interest required to be adopted.

I may be warm in political contest, but it is not ceased to be agitated. entire change of the political elements of the Duffie's letter says that "he (Mr. Crawford) Monroe read your letter and intentionally o- to direct my cye to what was going on. been recently opposed, and opposed to many the cabinet that concurred with you. He spoke the letter was not received till several weeks how little scrupulous he is of the means that of my friends, with whom I had, till then, been in strong terms of disapprobation of the course after the orders to you were issued, and could he uses where I am concerned, I would refer associated. In this new state of things my in- pursued by Gen. Jackson, not only in his mili- not, therefore, as you know, have had any you for illustration to facts in the possession clination, my regard for his friends who were tary proceedings, but in prematurely bringing influence in drawing them up, and such I of one who stands to you in the relation of a acting with me, and the success of the cause the grounds of his defence before the country, conceive was your opinion, as I do not find constitutional adviser, and who from his charfor which we were jointly contending, all con- and forestalling public opinion; thus anticipat- any allusion to the letter in your public or pri- acter is entitled to your entire confidence; I

bear on his character. that his apology has no foundation in truth. conspicuous a figure in his present statement; sition to the public orders under which you act- in a great degree, the successful operation of He offers no reason for charging me with so not one word of the change it effected in his ed. Mr. Crawford, in placing your justifi- our system. In order to prevent, as far as purpose of injuring one of my associates in on the contrary, he then stated, directly, that his acts can, greatly weakens your defence. | electoral college, it is provided that they shall

nying the apology: there are others still more statement which he now gives of his course in certain enclosures and referring to certain e

stant, of which I enclose a copy, proves that Crawford, his near neighbor, and confirming and amplifying in confident, has not escaped your observation. a belief that his patriotic feeling is so warped Mr. Crawford spoke freely of the proceedings law student under him. What part did he others; which answer he authorizes Mr. For- But I will not dwell on this disagreeable sub- by the disciple of party tactics, as to permit summer of 1818, and dates will show that he lutions against you; he accused you expressly Mr. Forsyth gives me not the slightest intima. | ford. I have looked on in silence, without refrom the Nashville paper, on which he now the accusation with all his powers. All this course in the Senate, and instead of showing which he intended me; and I now depart from to pursue that alternative. rests his apology. The deliberation of the ca accords with Mr. Crawford's letter, as he was autho- the rule which I have carefully observed ever July, 1818. On the former day, Mr. Monroe can it be reconciled to his present statement? having a copy put into my hand under cover tion in 1825, because his present attack comes Would to Heaven his present attack comes which have been creareturned to Washington from Loudon, and on How could be, on any principle of justice, of your letter of the 13th instant—a copy with through a channel, my high respect for which vancement were brighter. His party, which ted under the authority of Pennsylvania. the latter a general exposition of the views of stand by and hear you thus falsey accused, important blanks, and unaccompanied with would not permit me to be silent. I have, is the American Party, are always tardy in the Government in relation to the operations in the face of the world, when he, according Mr. Forsyth's letter, with its enclosures, to however, in noticing what I could not pass o- movement, and allow their enemies to get the in Florida appeared in the Intelligencer. The to his showing now, knew that it was all false? which Mr. Crawford's is in answer. letter of Mr. Monroe to you of the 19th July, And how can he reconcile his silence then, Why did not Mr. Forsyth it myself by the line of self-defence, and if 1818, fixes probably the day of the final decis- when you stood so much in need of his assis- himself show me the letter—the original let- have apparently gone beyond in making any would not organize their party on the 5th of ion of the cabinet. Mr. Crawford passed tance, with his disclosures now, when the agi- ter? By what authority did he place a copy remarks on his conduct, which his letter did March, 1829; (it is said that Mr. Clay would 6 years, from the 4th March next.—Gazette. through Augusta on the 11th August, as an tation has long since passed away, and his aid in your hands? None is given by the writer, not naturally suggest, my apology will nounced in the papers of that city, on which no longer required? But let us turn to the Why is your name interposed? Was it to found in the necessity of showing the state of to be feared, that no organization which they

er any occurrence there can explain this apthe cabinet.

