EASTON GAZETTE.

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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AN ADDRESS
OF HENRY CLAY, TO THE PUBLIC, &c.
[CONTINUED.]

APPENDIX.

PARIS, (Ken.) Aug. 13, 1827.

Dear Sir: In consequence of my absence from home, I did not receive your letter of the 8th July, until after my return from the Court at Columbus, Ohio, on Monday evening the 9th inst.

You request me to state the substance of a conversation which took place between us at the city of Washington, in February or March, 1824, after having visited Mr. Crawford together, in relation to the then next Presidential election.

The occasion has passed over in which a statement of that conversation would have been of any direct service to you; yet, as it may be some satisfaction to you to know what my recollection is of the conversation alluded to, I will state it.

While in the City, in February and March, 1824, I visited Mr. Crawford several times. I recollect, perfectly that on one occasion, you and I went together to pay him a visit of respect, as we both entertained for him a very high regard. In going to and returning from, Mr. Crawford's, we conversed freely about his health and on the subject of the approaching Presidential election; and I have a distinct recollection of what passed, after leaving him, on our way to our lodgings at Brown's. You asked me what I thought of Mr. Crawford's health, and of the probability of its restoration, so as to enable him to discharge the duties of President. I answered that my opinion was decisively against the probability of his recovery, so as to be able to undergo the labors, and discharge the duties of the office, & that I thought his restoration so as to justify his election, might be considered hopeless. I added my conviction that he could not recover, and that his life would be endangered, until he quit his present office, and left the City with all its cares and troubles behind him. You expressed your entire concurrence; and remarked, that you had wished to know whether my deliberate views of his condition corresponded with those you had previously formed. The conversation turned upon the probability of the election of President coming ultimately before the House of Representatives. We concurred in opinion, that, from the number of candidates, it was improbable any one would have a majority of the Electoral votes; and that if Mr. Crawford's friends continued to entertain hopes of his recovery, and to press his claims to the Presidency it was doubtful whether he or Mr. Clay would be left out of the House. You expressed the opinion that, (Clay aside,) Mr. Adams was the safest and best choice, and that the friends of agriculture, internal improvement, and domestic manufactures, ought to unite upon him in the event of Mr. Clay's exclusion from the House. You remarked that you had once entertained some prejudices against Mr. Adams as a statesman, but that the more you had seen of him, as a statesman, the more you had been convinced, these prepossessions were not well founded. You alluded to the tariff bill of 1824, then under discussion in Congress, expressed your determination to support it as a system of protection to domestic manufactures; and said, if you should have to vote as a member of the House of Representatives in the election of President, you would vote for the man who, and whose friends you should think most favorable to what you called the American System. You said that Mr. Clay had been the great champion of that system; that if we lost him, you thought Mr. Adams and his friends, next most favorable to it; that you could not, and would not vote for any man who, and whose friends, you believed to be united in opposition to it; that some of Mr. Adams' friends were opposed to it; but many of them in favor of it, and that you believed his opinions were favorable to the system. I remarked, that it was, perhaps too early to make up a decisive opinion, in the event of the election coming into the House of Representatives:—that the views of men, and of parties, in reference to these great national interests of agriculture, internal improvements and domestic manufactures would probably be further developed before the election. You answered, true: but that you had thought much upon the system for their encouragement and protection; that you had made up your opinion upon it; and you added, emphatically, "My creed is fixed as to the principles which must influence my decision."

In other conversations with me at the City, I understood you as indicating similar views; but in the particular conversation above detailed, you were more explicit than in any other; and the very emphatic manner in which you concluded your remarks, made a strong and lasting impression on my memory, and satisfied me, that in the events contemplated, you would vote for Mr. Adams, unless something should transpire before the election, to change your opinion of him, in reference to your favorite system.

With sentiments of sincere regard your obedient servant,

ROBERT TRIMBLE.

Mr. David Trimble.

BOWLING GREEN, 28d May, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d inst. is received, to which you call my attention to the extract of a letter, said to be written by "a highly respectable Virginian," dated Nashville 8th of March last, and which you recite as follows: "He, [General Jackson,] told me this morning, *before all his company*, in reply to a question I put to him, concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise, *for him, not* to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would, in *one hour*, make *him*, Jackson, the President. He most indignantly rejected the proposition and declared he would not compromit himself, and unless most *openly and fairly* made the President he would not receive it. He declared that he said to them, he would see the earth sink under him before he would bargain or intrigue for it."

