pleasant affair, to permit myself to be diver- relations with other powers. to consider as concerned in this affair." JOHN C. CALHOUN.

President Jackson. Appendix Q.

APPENDIX.

Extract from the Private Correspondence bethe Seminole affair, referred to in the letter of the 29th May.

Mr. Monroe to General Jackson,

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1818. Loudoun, to which I had retired to await your be fully realized.

to General Gaines he views and in tentions of you have, you had better do it yourself. ed on your responsibility, on facts and circum- ber is spoken of,) to decide that question .- with the comprehensive command that I should stances which were unknown to the govern- England proposes to restore the colonies to terminate the Seminole conflict. Un the conment when the orders were given, many of Spain with free trade and colonial govern- trary, so far are they from being designated which, indeed, occurred afterwards, and which meats. Russia is less favorable, as are all as my guide and limits in entering Florida, that, you thought imposed on you the measures, as the others. We have a Russian document, in stating their substance in the ensing sen-

ing their troops into Florida in pursuit of their vorably, but stating that it must be consider- I have transcended the limits of my of ene ny. They have this right by the law of ed and decided on by the allies, and the result acted on my own responsibility? My oder was nations, if the Seminoles were inhabitants of published, to produce a moral effect on the as comprehensive as it could be another country, and had entered Florida to colonies, on the failure of which, force is spo- ed neither the minute original elude our pursuit. Being inhabitants of Flor- ken of. The settlement of the dispute be a reference to others p ida, with a species of sovereignty over that tween Spain and Portugal is made a prelimi- and govern me. The fu part of the territory, and a right to the soil, nary. We partake in no co our right to give such an order is the more ject is not their comp complete and unquestionable. It is not an timations have been give act of hostility to Spain. It is the less so, be- unwilling, and is e cause her Government is bound by treaty to the United Sta restrain by force of arms, if necessary, the In- general, ar dians there from committing hostilities against | her colo the United States.

interests of your country.

But an order by the Government to attack fusal to a Spanish post would assume another charac- th ter. It would authorize war, to which, by the | so principles of our Constitution, the Executive is incompetent. Congress alone possess the power. I am aware that cases may occur, where the Commanding General, acting his own responsibility, may with safety this limit, and with essential advantage country. The officers and troops of ene ny to make war, they furnish t - arms and munitions of war to carry they take an active part in other respe their favor; they afford them an asylum their retreat. The general obtaining victory pursues them to this post, the gates of which are shut against him; he attacks and carries it, and rests on those acts for his justification. The affair is then brought before his government by the power whose post has been thus the attacked and carried. If the Government con whose officer made the attack had given an my views of a order for it, the officer would have no merit in the subject it. He exercised no discretion, nor did he the importan act on his own responsibility. The merit of have acted in it, the service, if there be any in it, would not be confine myself to the co his. This is the ground on which this occur- your letter, which has a particula

your act? or did you authorize it? I did not: campaign. In making this examination, I will that they do not be it was the act of the general. He performed make use of all the freedom which is courted have given them. They were written under it for reasons deemed sufficient himself, and by your letter, and which I deem necessary bad health, great fatigue, and in haste. My on his own responsibility. I demand, then, the to afford you a clear view of the construction bad health continues; I labor under great bosurrender of the posts, and his punishment which was given to the order and the motives dily debility. The evidence justifying the conduct of the under which I proceeded to execute its inten-American General, and proving the miscon- tions. duct of those officers, will be embodied, to be It is stated in the second paragraph of your | dient servant, hid before the sov reign, as the ground on letter, that I transcended the limits of my order, which their punishment will be expected.

posts, especially Pensacola, it would amount confine myself. But, before entering on a to a declaration of war, to which it is incom- proof of their applicability to my acts in Flopetent. It would be accused of usurping the rida, allow me fairly to state, that the assumpauthority of Congress, and giving a deep and tion of responsibility will never be shrunk purpose. Those which you sent by Mr. Ham- liability, no scruple will be urged or felt. But differently from what we intended. I was planation should commence with you, than bly were prepared in too much haste, and do when it shall be required of me to do so, and satisfied, however, that you had good rea- be invited by the Department. It oppeared

