances have been made towards a system of free toleration. This change in the policy of the nation, has probably had its effect upon the new sovereign, as well as upon the people at large; and this may furnish the reason why protestant prince has been permitted to connect himself with the reigning family.

This marriage will attach the Belgians more closely to France, and lead them, in all times of difficulty and danger, to look to their powerful neighbor for succour and support. Belgium has always hung upon the skirts of France: and in all probability, if it had not been for the peremptory refusal on the part of the latter, she would have thrown herself into her arms, and become a part of the nation. Should new difficulties arise, and fresh danger threaten Belgian independence, we shall be much disappointed in our expectations, if the father-in-law of Leopold does not find it good policy to support him on his throne, or take him into his especial care and keeping.

But the king of Belgium has also been

once nearly connected with the Royal Family of Great Britain and probably it was in a

great measure owing to British influence

that he was selected for the Belgian crown.

This gives him a strong claim upon the support of that nation, as well as upon France.

Under these circumstances, strong as Russia, Austria, and Prussia are, and weak as

Belgium is, we have very little doubt that

Leopold will be defended in his newly acquired dignities let who may attack him.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Thirty ballots for a Senator had been taken place in the Tennessee Legislature; Eaton, Foster, and Grundy were the candidates.

On the last ballot Eaton received 30 votes:

after which a motion to postpone the election to the next session, prevailed by a vote

of 40 to 20.

New-Albany Gazette.

Sugar.—The St. Augustine Herald states

that the sugar crops are very promising in

East Florida, and calculates 800 to 1000

hds. will be made—averaging from

80 to 100 hds. to the plantation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

MR. CULLEY:—In consequence of Mr. Clarkson's refusing to lend me the columns of his paper, and the peculiar nature of the certificate signed by Messrs. Plummer, Pettigrew and Hansell, I crave the privilege of making a few remarks in your paper; and I trust that you will not refuse me this favor, when I inform you that the Clay party, or some of the party, pretend to believe that Mr. C. has substantiated his charge. I will first state what I understood the charge to amount to, which I pronounced a calumny. I considered it a thrust at my private character—that I was unstable in all my ways, and changed by every wind of doctrine. Now I ask every candid man to examine Mr. Clarkson's charge, and see for himself whether there is not a chance for such a construction, as I have put upon it. Here is the charge: "But to those who know his character, this act can create no surprise. Were it the first change in his sentiments, we might pause and take more heed in passing sentence upon him. But when we consider he is liable to *changes* on other subjects, we need no longer be surprised at the course he has taken." Here follows some corroborative evidence from the same article: "But upon his own ground this tender-conscience turn-coat is placed in another sad dilemma." Again, "This same ever-changing animal must adhere to his motto, &c. &c." Now fellow-citizens, the most he can make of it, is "changes on other subjects." Mr. Clarkson will have to send to Manchester for a new certificate, certifying that it is "understood and considered," that I had changed my "opinion or sentiments" on plurality of subjects; so that the certificate will agree with the charge, and give him a chance to creep out in a little more respectful manner.

Here follows the certificate to which I have referred in the above, and which Mr. C. sent to Manchester for the purpose of getting signers to.

"We, the undersigned, having been neighbors of Mr. J. P. Milliken, for several years, say that we have understood and consider that he had changed his opinion or sentiments on another subject not connected with the presidential or bank question. Given by request.

SEWELL PLUMMER,
N. PETTIGREW,
FRANCIS H. HANSELL.

Manchester, Oct. 1st, 1832"

What these gentlemen have certified to is true. And I am proud to say that such men are my neighbors, not only in the common acceptance of the word, but in the scriptural sense of it; if they should find me striped and beaten by thieves they would do as the good Samaritan did. Messrs. Plummer and Hansell (Mr. Pettigrew I have not seen since he signed the certificate) gave me liberty to say that they did not consider that the certificate infringed on my character in the least, when they signed it, and they said I might state that they considered that my character stood fair amongst my neighbors.

If Mr. Clarkson had said that I had changed my opinion fifty times, or had said that I had formerly belonged to the Methodists and do not now (for this is a subject which I am not ashamed should undergo the strictest investigation,) I should not have pronounced it a calumny.

Now, if Mr. C. will call on me I will certify to the following changes of my opinion:

When Mr. Clay said he would meet the south in a spirit of compromise, it was my opinion that he would do so; but when I learned that he was quarrelling with the senators, who dared to oppose him, and voting against a reasonable tariff, I was forced to change my opinion. Last summer while the drought was parching the earth, and the foliage thereof, I thought the corn crops would be almost entirely cut off; but the benevolent ruler of the universe sent the latter rain in due season, and with feelings of gratitude I have again changed my opinion. When Mr. Clarkson published the prospectus of his paper, I thought he was a tolerable kind of a fellow, and came to the conclusion that, although his talents were not so great as some, he would conduct the paper on good principles; but when I see him quarrelling with those who honestly differ with him, and violating his proposals, I am forced yet again to change my opinion and say that the editor of the Statesman is no great scratch.

