

Administration Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wayne county, friendly to the present Administration, held at the Court House, in Centreville, on Saturday, the 29th of March, 1828, ABEL LOMAX was called to the Chair, and John Gilliland and David Hoover were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, John Finley, Elijah Lacey, and William Elliott, Esquires, were appointed a Committee, to prepare an Address to the citizens of Wayne county, and suitable resolutions.

On motion, Messrs. Smith Hunt, Achilles Williams, Joel Pennington, Eleazer Hiatt, George Shortridge, Isaiah Osborn, and Abel Lomax were appointed a committee, to nominate Committees of Vigilance in the several townships.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

Met near the time of adjournment, when JAMES RARIDEN, Esq. addressed the meeting in a forcible and appropriate speech.

The Committee appointed to prepare an Address and resolutions reported the following, which were read by Lot Bloomfield, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Fellow Citizens of Wayne County:

Avoiding ourselves of a privilege guaranteed by the Constitution of our country and the inherent right of freemen, we have convened for the purpose of social and friendly consultation, upon a subject of no ordinary interest; one which we believe, involves principles of vital importance to the permanency of our republican institutions; and of declaring our adherence to principles which we deem essential to our prosperity as a nation.

The existing contest for the Presidency of the U. S., is carried on in some parts of the country, with an acrimony of feeling which we sincerely deprecate; but whilst we would manifest our firm and decided preference for the present incumbent, we consider it not so much a contest for persons, as for principles; and in our individual investigation of this great question, we would wish to be led by dispassionate inquiry, to unsophisticated reason, & calm reflection, as the only accessible portals to the temple of truth.

It is not intended, nor would it be expedient in this address to detain you by attempting to enter into a minute detail of all the reasons which might be urged for our preference of John Q. Adams, or for our objections to the pretensions of Gen. Jackson. The subject has become hackneyed; much has been written on it, and much more has been said, consequently, the means of information are within the reach of every person who chooses to examine the controversy. Our preference for the present chief magistrate, is, in part

based upon our regard for that course of policy, which, in his executive capacity, he has invariably pursued; which his predecessors recommended and commenced, and which we honestly believe to be the true policy of the nation, emphatically the American System. His liberal construction of the Constitution, with respect to the power of Congress to make appropriations for internal improvements, and to extend a protecting hand to American industry, though it has met the opposition of southern politicians, is, we believe, sanctioned by a great majority of the American people, & particularly coincided with in the west. His mild and steady course since his elevation to the distinguished office he now holds, notwithstanding a violent opposition, which in some instances, has been discreditable to our country; the wisdom with which he has directed the energies of the nation, to the promotion of her true greatness, and the happiness of her citizens; taken in connexion with his long and laborious public services, at the highest and most responsible trusts, confided to him during a period of more than twenty years, successively, by Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, whose distinguished approbation he received, justly entitle him, to the confidence of his countrymen. Possessing in an eminent degree, the qualities of a civilian and a statesman, well acquainted with the history, jurisprudence, and existing foreign relations of other governments, as well as our own, with a temper equable and pacific, and a mind capable of apprehending and appreciating the best interests of our country; we cannot withhold from him our support, as we can not doubt his integrity and patriotism.—With such a pilot at the helm of our political vessel, directed by the polestar of the nation's welfare, can we have any better assurance than she will steadily continue her course to the port of true glory?

In reverting to the claims of Gen. Jackson to the first office in the gift of the people, he is held up to us by his partisans, as the people's candidate, the republican candidate, who, if elected, will cleanse the Augean stable, who will redeem from corruption and restore to their pristine pu-

rity, the various departments of our government, lop off executive patronage, curtail foreign missions, and finally, renovate the whole body politic. Such are some of the specious delusions, propagated by his prominent friends, without even attempting to claim for him, the qualifications of an eminent Statesman, or an exemplary civilian. Far be it from us, to depreciate the real merits of Gen. Jackson, or pluck one justly earned laurel from his brow; but we confidently believe, that in the course of a long public life, having been honored with various elevated offices under government, he has never, in any of them, given that evidence of a capacity for civil rule, nor of talents above mediocrity as a statesman, which would be essential in the character of a chief magistrate.—No, it is the renown of his military achievements, that has grafted on his character these fancied attributes, and it is the spirit which is manifested by a part of the citizens of these United States, to elevate their favorite, to the highest civil office, merely on account of his military prowess, which ought to be guarded against by every friend to his country, as the rock on which other republics have made shipwreck; and which may, too soon, decide the fate of our own. We would not decry military genius, nor would we insult the virtue and intelligence of our fellow citizens, by attempting to arouse their fears to what Gen. Jackson could do (were he so disposed), in the brief space of our presidential term, notwithstanding a violent temper in the chief magistrate, might produce alarming evils; but if we subscribe to the doctrine, that "the brightest order of talents is exhibited in action," if military success is to insure the highest civil distinctions, well may we tremble for our country. The known temper of General Jackson, so often displayed in scenes of rashness and violence, for obvious reasons, unfit him for the office to which he aspires. Controversies may arise between the state and federal authorities and, between the states themselves, as experience has shown, when only the most improved caution and prudence, the most pacific and conciliatory policy, can avert the danger of civil discord and disunion, especially, in the event of a foreign war, which, though not at this time probable, is at all times possible.