Should we hold the posts, it is impossible to sent will be wanting. calculate all the consequences likely to result This principle is held to be introvertible, that you proceeded on your own responsibility difference of opinion between you and the from it. It is not improbable that war would that an order, generally, to perform a certain alone, in which, knowing the purity of your ecutive, respecting the import of your instru immediately follow. Spain would be stimula- service, or ffeect a certain object without any motives, I have done all that I could to justify tions, and for that reason, that it would be venturers of Britain and other countries would, limits to govern the executive officer, leaves dect of the Spanish authorities in that quar- ment wishout implying by it a censure on your under the Spanish flag, privateer on our com an entire discretion with the officer as to the ter, not of secent date only. merce. The immense revenue which we now choice and application of means, but merces Finding that you had a different view of remote from our disposition or intention. receive would be much diminished, as would be the profits of our valuable productions. The war would probably soon become general; and we do not foresee that we should have a single the superior; and in no and the subording can be first, to preserve the superior; and in no and the subording can be first, to preserve the superior; and in no and the subording can be first, to preserve the superior; and in no and the subording can be first, to preserve the superior; and in no and the subording can be first, to preserve the superior; and in no and the subording can be first, to preserve the superior; and in no and the subording can be fore the last adjournable that you did not constitution from injury; the second is of the cannot be first to the superior of the cannot be superior of the cannot be first to the superior of the cannot be superior of the superior of the cannot be superior of the superior of these consequences? The events which have except on the score of deficiency in judgment | The best course to be pursued, seems to me cause of war; and the third, to approve the you of the 6th January, 1818—I mean the one occurred in both the Floridas show the incom- and skill. It is also a grammatical truth, that to be for you to write a letter to the Depart- occurrence to the best advantage of the country, in which allusion is made to Mr. J. Rheapetency of Spain to maintain her authority; the limits of such an order cannot be transment, in which you will state, that, having read and of the honor of those cannot be transment, in which you will state, that, having read and of the honor of those cannot be transment, in which you will state, that, having read and of the honor of those cannot be transment, in which you will state, that, having read and of the honor of those cannot be transment, in which you will state, that, having read and of the honor of those cannot be transment, in which you will state, that, having read and of the honor of those cannot be transment. and the progress of the revolutions in South cended without a centire desertion of the ob- son to think that, a difference of opinion ex-America will require all her forces there.—

Jects it contemplated; for as long as it main isted between you and the Executive relative pursued those objects with the so to the editate of your powers, you thought it and according to my hest judgment. In what the sale of the statements made by Mr. Crawford, to the call. will furnish a strong inducement to Spain to of the measures adopted to accomplish it is a- oue to yourself to state your view of them, concerns you personally I have omitted no. fore the cabinet, or was alluded to by any of too deeply her pride by holding it. If we hold the proper rules of construction, and as to explain ours, in a friendly manth them to my order of December 25, 1817, it mer by Mr. Calhoun, who has very just and the decision in the three great points and on which you acted. This will be answer thing in my power to desput justice, nor shall its members, during the deliberation on the Seminole affair.

The decision in the three great points above. With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c.

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c. honor, which, by withdrawing the troops, we will be at once seen that, both in description liberal sentiments on the subject. This will stated, respecting the course to be pursued by the administration, was manispously concurin which we propose to act, will exculpate you der exactly. The requisitions of the order are Congress, or may be. Thus we shall all stand red in; and I have good reason to believe that from censure, and promises to obtain all the for the commanding general to assume the on the ground of honour, each doing justice it has been maintained since, in every partica lyantages which you contemplated from the immediate command of fort Scott, to concent to the other, which is the ground on which we war, by all with perfect integrity. It will be measure, and possibly very soon. From a dif- trate all the contiguous and disposable force wish to place each other. ferent course, no advantage would be likely of the division on that quarter, to call on the I hope that your health is improved, and structions has been drawn by the Secretary 17th, and hasten to answer it. I well remem- I learn by a letter from Mr. Crawford, ad-

