

he must either have been placed in the painful position of acting with the party opposed to his father, or he would have been obliged to encounter the natural imputation of being biased in support of him by filial attachment. From this painful alternative Mr. Adams was spared, by his residence abroad, during the whole period in which our domestic parties were acquiring their organization; and he returned to his own native land, as every American of ingenuous mind unfailingly returns after a long absence, a stranger to local parties, and a friend to his country. There was not an individual in the country, to whom, with greater justice than Mr. Adams might have been applied the magnanimous remark of Mr. Jefferson, in his inaugural address, "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."

[Concluded next week.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE PUBLIC LEGER.

Fellow Citizens of Wayne County: I am a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Indiana. I deem it my duty,

when I call upon my country for an office, to disclose for public inspection, the preliminaries of the policy which I intend to pursue, if elected. Having been honored by you with a seat in the Legislative councils of this State last year, I have no doubt but you have ascertained in part the course of policy I then pursued. But as there appears to be some difference of opinion afloat in relation to the act of last session, amendatory to the act of 1824, providing for organizing and disciplining the militia of this State, I will remark that in my opinion the said act of last session is the only law by which the Militia of this State can at present be governed, as it respects the manner of giving notice, & the time and number of musters. It is the opinion of some that the late act constituted two additional musters; and it is thought by others, that it does not repeal the Battalion muster; but we may well suppose, that if the General Assembly had intended to add two musters, that act would have said so; or if they had intended to muster us by battalions, they would have provided specially for that purpose. But no, the act provides specially for a Regimental, and a company muster; while, at the same time, it implies a drill muster; and repeals all laws coming within the purview or meaning thereof. I think the act of 1827, providing for a battalion muster, is as clearly repealed as an act can be.

For further proof of the intention of the Legislature, I refer my constituents to the Journal of the Lower House, pages 229, 269, and 307, which show, conclusively, that the battalion muster was voted out; and I defy any man to lay his finger upon one solitary page of the Journals of either house when it was voted in again. I acknowledge myself an active member in voting out the battalion muster, and I yet feel no disposition, if I had the power, to vote it in again; neither do I feel disposed to raise the muster fines in time of peace. I consider the repeal of the battalion muster and consequent reduction of the fines but a partial relief, when compared with the liberty guaranteed to us by the supreme law of the Confederate States. I also consider war one contingency, and peace another; and that our laws ought to be adapted to suit our circumstances; and if the state sovereignty of Indiana is predicated, as well as that of the Union, on the grand principles of liberty, and economy, why not maintain and enjoy to the fullest extent said privileges, under the calm administration of peace?

If we are now living in a free country and enjoying all the privileges of free men, why do we not directly, by the vote of the people, choose our constables, lists, supervisors and overseers of the poor? If the good sense of Indiana, when framing the Constitution, thought it best for the people to elect their Governor and State representatives, why not, by the same parity of reasoning, elect their township officers? In conclusion, I say that in my opinion, a uniform system of doing county business over the State, when at the same time we give to the townships the right of electing their own officers, would be more consistent to our republican form, than the law is, as it now stands.

W. STEELE.

May 24, 1828.

FOR THE PUBLIC LEGER.

Mr. Walling: The following extract from a letter, received a few days since, from a young gentleman living in Paoli, Orange Co. Ind. will show the state of the contest in that quarter. It will be proper to observe that the writer was raised "a friend quaker," and consequently, his early predilections were "of necessity" for "Adams." You will please to give it an insertion in your paper, and in so doing you will do us &c.

you will know the Jackson interest in this part of the State, of which I will give you an account without exaggeration. The Assessors of taxable property in our County, have opened separate columns in their books for the purpose of ascertaining, I have seen only three of them, and they had found only ten Adams men in all their bounds. In the township where I live there has been no account taken; for the Assessor is a friend quaker, and of necessity an Adams man; and could not be prevailed upon to take an account, for fear of exposing the weakness of his party. At a muster in our County last Saturday, the strength of the parties was taken, when *Seventy seven* marched out for the hero, & the *seventy eighth* stood alone for the Coalition. This was a company muster in an extreme corner of the County. I fully believe there will more than two thirds of the County go for Jackson:—In the adjoining Counties I have good reason to believe there are overwhelming majorities in his favor. If the Eastern Counties do not defeat us, Jackson is sure of Indiana."

FOR THE PUBLIC LEGER.

ANTI-SECTARIAN, No. I.

It is an axiom in philosophy, that every effect has its cause. To be able, therefore, to obviate the effect, it is necessary to ascertain the cause. The present is a time of unusual dissension among the professors of the different religious denominations in our country, and this effect must have an adequate cause. This being a subject of deep interest to christians generally, every well intended effort, how feeble soever, to elucidate it, ought to receive at least a passing examination.

