

crease the duties on foreign Wool and Woollens, for the purpose of aiding the production of American fabrics, coarse as well as fine.

From statistical tables published in Niles' Register, it appears that in the year 1825, for ten millions six hundred & eighty two thousand dollars' worth of wool and woollens imported from Great Britain, she received back in exchange, of the staple products of the western states the following:

Of Flour, worth	\$151
Of all kinds of grain,	88
Of all kinds of animal food, such as beef, pork, &c.	34
Of all kinds of American liquors, whiskey, Gin, &c.	29
Making a total amount which she took of our products, for nearly	\$302
\$11,000,000 of hers,	

The amount during 1826, did not exceed \$200; and probably was less in 1827! What, then, do the farmers of Indiana, pay for every yard of imported woollen cloth, whether coarse or fine? Nothing but specie will be received.—And for the enormous amount of their manufactures introduced among us, the whole value of your produce received in exchange, would not amount to a half a mill for each farmer in the State. Yet it is in favor of this unequal, this ruinous trade, that the principal friends of Gen. Jackson have uniformly voted—and the farmers of Indiana are called on, with these facts staring them in the face, to sanction and adopt that policy, which enables the South to ship their cotton and receive in exchange, the manufactures of Great Britain, but which lays a perpetual embargo on the exportation of every barrel of flour, beef, pork or corn from the west.

The policy of the South, is to "buy cheap," no matter from what country the manufactures come. Let National Industry sink or swim, we will take care of ourselves, is the fair interpretation of their policy. And yet these very States are the most benefited, and enjoy the largest share of the protection of the General Government. Look at the single State of Louisiana, for example.—We take the facts from Mr. Niles, the indefatigable and enlightened friend of the American System. The Sugar crop of Louisiana, is about 40,000 hog-heads, or 44,000,000 lbs. the duty on which imported in exchange for brandy, would be \$1,320,000, and this sum, divided between all the people of Louisiana, amounts to more than \$16 per head for every man, woman and child in the State, as a bounty. Every farmer in this state purchasing only two pounds per week of New Orleans sugar for his family, pays a tax of \$3.10 on this article alone to the people of Louisiana. Yet from these states, protected beyond all others we meet a denial to us, of those rights and privileges so cheerfully and liberally accorded to them.

But this is only a part of the system.—Virginia has for a long time been the arbitress of the Nation. A system of policy has been dictated for years, from the political Junta at Richmond, with as much authority, as the decrees of the "Holy Alliance"—North & South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, have joined in the league, and the great object now is, to paralyze the efforts of the Administration, to cripple its energies, & to put it down, though every member composing it be "as pure as the Angels in Heaven!" The interests of these States, in the opinion of their political leaders, have ever militated against those of the Middle and West. Protected themselves, they deny protection to us; and the only hope they have of continuing a system so partial, baneful and unjust, is, by uniting their political influence with the personal popularity of Gen. Jackson, by which means they expect to secure an Administration congenial to their wishes.

That we are not without authority for these declarations, let the following resolutions of Gov. Giles, and those of the South Carolina Legislature at its present Session, testify.—Read them, fellow-citizens, and judge for yourselves:—

"Resolved, That the Acts of Congress passed in 1816, 1820, and 1824, known by the name of tariff laws, by which Manufactures are encouraged and the power to lay imposts, is a violation of the constitution in its spirit, and ought to be repealed."

"Resolved, That Congress has no power to construct Canals and Canals in the State, with or without the consent of the States, in whose limits these Internal Improvements are made."

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested, to continue to oppose every increase of the Tariff with a view to protect Domestic Manufactures, and all appropriations to the purpose of Internal Improvements in the United States."

Such, fellow-citizens, are the views and feelings and policy of two-thirds of the supporters of Gen. Jackson. His harts in the South, act consistently with their views of their own interests.—With that manly frankness which characterizes

them, and which is honorable in an enemy—they openly proclaim hostility to our wishes and interest, while his patriotism in the West, with a credulity that knows no parallel, "believe" that the man elected by such friends and such politicians, will prove the patron of Internal Improvements—the friends of the American System!

Fellow-citizens, as we commenced our Address by inviting your attention to your interests, we now renew the appeal, and again ask, what is the interest of Indiana? Is it that of the States just mentioned? Do you wish to have your staple products rotting on your hands? To be excluded from a foreign market, and at the same time have no market at home? Can you consent to be dependent on a foreign power, to continue, as under the Southern policy, you must, to support the work-shops and paupers of England? Are you willing to depend on them, for the necessities and conveniences of life, when they will not take a farthing's worth of your produce in return? Can you consent, ever again to present to the world, the humiliating spectacle exhibited during the last war; when the clothing of your troops, was purchased from the enemy; when the very powder, which generated the thunder of your cannon, was British manufacture; & the star-spangled banner woven in the same loom with the cross of St. George, over which it so frequently waved in triumph?