I shall communicate to you, in the confidence in hensive command: "With this view you may With great respect, and sincere regard, which I write this letter, a copy of the answer be prepared to concentrate your forces, and

Having now fully vindicated my conduct, I we rest, in the expectation that you will give it | the President, fre will conclude the correspondence also, with a all the support in your power. The answer avoid, but which is now single remark, that I too well know what is will be drawn on a view, and with attention their settled hostility."

tween Mr. Monroe and General Jackson, on posts; in which event, should Spain embargo mole towns through the Floridas provided the ling to the negligence of the clerks was thrown never recurred to until after my return from that letter was before the cabinet in the delibwith great force. The last imputation to principle determining the weight references, have brought to your view the hight in which Calhoun. is that of infringing a Constitution to the sup- ly given, is well settled. Such reprences are of that despatch is in the following words: port of which, on pure principles, my public usually made with one of these twintentions. "I trust, therefore that the measures which DEAR SIR-I received, lately, your letter life has been devoted. In this sentiment, I am either the order, is given to a seeind officer, have been adopted in pursuance of your in-

report, and the return of our Commissioners in haste, under the pressure of fatigue and instructions of the first are referred to as the rity to the southern frontier of Georgia." It recollect to have heard Mr. Crawford (I up my mind before I left home as to the part from Buenos Ayres. In reply to your letter, infirmity, in a spirit of conscious rectitude: guide of the second; or the order ntains and | The moment therefore, that you a me the think in the summer of 1818) in conversation | I ought to take in reference to its manage-I shall express myself with the freedom and and in consequence with less attention to some is designed for an extension of amority, and ground that I transcend my power, the letter with Eldred Simpkins, Esq. relative to the ment, especially if I should be supported in the candor which I have invariably used in my parts of their contents than would otherwise only refers to anterior communications to give referred to above will, at once, unfold to your proceedings of General Jackson, in the Semicommunications with you. I shall withhold have been besto sed on them. The passage will view of what has been prejously atmind the view I had taken of them, and make note war, and to the course pursued by the to which I particularly allude from memory, tempted and performed. In the fire case it is manifest the difference of opinion that exists. ish posts, and occupancy of them, particularly for I have not the letter before me, is that in always necessary to connect the efferent or- | ndeed, there are no data at present upon | Crawford spoke without any kind of reserve Pensacola, which you eught to know, it being which you speak of incompetency of ar imagi- ders, by a specific provision, the no doubt twhich such a steeter as you wish written to the as to the respective parts taken by the differan occurrence of the most delicate and inter- nary boundry to protect us as against the ene- may exist as to the extent of the command; Secretary of War can be buttomed. I have ent members of the cabinet while the subject ed. esting nature, and which, without a circum- my, being the ground on which you bottom and thus the several requisitions ad instruc- no ground that a difference of opinion waists was under deliberation. He stated that you spect and cautious policy, looking to all the objects which claim attention, may produce the most serious and unfavorable consequential the most serious and unfavorab ces. It is by a knowledge of all the circum- on account of the misconduct of the Spanish entire discretion in the choice and us of means letters, or the public prints, there of which ed with you. He spoke in strong terms of stances, and a comprehensive view of the whole officers. The effect of this and such petrages, being previously vested, the reference, if there can be made the basis of an official communi- disapprobation of the course pursued by Gen. subject, that the danger to which this measure besides other objections to them, would be to be any, is only descriptive of the pwers an- cation to the Secretary of War. Had I eyer, Jackson, not only in his military proceedings is exposed may be avoided, and all the good invalidate the ground on which you stand, feeedently given, and the results of mea- or were I now to receive an official letter from but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his which you have contemplated by it, as I trust, and furnish weapons to adversaries who would sures, attempted under such specifical limita- the Secretary of War, explanatory of the light defence before the country, and forestalling explain render it necessary for me, in self-de-In calling you into active service against the legislat to seize them. If you think proper to the service against the legislating the administration. On this point he remarked that if the legislating the administration. On this point he remarked that if the legislating the administration. On this point he remarked that if the legislating the administration. On this point he remarked that if the legislating the administration. On this point he remarked that if the Seminoles, and communicating to you the those passages, it will be done with care, contemplated in the first case, allowme to exa- pleasure give my understanding of them." orders which had been given just before though, should you have copies, as I presume mine its character and amount. It is tated that

