

on the consequences of yielding your port to a man thus brought forward and supported; and to pause, before it is too late to retrieve the consequences of an injudicious vote.

We know ourselves, we have no other rest in the event, than what belongs to every good citizen, to every Republican man devoted to his country and interested in the perpetuation of its liberties. We are persuaded, justly be imputations. We are satisfied with the present state of things—we think our Government well administered. We disbelieve in the state charge of a corrupt coalition to cheat the people of their rights—wishes to see no revolution of men, still less of measures. We believe that power, sought and obtained on party principles—but more especially on the principle of devotion to men, to be always or less corrupt.

At the same time, fellow-citizens, that earnestly recommend the support of the administration by all fair and honorable means, we deprecate the rancor and animosity that too often characterize political contests. We conceive it wholly necessary and improper in supporting those we have espoused, to resort to other auxiliaries than *truth* and *reason*.

Every man anxiously endeavor to obtain a correct knowledge of the facts necessary to enable him to proffer a just judgement on public men and measures. Let every citizen feel it his duty to enlighten, as far as it is in his power, the public mind. Let our citizens defend their interests—let them observe and concert, and the cause of Improvement and National Industry, IS

MEMOIR AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, this Convention has assembled and organized for the purpose of rendering to our fellow-citizens in this electoral ticket friendly to the cause of John Quincy Adams to the best of our knowledge, and to the best of the United States; and as from the number of Counties returned in Convention, it is thought expedient proper that we should express our opinion on a subject so interesting to the best interests of the Nation at large—Therefore,

That we have entire confidence in the present Administration of the Government, and that the recommended and pursued by Mr. and his Cabinet, in reference to our foreign and Domestic relations, has, in our opinion, tended in the highest degree to the best interests of our beloved country.

That in our opinion there is sufficient evidence for impeaching Mr. and his distinguished colleague, Henry Clay—that the course he took in the last Presidential election was prompted by the same pure patriotic motives, which have always governed his conduct, and that he has the foul spirit of calumny which have attempted to taint in the public mind the character of one who is the pride and ornament of the nation, and the honor of his country.

That the policy of the present administration in fostering Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, the policy of the country, calculated to us that rank among the nations of the earth, which our free institutions command, to prevent a disgraceful dependence on foreign powers for the command of our means of life, to promote industry, quicken the energies and to the best interests of the Nation; and the aid afforded by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in furthering this policy, receives our cordial approbation.

That it is our deliberate opinion and belief, that Gen. Jackson is a man of great talents and abilities, and that he will be a valuable addition to the Presidency, with a frank and public declaration on his part that he will recommend and favor the improvements and Domestic institutions.

That we will endeavor by all honorable exertions, to promote the election of John Quincy Adams, to the best of our knowledge; convinced as we are, that in doing so, we shall consult the best interest of Indiana, and the Union at large.

FROM EUROPE.

Packet ship Columbia, now lying near Sandy Hook, and which left on the 6th of December, brings dates to the 5th inclusive.

By various accounts from people in the French and German ports, the intelligence of the destruction of the Turkish fleet was received at

Constantinople on the 1st of November. The city was instantly thrown into great agitation, and the Turks were furiously exasperated. No violence, however, was offered to the persons of the European residents, and at the last date, which bring down the intelligence so late as the 10th of November, the Ambassadors of the allies still remained there.

On the receipt of the news from Navarino, it is said in an article from Constantinople, the Sultan was in such a passion that no person, not even his confidential advisers, dared for some time to approach him. At length the Reis Effendi was admitted, and on the 3d the Drogomans were sent for, who made their appearance in great consternation. The Sultan reproached them with treachery, and declared that he exceedingly regretted having for a moment believed their insinuations or the promises of the allied Ambassadors.

The conduct of the Porte to the Ambassadors has been hitherto entirely conformable to the law of nations, and seems to be a pledge that the Porte, even in the worst case, does not design any thing violent towards them.

An article dated Florence, Nov. 13, states that it had been announced to the Christian residents at Smyrna, that they might pursue their avocations with perfect security.

The late accounts of the entire suppression of the rebellion in Spain seem to have been erroneous. Ballester was executed at Tarragona on the 13th of November, and the standards of the insurgents taken with him were burnt by the hangman. The insurrection however is not put down; new bands of rebels are formed which spread desolation through the country.

Letters from Portugal represent everything to be perfectly quiet in that kingdom.

The riots in Paris, says the *Gazette de France*, have been rather of a serious description, some 20 persons lost their lives.

The *Quotidienne* represents the progress of the election, so far as ascertained, to be, opposition 208, ministerial 116.

The fortress of Erivan, in Persia, surrendered to the Russians on the 19th of October, after a siege of 12 days. The Governor, with several distinguished Kavkaz, and 2000 troops were made prisoners.

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Sweden, concluded at Stockholm, on the 4th of July last, has been ratified by the Senate; and the Ratifications were exchanged in this City on the 18th instant, by the Secretary of State on the part of the United States, and by Baron de Stockelberg, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, on the part of his government.—*National Journal*.