Had we no other reasons for opposing Gen. Jackson's election, enough might be found in the uncertainty of his sentiments with respect to the great system of internal improvement and protection of home manufactures; for it is a well known fact, that his adherents in the south, support him on the ground of his opposition to this policy, whilst many of his friends in other parts of the Union, claim him as its champion. As brevity is intended to constitute a principal feature of this address, we shall not enter into the minutiae of the charges preferred against Mr. Adams by his opponents. The main ground of objection to him, and on which, the greatest reliance has been placed by his political adversaries, is the manner of his induction to the executive chair. Combinations have been formed, of men who were never before known to unite in political sentiments, disappointed aspirants to office, have called in requisition, the whole artillery of falsehood and misrepresentation, to fix the stain of bargain, intrigue and corruption, on Mr. Adams and his friends; and after the most labored efforts to establish the accusation, behold "the mountain has brought forth a mouse!" The darts of the accusers have either fallen harmless to the ground, or have rebounded on their own heads, and the accused stand completely exculpated in the eyes of all the unprejudiced, to the utter discomfiture of their calumniators. These charges, with the assertion that Gen. Jackson obtained a large majority of the votes of the people over Mr. Adams, and the confident manner in which they have been reiterated from Maine to Georgia, were well calculated to mislead the judgment and arouse the indignation of the people. It is true that Gen. Jackson had the greatest number of electoral votes, but it cannot now be ascertained, what number of individual votes were given to either of the candidates, nor what would have been the result had Adams and Jackson run single handed; but it is believed that Mr. Adams would have had a large majority. He was elected by the voice of the people, delegated to their representatives, and in the only constitutional manner that either of them could have been elected under the then existing circumstances.

The intelligence of the people will know how to appreciate these things, and it will be for them to say, when arrayed at the polls, next November, whether military genius alone shall have the ascendancy in the councils of the nation, or whether we will rather entrust the guardianship of our liberties to the highest civil qualifications,

supported by sound learning, long experience, and unimpeachable public and private virtue.

After this hasty glance at the great question which has called so many of us from our homes to day, we would recommend to those citizens who advocate the same cause with us, to be vigilant and persevering, as we believe it is the true interest of our country and the cause of the people.

In accordance with the sentiments expressed in this address we would recommend to this meeting the consideration of the following resolutions.

Resolved—That we have entire confidence in the present Administration of our Government; that we approve of its measures and general policy, and would recommend the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved—That we approve of the nomination of RICHARD RUSH for Vice President, and will yield him our cordial support.

Resolved—That it is expedient to appoint one or more Delegates to the convention of the Central Committee, at Salem, in order to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, one of the Administration Electors, and to transact other business connected with the Presidential election.

Resolved—That these Corresponding Secretaries be appointed, whose duties shall be, from time to time, to receive all reports and intelligence from the various Committees of Vigilance of this county; to correspond with the Central Committee and sub-committees of this state, and to give publicity to such intelligence as they may receive, worthy of publication.

On motion, John Gilliland and Samuel B. Walling were appointed Delegates to the Central Committee of Indiana.

On motion, John Finley, esq. Samuel Hannah, esq. and Dr. Joel Pennington, were appointed the Corresponding Secretaries for Wayne county.

The Committee appointed to nominate Committees of Vigilance, reported the names of the following gentlemen, to act in their several townships; which report was concurred in:

For Centre township—Capt. Robert P. Budd, Levi Jarett, esq. Beal Butler, esq. James Dickson, Caleb Lewis, esq. John Jones, esq. James Jenkins, Samuel Woods, Thomas Commons, Isaac Cotton, Dr. Wm. Pugh, Lewis McClure, John Sibley, Wm. Paston, Wm. N. Bunnell, Lot Bloomfield, James Spray, Wm. Thornburg, John Marshall, E. J. Merritt.

For Jackson township—Richard Leeson, esq. Jonathan Platts, esq. Aaron Miller, Samuel Spray, esq. Elias Hulbert, Patrick Beard, Jacob Hoover, Dr. L. A. Waldo, Elijah Martindale, Isaac Cunningham, George Bundy, Robert Lovel, John Lacey, Isaac Willits, Taber M. Kee.

For Green township—Charles Spenser, Joshua Murphy, Jesse King, Thomas Ellis, Isaac Hincklin, James Harris, Joseph Pursuit, Joseph Lewis, esq. Joshua Ballenger, Henry Study, John Ralph, John Green, Joseph Ladd, Reuben Joy, Eleazer Smith, esq. William Fox, Wm. Fowler, Daniel Charles, Elijah Wright.

