11th hour, to our support. As a violent and an ultra federalist, he had given unpardonable offence, in the debate preceding the election in the House to the democratic supporters of Jackson. Even to suggest such a politician as Mr. McLane for a seat in the cabinet, appeared to me the very zenith of corruption, bargain, sale and compromise. None of his principles were common to the original party, that carried Gen. Jackson to the House; and his name could not but assist in producing that foreboding of evil, which the whole train of events of 1829, had conspired to excite.

Without dwelling further upon individual appointments, every man designated for general, or local offices, had been distinguished for hostility to the new President. It was a perfect and comprehensive scheme of political coalition. When Jackson was first nominated, they had all joined in the *laugh* at the preposterous character of the attempt—the sneer of derision came from one quarter—the leer of contempt from another; and now, those who had laughed most heartily, and villified him most grossly received the first token of official recognition, and the most ample share of rewards and honors. Even those who had villified his wife, stood nearest his person, and highest in his confidence. It was a system of the most unnatural and violent amalgamation of factions. His original friends looked on aghast. There was no difference of opinion. All were astonished—some incredulous, and not a few prostrated. I shared but little in any of their feelings; having prepared myself to expect the worst from the moment of Mr. *Clinton's demise*—so unfortunate for his country—so fatal to his friends—so ruinous to *General Jackson.*

It was under such circumstances, and the glowing impressions produced by such a revolution of character in the new President, that my friends urged my departure for Washington, as the humble representative of those REAL FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES, to establish which they had sacrificed so much, in according him their support, through a protracted campaign of *seven years.*

I complied with their request, but premonished them of the failure of my mission. I had no thought of asking for office—no recommendation to obtain one. The principles which I feared were about to be violated engrossed all my thoughts. I was anxious for the glory of General Jackson, nor thought of my own advancement; which, if I had, every circumstance would have conspired to damp and discourage me. I wished to realize, as I had depicted, the exalted character of the man. My veracity, or my judgment, in the opinion of the public, was involved in the issue. A feeling of laudable selfishness impelled me to deep solicitude to behold him consistent. As an American, as a friend, as a man, as a partisan, it was natural that I should be more excited on this point than ordinary observers; and it was certainly natural under the circumstances, that I should feel and think less of office than of honor; less of myself than of my principles.

The preceding details, with those that are to follow, are necessary to establish the fact, that the *disappointment of office* is not the cause of my opposition to Gen. Jackson; which opposition had its *commencement* PRIOR to his inauguration, and has continued up to the present period, with more or less of that abatement which is the natural result of affection prone to cling to its object, and of friendship mitigating the errors of derelict honesty.

In the course of these letters I shall show, that up to the last hour, I have received from General Jackson offers of offices and preferment, which, *on personal grounds*, and as far as it respects myself, were quite sufficient to retain me among his followers—did no motive influence my conduct but the thirst of office. Towards General Jackson, personally, I feel no resentment, and I complain of no wrong; I would weep over his misfortunes—not triumph in his degradation. As President, he is not himself. Surrounded and controlled by a baneful influence, he exhibits a spectacle for compassion—and rather appeals to our sympathies, to interpose and save him from his *age*—by withdrawing from the arena of future political contention—than excites any emotion having affinity to anger or ill-will. His imbecility and want of judgment may be forgiven—but his ambition challenges every honest man to oppose its gratification. On this bold and trite argument, however, touching *disappointment*, it must be observed, if I know anything of those selfish feelings which bias our nature to a wrong act, and warp the judgment from its centre—they are *all* embraced in the *present attitude* of General Jackson and his supporters—who now seeks a re-election and whose friends pant for a renewed lease of their commissions. Thus actuated themselves, by the strongest of all human passions, they impute *motives* to others—at the same time that they bring into operation all the machinery of *party*, of *patronage*, and of the *Press*, to proscribe, intimidate, and villify those who have the spirit and independence to question the fallibility of a frail man, broken down by age, enfeebled by adulation, and a victim to ambition; who have the spirit to maintain and exercise *their right* to *free election*, and the independence to preserve the *ballot box* from the contagion of an absorbing TREASURY INFLUENCE, applied in every shape and form to preserve the phalanx of the party unbroken by a single defection! But the attempt will fail. Even the TREASURY cannot re-elect General Jackson.—The PEOPLE will save his laurels from the blight.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

Hamilton, near Phlad., Aug. 2, 1831.

