

### Jackson Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, convened at the house of Thaddeus Owen, in Manchester, on Saturday the 27th Oct., 1832, Rev. A. L. Bailey was called to the chair, Thos. Annis and Riley Elliot were appointed vice-presidents, and Russel Coman secretary. Mark McCracken, esq. being called upon by the chairman to address the meeting, delivered an appropriate address; after which Amos Lane, esq., by request from the chairman, delivered a short but appropriate address. After which the following resolutions were adopted:

**Resolved**, That as republicans we feel ourselves bound by the call of our ancestors, the blood of patriots slain in the cause of freedom, to use all the means in our power, sanctioned by the rules of justice and honor, to save the republic, and hand down our free institutions unimpaired to our children, by the re-election of our worthy chief magistrate as president, and Martin Van Buren, vice-president.

**Resolved**, That it is with regret that we see ministers of the Gospel, so far forget the dignity of their station, as to preach politics instead of divinity.

**Resolved**, That the pulpit ought not, neither shall it be a shield for political juggling, while there is a spark of the spirit of '76 remaining.

**Resolved**, That the cause of Andrew Jackson cannot be injured by such falacious publications, as the address published by the Wilmington committee.

**Resolved**, That the doctrine advanced by the Wilmington committee, that the manufacturers can sell their fabrics at lower, after paying a higher for hands and board, puts the Irishman's theory for saving wood by using staves, in the shade. "If, said he, one would save half of the fuel, two would save the whole."

**Resolved**, That we believe the Clay party in patronizing the U. S. Telegraph, are disseminating the principles of nullification.

**Resolved**, That the amalgamation of anti-masons, nullifiers and Clayites, is a dangerous coalition—for how can two act together unless they are agreed—much less three.

**Resolved**, That the editor of the Statesman, appoint another agent in Manchester to assist "Gibraltar" in distributing the Statesman, Telegraph, and Focus; and also inform the citizens of Dearborn county, if twelve Extra Statesman's are distributed at one office weekly in Manchester, how many are distributed in the county, and who pays for them, the bank, or ———?

**Resolved**, That we regret to see the opposition again resort to the forgery and publication of letters, and then attempt to palm them on community as written by the president.

**Resolved**, That we regret to see some whom we believe are honest democrats, uniting themselves with the old federal party, who has at all times opposed the best interests of their country—the authors of the alien and sedition law, and the Hartford convention.

**Resolved**, That Mark McCracken and Amos Lane, esq's, furnish the editor of the Palladium with copies of their addresses for publication.

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president, vice-presidents and secretary, and published in the republican paper of this county.

ABRAHAM L. BAILEY, *ch'n.*  
THOS. ANNIS, *vice.*  
RILEY ELLIOT, *pres'ts.*  
RUSSEL COMAN, *sec'y.*

### MR. MCCracken's ADDRESS.

#### FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Urged by considerations, which invite the serious attention of all well wishers of this republic, I feel it a duty that devolves upon me, to solicit your attention to the subject of the approaching presidential election; and first, who are the candidates for this important station—Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Wm. Wirt. I will here digress a little and ask your particular attention. North America was settled by emigrants from almost every nation on earth; over which England, claimed the right of sovereignty.—In the course of events, the colonies declared themselves independent, entered into articles of confederacy, carried on a successful war against England, which terminated in our acknowledged independence.—During the revolutionary war, there were two parties, which were denominated, whigs and tories; the whigs supported the confederacy and fought the battles of the revolution—the tories opposed the revolution, and united with the enemies of the country.—Among them was a set of desperadoes, called the cow boys; who carried on a system of robbery and murder. The war over, and peace restored, the tories in mass, as a cloak for their enmities assumed the title of federal, that being the title under which the whigs were known. The whigs were disgusted, and assumed the name of republican; (however there was some of the federalists that would not); and the distinctive line was nicely drawn during the presidential canvass between John Adams and Thos. Jefferson, and has been kept up in the eastern states.—During the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, John Q. Adams renounced the federal party, and joined the republicans, and was countenanced as a genuine democrat.

After an interval of many years we, from absolute necessity, were again involved in war with England, and again we find these two parties, under the title of the peace and war party—the one asserting the war was just and necessary, and the other that it was not. The peace party went desperate lengths, and had well nigh severed the union; the Hartford convention at least explains how far they went. I ask who were the members of that convention, and favored it? The same old tory party. In process of time this same John Q. Adams, who had

deserted the federal party, in 1807, and Andrew Jackson and others were candidates for the presidency, and how stood the parties then? We find all the federalists, and some honest republicans with them, supporting John Q. Adams, and violently opposing Andrew Jackson. Next we find Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay candidates for the presidency, and this party still opposing Andrew Jackson and in favor of Henry Clay.—Now please tell me who can, why these things are so. How this old tory party are eternally with such unanimity on one side, and against the democracy of the country.