Previous to the receipt of yours, I had observed this extract in the papers. I viewed it as a sheer fabrication, another instance of the out-pourings of that disappointed ambition, prejudice, and envious malignity, which have been so bountifully bestowed on Mr. Clay and some of his friends, for the last two years and a half; and such it seemed to me it ought to have been esteemed, so long as it rested alone on the authority of an anonymous writer. For several reasons I do not think that we ought to give credence to General Jackson's having made such a statement, without good proof of the fact. Viewing the publication in the light I have mentioned, I had not supposed any notice of it could be called for or expected.

I have no hesitation, however, in answering your inquiries. After reciting the above extract, you say to me: "If such a proposition were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, it must have been known to many persons, and the fact therefore may be ascertained. May I ask the favor of you to inform me whether you know or believe any such proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend?

To the first branch of the inquiry, my answer is that I have no knowledge of any such proposition, nor do I believe any such was ever made. To the second I answer that I neither know of, nor do I believe that any "conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on compliance with which their vote was to depend."

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

FR. JOHNSON.

T. Watkins, Esq.

MASON COUNTY, Ky. 12th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 2d of May last, addressed to me at Carlisle, in this State, having been duly received by my family, and handed to me on my return home a few days ago from the State of Mississippi, I hasten to give you the information required. As to the letter which is said to have been written by "a highly respectable Virginian," dated at Nashville, on the 8th day of last March, which first appeared in the Fayetteville Observer, stating that he, the writer, had been told that morning by the General, *before all his company*, that a proposition had been made by the friends of Mr. Clay to the friends of Jackson, that if they would promise *for him not* to put Mr. Adams in the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would in *one hour* make him, Jackson, President, &c. I have to state, that I never heard or thought of such a proposition, until the letter of the "highly respectable Virginian" appeared in the public prints. Some time before the Presidential vote was given in the House of Representatives. I well remember to have heard it stated by some one, that in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams would most probably be withdrawn from the National Cabinet, and made Governor of Massachusetts; that it was not likely that *he would accept* an appointment under the General if offered to him.—Neither before, nor since that election, have I interchanged a word with Mr. Adams respecting it. But my opinion at that time was that if not elected, he would retire from the Cabinet as a matter of *choice*, and not of *necessity*. As *one of the friends* of Mr. Clay, I enter the most solemn protest against the right of the General through his organ the "highly respectable Virginian," or otherwise, to say that I would have assisted in making him President on the condition stated. On the contrary, if I could have been made to believe that Gen. Jackson would not have offered to Mr. Adams the place which he had filled with so much ability under Mr. Monroe, that belief would have constituted in my mind a strong additional objection to the General's success. I should then have taken it for granted, that it was the intention of the General to surround himself with that class or party of politicians with whom he had in a great degree become identified, and between whom and myself there existed such a radical difference of opinion in relation to the great leading question of national policy, I allude to the army, the anti-tariff and anti-internal improvement parties. If it is intended to impose the belief that Mr. Clay's friends were desirous of obtaining the appointment for him to the exclusion of Mr. Adams or otherwise under General Jackson, as one of his friends, I pronounce it a base and infamous assault upon the motives and honor, so far as I am concerned or believe of those who did not choose to support him for the Presidency.

In reply to your second inquiry, I have to say that if conditions of any sort were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend, I knew nothing of it. Believing that Mr. Clay would not have accepted an appointment under the General, I am at a loss to conjecture where, or from whom the authority for making such propositions could have been derived. But if any individual calling himself the friend of Mr. Clay, did make proposals of such a character, why not name the man, and let him state to the public by what authority he made them.

With great respect, I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS METCALF.

T. WATKINS, Esq. 4th Aud. Trea. Dept.

LANCASTER, Ky, 26th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 2d May, did not reach me until a day or two ago. You inquire whether I know any thing in relation to the following statement, said to have been made by a "highly respectable Virginian:" "He, General Jackson, told me, this morning, before all his company, in reply, to a question I put to him concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise *for him* not to put Mr. Adams in the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, the President."

I know of no such proposition or intimation, nor, have I a knowledge of any fact or circumstance which would induce me to believe Mr. Clay's friends, or any one of them, ever made such a proposition to the friends of Gen. Jackson. With great respect, your obt. serv't.