From the United States Gazette.

ANOTHER PROTOCOL.

Messrs. Editors.—Another protocol of the original Jackson men is now before me. It was placed in my hands by a friend, who was one of the signers, and who expressed his surprise that it had not yet been given to the public, being unable himself to account for its suppression, until I suggested to him whether this might not have been caused by some overture on the part of those in authority to some of the signers, to bestow official dignity and emolument, in consideration of its being withdrawn from the public eye. In confirmation of this being the fact, I stated to him, that the *Manager* of Major Lewis, in this city for the sale, bargain, and transfer of office, had tendered appointments in a similar case for the suppression of a similar document, and the fact was made known to me by one of the signers of the protocol now before me, that he was an applicant for a lucrative appointment of some eminence, (post office) in this city, and that the aforesaid *manager*, on the part of Major Lewis had been using his exertions to procure him the office and that he would receive it! The original of this protocol being in the possession of this same gentleman, and its non-appearance before the public, sufficiently accounted for its suppression, with the motive and object for so doing. The gentleman who handed me this copy gave me permission to present you an abstract of it for publication—which I here annex:

To his Excellency Andrew Jackson President of the United States.

"The undersigned, availing themselves of a privilege which monarchs concede to their subjects, and which, with the presiding officer of a free people, will not, we are pursuaded, be reluctantly allowed to early and devoted friends, the privilege of unreserved communication with the head of government, beg leave to lay before your excellency the following frank and able expose of the state of public sentiment in this section of the Union.

It was a favorite maxim with the most popular of your predecessors, that no course however consonant with the welfare, should be pursued in opposition to the wishes of the people. This rule is not less sound as a principle, than expedient as a policy; and prudence as well as patriotism has, we are assured, obtained for it your approbation, though it has failed in some instances to secure your support; it becomes under the present state of things, the duty of every honest friend to apprise you, that whatever may be the impression at Washington the course of the administration, so far as it concerns this section of the Union, has not been in accordance with this rule. To say that the course of the administration, *after* the election, was regarded, by the party with surprise, were to say nothing. They witnessed with feelings that mocked expression, the faction which had denounced you openly as a Nero and a Cataline, which supported you from motives of intimate interest alone, and which still breathed against you "curses not loud, but deep," taken by the hand and led before the astonished eyes of your original friends to the high places of your administration. Office after office was filled, & yet no token was given of your remembrance that there was an original Jackson party existant. Vastly superior in numbers, with the memorials of services and sacrifices, early action and disinterested, they found themselves rewarded with chilling indifference or humilitating contumely; excluded from your confidence, and presented to the eyes of your and their enemies as too stupidly and slavishly faithful to deserve respect or require conciliation. Is not this, every tittle of it true? And what is the result? such as might have been anticipated—a sullen indisposition to move in your behalf, is with your original friends almost universal, and will continue, until they cease to consider themselves the mere purveyors of office and honor for their ancient and bitter foes. With such men they cannot consent to act an under part, even to secure the election of Andrew Jackson; nor can they indeed, feel a very deep interest in that even while they see such men basking in the sunshine of Executive power, confidence, and patronage; while delusive promises are considered a sufficient boon for those *without whom he never could have got the vote of Pennsylvania, and without whom, permit us frankly to assure you he can never get it again.*"

"Under these circumstances, we would respectfully, but earnestly, ask your excellency, is it possible, patient and long suffering as we have shown ourselves! is it possible—that the party can continue much longer to cling to an administration which seems thus solicitous to discard & repudiate it? It is not. Injury has been accumulated on injury; one tie has been broken after another; and little now remains to attach the original Jackson party to the administration, save the attenuated shreds of those neglected principles which at first connected them.—What those principles are, and how they were ur[illegible] in your support by your original frie[illegible] in 1824, your memory will yet, we [illegible]st, remind you:

Restri[illegible]on of the Presidential office to one term.

Oppo[illegible]ion to the system of perverting patr[illegible]age to personal and political ends.

Oppo[illegible]on to the appointment of members of [illegible]ngress to office.

Oppo[illegible]on to the infringement of senatorial p[illegible]leges.

And o[illegible]position to the evasion of constitution[illegible] checks.