I will now notice some of the reasons advanced by the opposition why Jackson should not be re-elected; and first to the Georgia missionaries: this matter must be considered by them as a last resort, they hope by the false coloring given it, at the eve of the election, to accomplish their purpose. What are the facts of this case? why that 3 individuals are of their own consent in the penitentiary of Georgia, they having broken the penal laws of that state; to whom the governor has and does offer pardon, on conditions that they will not reside within the limits of the Indian territory.—A full explanation of this matter is this, all who know the history of this country, know that Georgia is one of the old 13 states, all and each of which, were declared independent sovereignties, owing no allegiance to each other; and that the fee simple of all the land within each of their chartered limits, that was not held by title by individuals, was the property of the state, and that the Indians were and are considered but occupants of the territory; and that Georgia has not ceded or relinquished any part of the territory within her present limits, hence she has jurisdiction over the whole, and has the sovereign right to make and enforce any law that may be necessary for the well being of the state. This right has never been questioned in that or any of the old states, until within 7 or 8 years past, and in no other state but that has there been an interference, nor would there have been any in that, had it not been for an infamous set of political demagogues, who are endeavoring to sap and undermine this republic. I say it does seem from their conduct that they wish it to totter into atoms. Look at the commencement of this business. The general government by their compact in 1802, with Georgia, by which she ceded to the U. S. her surplus territory, (for you well remember that nearly all of two large and flourishing states were ceded by Georgia to the U. S.) so as to reduce the limits of her own state to a size equal to that of other states. The cessions of Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and the Connecticut reserve in Ohio, together with the Louisiana purchase, accounts for there being more than 13 states, with several territories, and that we have U. S. lands in them in the room of state lands. Go to Virginia, Massachusetts, New-York, or any of the old states and you will find their public domain belongs to them in place of the U. S. But to return—I say when Georgia ceded her surplus territory to the U. S., the U. S. agreed to extinguish the Indian title to the lands within that state, as soon as possible, and repeated treaties have been made and all went on harmoniously, until the one with them at the Indian springs, in February 1825, which the Indians sought and were satisfied with, until they returned home, when the white settlers, among whom were missionaries, (so called,) within their territory, made them believe they were imposed on by their chiefs and warriors in that treaty; worked up their feeling until they killed Mackintosh their principal chief, and refused to adhere to the treaty, and appealed to president Adams for protection, which he promised. A second treaty was made, and Georgia went on to survey the lands; the Indians resisted the authority of Georgia, killed the surveyors, and again appealed to the president for protection, which he assured them, and directed the arrest, prosecution and imprisonment of the officers of Georgia engaged in the survey, which was carried into effect; to use the president's own words, to the governor of Georgia, "a super-added obligation, higher than that of human authority, will compel the executive of the United States, to enforce the laws, and fulfil the duties of the nation, by all the force for that purpose committed to his charge." It is added "that the arm of the military force will be resorted to." These acts, with the high toned clamor of designing men, on the floor of congress, in the pulpit, and elsewhere, caused the Indians and the whites within their territory, to put the laws of Georgia at defiance, and refuse to make further treaties, and when asked to do so, we find the clamor renewed. Notice the flaming speech of a member of congress from this state in 1829, on the floor of congress, together with the many others. See them shedding their Crocodile tears over the poor southern Indians, who in their pathetic zeal, say Jackson wants them to leave their homes and graves of their ancestors, and remove beyond the Mississippi, to that miserable country. But remember there is no tears shed when our northern Indians are required to remove to that same place; all is well, so that we get rid of them. Hence, by reason of the Indians continuing their residence in Georgia, the state has passed a law making it a penitentiary crime for any white person to live within the Indian territory, and that ten days notice shall be given to any person who shall come to reside within it of the pendency of that law. By this means they expect, in part, to prevent the whites from pillaging their gold ore. Samuel A. Worcester, and I believe eleven others, were found to be violators of that law; they were taken, tried and condemned. 9 out of the 12 received the governor's pardon and removed from the Indian territory; the others refused his pardon, alleged they were preachers and had a right to live among the Indians—voluntarily went into confinement, took an appeal from the court that tried them