For Wayne township—Samuel Fleming, David Hoover, Henry Dunham, Elijah Lacey, James R. Mendenhall, Wm. Scarce, Nathan Smith Jun., Hugh Cull, John Parker, William Mitchell, George Smith, E. nos. Grave, Armstrong Grimes, Bladen Ashby, Robert Hill, John Whitehead, James Martin, Wm. Sutherland, Daniel Clark and Wm. Brown esq.

For Washington township—Joseph Flint esq. Thomas Beard, Eli Elwell, Ruben Brunson, Moses Cooper, William Butler, Jesse Willits, Wm. Willits, Sen. Samuel Pierce, Elijah Coffin, Jebiel R. Lamson, Jesse Allison, esq. William G. Reynolds, Charles Hawk, James Cathcart, Abraham Hannah, Wallace Segerson, Jonathan Matthews, Isaac Messick, Jonathan Justice, Solomon Russey, John Wallace, Thos. Reagan.

For Perry township—Pleasant Harris, Moses Mills, Thomas T. Butler, Benj. F. Beeson, esq. Miles Marshall, esq. Samuel Swain, Samuel Taylor, Absalom Cornelius, esq. John Jordon, Benj. Hardman, Jonathan Macey, Samuel Moore, Walter Thornburg, John Ritter, Jonathan Shaw, John Small, Henry Mills, Ruben Macey, Tence Massey and James Warren.

For New Garden township—Joseph Curtis, Edward Starbuck, John Turner, E. Blatt, Dr. H. H. Way, John Fisher, Wm. Peelle, esq. Samuel Henderson, esq. Dr. John Thomas, Benj. Harris, Joshua Jettiferis, Thomas Knight, Malachi Moon, Job Elliott, J. Nicholson, J. Cogshell R. Bunch.

On motion, Resolved, That the Editors of the Emporium and Leger, be desired to publish these proceedings, together with the Address, in their respective papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

ABEL LOMAX, Chairman.

JOHN GILLILAND & DAVID HOOVER, Sec's.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Monday, March 17. In the SENATE, the bill to prevent desertions in the army was discussed, and having been amended, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to grant certain lands to the state of Alabama for purposes of internal improvement was also, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading.

In the House, the bill making appropriations for the Navy was taken up in committee of the whole, with the amendment made in the Senate. The amendment making appropriations for the first quarter of 1829 was disagreed to. The committee then took up the bill making appropriations for fortifications, as amended in the Senate, and refused to concur with the amendment appropriating \$0,000 dollars for a fortification at Brestart. The Committee reported the non-concurring amendment, and the House concurred in their agreement. The other amendment to the bill in the Senate was concurred in. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, when Mr. Barnard, of New York, made some observations against the bill, and in favor of the amendment. After speaking with great force and pertinence, for about an hour and a half, Mr. Bigelow took the floor. The committee then rose, and reported progress.

Tuesday, March 18. In the SENATE, the bill to grant certain relinquished lands to the State of Alabama for purposes of internal improvement, and the bill to authorize the president of the United States to lease certain lands in Missouri, and the bill to prevent desertions in the army, were severally read a third time, and passed. The bill for the relief of the widow of the late Major Gen. Brown was taken up and made the special order of the day for Friday. Considerable discussion took place on the bill to provide for the final settlement of land claims in the several states and territories.

In the House, Mr. McDowell had a resolution on the table proposing an amendment in the rules of the house, so as to prevent any member from remaining over during the session of the house without the leave of the Speaker. The House committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill in amendment of an act imposing duties on imports, when Mr. Bigelow addressed the committee in a speech of nearly three hours in length, in opposition to Mr. Mallory's amendment, and in support of the bill as reported by the committee on Manufactures. Mr. Johns, then moved that the committee and the Committee then rose, and reported progress.

Wednesday, March 19. In the SENATE, the bill for the erection of a Breakwater, at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, was after some discussion referred to a third reading—aye 24, nay 15. The discussion of the bill, preceding the final settlement of land claims in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the territory of Florida, was continued.

In the House, the resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. McDowell, to amend the rules of the house so as to prohibit a member from wearing his hat during the session of the house, was taken up, and after a very brief discussion, was laid on the table by a vote of 93 to 76. The House in committee of the whole, then concurred in the amendment moved by the Senate in the Bill making appropriations for the military service, and consequently that bill has passed. The House then resumed, in Committee of the whole, on the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Johns occupied the floor until the committee rose, in defense of the amendment, of Mr. Mallory, and in opposition to the bill as reported.

Thursday, March 20. In the SENATE, a motion made by Mr. Branch, to consider the resolution fixed the 8th day of April for the adjournment of Congress was after some discussion, without a division. The consideration of the bill providing for the adjustment of private land claims in several states and Territories, was resumed, and a substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. Berrien.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Woods, of Ohio, relative to the conduct of Colonel McKenney, in depositing an individual among the Creek Indians, was again under discussion, and several amendments were offered and adopted, but before any question was taken, the hour devoted to the resolutions having expired, the discussion was arrested. The House then, in Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Hoffman spoke for about four hours in defense of the bill, as reported, and in opposition to the amendment, by