J. P. MILLIKEN.

Manchester, Oct. 10th, 1832.

For the Palladium.

MR. EDITOR: Sir, As it is my usual practice I attended divine service on last Sabbath in Manchester. After the Rev. — had well nigh got through with his sermon, and as the election for president is near at hand, and what is to be done must be done quickly, he took occasion to inform his hearers that a most horrible thing was committed in the land: "that no farther off than the state prison in Georgia, missionaries are lodged for no other crime than preaching the Gospel to the poor Indians!" This round assertion, twice repeated with considerable emphasis, some what astounded me; but after recovering from my surprise I concluded the gentleman must be ignorant of the cause of their imprisonment. And as this is not the first instance in which the clergy have made a handle of this matter in their sermons, for electioneering purposes, I think it necessary that they should be informed of the true cause of their imprisonment, viz:

ANTI-BIGOT.

Manchester, Oct. 15, 1832.

We have received other communications from the same quarter, complaining of the officious meddling of a certain Reverend gentleman, in political matters; but as it is not to the man, but the principles he holds, objections are made, we deem it prudent to withhold his name from the public eye.

We need say but few words in reference

to the conduct complained of by our corre-

spondents. Public opinion has so distinctly settled the bounds of "church and state," and the duties of those acting as divine teachers, that he who oversteps them may look in vain to his sacerdotal garb for that protection from public indignation, which, under other circumstances, should be his shield and strength. We are well aware that in various parts of the country, men acting under the influence of politics, have taken occasion, in their character of preachers, to talk of and abuse the present administration, because of the imprisonment of the Georgia missionaries. But they have been met by the press and public opinion in such a way as to parry their thrusts, and turn the odium on their own *pious* heads. The real cause of the imprisonment of the missionaries, and the whole history of the case is so clear, that we are astonished that any man pretending to truth or honesty, should venture to charge it to Gen. Jackson. The assertion even that they were imprisoned by the authorities of Georgia "for preaching the gospel to the poor Indians," is untrue, and we blush for the man who could make it under the solemnities of religion.

The facts we give to-day place the whole matter so clearly before the public, that no one can longer doubt that a most vicious imposition has been attempted.

For the Palladium.

FOR NOVEMBER.

A PARODY.

Men wha ha fia freedom bled,
Men wha reformation led,
Welcome to *taration's* dread,

Or to victory.

Now's the fray and now's the jour,
See the *mammoth giant's* pow'r,
See approach Columbia's shore

A monied slaverie!

Who will take a traitor's pay?
Who wad be sic base as *Clay*?
Who sac viles as wad betray

His ain country?

Who fra England's king and law
Freedom's money strong wad draw?
Freedom stand—the bank must fa',

Let it vetoed be!

By speculation, fraud and gain,
By the *cash* that banker's drain,
We wad wear the servile chain

Of curst monopoly.

Set all proud aspirants low,
Ambition's a hateful foe,
Liberty now strike your blow,
Wi' a HICKORY!

COFFINED ALIVE.

That persons during the raging of the pestilence and the hurry of burials, have sometimes been earthed alive there is very little doubt. We have not, however, heard of any well attested case of this kind, since the commencement of the present epidemic in our city; and the story we are about to relate vouches for no more than the coffining of a man, who would not stay confined, as he could not be persuaded that he was a proper subject for burial.

In the course of the disease, it has sometimes occurred, that a man being found dead drunk in the street, has been mistaken for a cholera patient, lifted upon a litter and carried off to one of the hospitals. It has been customary, in these cases, for the medical attendants, on ascertaining the mistake, to order the drunken man to be laid in the room, used for that purpose, until he shall have slept off the fumes of liquor, and then dismiss him to take care of himself.

Two or three weeks since, a patient of this description, was brought, one evening, to the — hospital, supposed to be nearly in the last stage of cholera asphyxia. Certain it is, that he was prodigiously blue. The doctor examined him, shook his head and ordered him to the drunkard's room.

Besides this apartment, for those who were merely dead drunk, there was another where it was customary to lay such as had actually died during the night: from whence they were to be carried away and buried the next morning. It so happened that the above mentioned patient was by a mistake carried to the *dead room*, instead of the drunkard's.

There he lay, unconcerned for any thing either political, moral, foreign or local, until the morning: when the burial cart came and two sons