to the supreme court of the U. S. On the 5th of March last, a majority of that court, (one of the judges dissenting) decided that the said Worcester was improperly imprisoned, and that his plea was a good one and should not have been over-ruled by the court. These proceedings were sent back to the Georgia court to be carried into effect by it, which if it refuses or neglects to do, the supreme court of the U. S. will, in due time, order the prisoner to be discharged, and the marshal will carry this order into execution. If this order is resisted, then Georgia will be in open rebellion, and the president will order the military to execute the decision of the court. Has these things been done? No; nor has the president any more to do with this convict until all this is done, than any other man, unless he usurps the authority; which, if he should do, it would be blazoned to the four winds, he is a tyrant. Suppose it should ever be necessary to resort to the arm of the military to carry the decision of the supreme court into execution, ought not the matter to be well considered? certainly it ought. The first act of kings ought to be the last in associated republics. We should regard the most remote preparation for a resort to military force, for the purpose of compelling a sister state to submission, as among the greatest of public calamities. Are we ready and willing to sever the union? I think not. I will not now attempt to say any thing on the frightful consequences of civil war, they are known to be calamitous to single governments, and fatal to confederacies. It is better that the subject matter of difficulty be referred to the tribunal of public opinion. In a free government it is almost as omnipotent over communities, as over individuals. None can despise it; coupled with a judicial decision, the empire of public opinion will be as binding as the decision of arms. In the progress of the late war, some of the states refused to adhere to the mandates of the general government. No menace was employed, no threats of military coercion; the movements of those to whom disaffection was attributed, were observed with care, to enable the government to act with effect, should the application of force be unavoidable. The conduct of the parties was submitted to the American people; the sentence which they pronounced was just, and it will remain irrevocable. Our republican institutions arose from the shock with renewed lustre and increased stability; and the hope of the anticipated dissolution of our confederacy was destroyed. We should shrink with horror from the idea of a dissolution of this union; we have yet some of our revolutionary fathers among us, to witness our shame. We should ever keep in mind the crimson stream it cost to attain the liberties that we enjoy.

It is also said the president ought not to be re-elected, because he is opposed to a recharter of the present stockholders of the U. S. bank. I ask what superior claims they have on this government, over every other citizen in it, that the privilege of banking must be held sacred to them, to the exclusion of all others? I am the advocate of a bank founded on the treasury, and the faith of the government pledged for its transactions, having its officers appointed by the representatives in congress. Then every two years, at the ballot box, we would have the corrective. The currency of such a bank would be sound, and would tend to perpetuate the government; the poor and the rich would reap their proportionate advantage from it.

To all who wish to preserve our constitution and perpetuate our republic—to all who wish to maintain our rights and sacred liberties, against a desperate and overgrown aristocracy, who are aiming with a steady (but I hope an erring) hand at the vital interest of our happy government, and the overthrow of the republic, I make an appeal, a solemn and warning appeal, that unless you do your duty as independent republicans and farmers, you will place yourselves and your posterity within the grasp of an all-powerful aristocracy, more dangerous, more oppressive, more tyrannical, and more absolute, than any despotic government in Europe. Look at the bill to recharter the bank, as it passed congress; see with what cunning duplicity it was drawn up by its feed attorneys, to take away the rights of the states and place our monied institutions, and consequently the liberties of the people, at the mercy of a British nobility. The bill was framed that this chartered company had power to place banks in every state, with or without the consent of the state; and that no stock should be subject to taxation, except such as belonged to citizens of the state where the bank was located, which is a palpable violation of the constitution; for every state has the right to tax all property within it, except it is property of the United States for the safety and common defence of the union. Thus it would leave foreign stock subject to no taxation, and hence it would be worth the sum the American is taxed more. Is this not a clear invitation for foreigners to purchase the whole of the American stock? Is it not saying to them you can afford to give more than the stock is worth to us, and make a handsome profit; therefore it would undoubtedly be purchased by foreigners. Grant monopolies, with certain powers of speculation, and did you ever know them not to go the full extent of their powers and a little over? The president of the present bank, by votes which he is employed to give by proxy, has it in his power to elect any director he thinks proper, and you may be assured he will elect none but what will support him for president; in fact he elects himself, and by holding out the golden temptation of bribery in one hand, and the oppressive screws of ruin in the other, he flatters himself that he is able to rule the political destinies of this republic, and put out the president of the people, who was elected by more than two thirds of the suffrages of the union; and put one in the presidential chair, whose mad ambition and aristocratical principles, like the besom of destruction, would sweep away