Christianity, as a system of theology, is founded on the scriptures. All the different sects of christians unite in the conclusion, that they are the only outward rule by which religious opinions and ceremonies are to be tested; and most sects go so far, as to affirm, in their creeds and confessions of faith, that they constitute the only rule of faith and practice. With these abstract views, each denomination of christians has adopted such tenets and articles of faith, for their own government, as they conceive to be in conformity with the requisitions of the leading doctrines of the scriptures; and to these tenets and articles, all the individual members of the sect are required to subscribe, both in opinion and practice. The constitution of the human mind being such, as to be liable to be influenced and moulded by habit and circumstances, this conformity, to most men, is easy and natural. Having received the same lessons at home, at school, and from the pulpit, they must necessarily view every thing connected with their religious establishment, through the same medium; therefore their opinions and practices will be similar. This similarity begets a confidence in the correctness of their peculiar tenets; confidence soon grows into attachment; and attachment, into a veneration nearly allied to idolatry. With such sectarian zealot, a belief of the articles of their creed, is as necessary to salvation, as a belief in a future state of existence; consequently all who dissent from them are numbered with the "unbelievers." Should a fellow member so far disengage himself from the shackles of prejudice, as to be able to think, to reason, and to judge for himself on religious matters, he will be regarded as a presumptuous man; but should he, in following the convictions of his own judgment, he led to question the truth of some favorite dogma, the zeal of his orthodox brethren will be fired; the charges of apostacy and infidelity will be hurled at him, and, though his morals may be as pure as the mountain snow, the floodgates of persecution will be opened upon him, and he speedily swept beyond the confines of the sect. Now this enthusiastic adherence to sectarian tenets, is, we humbly conceive, one of the efficient causes of the present unhappy dissensions among professing christians. A zeal without knowledge—a blind attachment to particular doctrines and ceremonies, is, and always has been, the grave of true religion. It was in this spirit that Saul "made havoc of the church." The same spirit caused the Jews, on a certain occasion, to cry out, "we have a law, and by our law, he ought to die." But let it be remembered, that the language of the opposite spirit is, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The unreasonableness of this tenacious adherence to particular doctrines and customs, is clearly deducible from a very simple process of reasoning. Christianity, as we have already observed, is founded on the scriptures. The creeds of the several sects, are professedly raised on the same foundation. Each of their creeds contains doctrines, a belief and practice of which, the adopting sect holds to be essential to salvation. Doctrines, which by one creed, are deemed essential, are by another, not only held to be nonessential, but

in many instances, absolutely unscriptural! Take, for instance, the leading doctrines of the Trinitarians and the Unitarians. The former assert, that there can be no salvation without a belief in the Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, & of the Holy Ghost. The latter as confidently contend, that there is but one God; that they who believe in a plurality of persons in the Godhead, are idolators. These doctrines, being directly opposite, cannot, in the nature of things, be both true. Admit, for the sake of argument, the Unitarians to be right. Then, the Trinitarians must be wrong. And this error must be either essential or nonessential to salvation. If essential, then salvation is impossible to Trinitarians! This no man in his senses will admit to be the fact; yet it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion from the premises: Therefore the premises are necessarily untrue, viz: *That a particular or correct belief is essential to salvation.* Hence the absurdity and the wickedness of persecuting and condemning one another for a difference in mere matters of opinion.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

New York, May 12. The Packet ship Canada Rodgers, master, from Liverpool, brings us papers from that place of 17th and from London of 16th ulto, which still are indefinite as to the main question of peace or war in Europe. Russia had granted peace to Persia, accepting a very large sum of money, and two provinces as an inducement thereto. Meantime, the Emperor waits in St. Petersburg, as the London Courier assures us, to hear the reports of his ambassadors at foreign courts before he leaves to join the army.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of 13th of April makes the following remarks:

"There is no foreign intelligence of any importance. In Portugal, Don Miguel seems to meet with more impediments than were at first expected, but the disposition of the people, under the influence of their priests, seems so much biased towards arbitrary power, that we have little doubt but that the free charter will be at last overturned. We sincerely trust that we shall not send another expedition to set it upon its legs again."

In France there has recently been considerable agitation. The produce of the finances for the year has been less than was expected by some millions, and it is said that new taxes are to be imposed to a serious amount. But the most extraordinary thing in France is that the Government is about to increase the army by an addition of 80,000 men; thus making altogether a standing military body of 230,000. It is demanded, what is meant by this augmentation in a state of peace?"

The late papers give an extract from the Austrian Observer, which imports that the Greeks under Fabvier, besieging the fortress of Scio, has been routed by troops landing from a flying squadron from the Dardanelles, and that the place itself was relieved. We are disposed to doubt its accuracy.

The British troops had all left Lisbon. A fleet, however, remained in the Tagus, and the forts at the mouth of that river were garrisoned by British marines. The French troops were also immediately to evacuate Spain, even to Cadiz, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary. The deficiency in the French funds was it was said to be supplied by loan, propositions concerning which had been made to the Rothschilds—who consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Duke of Wellington in relation thereto. The Ministers, however, are reported to have declined offering any advice or opinion on the subject.