But the friends of Gen. Jackson fondly rely on his single vote for the Tariff of 1824, as proof conclusive of his attachment to the American System. Let it be remembered, however, that his vote on that occasion was not given until the bill was amended by striking out therefrom the duty on cotton bagging, an item of essential importance to the west, for which amendment he voted. This solitary and equivocal test of the Generals' support deserves to be scrutinized, and when examined it will be found to be wholly illusory. It was given at a time when Pennsylvania the great tariff State, was the tower of the Generals' strength, on the eve of the Presidential election, when a great and powerful friend, surely if ever, merited the extension of courtesy. After all it indicated but a feeble and doubtful support, and even this gentle impulse towards the American System, has since received a violent rebound in the opposite direction. The Representatives and the Legislature of Tennessee have since in a body declared themselves anti-tariff and anti-improvement in sentiment, and to numerous public applications for his opinions on this delicate subject, the General has returned evasive answers, or observed a profound silence.

It is worthy of remark, as tending to illustrate the discordant materials of the present combination to put down Mr. Adams, that the same vote, which is quoted in the west, as a proof of Gen. Jackson's support to National Industry, is cited in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, as proof, "strong as holy writ" of his direct hostility to the principles and measures of the present Administration. And we appeal to your candor, to say whether a man who will permit his friends in the south to support him on the ground of his anti tariff principles, and in Indiana and Ohio, on account of his devotion to the American System, and during the contest maintain a rigid and mysterious silence, is worthy the confidence of an intelligent people.

Fellow citizens, among the various means resorted to for the purpose of prostrating the Administration, there is one which is a pre-eminent favorite with the opposition. To this we will bestow a moment's attention. It is said that the spirit of the Constitution was violated in the election of Mr. Adams, and of course that he is an usurper—that Congress were bound to vote for the candidate who received a plurality of electoral votes—and that Gen. Jackson received 47,000 of the people's votes than Mr. Adams. Without noticing the ill grace which accompanies this charge of the Southern gentlemen, who voted for Mr. Crawford, having less than half the number of votes given to Mr. Adams—or commenting on that construction of the constitution, which gives this important election to Congress and excludes those exercising it from all choice or deliberation; we deny the fact that Gen. Jackson had more of the votes of the people than Mr. Adams, and challenge our adversaries to the proof of their assertion.

Let us see how this matter stands. The United States according to the last census contained 7,913,347 free white inhabitants. The states of New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Illinois and Missouri, embracing a free white population of 4,425,776 persons voted for Mr. Adams. The states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Indiana, Mis-

issippi and Alabama, embracing a free white population of 2,195,394 voted for Gen. Jackson. The states of Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, containing a free white population of 1,257,122 voted for Mr. Crawford. Thus it will be seen that those states which voted for Mr. Adams in Congress represented 2,390,182 more freemen than those who voted for Gen. Jackson and 1,133,203 more freemen than those who voted for Jackson and Crawford together. It is impossible to ascertain with precision what the real vote of the people was. In some states the legislature appointed electors—in others they were elected by a general ticket, and in others by districts. But taking the free white population alone, and excluding the electoral votes to which the Southern states were entitled, on account of their black population, Mr. Adams would have gone into Congress with eleven more electoral votes than Gen. Jackson. And though it is difficult to ascertain the whole number of votes given directly by the people, it is believed that Mr. Adams received a much larger number of their votes than Gen. Jackson, and was elected President in conformity with their expressed will.

Fellow citizens, a few remarks will be offered in relation to several aspersions cast on the present incumbent, and we shall close our address.

It is with regret that we observe so many unworthy artifices resorted to for the purpose of destroying the character of a faithful public servant, and undermining your confidence in our Chief Magistrate. John Adams, the father of John Quincy, was one of the whigs of the revolution, and one of the signers and ardent supporters of the Declaration of Independence. In the course of a long public life he may have been guilty of political errors; which however, in consideration of his former services, ought to be viewed at this period of time with some grains of charity. But we protest against the doctrine, that the son is to be held responsible for the errors and imperfections of his father. The character of an individual must be pure indeed, which cannot be traduced, but by going through the line of his genealogy, and visiting upon his head, the collective sins of his fathers. Although we find thousands of our respectable citizens, proudly claiming as kinsmen the humblest soldier that shouldered a gun or wore a knapsack in the glorious cause, of '76, yet it is counted by the friends of Andrew Jackson a disgrace to be the son of JOHN ADAMS!