R. P. LETCHER.

T. WATKINS, Esq.

GREENSBURGH, Ky. May 26th, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Having been absent from home, for some time, yours of the 2d of this month, was not received until a day or two since. You mention a letter, said to have been written by a "highly respectable Virginian," dated at Nashville, the 8th of March last, which first appeared in the Fayetteville Observer, in which General Jackson is represented as having said, before all his company, in reply to a question put to him by the Virginian, concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise *for him*, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of the Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, the *President*."

In answer to your inquiries on this subject, I will remark that I have no reason to believe that any such proposition was made. Indeed no proposition of any description relating to the election of President was made, so far as I know or believe, by Mr. Clay's friends to those of General Jackson, or of any other person. With great respect, your obd't. serv't.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER.

T. Watkins, Esq.

Yellow Banks, 19th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—I did not answer your letter of the 2d May last, and the apology I offer I expected General Jackson would have contradicted the report of the conversation he had with the "respectable Virginian," or that he would have designated the friend of Mr. Clay who made the proposition to make him President, if he would not make Mr Adams Secretary.

If I had not have been disappointed in my expectations, an answer from me would have been unnecessary.

General Jackson remains silent, and the only inference to be drawn is, that he did have the conversation alluded to with the Virginian.

I now answer your inquiry, and say, I know of no proposition made by the friends of Mr Clay to the friends of Gen. Jackson to make him President, if he would not select Mr. Adams to the seat of Secretary; and I do not believe a proposition of any kind was made, and I expect if the friend of the General should ever speak on the subject, he will be a second Kremer.

Yours, with respect,

T. Watkins, Esq. P. THOMPSON.

Baton Rouge, July 17, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st of May, in which you inquire whether I know or believe that the friends of Mr. Clay, during the pendency of the last Presidential election, proposed to the friends of Gen. Jackson to make him the President, upon condition that he would not continue Mr. Adams Secretary of State, I reply, that I have no knowledge of any propositions having been made by the friends of Mr. Clay or of any of them to the friends of Gen. Jackson or to any other person in relation to the election of President, or the proposition of conditions of any sort, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend; I believe the charge wholly destitute of truth.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. H. H. GURLEY.

Dr. T. Watkins.

St. Martinsville, Attathapas, La 4th June. 1827.

DEAR SIR:—I had seen the letter you alluded to in the public prints before I received yours of the 1st May. I cannot express the indignant feelings it excited. It is the fabrication of a desperate man, who to obtain his object dares to assert what he knows to be false. You ask me to say, whether I know or believe that such a proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any one, on the compliance of which their vote was made to depend. No honorable man can believe for a moment that such a proposition was ever made, or such a condition stipulated. I was a friend of Mr. Clay's throughout the contest, I was in the confidence of all his friends, and I declare to God that I never heard of such a thing until it was asserted by the disappointed adherents of Gen. Jackson. I am not only ignorant of any such arrangements, but do not believe they ever existed. I know full well, that at the time the charge was made by Gen. Jackson or his friends, that no person with whom I conversed believed Mr. Clay had acted improperly, except the adherents of Gen. Jackson, who, I shall always believe, felt angry at Mr. Clay and his friends for having too much firmness in the first instance to be acted upon by their violence, and in the second instance, too much integrity & love of Country to yield to a faction headed by a Military Chief, without talents, and whose life is a history of immorality, bloodshed, and violation of the laws of God and of his Country. I well recollect that the high-minded and honorable friends of Mr. Crawford, amongst whom I name the Hon. Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, the Hon. Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, the Hon. Mr. Williams, Saunders, Edwards of North Carolina, and others whom I could name, and amongst them the Hon. Samuel Smith of Maryland, in frequent conversations with me, repelled such charges, as the effusions of disappointed men; and approved of the choice made by the friends of Mr. Clay, in preference to Gen. Jackson. I regret now to see gentlemen, all except Mr. Williams, acting against their *then* opinions. I regret it the more, for I entertain for each of them the highest esteem, nor can I believe that they will persist in a course which will end in their support of General Jackson. I am not astonished at their opposing the Administration, as it is friendly to "Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures," but I can never believe that they will give a preference to a man like Gen Jackson, over our present Chief Magistrate.

I think the friends of Mr. Clay ought to contradict the base unfounded charge: as one, I am determined that such an accusation shall not rest upon me. If General Jackson does not establish his assertion, (which he cannot,) he ought to stand forth to the world, as a proven base calumniator, as unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has a respect for virtue and for honor.