The quarter's revenue in England ending in the first week in April, exceeded by between 5 and £600,000 that of the corresponding quarter of last year.

Greece.—Admiral Mauulis, the patriotic Greek, has issued orders in strict conformity with those of his Government for the effectual suppression of piracy. For this purpose, not only the captains and crews of the piratical vessels are to be punished, but the governors of those islands who may happen to countenance their nefarious proceedings are to be punished with all the severity of the laws. Count Cape d'Istria has addressed a proclamation to the military chiefs of Greece, inculcating upon them the absolute necessity of obedience to the laws as the only means of insuring the independence of their country.

Emigration.—On Monday week, says the Liverpool Courier of the 16th, the Dalhousie Castle sailed for New York, with 102 passengers, and the Jubilee, for the same port, with 163; total, 266.—These passengers comprised individuals of both sexes and of all ages, from helpless infants to hoary age. The decks of the vessels were literally covered with emi-

grants; and insensible must have been the heart which was not touched with pity at beholding so many of our fellow subjects quitting the land of their birth, perhaps forever, and about to encounter the perils of the ocean, and the dangers of a foreign and a distant continent.

From New Brunswick.—Our very attentive correspondent has furnished us the various papers of this Province 20th ult.

Sir Howard Douglass had several w^h previous prorogued the Legislature.

Great exertions are making to "free" the Province from its present & disastrous dependence on the United States for bread stuffs." The Lieut. Governor made an Address to the Agricultural Society on the importance of this subject, & proposed various measures to attain so desirable an object. He states that flour is imported into the Province in preference to grain, to the ruin of all the mills; that bread ready made is imported, to the severe injury of a vital branch of industry, and that the price at which all articles of consumption are sold to the consumer, is greatly beyond that at which they might be raised at home.

Frightful Hailstorm.—On the 26 of April, in the neighborhood of Carrick, N. C. was visited by a hail storm, which is said to have extended over an area of 8 or 10 miles. Some cattle, hogs and poultry were killed. The stones fell with such violence as to penetrate the roofs of many houses, and to split clapboards that were half an inch thick. Some of the stones weighed 5 ounces—17 were picked up which weighed a pound, & some measured 8-12 inches in circumference.—N. Y. D. Ad.

Jackson and the Tariff.—General Jackson's letter to Gov. Ray, on the subject of the Tariff and of internal improvements, is certainly one of the most palpable, though we cannot add the most dexterous, pieces of political shuffling, which we ever witnessed.

A set of definite enquiries are propounded to him, to which he is required "explicitly" to respond. The answer is a reference to his noted letter to Dr. Coleman; written about eight years ago; often published: perfectly well known to the legislature and executive of Indiana, at the time the one requested and the other directed the request that the General would give his sentiments explicitly; and so indefinite that neither his friends nor his opponents were any the wiser for it, in regard to his sentiments. The very request of the governor and legislature of Indiana was occasioned by the ambiguity and indefiniteness of this very Dr. Coleman letter. And yet he mocks the respectful enquiries of these state authorities, by a reference to this stale letter—the amount of which was, and is that he is in favor of a "judicious tariff;" a phrase of which we have before remarked, that it may mean any duties, or no duties.

It is by shuffling such as this, by trimming his sails to suit a breeze from any point of the compass, and by steering his bark for "point no point," that the General hopes to reach the Presidential Harbor. But with all his trimming, his backing, and his tilling, we are much mistaken if he does not, at last, find that he has missed his reckoning, got "lost in a fog," and fell short of his port.—Albany Chronicle.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

The boilers of the Car or Commerce were bursted on Wednesday the 14th inst. in the Mississippi about 140 miles below the mouth of the Ohio. It appears that there were seventy-one passengers on board; of these only twenty escaped,—13 of whom were badly scalded. All the hands belonging to the boat, except the captain, clerk, mate and one engineer, perished. George Bartlett of Boston, who happened to be on the upper deck at the time of the explosion, was the only cabin passenger who was killed. This is the most awful calamity that has ever occurred on the western waters, since the introduction of steam boats. Report says that the captain of the Car of Commerce was endeavoring to overtake the Neptune, and to keep a head of the Amazon, and that this dreadful accident may be fairly referred to this circumstance. This account is probably correct, to as much as it is believed that almost every explosion that has taken place on the western rivers, may be attributed, either to the imprudence or carelessness of those concerned in the management of the boat.

Cincinnati Chronicle.

Indianapolis, May 22. Messrs. McDonald, Elliott and Neely, Commissioners to locate the Michigan Road from the lake to Indianapolis, entered upon that service on Friday last. John K. Graham of Floyd county is the surveyor. In order to obtain correct data upon the