Creek Indians.—The controversy between Georgia and the Creek Indians is, at length, amicably and finally terminated. The Georgia Telegraph informs us that a full Council of the Creek Nation of Indians assembled at their council ground on Monday, the 31st ult. and continued for several days. At this Council, the treaty made by Col. McKenney, with the Chiefs, for the purchase of their remaining strip of land in the boundaries of Georgia, was laid before them by the Agent, and received their full assent. The Government is to pay them 47,491 dollars—being 5,000 dollars more than mentioned by Colonel McKenney, in his letter to the Secretary of War.—*National Intelligencer*.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Monday, January 21.

In the SENATE the bill to regulate the process of the U. S. Courts in those states which have been admitted into the Union since 1789, was discussed and laid on the table.

In the HOUSE, a great number of petitions and resolutions were offered: among

the petitions, were a number from the Northern States, praying further protection to various articles of domestic growth and manufacture; one from Boston, signed by 4,259 citizens, and another from Vermont, signed by 800 farmers. A bill was reported from the committee of Ways and Means, making appropriations for sundry fortifications. Mr. Smith, moved the House to take up his proposed amendment to the Constitution, which was happily negatived; ayes 68, noes 80. The bill from the Senate to abolish imprisonment for debt, was twice read, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. A bill was reported from the committee on roads and Canals authorizing the construction of a National road from Washington city to the Northwestern frontiers of Pennsylvania and New York, which was twice read and committed.

Tuesday, January 22.

In the SENATE, the bill for encouraging vaccination was read a second time, and referred to a select committee. The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road was considered and discussed.

The HOUSE was employed in the discussion of the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, but came to no conclusion.

Mr. Chilton offered a resolution on the subject of abolishing useless offices, and reducing the salaries of public officers and made some observations in explanation of it; but as the hour for the reception of motions and resolutions had elapsed, by the time he had concluded, no question was taken on his resolution.

Wednesday, January 23.

In the SENATE, the bill making appropriations for the Revolutionary pensioners was taken up, and after some discussion laid on the table. The consideration of the bill for continuing the Cumberland road, &c. was resumed, and after considerable debate, it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 25 to 13.

In the HOUSE, the resolution of Mr. Chilton, referring it to the committee of Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the public officers, &c. was taken up; and after some discussion, was again postponed, in consequence of the lapse of the hour. The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, when the question was taken on the amendment, which was carried—ayes 96, noes 92.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Thursday, January 24.

In the SENATE, the bill for the completion of the Cumberland road to Zanesville and its survey and location to the seat of Government of Missouri, was read a third time and passed. The bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution was further discussed, and a sum of \$1,200,000 proposed to be appropriated. The day previous Mr. Macon had offered a resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of relinquishing the Cumberland road, & the 5 per cents of sales of public lands, to the States through which that road is to pass. To day, after some discussion, it was agreed to.

In the HOUSE, most of the day was occupied in the discussion of the resolutions of Mr. Chilton, relative to intrenchment of the public expenses.

Friday, January 25.

In the SENATE, the General Appropriation Bill was passed. Considerable debate took place on the bill for the relief of surviving officers of the Revolution.

In the HOUSE, little else was done than to discuss the resolutions on the subject of reducing the number of officers and retrenching the expenses of government.

suggestion which surely ought to be followed. To construct a magnificent road, and then suffer it to go to ruins, is miserable economy.

United States' Mint.—On the 21st ult. the President transmitted to the House of Representatives the report of the Director of the Mint, for 1827. The amount coined during the year was as follows:—

of gold, \$131,565—of silver, \$2,369,200—of copper, \$23,572—total, \$3,024,342. Of the gold bullion received at the Mint during the year, the value of \$21,000 was received from North Carolina—and the whole amount received from that State, is near \$110,000. The Mint was established in 1793, and the whole amount of coinage from its establishment to close of the last year, is \$30,465,444. Copper coins are transmitted, at the expense and risk of the Government, to any part of the Union accessible by regular means of transportation, upon receiving their value at the Mint, or a certificate of a deposit at any Bank authorized to receive deposits of public money.

From the *National Gazette*.

Messrs Carey, Lea and Carey have received a map of the United States, published in London in 1826, which exhibits a curious specimen of the accuracy of the English in their notions of the American Geography. A list of the states is given in the sheet: the old thirteen are specified—but then we have the following:

Allied State—Vermont.

Subject States—Maine, Indiana, Kentucky, Franklinia Tennessee, Western Territory.

Province—Louisiana.

Spanish Dominion—Florida.

Indiana occupies part of Maryland and Virginia; and Franklinia one half of Tennessee. Louisiana is limited by the Rocky Mountains, and all west thereof is included within the British possessions.

NEW PAPERMILL.

The paper we print on to day, was made at the papermill about seven miles north east of Madison, on Indian-keutucky, recently built by Major John Sheets of this place. We have visited the establishment, and believe it to be among the finest of the kind in the western country. The building is large, is finished in a neat and convenient manner, and makes a very fine appearance. We are informed that the workmen employed, are such as understand their business well, and from the known industry and enterprise of Mr. Sheets, we have no doubt but the business will be carried on extensively, and prove profitable to its owner, and a benefit to the community.

It is now time to close our weekly paper.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on the 22d inst. at his dwelling near Sabine, the following descriptions of property:

2 wagons & harness,
10 head of young horses,
30 sheep, 30 hogs, 5 head of cattle,
various articles of farming utensils.

Interest will be given, upon note with

the credit will be given, upon note with