Your obedient servant,
WM. BRENT.

P. S. You may use this letter as you think proper. I shall be at Washington about 15th July, when I will see you.

St. Genevieve, Missouri, August 2d, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I saw some time since, in the public prints, a letter said to have been written by a highly respectable Virginian, detailing a conversation held by him with General Jackson in relation to the last Presidential Election. I have since seen and perused a letter of Gen. Jackson himself to Mr. Carter Beverly, of the 6th of June, on the same subject. I was one of the open and avowed friends of Mr. Clay, in the last Presidential contest, and held one of the twenty-four votes on that important occasion. So far, therefore, as I am implicated in the communication of the Virginian, and the letter of General Jackson, I deem it my duty to make the following statement, and place it in the hands of some gentleman at the seat of government to be used at discretion.

1. Neither Mr Adams nor his friends ever made any promises or overtures to me, nor did they hold out to me any inducements of any sort, kind or character whatever, to procure me to vote for Mr. Adams. Nor did Mr. Adams or any of his friends ever say or insinuate who would be placed at the head of the Department of State, or any other department, in the event that Mr. Adams should be elected. Nor do I believe any propositions were made to Mr. Clay or his friends, by Mr. Adams or his friends. If there were I know it not.

2. I was frequently with Mr Crawford, but he never hinted at the Presidential Election. The friends of Mr. Crawford, including Thomas H Benton, T. W Cobb, Jesse B Thomas, Lewis McLane, Mr Van Buren, and others, did press me to vote for Mr. Crawford, which, (having lost Mr. Clay, I readily admit, I was inclined to do, had his health been good, and would my vote have availed him. They urged, however, no reasons other than the promotion of virtue, talents, and integrity; nor did I understand his friends as acting by the authority or consent of Mr. Crawford.

3. The friends of General Jackson, (including Thomas H Benton, after he had abandoned Mr. Crawford) did urge me in the most impetuous manner to vote for Gen. Jackson, but I did not understand them as doing so by the advice or consent of General Jackson, though they frequently said he would do great things for the West if elected, that he was a man of strong gratitude, and would go the whole for his friends and against his enemies.

4. I never exchanged one syllable with Gen. Jackson in person on the subject of the Presidential Election, neither, before nor after the election. I never made to Gen. Jackson or to any of his friends any proposition, in reference to the Presidential election, either as regarded the appointment of Mr. Clay or any other person to office, or the exclusion of Mr. Adams or any other person from office. I was never spoken to by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, about making any proposition to Gen. Jackson or his friends of any kind whatsoever, nor did I ever hear it insinuated or hinted, that any proposition was made or intended to be made, by Mr. Clay or his friends to Gen. Jackson or his friends, or to any other candidate or their friends for or relating to the Presidency. And I do believe, had any proposition been made or intended to have been made by Mr Clay or his friends, from my intimacy and constant intercourse with them, I should have known or heard thereof.

5. I never consulted or advised with any one how I should vote, except with the two Senators from my own State, and with Mr. Clay whose advice I voluntarily solicited. The answer of Mr. Clay to me when I requested his opinion and advice was substantially this: That I personally knew all the Candidates well, that he would give no opinion that might go to the prejudice of any Candidate, or operate to influence any Elector; that all he would say was that I ought not to be hasty & commit myself, but wait till the last moment for advices from my State, to the Legislature of which, then in session, I had applied for information on the subject of the Election. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't. servant.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dr. T. Watkins, Esq.

(B.)

Frankfort, Ky, Sept. 3, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 23d of July last, and cannot hesitate to give you the statement you have requested.

Some time in the fall of 1824, conversing upon the subject of [the] then pending Presidential election, and speaking in reference to your exclusion from the contest, and to your being called upon to decide and vote between the other candidates who might be returned to the House of Representatives, you declared that you could not, or that it was impossible for you to vote for Gen. Jackson, in any event. Such, I think was nearly the language used by you, and, I am satisfied, contains the substance of what you said. My impression is, that this conversation took place at Capt. Weisiger's tavern, in this town, not very long before you went on to Congress, in the fall preceding the last Presidential election; and that the declaration made by you as above stated, was elicited by some intimation that fell from me, of my preference for Gen. Jackson over all the other candidates except yourself. It was one of the many casual conversations we had together upon the subject of that election, and various other subjects, and had entirely escaped from my mind, until my attention was particularly recalled to it after the election.