Appendex, marked G.

view of the subject, as connected with the or reprimanded in some form;" and to make sure?

came inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Cal- doing what the Executive wished. After that conceal.

ended-in 1825, Mr. Crawford and myself took McDuffie's letter gives an account? The time. tributed to remove from my bosom every feel- | ing the administration. On this point, he re- | vate correspondence at the time which would mean the Postmaster General. No one knows ing towards him, save that of pity for his marked, that, if the administration could not have been the case had it, in your opin- better than yourself how sacred the electoral misfortune. I would not speak a harsh word give direction to public opinion, but permitted ion formed a part of your justification. You college for the choice of President and Vice if I could avoid it, and it is a cause of pain to a military officer, who had violated his orders, rested your defence on what I conceive to be President should be considered in our system me that the extraordinary position in which he to anticipate them, they had no business to be much more elevated ground—on the true con- of government. The electors are the trustees has placed me compels me, in self-defence, to at Washington, and had better return home." struction, as you supposed, of your orders and of the high sovereign power of the people of say any thing which must, in its consequence | Such was the language then held, and such | the necessity of the measures which you adopted | the States as it relates to the choice of those his tone of feeling at that time. We hear to terminate the war, and not on any suppo- magistrates; and on the degree of fidelity with I speak in this spirit when I assert, as I do, not one word of the letter which makes so see et wish of the Executive, in oppo- which the trust may be discharged depends, dishonorable an act as that of betraying the mind in relation to your conduct; not a word cation now on such grounds, not only exposes practicable, political intrigue, or the operation proceedings of the cabinet, and that for the of his taking a course different from me: but, your motives to be questioned, but, as far as of extraheous influence on the choice of the on his suspicion, to which I oppose my posi- and indicated no difference on any other point; not to be struck with the time and mode of shall vote, throughout the Union, on the same tive assertion that it is wholly unfounded. I and so far from exempting you from the charge bringing on this correspondence. It is now day, and he selected within thirty-four days of had no knowledge of the letter, or connexion of breach of orders, as he new attempts to do, twelve years since the termination of the Se- the time designated for the election; thus exextract. But why charge me, and not Mr. your orders. Shall we find the explanation of caused so much excitement, or been so fully ence on the choice of the electors, except the These are not the only difficulties accompa- considertial friends can be reconciled to the writes to Mr. Crawford, his letter covering the highest authority.

time, of uncommon complication and difficul- | which Mr. McDuffic's letter relates, must have | him, was the chairman of the committee in that | the United States? If the object of the cortime, or uncommon complication and difficulty. These questions had all to be carefully examined and weighed, both separately and in connexion, before a final opinion could be in connexion, before a final opinion could be

rect, at least as applicable to one member of vania, the particular friend of Mr. Crawford, Wirt, and their answers; also, letter to Mr. derstood. and in the habit of constant intercourse with Adams, and his answer, written since the date of this letter. Mr. Crowninshield, the other servant, The letter of the Hon. George McDuffie, See Appendix II -letter from Hon. Robert | member of the cabinet, was absent: see his letter. See Appendix, J, K, L, M, N, O, P.