The a[illegible]pintment to and the continuance in [illegible]ce of federalists, and men otherwis[illegible] obnoxious to the democratic party, &[illegible] &c. are principles still, and as warm[illegible] as at first, cherished by your original [illegible]ends in this state.—How far the total [illegible]eglect and proscription of the party ma[illegible] drive them to a *second vindication of [illegible]heir principles*, time and your future co[illegible]se will make manifest."

"The [illegible]nsequence of this defection could no[illegible] but be dangerous, perhaps fatal to the [illegible]ause in Pennsylvania. Yet we are not i[illegible]orant that you have the most confiden[illegible]assurances from those whose interest y[illegible] have made it to deceive you of the un[illegible]minished devotion of Pennsylvania to [illegible]ur administration. It is the trite tale [illegible]f adulation, and may in the present, [illegible] in the past instances, lead to disappoi[illegible]ment and neglect. When we assure y[illegible] that this assurance originates with tho[illegible] whose political importance depends [illegible]on its credit; that these men thus boas[illegible]ul, date their entrance into the party fr[illegible] their defeat by the overwhelming [illegible] superiority of the original Jackson [illegible]rty; and that the original Jackson men [illegible]e now, almost without exception, eithe[illegible] wavering in their support, or decided i[illegible]eir opposition; you cannot but recei[illegible]it with caution. *We do not hesitate t[illegible] declare positively, that Pennsylvania [illegible] not secure to you.*"

"We [illegible]ow that it can give us little pleasure [illegible] hear as to communicate such truth[illegible]—candor is no courtly virtue but our d[illegible] to the party, and devotion to yourse[illegible] have compelled us to the task, how[illegible]ver ungrateful. It is better that offici[illegible] eminence should be fanned by the wh[illegible]lesome breath of public opinion, than [illegible]hat it should respire with false security i[illegible] the heated and corrupt air of falsehood [illegible] and flattery, *until roused by the hurricane [illegible] of public condemnation.*"

This p[illegible]per is signed by—

George [illegible] Reese, Esq. High Sheriff.
Henry [illegible]. Hughes, Esq. Auditor of the county.
Charles [illegible] Mead,
Gen. Jo[illegible]n D. Godwin,
John C[illegible]nrad, Esq.
James [illegible]hackara, Esq.
James [illegible] Taylor, Esq.
Mr. [illegible] J. Young,
Charles J. Jack, Esq.
Mr. William Fearis,
Mr. Charles Le Brun, and others.

It appears by a minute to this copy of the protocol, that a meeting of the original Jackson men was held on the 3d June. John Conrad in the chair, Charles J. Jack and Wm. J. Young, secretaries, who appointed a committee of seven to transmit the said protocol to the President of the United States. The commmittee consisted of

James Thackara,
John D. Godwin,
George Reese,
Nathan Jones,
John M. Taylor,
Henry S. Hughes.
William Fearis.

And that the said committee did transmit it to the president of the United States on the 10th of June, 1831.

A Reformed Jackson Man.

Novelty.—The following novel *toast* was drank at a celebration in New Haven of the late National Anniversary:—

General Jackson commands	*all.*
Mr. Van Buren contrives	*all.*
Mrs. Eaton rules	*all.*
Office seekers approve of	*all.*
The Tariff men want	*all.*
Trade and Commerce suffer	*all.*
The nullifiers threaten	*all.*
Fence men grasp at	*all.*
The newest converts get	*all.*
Uncle Sam pays	*all.*
Honest men are obliged to bear	*all.*
If God has not pity on	*all.*
The Devil will take	*all.*

From an English Periodical.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRAVEL.—Dissolve three drachms of prepared Nitre in a quart of cold water, and take half of this quantity in the course of the day.—Continue the simple medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint, the Gavel, will be removed. It may be taken any time in the day; but it is best after a meal. This simple remedy can do no injury, and it is certainly worth trying by those afflicted with the troublesome and painful disease, for which it is recommended.

A correspondent requests us to suggest to the friends of Mr. CLAY throughout the Union—to the members of the National Republican Convention, & to the people of the U. States generally, WM. WIRT, of Maryland, as a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. The People's ticket will then be CLAY and WIRT: they are worthy the confidence and support of their fellow citizens, and will command the respect of all true Americans.

Alex. Phœnix.