I will only add, sir, that I have casually learned from my friend, Col. James Davidson, our State Treasurer, (what you may probably have forgotten,) that you conversed with him about the same time upon the same subject, & made to him, in substance, the same declaration that you did to me.

Notwithstanding the reluctance I felt at having my humble name drawn before the public, I could not, in justice, refuse to give you the above statement of facts, with permission to use it as you may think proper for the purpose of your own vindication.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Hon. H. Clay, Secretary of State.

FRANKFORT, 29th Oct. 1827.

SIR:—During a visit you made to this place in the fall of 1824, and, I think, only a few days prior to your leaving Kentucky to attend the Congress of the U. States, you and myself were in conversation about the then pending Presidential election; in the course of which I remarked, "Mr. Clay, you will have to encounter some difficulty in making a selection amongst the candidates, should you be excluded from the House." You replied, I suppose not much; in that event I will endeavor to do my duty faithfully. I then observed, "I know you have objections to Gen. Jackson, and rumour says you have some to Mr. Adams, also—and the health of Mr. Crawford is said to be very precarious; these are the reasons which induced me to suppose there would be some difficulty. You, in reply, remarked, "I cannot conceive of any event that can possibly happen which could induce me to support the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency: For if I had no other objection, his want of the necessary qualification would be sufficient." Your remarks made a strong and lasting impression on my mind; and when the resolutions, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote for Gen. Jackson, were under discussion in the House of Representatives, I informed several of my friends that I had had a conversation with you on the subject to which the resolutions referred, and that I was convinced you would not support the General; and to Geo. Robertson, Esq. late Speaker, of the House of Representatives of the State, I gave the substance of your remarks to me, and he concurred with me in the opinion that you could not, consistently, under any circumstances, vote for the General; and when the resolutions, above mentioned, were before the Senate, (in which I then had the honor of a seat,) I opposed them, and amongst other views I then took, I stated to that body, "that all the resolutions we could pass during the whole session would not induce you to abandon what you conceived to be your duty, and that I knew you could not concur with the majority of the Legislature on that subject."

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES DAVIDSON.

H. CLAY, Esq.

(To be Concluded.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 18, 1828.

The Case of D'Auterive.

The House having resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive: and the question recurring on Mr. Whittlesey's motion, pending when the bill was last before the House, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Claims Mr. W. withdrew the motion.

Mr. Gurley then moved to amend the bill, by adding the following:

"And that the further sum of 234 dollars be paid to the said D'Auterive, for the injury done to his slave while in the service of the United States; and for medical attendance on said slave."

Mr. KERR addressed the House to the following effect:

Mr. SPEAKER: From the serious aspect in which this subject is now presented to the whole nation—notwithstanding opinions at first entertained, that, it was of minor importance—I feel myself under a sort of moral necessity of assigning reasons for the vote I shall give. I am, sir, decidedly in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana.—Although I was not very solicitous to obtrude myself, the other day, upon the attention of the Committee of the Whole, when I moved its rising, and when, after giving way for the explanations of a gentleman from New York, I was intercepted from the chair by the precipitancy of gentlemen who rose to speak, yet I confess that I did feel a desire to declare my opinion upon the question in debate, inasmuch as my constituents as well as those of others, who had delivered their sentiments at large had a direct interest in it.

Our local situation—dwelling as we do on the waters of the Chesapeake, late the scene of a most vexatious predatory warfare, and always exposed, in time of war, to the loss of that very species of property which in the case before the House, is attempted to be refined away—gives us an interest in the question not far short of that of *Southern* men. I am not, sir, a southern man—strictly so called—but I feel & my constituents feel drawn towards the People of the South, by chords of sympathy in many respects; and in that particular interest which has now become a subject of controversy even on this floor, we have a common stake. Although our concern in the subject is not, perhaps, so important, yet the interest we feel in it is scarcely less vivid than that of the Southern planter. Sir, since the last speech of the gentleman from New York, in which he has portrayed the consequence flowing from the premises which he had, himself most kindly assumed for the advocates of this measure—as leading to the destruction of all civil liberty in this country—I cannot content myself without an humble effort to refute the fallacies by which it is attempted to blind this House against the true import of the question before them.

It is true, sir, (as had been before said

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