our republican institutions, and leave nothing but the shattered fragments of a constitution, which is now the pride and glory of every American heart—the wonder and admiration of the world. View the conduct of this aspirant for the presidency, and fiction leader during the late session of congress; observe with what determined opposition he met every measure recommended by the president, and every nomination he laid before the senate for their official sanction, and particularly the nomination of Martin Van Buren to one of the most important courts in the world, and entrusted with one of the most delicate and difficult negotiations that ever existed between two nations—the right of impressment—and which he had bro't into a fair state of negotiation, and no doubt long before this time, would have settled it to the entire satisfaction of the government, had it not been for the hatred and jealousy of the two factious leaders—Clay and Calhoun, who could not bear that the splendid abilities and diplomatic talents of Martin Van Buren, should accomplish under Jackson's administration, what had never been obtained under any previous one.

Again, look at the conduct of these factious in regard to the question of the boundary of Maine, wherein Adams and Clay, without the consent of that state, had appointed the king of the Netherlands as the arbiter of the disputed boundary; knowing at the same time that he held his crown at the pleasure of England. When he decided so much to the dissatisfaction of Maine, the president laid the proceedings before the senate, to ask their advice whether he should ratify it or not, Clay and Webster contended that the senate had nothing to do with it, and would not even vote for re-opening the negotiation, determined that the whole responsibility should rest on the president, knowing if he sanctioned the award, the state of Maine would resent it, and if he refused to sanction it, we might get into serious difficulties with England. While the president is striving to allay the contention which Mr. Clay's unequal American system (so called) has brought upon the country, by recommending a reduction of duties on articles which are so oppressive on the south; Mr. Clay, to gratify his unhalloved ambition, is striving to array section against section, interest against interest, and prejudice against prejudice, by keeping our happy country split with feuds, torn with factions, and immersed in political excitement, that threatens the dissolution of the government. But the last and most desperate effort of these factious, was on the bill for rechartering the U. S. bank. While they were advocating this bill, they were serving two purposes—the president and stockholders of the bank especially—the nobility of England and at the same time themselves, by advocating a bill which they knew the president of the United States would never sanction.—It was the veto they wanted, that they might cry out Jackson has ruined us. If any part of the community should be distressed, let the blame rest where it belongs, on the shoulders of these intriguers; it is they who have sown the seeds of discord, that threatens the dissolution of our union; it is they who would rather that "war, pestilence or famine or any other curse" should visit the land with its horrors, than that he who has saved his country in time of war, and the constitution in time of peace, should sit in the presidential chair; it is they who were traitors to their country, in time of war—fed our enemies, rejoiced at our distress, and the victories of our enemies, threatened, slandered, and dispensed all who aided their country in the eventful contest. Thus we find that these enemies to Gen. Jackson are opposed to the country, but seeing that the armies and fleets of England could not conquer us by the sword, they have resolved to subdue our patriotism by their gold; by appealing to our interest, flattering our avarice, they think to drive every patriotic principle from our breasts. I ask you gentlemen if this bill had become a law, rechartering the bank, depriving the states of the right to tax all foreign stock, would not our citizens sell their stock to foreigners, who could hold it in every state in the union, speculate on the people, regulate the value of property to suit their own interest, destroy our state banks, who pay a handsome revenue into our treasury, and rule the whole circulating medium of our country, and not pay one cent of tax? In this state of things what would be our situation, if again involved in war, a thing not at all unlikely: as the very question on which our last was declared, remains yet unsettled—I ask would they open their vaults to furnish our government with money to carry on a war against themselves? No; every stockholder, debtor and advocate of the bank, all its wealth and influence would be turned against us.

Fellow-citizens, let us not be too secure in enjoying our liberties, the result of the next election may determine the existence of this republic. But if our venerable chief magistrate should not be sustained by the people, but have to retire to the peaceful Hermitage, he will have this consolation—he has not signed the death-warrant of American Independence.

### Administration Meeting.

A large and respectable meeting, was held at the court house in Connorsville, on Friday the 16th ult. by the friends of the Administration. The meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. Ross Smiley President, the Hon. Judge Treadway and E. M. Chamberlain Vice Presidents, Wm. Dickey and John D. Ross, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being made known by a short address from the Chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

**Resolved**, That we have full confidence in the Wisdom, Patriotism, Talents, Abilities and Integrity of the present Chief Magistrate ANDREW JACKSON to discharge the executive duties of this nation, and that we approve of his administration of our national affairs since his enstallment into office.