an act of patriotism, essential to the honor and written by order of the Emperor, as the basis | tence, no allusion whatever is made o either of instructions to his ministers at the several means or limitation.

rence rests, as to his part. I will now look to myself, and which seems to have originated in a misconception of the import of the order un-The foreign Government demands-was this der which I have commenced the Seminole forwarded by C.

and that I acted on my own responsibility. If the Executive refused to evacuate the To these two points I mean at present to

which will be given to the Spanish minister, adopt the necessary measures to terminate a that you may see distinctly the ground on which conflict, which it has ever been the desire of

"orders have been given to Gen. Lines, (cothe government here fully disnosed in respect The policy of Europe respecting South A- pies of which will be furnished you. but withto the operations 21 Florida. In transcending merica is not yet settled. A congress of the out affirming that they are to be considered the limit prescribed by those orders, you act- allied powers is to be held this year, (Novem- as binding on me, or in any way connected The United States stand justified in order- courts, speaking of the British proposition fa- How, then, can it be said with propiety that

le of three writs of venditioni exonas issued out of Talbot county Court, quisites required to me directed and delivered by the clerk -I do hereby order reof, one at the suit of Edward Roberts, use James C. Catrup, be John E. Rigden, one at the suit of the State | prisonment, and that h of George A. Smith, and one at the suit of Saturday after the third Mo the State of Maryland at the instance and for and at such other days and a the use of Shadrack and Solomon Mitchell, shall direct, the same time against Clement Morriss, will be sold on the creditors of the said Jam TUESDAY the eighth day of March next, attend, and shew cause, if any rench: at the Court House door, in the town of Eas- the said James C. Catrup she French ton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of the henefit of the said sets of 3d En- said day, the following property to wit: one ography. negro boy Stephen, about 21 years old, one uary, 1831. negro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one negro woman Matilda, about 20 years old, ta-

ken as the property of the said Clement Morriss, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas's, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS: HENRIX, late shff.

PUBLIC SALE.

order of the Orphan

will be sold at

Accept assurances of my sincere regard ar esteem; and am respectfully, your most obe-ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE, President U. S. James Monroe to Gen. Andrew Jackson. WASHINGTON, October 204, 1818.

try, the inducement will be lost, and my con- things on that principle. By supposing that course in regard to yourself, the here is, it

I am, dear sir, yours,

Maj. Gen. A. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.

JAMES MONROE.

Extract from Gen. Jackson's letter of Novem- published of course.

which I would consent justly to expose myself, in subsequent orders, to instruction previous- I viewed my orders. The closing paragraph

Your letters to the department were written ed to be effected by another office, and the alone are a made and seco mit the following statement. I very distinct- the despatches referred to here, and had made

Gen. Jackson to James Monroe. HERMITAGE, near Nashville.

Given under my hand the 8th LAMBERT RE

WHITE HA THE Subscriber begs les friends and the public gene

lately moved from the Cent recently repaired ding, "WHITE the conveniences albot ford he will be ed- lers, comforts House tral

> ANDREW JACKSON. ES MONROE, President of the U. States.

Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1830. Dear Sir: I received your letter of November 13, some time past, and should have answered it sooner but for the great pressure of business on me, proceeding from duties con nected with the measures of Congress. The step suggested in mine to you of October 20, will, I am inclined to believe, be un-

necessary. My sole object in it was to enable DEAR SIR: I received your letter if the 19th you to place your view of the authority under not, I am satisfied, do justice to the cause. the result be danger and injury to that of in- son for your conduct, and have acted in all to me that that would be the most delicate you understood them as we did, I concluded true, nothing in the Department to indicate a ted to declare it; and, once declared, the ad- specification of the means to be adopted, or the measure. I well knew, also, the miscon- been difficult to have expressed that senticonduct, than which nothing could be more

to result, and there would be great danger of executives of adjacent States for an auxiliary Mrs. Monroe unites in her best respects to of State to our Minister at Madrid, in reply to ber, that, when I received the letter from dressed to me subsequent to the close of my

Lorge McDuffic to Mr. Calhoun. WASHINGTON May 14th, 1830.

by you, and have read it with great attention | ting, contained an article explanatory of the | tion. and satisfaction. The Florida question being grounds upon which the administration had now fairly before Congress, I hope that body proceeded in regard to Gen. Jackson's military will take measures to secure our southern movements. Mr. Crawford adverted to some frontier from a repetition of massacre and part of the article, which laid down a principle of the law of nations; if I mistake not which From the report of Col. King, received and went to show that a neutral territory could forwarded to the Department of War, you will only be invaded in fresh pursuit of an enemy

GEO. McDUFFIE.

"Hon. J. C. CALHOUN."

Extract from Garnett's diary for the 1st Fo bruary, 1819, referred to above. "The night before last, Colonel Taylor pro posed we should go up and see the President as Mr. Everett said he frequently complained of our not going, though we lived so near .-Newton would not go, because he had to shave and put on a clean shirt. We found him in the drawing room, with Hay, Everett, the President's silence, it could not have es-Moore, and Finley. M. and F. and E. soon caped observation, and such a discussion as went out, and so did Hay, who was going to would have tended to have fixed the occur-Secretary Thompson's. The President then fatal wound to the constitution. By harging from when the public good can thereby be in Albemarle, and there appearing to be no ground possible, so as to do complete justice us an account of the proceedings of the Govthe offence on the officers of Spains we take promoted. I have passed through difficulties necessity for giving it an immediae answer, to yourself. I was persuaded that you had not ernment in relation to the Seminole far. He talked very freely about public affairs-gave not a the President for an acquiescence to be intered from silence, but for a positive look to you to support it.—You must aid in country, and whenever still, for this purpose, I was sorry to find that you understood your correspondence with the Department, and that the whole cabinet were perfectly agreed done yourself justice in that respect, in your stated what I have frequently heard before, procuring the documents necessary for this it shall become necessary to assume a further instructions relative to operations it florida, thought that it would be better that the extent that he should not censure General Jackson. dential member of Congress say Johnny Ray." It is, however, well understood that Mr. Crawford, out of the cabinet, used his endeavor to have Cobb's resolutions passed; and I could memory. not forbear telling the President that, in conversation with me about Cobb's resolutions, while they were pending, Mr. Crawford said Jackson ought to be censured. He expressed surprise, and seemed to look regret. He says the members of the cabinet are still in harmo-

ny among themselves, apparently.

J. C. CALHOUN. J. MONBOE, Esq.

James Monroe to John C. Calhoun. OAR HILL, May 19, 1830. think, be satisfactory to all. This letter will handed it to you for perusal. After reading it you, nor that of your answer.

the reported to Congress in a few days, and you replaced it, with a remark that it required my attention, or would require an answer; but single remark, that I too well know what is will be drawn on a view, and with attention their settled hostility."