You are told in the "Address" lately issued by the Jackson Convention at this place, that Mr. Adams in early life favored the Democratic Republicans of America with "Publicola" in which he wrote against the principles of Tom Paine. Paine was at that time a citizen of France, an open and avowed Atheist; and it is true, that as early as the year 1792 or '3, Mr. Adams wrote several essays over the signature of Publicola, the object of which was to warn and guard his countrymen from the contagious dangers of the French Revolution, to shield us from French Fraternity and Atheism, and to recommend the observance of neutrality by our government, in reference to the war then subsisting between France and England. It was the publication of these very essays that gained him the confidence of Washington, that contributed to sustain the neutral policy afterwards recommended by the Father of his country—a measure which brightened the escutcheon of his fame, and produced a golden harvest of prosperity to this nation. A sense of the services rendered at that time by Mr. Adams to his country induced President Washington to confer on him the first public appointment he ever received. But it seems now that the writings which five and thirty years ago received the sanction and approbation of George Washington, are by the friends of Andrew Jackson denounced as anti-republican.

You are told in the same "address" by way of criminal imputation on Mr. Adams "that when acting as a commissioner at Ghent, he tendered the grant of the navigation of the Mississippi to the English, to secure the fisheries to New England." This too is a gross misrepresentation, and like the preceding, intended to deceive the people. What Mr. Adams did on this occasion received the sanction of a majority of the Commissioners, and would had it been accepted by our enemy, have been signally advantageous to the country.—But the British Commissioners thought the proposition to valueless that they refused to accede to it, and Mr. Adams is traduced for offering to surrender privileges so trifling, that our enemy refused to accept them. The records of our country show that the Treaty of Ghent received the unanimous signature of the 5 commissioners, and a similar ratification from Mr. Madison and the Senate of the U. States.

To the charge of negotiating the cession of the Texas to Spain, in the same "address," a similar answer may be given. This cession was sanctioned by Mr. Monroe and a large majority of the Senate of the United States, and we have never heard their motives of patriotism impeached.

Other delinquencies charged against Mr. Adams in said address, scarcely need a serious answer. The clumsy attempt to fix on him the charge of hostility to Internal Improvement, when the authors of the same must have well known that he was the man, who more than twenty years ago moved the first resolution ever introduced into Congress, for a general system of internal improvement, converts indignation into ridicule.

We do not wish to waste time or injury your understandings, by refuting the stale charge of corruption against Messrs. Adams and Clay—we simply state the following facts—that Mr. Clay has boldly met the charge with defiance, in and out of Congress; that at a time and place when, and where, proof if it existed, was abundant and convenient—none could be found, nor has since been found—that the first author of this calumny, the notorious Kremer, shrunk from the investigation of its truth by denying the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives, after he had formally admitted it—that Gen. Jackson himself was among the first to tender hand & offered his congratulations to President Adams, after his election, who, according to what has since transpired, he knew all the corruption that existed—and finally, that the witness named and sprung by Jackson himself, as being privy to the corruption and the bearer of a corrupt proposition, (we mean Mr. Buchanan) has wholly failed in supporting its existence, and positively denies all knowledge of the least impropriety.

Whence we would ask, originates the unrelenting and unprovoked persecution of the Secretary of State? A man, who in the course of the last 20 years has done more for Internal Improvement, Domestic Manufactures and western interest than any other politician in the United States! Has he deserted and abandoned these great interests which with untiring zeal and matchless eloquence, he has so long advocated and defended? Is Henry Clay enlisted with the South, against Kentucky, Indiana, and the West? Oh no, fellow-citizens, his crime is, that he has deliberately preferred Mr. Adams, the friend of his measures and western interests, to Gen. Jackson in alliance with the South. Think you that love of country and the public good, actuates the defenders of Mr. Clay? Or, has base envy poisoned every generous and noble sentiment in the bosom of disappointed competitors?

Fellow-citizens, we have thus in a summary manner, exhibited to you some of the reasons, which operate on our minds, and determine us in the course we shall adopt in relation to the Presidential Election. Many more reasons might have been advanced; many documents referred to to sustain us in the positions we have taken; but the limits of an address, like the present, preclude their insertion. Regarding as we do the contest, as involving principles and measures, in the successful prosecution of which our prosperity, individual and national, is implicated, considering the present combination to put down the men now at the helm of affairs, as unnatural and discordant, that, so far as it is founded on principle, it is directly opposed to our interests, and so far as it is founded on personal ambition and aspiration for power, it is sinister and unwarrantable, we do not hesitate to recommend to you, a firm and undeviating support of the present Administration.—

We have referred to facts of general notoriety, and to public documents, to show you that there is a party in the U. S. formidable for numbers and concert, but still a minority of the people, who conceive it to be their interest to have the Government administered upon principles directly opposed to your own sense of your interests. We have made it apparent that this party despair of mounting the ladder of power, in any other way, than by political finesse and ingerman, that if we are true to our interests, they cannot succeed—for we have numbers on our side—that on the other hand, their only chance for success is by dividing the sentiments and distracting the efforts of the grain-growing States, which they well know to be vitally interested in the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, and the general protection of American Industry.

To effect this division, and so paralyze our efforts, they have called to their aid a popular name, with a view, through your generous emotions and spontaneous gratitude towards the Hero of New Orleans, to sidiously to achieve a victory over your best interests. We wish you seriously to