follow, as due in justice to the government and With such evidence of inaccuracy, either Should he say that he was restrained by feelthe officer, unless there be strong reasons to from want of memory, or some other cause, in lings of delicacy from interfering with his the contrary, I came to the meeting under the what relates to his own motives and actions, it friends on the committee, how will he reconimpression that the usual course ought to be would be unreasonable to suppose that Mr. cile, on the principles of justice and honor, his syth and myself, had he placed Mr. Crowford's only a lodger, and he never saw or held compursued in this case, which I supported by Crawford's statements will prove more correct silence after the report so severely assailing letter in my hands, as he was authorized to do, munication with any one of the boarders, expelled in the dogmas of party than we are. presenting fully and freely all the arguments in what relates to me. I will now preced to your motives and conduct was made, when, that occurred to me. They were met by oth- examine them: He first states that I proposed admitting his present statement, it was comer arguments, growing out of a more enlarged that you should "be punished in some form, pletely in his power to shield you from cenconduct of Spain and her officers, and the my course more odious, as I suppose, he adds, But why should I waste time and words to al facts and circumstances connected with this ted. course of policy which honor and interest dic- that "Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest prove that Mr. Crawford's whole course is in affair. In thus complaining, it is not my intated to be pursued towards her, with which General Jackson." I will not dwell on a statesome of the members of the cabinet were ment which, on its face, is so absurd. How the proceedings of the cabinet, when there remore familiar than myself, and whose duty it could an officer under our law be punished mains an objection that cannot be surmountwas to present that aspect of the subject, as it without arrest and trial? And to suppose that ed? The statement is entirely destitute of how completely they engross your attention. was mine to present that more immediately I proposed such a course, would indeed be to foundation. It is not true, Strange as it may They have not allowed you sufficient time for present at the time. The man afterwards prior to such enlistment. We do not believe appear, after an account so minute and cir- reflection in this case, of which evidence is afdeliberately weighing every question, when The next allegation requires much more atthe members of the cabinet came to form tention. He says, "indeed my own views on ever before the cabinet, or alluded to in its detheir final opinion, on a view of the whole the subject had undergone a material change liberations. My memory is distinct and clear, hand, which you state was submitted by his hands of the attending valet. ground, it was unanimously determined, as I after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. and is confirmed by the no less distinct recol- authority. I do not so understand him; the understood, in favor of the course adopted, Calhoun made some allusion to a letter that lection of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, as will authority was, as I conceive, to Mr. Forsyth, and which was fully made known to you by General Jackson had written to the President, fully appear by copies of their statements, and not to yourself, and applied to the origin-Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th of July, 1818. who had forgotten that he had received such a herewith enclosed. Feelings of delicacy, grow- al letter, and not to the copy, both of which, received from London, stating that Mr. Ran- doubt as to the utility of a National Conven-I gave it my assent and support, as being that letter, but said if he had received such a one, ing out of the political relation of Mr. Adams as I have shown, are very important in this dolph's health was improved, and that he tion assembling "to nominate Mr. Clay as a which, under all the circumstances, the public he would find it, and west directly to his cab- and Mr. Crowninshield, the other members of case, and not mere matters of form. I have should return to St. Petersburg in the Spring. candidate for the Presidency." Although we inet and brought it out. In it General Jack- the then administration, both towards you and asked the question. Why is this affair brought We also understand a letter has been receiv- should not oppose such a convention, our I shall now turn to the examination of the son approves of the determination of the Gov- myself, have restrained me from applying for up at this late period, and in this remarkable ed from the county of Charlotte, stating that doubts have not been entirely removed, and rersion which Mr. Crawford has given of my ernment to break up Amelia island and Gal. their statements, but I have not the least apcourse in this important deliberation, begin- veztown; and gave it also as his opinion that prehension that they would vary from Mr. myself.—I am in the habit of speaking my sen- the last court of that county, and remarked to assembled for a better purpose. It must be what took place in the cabinet meeting." He He added, it might be a delicate matter for the Comment is useless, I will not attempt to cause which ought to restrain me on the presays, "In the summer after the meeting, an Executive to decide, but if the President apextract of a letter from Washington was pub- proved of it, he had only to give a hint to some ceedings of the cabinet, but will leave it to that this whole affair is a political manœuvre, gress—that it would not be in his power to the honest and patriotic men of all other parlished in a Nashville paper, in which it was confidential member of Congress, say Johnny those friends of Mr. Crawford who have plastated that I (Mr. Crawford) had proposed to Ray, and he would do it, and take the responarrest General Jackson, but that he was tri-sibility on himself. I asked the President if cr his false statement is to be attributed to an the real actors are carefully concealed by an College and the Colle umphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. the letter had been answered: he replied no, for entire decay of memory, or to some other artful movement. A naked copy, with the Adams. This letter, I always believed, was that he had no recollection of receiving it. I cause; and if the former, to exempt themselves names referred to in blank, affords slender the fact, as another letter has been received portends the overflow of the constitution and written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his direction. then said that I had no doubt that General from the responsibility of thus cruelly expo-It had the desired effect; Gen. Jackson be- Jackson, in taking Pensacola, believed he was sing a weakness, which it was their duty to had I been placed, as I ought to have been, in Charles of the Parkson of rewards and punishments to letter was produced unanswered, I should have It now becomes necessary to say something to be, but little penetration would probably have date for Congress. I am not at all surprised that Mr. Crawford opposed the infliction of punishment on Gene- of your letter of the 6th January, to which been required to see through the whole affair. should feel that he stands in need of an apolo- ral Jackson, who had considered the silence of Mr. Crawford has given, in his statement, so The names which are in blank might of themgy for betraying the deliberations of the cabthe President as a tacit consent; yet it was afinet. It is I believe not colve the first instance. The President as a tacit consent; yet it was afinet. It is I believe not colve the first instance. inet. It is, I believe, not only the first instance ter the letter was produced and read, that Mr. tion to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement. directly to the contrivers of this scheme. I his back. Mr. B. has contrived to run up a strong men of the nation, that might be mentionin our country, but one of a very few in- Calhoun made the proposition to the cabinet I came into his room when he had apparently wish not to be misunderstood. I have too pretty considerable account with Mr. R. which ed, assemble in Convention, and sacrifice their stances to be found in any country, or any age for punishing the General." Again: "I do just received the letter. He was indisposed much respect for your character to suppose we guess may be paid up to him in due sea- personal animosities, if they have any, upon the that an individual has felt himself, absolved not know that I ever hinted at the letter to the at the time. I think he opened the letter in you capable of participating in the slightest son with pretty usurious interest. from the high obligation which honor and duy President, yet that letter had a most impormy presence, and finding that it was from degree in a political intrigue. Your character in your capable of participating in the single-state was from degree in a political intrigue. Your character in your capable of participating in the single-state was from degree in a political intrigue. Your character in your capable of participating in the single-state was from degree in a political intrigue. Your character in your capable of participating in the single-state was from degree in a political intrigue. Your character in your capable of participating in the single-state was from degree in a political intrigue. ty impose on one situated as he was. It is tant bearing on the deliberations of the cabi you, he gave me the letter to read. I cast ter is of too high and generous a cast to resort debate whether the bill provides for the outfit; of one man or another can do but little good, not, however, my intention to comment on the net, at least in my mind, and possibly on the my eyes over it, and remarked that it related to such means, either for your own advantage even if it does, their exists much doubt about for whatever should emanate from such a bound it was a least in my mind, and possibly on the my eyes over it, and remarked that it related to such means, either for your own advantage even if it does, their exists much doubt about for whatever should emanate from such a bound it was a least in my mind, and possibly on the my eyes over it, and remarked that it related to such means, either for your own advantage even if it does, their exists much doubt about for whatever should emanate from such a bound emanate f morality of his disclosure, that more immedi- minds of Mr. Adams and the President; but to the Seminole affair, and would require his or that of others. This the contrivers of the Mr. R.'s absolute acceptance of it. and fidelity, in order to proceed to the ex- houn, for it made no change in his conduct." the commencement of the next session of Con- jealous regard for your character, to excite amination of a question in which I am more . It will be no easy matter for Mr. Crawford gress I heard some allusion which brought the feelings through which they expected to con-