On one circumstance it seems proper that I without any notice of its contents. Mr. Craw. In no part of this document interests of our country, and its In no part of this document interests. ence to any previous order, eiter to myself saw treaty, I found it necessary to pass by letter of January 6 was received while I was it also to him for perusal. He read it, and reted into an altercation with Mr. Crawford, or A charge, no doubt, will be made of a or another officer, with a view to point to me Milton's Bluff, where I had established some seriously indisposed. Observing that it was turned it in like manner, without making any any other individual, whom you may choose breach of the constitution; and, to such a the measures thought advisable r the limits hands for the culture of cotton, hearing it had from you, I handed it to Mr. Calhoun to read, comment on its contents, further than that it charge the public feeling will be alive. It will of my power in choosing and electing them been laid out for a town and the lots sold, to after reading one or two lines, only, myself. related to the Seminole war or something to be said that you have taken all the power in- It states that Gen. Gaines has been ordered have as much of my crop preserved as exist. The order to you to take the command in that that effect. I never showed it to any other to your own hands, not from the executive ale ie, to Amelia island, and then proceeds to inform ling circumstances would permit. From thence quarter had before then been issued. He re- person, and I am not certain whether it was *Mr. Crawford attempted to open a corres- but likewise from Congress. The distinction me that "subsequent orders have been given I took Huntsville in my route, and did not marked, after perusing the letter, that it was he or you who observed that it related to the pondence with me on this subject. I returned which I have made above between the act of to General Gaines, (of which cope will be fur reach the Hermitage until the 12th inst., and a confidential one, relating to Florida, which I have made above between the act of the Government, refutes that charge. This nished you that you would be directed to on the 13th received your letter of the 20th I must answer. I asked him if he had forwar- ments respecting that war, and being some him, except through General Jackson. See act, as to the General, will be right, if the letter was facts on which he rests may, it a measure of assume, should be deem the public interest to have concluded hat you have not yet seen my subject. He replied that he had. Your letter laid aside and forgotton by me, and I never necessity, and they be well proved. There require it, the command at for Scott, until despatches from Fort Gadsden, of the war, is no war, or breach of the Constitution, unless you should arrive there." Lasth it mentions last, which it is reported peached the Depart- put aside, in consequence of my indispesition and then I did it on an intimation from you that the Government should refuse to give up the was instructed to penetite the Sem- ment of War by due course of mail, and ow- and the great pressure on me at the time and it required my attention. You ask whether our vessels, and war follow, the warge of such strength of his command at Amel would jus- aside as a bundle of revolutionary and pension Loudon, on the receipt of yours by Mr. eration on the despatches received from the breach would be laid against the Government tify his engaging in offensive operations. This I sincerely regret, as it would Hambly, and then on the suggestion of Mr. General, communicating the result of that war, or alluded to by any member in the admiristration. My impression decidedly is, that it was not before the cabinet, nor do I recollect or think that it was alluded to in the delibera-DEAR SIR: In answer to the inquires tion on the subject. Had it been, I could of June 2d, by Mr. Hambly, at my farm in satisfied, you fully concur. to effect contained in your note of this morning, I sub- not, I presume, have forgotten it. I received view to the honor and interest of much untry, and the honor of the General who to mand-

> With sincere regard, I am, dear Sir, yours, JAMES MONROE. Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

> > John C. Calhoun to Mr. Wirt. WASHINGTON, May 28, 1830.

DEAR SIR. Circumstances which I need not administration could not give direction to pub- sumport of 1818, on the Seminole war. I wish lic opinion, but permitted a military officer, you also to state, whether a private letter from who had violated his orders, to anticipate them | General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, such as disthey had no business to be at Washington, and covered in the enclosed extract of a letter from had better return home. I also remember Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, was before the Dear Sir-I have just received your mes- that the National Intelligencer, which was ly- cabinet during the deliberation or whether any sage to both Houses of Congress, forwarded | ing on the sofa where Mr. Crawford was sit- allusion was made to any letter of that descrip-

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c. J. C. CALHOUN. Hon. Mr. Wirt.