**Resolved**, That in the opinion of this meeting, President Jackson deserves the thanks of the nation for his firmness and disinterested Patriotism in placing his VETO on the bill passed at the last session of Congress, for re-chartering the Bank of the United States.

**Resolved**, That if we must have a banking company established, granting special privileges by a law of the nation, that is denied all other citizens of this country, it should be purely American, and not given to foreigners, owing no allegiance to this nation, not having any interest in our invaluable institutions, nor any desire for their perpetuation, and it should be fortified by guarding against any abuse of its power or enactments, upon the rights and sovereignty of the States or of corrupting the Public Presses of the country. That the present Bank possesses powers dangerous to the liberties of the people, and ought to be put down.

**Resolved**, That this meeting repose undiminished confidence in the talents and sound Political integrity, of the Hon. Jonathan McCarty, our present member in Congress; and that we tender him the thanks of this meeting, for the vote he gave on the bill for re-chartering the United States Bank.

The above resolutions being received unanimously, Gen. McCarty arose, and in a very able and brilliant manner, defended the President of the foul and black hearted charges of "Tyrant, Usurper, Traitor &c. &c." In his Speech the Bank question, the Tariff, the Public Lands &c., were explained in a lucid and masterly manner. The course of the executive on the above subjects, was most affectually sustained; the Speech of Gen. McCarty was conclusive, and convincing, to minds unprejudiced by blind party zeal or having their senses closed against Truth, Reason or common honesty.

After the address, the following resolutions were adopted:

**Resolved**, That we, as a part of the Democratic community of this Great Republic, will use all fair and honest means to support and ensure the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency of the United States.

**Resolved**, That Wm. M. Reed of Connorsville, John Loder of Posey, Jas. C. Ray of Harrison, Wm. Port of Waterloo, Capt. J. C. Ross of Jennings, Chas. Salyers of Jackson, T. J. Crisler of Columbia, and Geo. H. Cook of Orange, be appointed a committee to procure the requisite number of tickets for the several Townships, with power to appoint other committees to carry into effect the objects of this meeting.

**Resolved**, That we tender our thanks to the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of this meeting.

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the president, vice-president and secretaries, and published in the Shelbyville Argus, Indiana Democrat, and Lawrenceburgh Palladium.

ROSS SMILEY, *Pres't.*  
JOHN TREADWAY, *vice.*  
E. M. CHAMBERLAIN, *pres'ts.*  
WM. DICKEY, *Sec's.*  
J. D. ROSS, *Sec's.*

Columbus, Ohio, Saturday Oct. 20.

### To the honest Anti-Masons of Ohio.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In an Extra of the Ohio Register of the 15th of October instant, there is an Address published, purporting to have emanated from the Anti-Masonic State of Committee to the friends of Wm. Wirt and ELLIEMER in Ohio, recommending the abandonment of the Anti-Masonic Electoral Ticket, formed by our party last winter, and the support of the Electoral Ticket formed by the friends and supporters of HENRY CLAY!!! To this most extraordinary Address, I find my name appended. This has been done without my consent, and against my wishes; by whom I know not, nor is it material at this time to ascertain. Nothing could be more foreign to my feelings and principles, and so far as I know, to the feelings and principles of the great mass of Anti-masons in this part of the State, than an amalgamation with the friends of Mr. Clay or any other candidate for the Presidency.

It has been a common charge alleged against Anti-masons, both by the Jackson and Clay parties, that we were not actuated by correct principles—that our abhorrence of secret societies, was only a HOBBY, whereby we expected to obtain power and influence—that we were ready to SELL ourselves to any man who would pay best, &c. To those charges we plead invariably not guilty. The Jacksonians have insinuated again and again, that it was the intention of the Anti-masonic Leaders, as they were pleased to call our most influential men, to sell us out to the Clay party. These insinuations were always met, and as I supposed honestly met, by a positive denial. It was declared to be our intention not to unite ourselves with either the Jackson or Clay parties. We were always aware that we could not succeed in Ohio at the ensuing Presidential election. We believed that our principles were not yet sufficiently understood to ensure present success. But we entertained strong hopes that when they should become so understood, they would command the respect and esteem of all the virtuous and good of both parties. Hence it was, that Anti-masons admonished one another throughout the State, to stand aloof, from all connexion with any other party. Upon an adherence to this principle, it was believed our ultimate success as a party depended.

The late withdrawal of Governor McArthur from the canvass, and the determination of the Clay party to support the Anti-masonic candidate for Governor, was seen with surprise. We knew not how to account for this maneuver of Governor McArthur and his friends. We observed some