ately concerns himself, and I leave him undis- neither expressed any opinion on the subject. attention or something to that effect. I thought plot well knew; but they hoped through your turbed to establish his own rules of honor It seems it had none on the mind of Mr. Cal- no more of it. Long after, I think it was at generous attributes, through your lofty and immediately concerned—the truth of his apolto reconcile the statement which he has thus letter to my recollection. It was from a quarto reconcile the statement which he has thus letter to my recollection. It was from a quarto reconcile the statement which he has thus letter to my recollection. It was from a quarto reconcile the statement which he has thus letter to my recollection. It was from a quarto reconcile the statement which he has thus letter to my recollection of the people reposes,
forwarned me, long since, that a blow was forwarded to units with the party of which Mr. I desire not to speak harshly of Mr. Craw- tion to the Seminole affair, from the time of from Mr. Crawford. I called and mentioned meditated against me; I will not say from the ford. I sincercely commiserate his misfortune. the decision of the cabinet, till the subject it to Mr. Monroe, and found that he had entirely forgotten the letter. After searching some to this subject, more than two years since, I mon cause against the Republican President try, and place the administration in hands that in me to retain enmity, particularly towards. How will be, in the first instance, reconcile time, he found it among some other papers, had a correspondence with the District Attorthe unsuccessful. In the political contest which lit with his Edgefield statement, of which Mr. and read it, as he then told me, for the first new for the Southern District of New York on the subject of the proceedings of the cabi opposite sides, but whatever feelings of un contrast between that and the present is most Having stated these facts, I should be wan- net on the Seminole war, which, though it dis kindness it gave rise to, have long since passed striking, to illustrate which, I will give an ex- ting in candor were I not also to state, that not then excite particular attention, has since, away on my part. The contest ended in an tract from Mr. McDushe's letter. Mr. Mc- if the facts had been otherwise, had Mr. in conexion with other circumstances, served country, and, in the new state of things which "stated that you" (Mr. Calhoun) "had been in mitted to answer it, and had it been brought Of Mr. Crawford I speak with pain, and onfollowed, I found myself acting with many of favor of an inquiry into the conduct of Gen before the cabinet, in my opinion it would not ly in self-defence; but, that you may more fulthe friends of Mr Crawford, to whom I had Jackson, and that he was the only member of have had the least influence on its deliberation; ly realize the spirit which actuates him, and

ver, situated as I now am, endeavored to lim- start in every thing. From a mistaken delicaday, or the preceding, his conversation, to other branch of the Legislature, and see wheth- bring me into conflict with the President of his feelings towards me, so that the motive can make will be strong enough to put down which influenced him in the course which has the demagogues that have got possession of it was about 147,000—making an increase of

> JOHN C. CALHOUN. President JACKSON.