Mr. Wirt to Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, May 28 1830. DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday relates scover that the Indians had concentrated and added, "Mr. Adams denies all that." He to a meeting of the cabinet in the summer of heir forces on the Choctaw Hotchy, which represented Mr. Adams as going much further 1818, relative to the Seminole war. I should rise to the affair between them and Capt. in justifying Gen. Jackson than even Mr. not feel myself at liberty to disclose the pro-Monroe, stating that the latter was induced to ceedings of any cabinet meeting without the the Indians is said to have pass over the conduct of General Jackson with- concurrence of the president and of all the et out public censure, not from belief that he had members who attended it; but as your inquiry ted his orders and exceeded his pow- relates to your own course, only, and I can olitical considerations connected speak of that without involving any one else, I see no impropriety in doing so at your request. Among other ideas thrown out for consideration according to the usual course of cabinet consultations, I think that, at the first the Honorable Ro- meeting, you suggested the propriety of an a member of Con- inquiry into the conduct of the commanding dated Tap- | general, but I remember that the course unt mately adopted had your hearty concurrence ary letter and I remember it the more distinctly because mal Whig, pur- you mentioned it repeatedly to me afterwards count of the part as a striking evidence of the practical wisdom of Mr. Monroe's of the President, who suggested it. Thus uct of Gen. Jack- much I feel myself authorized by the call to o offer | say of those deliberations. The circumstances mentioned in the extract you enclose, purporection to the ting to be an extract of a letter from W. H. Government. Crawford, Esq. to John Forsyth, Esq. dated d. in the April 30, 1830, have no place in my recollec-Ir. M. to tion. The letter from General Jackson to rse that had President Monroe, therein mentioned, is enon in regard | tirely new to me. According to the descripis conversa- tion of the letter given of it in the extract, it nat there had been is one of so singular a character, that if it had , as to the course | been exhibited at any meeting at which I was towards the General. present, I think that I could not have forgotshment, because, in a ten it. The occurrence is said to have taken r. Crawford, either be- place twelve years ago. I kept no notes in enced, or while it was writing of any of those deliberations, and am ford had used this expres- speaking merely from memory. But still I sion to me Gen. Jackson ought to be con-demned. I noted this expression down in a and read in my presence, I should have retainis own country- journal I kept, and subsequently repeated it ed some recollection of it; whereas it strikes frequently. Mr. C. Beverly told me that he me, in the description, as a thing perfectly ces of my high respect and had mentioned it to Gen. Jackson, when he new, and of which I never heard before. In was at his house in Tennessee, and, I think, the close of the extract, the writer says: "Afsaid that the General expressed much surprise. ter that letter was produced, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment upon the general, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent." I have no recollection that punishment had been proposed by any one, unless an inquiry into the official conduct of the general can be regarded as punishment. It strikes me, too, that if that letter had been produced, and Mr. Crawford had placed his implied change of opinion on the inference of acquiescene which he supposed the general to be authorized to draw form

> -Upon the whole, Sir, if these things did really occur in my presence, I can only say that they have left not the slightest traces on my I remain, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, The Hon. JOHN C .- CALHOUN,

rence on my memory, that the general had

int of his approbation through "some confi-

Vice President, U. S. Copy of a letter to Mr. Adams, 12m Janua-

tion, was placed in the hands of General Jackson, and became the subject of a correspondrefer to some of the other members of the cab inet, and I accordingly addressed notes to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, from both of whom I obtained statements. In selecting those gentlemen, instead of yourself and Mr. Crowninshield, I was not in the least degree influenced by any want of confidence in either of you, but simply by feelings of delicacy growing out of political relations, and which I trust to corresponding feelings on your part properly to

a letter of Mr. Pizzaro, which has been pub- General Jackson, to which you allude of the correspondence with General Jackson, that he lished, in which all the proceedings in Florida, 16th of January, 1818, I was sick in bed, and has written to you, and obtained your answer and in regard to it, have been freely re- could not read it. You were either present, on the subject to which it refers, though he has viewed, and placed in a light which will I or came in immediately afterwards, and I not furnished me with a copy of his letter to