> > [Correspondence to be continued.]

From the Richmond Engiruer.

in connexion, before a final opinion could be wisely formed; and never did I see a deliberation in which every point was more carefully examined, or a greater solicitude displayed to examined, or a greater solicitude displayed to arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior member of the cabinet, and had been but a few months in the administration, as Secretary of War. I was more immediately connective of the cabinet, and a little after, with the conversation and sures; of a statement of the conversation and sures; of a statement of the conversation and with the conversation and sures; of a statement of the conversation and with the slighest respondence of the two individuals whose of the government without the slighest respondence of the two individuals whose of the conversation and sures; of a statement of the conversation and with the conversation and sures; of a statement of the conversation and with the slighest respondence of the two individuals whose of the government without the slighest respondence of the government without the slighest respondence of the two individuals whose of the government without the slighest respondence of the government without the slighest respondence of the government without the slighest respondence of the two individuals whose of the government without the slighest respondence will give the lie to some of the conversation and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personnel without the slighest respondence of the two individuals whose of the government without the slighest respondence of the two individuals whose of the government without the slighest respondence of the conversation and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personnel of the conversation and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personnel of the conversation and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personnel of the conversation and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personnel of the conversation and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personnel of the conversation and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personnel of the conversation and was then, as he is now, a ry or war. I was more nameulately counted and a statement in the Georgia counted with the questions whether you had transcended your orders, and, if so, what course Journal, somewhat varied from that made in According to his own statement, he lelt no legal and with a recklessness that seems to threat tunity that could be offered to do you justice. The very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important, and even their names alone who they are? Their testimony might be then the existence of the Union itself. That the who they are? The very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important, and even their names alone who they are? The very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important, and even their names alone who they are? The very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important, and even their names alone who they are? The very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important, and even their names alone who they are? The very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important and the very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important and the very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important and the very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important and the very best feeling and highly important and the very best feeling and his friends can now organize a highly important and the very best feeling and highly important and highly important and the very best feeling and highly important and highly cended your orders, and, if so, what course cended your orders, and, if so, what course ought to be pursued. I was of the impression of the obligation to observe silence in relation to that you had exceeded your orders, and had particulars. I cannot say my name on the aracted on your own responsibility; but I neither ticle, but have a distinct recollection of it.— he not interpose with his friends on the comacted on your own responsionly, our lines of the party next in power and numbers to questioned your patriotism nor your motives. You no doubt remember it. Circumstances mittee to do you justice? That he did not, I of important rights by the interposition of your questioned your partiousin not your manner it. Office and it has not to my need not offer you arguments to prove. The name, of which I have just cause to complain. I tatives of every Court that had an Ambassa- that of the administration, there is no doubt; report of the committee is sufficient testimony. It deprives me of important advantages, which dor, Envoy, or Charge, without excepting but the question is, Are they strong enough to

From the same of Feb. 18. We understand that a letter has been just | On a former occasion we spoke with some

From the Globe. NEW COALITION PROPOSED. in the interests of Mr. Webster, we extract the affection of the people are directed, and on tative. The judicious reader will see in this all its energies to the aggrandizement of a article, a holy alliance of politicians of every hue and complexion, proposed, as a means of putting down the present administration, and of out reference to the happiness of the peoplesubjecting the Government to the ambition of or the perpetuity of their union and independ-

a few strong men, each of whom is expected ence." to bring his sectional influence into the com mon stock, and to receive a share of the public spoil in proportion to the capital which he since that the cause of Mr. Clay was rapidly may be able to bring into the firm. This is gaining strength, and in a spirit of prophecy, the patriotism of our trading politicians!!

From the Boston Courier. most popular man in all this country. Yeswe repeat it; in 1823, John C. Calhoun was ry Clay, by the voice of the people, will be the most popular man in the United States .-He was in President Monroe's cabinet, and in the War Department had produced order and man. But as we have spent some strength in beauty from chaos and confusion. The friend advocating some of the principles of the presand advocate of the protective system, and the ent opposition party and are perhaps thereby, author of a system of internal improvements, to certain extent, indentified with the Clay Mr. Calhoun had gained the approbation, and party, we feel no hesitation in asking our friend even the affection of all that portion of the at Providence for a little light. We have an people, who live, and expect to live, by their especial desire to see some of these indicaown labor. In an evil hour—an hour, unfor- tions which are not to be misundertood, and tunate for himself, inasmuch as it was the date | which have justified the agreeable result foretold when his just expanding summer honors be- by him. Is it in the mistakes of the western Clay gan to droop and wither, and unfortunate for papers, during the last summer, as to the his country, whose high and elevated hopes in strength of Mr. Clay in that part of the counhim were blasted and destroyed, -in that evil try? or is it the loss of one Senator in Missouthe administration. The charge rests wholly he concurred with me in favoring an inquiry, On a review of this subject; it is impossible hour, when the Orcobrand of the black forest ri, and another in Pennsylvania? or in our dewas permitted a momentary triumph over the feat in Illinois, Indiana, and all but defeat in guardian genious of the nation, he was tempt- Kentucky, where we were led to expect the ed to leave the direct upward and onward path election of friends? If it be in either or all of with it; nor do I recollect that I ever saw the he asserted, positively, that you had violated minole war. Few events in our history have cluding with the greatest care all other influple, and has ever since been beating about in he can see "good in every thing," whereas I wish not to be understood as inti the contrast in the two statements in the dif- discussed, both and in out of Congress. During will of their constituents; but where the object whigh-ways and by-ways, and, for eight years we are not able to perceive "a loop" of suffi-Adams? I wish not to be understood as into the contrast in the discussed, but and the least connex-ference of his motives then and now? Is his a greater part of this long period, Mr. Craw. was to injure me, the sacred character of the has not advanced a single step towards the cient strength to hang a hope upon. Politically a college was an insufficient restraint. Mr. ion with the affair. I believe him to be uttermotive now to injure me, and was it then to ford was a prominent actor on the public stage college was an insufficient restraint. Mr. end of his travail. In fact, he is farther than clean think too much of appearances; they genion with the affair. I believe him to be diter- motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and with the motive now to injure me, and was it then to motive now to injure me, and with the motive now to injure me, and was it then the motive now to injure me, and was it then the motive now to injure me, and was it then the motive now to injure me, and was it then the motive now to injure me, and with the motive now to injure me, and been but a few months in the administration, Or must it be attributed, as the more charitaout restraint, according to his own statement leads another method of the administration.

Or must it be attributed, as the more charitaout restraint, according to his own statement leads another method of the administration.

Or must it be attributed, as the more charitaout restraint, according to his own statement leads another method of the administration.

Or must it be attributed, as the more charitaout restraint, according to his own statement leads another method of the administration.

Or must it be attributed, as the more charitaout restraint, according to his own statement leads another method of the administration.

Or must it be attributed, as the more charitaout restraint, according to his own statement leads another method of the administration.

The property of the administration of the administration of the administration of the administration.

The property of the administration o and Mr. Crawford and myself were on the best ble interpretation, to the decay of memory? to disclose freely all he knew; yet not a word to use his influence with the electors not to terms, without a feeling, certainly on my part, Whatever may be the true explanation, all is uttered by him in your behalf; but now when to use his influence with the electors not to der whom he has consented to serve in a sub-readily seen by each. Now we apprehend of rivalry or jeafousy. In assigning the motive will agree that a statement, when events were you have triumphed over all difficulties, when vote for me as Vice President, though he could be ignorant that I had been nominated for that if portions of a party are to derive their that he does for the letters, he forgets the refresh in the memory, is to be trusted in preferyou no longer require defence, he, for the
hat he does for the letters, he forgets the rethat he does for the letters the rethat lation which existed then between you and ence to one made twelve years after the trans- first time breaks silence, not to defend you, that office, on the preceding 8th January, when such a state of political degration, is impossihimself. He says it had the desired effect; action, particularly if the former accords with but to accuse one who gave you every support vention for the high station which you now be. It is evident, from all appearances, that case, the plain truth, is what should be made that you became friendly to me, and extreme after events, and the latter does not, as is the in your hour of trial in his power, when you he and his friends, will, very shortly, back out manifest by those papers. Friends, (we know ly injunical to him. He does not remember case in this instance. At the next session of were fiercely attacked, if not by Mr. Crawford hold, and that the electors were pledged to from an administration which hates them, and not how it is, but such is the case,) are more that your hostility to him long preceded this Congress, your conduct in the Seminole war himself, at least by some of his most confident. This is not the only instance of his President. This is not the only instance of his long preceded this Congress, your conduct in the Seminole war himself, at least by some of his most confident. This is not the only instance of his long preceded this Congress, your conduct in the Seminole war limited to him. In the long preceded this confident with a long preceded this long preceded t period, and had a very different origin. He was severely attacked in both branches of the tial and influential friends. Nor is the man- President. This is not the only instance of his has not the power, even if he has the will, certainly could not have anticipated that a co- Legislature. Let our see if the course pursu- ner less remarkable than the time. Mr. For- interference. He pursued the same course in the course pursu- ty organs. It was not our intention however, by of his letter would be placed in your hands. ed by Mr. Crawford and his personal and syth, a senator from Georgia, here in his place the highest authority. not in what direction to break. We do not ernment, but merely to ask of the Journal and formidable, and which must compel him to assign some other reason for disclosing the proceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the ceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the ceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the ceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the conduct in the cabinet deliberation on the ceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the conduct in the cabinet deliberation on the ceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more much less objectionable to injure my stand in the cabinet deliberation on the ceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more much less objectionable to injure my stand in the cabinet deliberation on the ceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more my stand in the cabinet deliberation on the ceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more my stand in the cabinet deliberation on the ceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more my stand in the cabinet of the party.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more my stand in the cabinet of the party.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more my stand in the cabinet of the party.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more my stand in the cabinet of the party.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more my stand in the cabinet of the party.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more my stand in the cabinet of the party.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more my stand in the cabinet of the cabi Mr. McDuffie's letter to me, of the 14th in- ular, personal, and confidential friend of Mr. correcting the statements alluded to in some respondence with that view, and which, I feel irremediable perdition; and we cannot indulge cations of miracle. of the cabinet on his way to ( orgia, in the take? He led the attack; he moved the reso- syth to show me, if he pleased. Of all this ject. I have no resentment towards Mr. Craw- him to undertake so dangerous an experiment, even if he had confidence in its ultimate suc- Reverdy Johnson, Esqs. have been appointed could not at that time have seen the extract of the violation of your orders, and sustained tion, though in the habit of almost daily inter- sorting to any means to counteract the injury cess. No-his good genius will not leave him by the Executive of Maryland, Commisioners

cy towards the newly installed President, they be not permit them to do it;) and now, it is much \*Aequiesced would, probably be more cor- parent mystery. General Lacock, of Pennsyl- See my letter to Mr. Monroe and Mr. caused this correspondence may be fully un- the government. The people, in some of the nearly 140 per cent. states, in Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, Il-I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient linois, for instance, and we fear in Kentucky to every thing, but the personal popularity of in the ship Henry IV, arrived here yesterday Gen. Jackson, and while they condemn his from Havre -N. Y. Mer. adv.

I well-known opposition to protecting duties, and

a one as may be still more grievous to us to

Buren, and whoever else it may please the latthe partizans of a rival But it strikes us, that an assembly of those, who are not merely politcal partizans, but who are themselves the From the Boston Courier, a leading paper prominent objects to which the solicitude and id the principles of which he is the represen- would not pervert all its patronage and devote

\*The Providence Journal stated not long which we hope may not prove unfortunate for his judgement, the editor added, "Indications "Then come the Vice President-once the that cannot be misunderstood are daily exhibited, which confirms us in the opinion that Hen-

next President of the United States." We do not profess to be the partizan of any

James Boyle, Robert H. Goldsborough and to proceed to Harrisburg on behalf of the Of Henry Clay we delight to speak, on al- State for the purpose of obtaining a removal binet took place between the 14th and 25th sentiment and his course at the time; but how rized to do, I hear of it for the first time, by since the termination of the presidential elec- most all connections. of the obstructions to the free navigation of

> We understand, that on Thursday last, the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers was re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of this state for

The population of Indian is 341,591. In 1820,

M. SERRURIER, Minister of France to the U. and Ohio-seem to be smitten with blindness S. his lady, family and suite are passengers