MR. INGHAM'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.—This letter is too long for insertion at large Three fourths of it are occupied in reply to an article which appeared in the Globe, in relation to Mr. Ingham, and which the ex-secretary considers as having been dictated by the President. The editor of the Globe denies that the President had any thing to do with the article. Many striking facts in relation to the reign of the "greatest and best" are developed in this part of Mr. I's letter, but we are constrained to limit our extract to that which is in reply to the President's letter through Mr. Trist, which is as follows:

MR. INGHAM'S REPLY TO MR. TRIST'S LETTER.

I now take leave of your *expose*, and proceed to reply to your letter by Mr. Trist, already referred to. I cannot but regret to find misapprehension of the nature and object of my letter of the 1st ultimo still existing, which had pervaded your previous proceedings on this subject The representations I made to you of the transactions of Maj. Eaton & others were not induced by any alleged injury done to me. This was distinctly disclaimed. The object was simply to bring to your notice a meditated outrage against the majesty of the law, which I deem discreditable to the Government, and considered it to be my duty to lay before you. In furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent facts as I thought necessary to enable you to give a direction to any investigation you might order, which would most readily disclose the whole truth.

The facts presented by me for your consideration, were, that Major Eaton and Mr. Randolph had resolved to assault me; that, for effecting their object, they occupied, as a rendezvous, certain lower rooms in the Treasury building, near which, as the head of the Department, I must necessarily pass in the discharge of my official duties; that the officers occupying these rooms, with one other, were in the company of Major Eaton and Randolph, whilst they were thus awaiting an opportunity to make the intended assault. I further stated that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, beset my dwelling for two successive nights, indicating, by words, actions, and armament, hostile designs. All these matters are brought before you, believing that all who had in any manner aided or given countenance at the time to the designs of the principal, were guilty of a high offence against the laws of the country. The matters for investigation under this statement of facts, were simply as follows:

1. Did Eaton and Randolph, or either of them, arm and [illegible] wait for the [illegible] criminal purpose?

2. Did they use the rooms of the Treasury building as places of rendezvous for such a purpose?

3. Were the officers who occupied those rooms present while they were so employed by Eaton and Randolph, or either of them?

4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed force, threaten an assault on my dwelling, for two successive nights till a late hour?

If so, then is all I have stated true to the letter. I am sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the character of the Government, to have a severe scrutiny made to ascertain the truth of such allegations: and, if found to be true, to know especially how it happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in the Treasury Department, in order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer; and to what extent, if at all the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of, or given aid or countenance to so disgraceful an outrage. The facts which had come to my knowledge were embodied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my departure from the seat of Government, (the only moment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such manner as the long experience of the most enlightened communities had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice. But you have not thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself with drawing out and spreading before the public the excuses & denials of a portion of the persons referred to, without taking the slighest notice of the principal and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce additional testimony.

An examination might very possibly have implicated persons not before thought of, or, resulted in the acquittal of others who were suspected. But that the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of repressing, among the officers of the Government, within the walls of the public edifices, all disposition to violence. I have only to add that, when such a scrutiny shall be made all I have alleged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevarications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not complain that you have not instituted an investigation; I have no right to do so, more than any other citizen of the United States. *You* are responsible for due execution of the laws of the District; and when these fail to afford personal protection, I hope to be as able as most others to protect myself But I think I have a just ground for complaint, in your effort to transfer from yourself and your officer, who are constituted for that service, to me, a private citizen, at a distance, & without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution, for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution.

But I find a still more serious cause of complaint, in your additional effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real question before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their rendezvous, whereby you might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one of my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue, thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpose of justice; I find in your letter, and with deep regret feel myself obliged to expose it, indubitable evidence of a deplorable bias in your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gratuitous offer of your protection to me if I should engage in those prosecutions. But not having sought such protection, nor deemed it desirable, it removes none of the difficulties previously and subsequently thrown in the way. I asked an assurance of protection for the witness, who might hold office at your disposal, from injury in consequence of giving testimony; but this is given in a form which they will regard as a threat, rather than an assurance of protection.

As no witness would be required to inculpate himself by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your assurance that "it must not be construed as affording impunity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold," could have no meaning that I can imagine, unless intended for a menace. I have also observed in your letter another obstacle to any scrutiny before a tribunal of the District. It is stated by you that "should any person be found to have formed a part of a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precints of the Department, or elsewhere (you) will feel it to be (your) duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public service;" and in the next paragraph you prejudge and promulgate the acquittal of the "Acting Secretary of War, and others" (alleged to have been charged by me) of any offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were occupied for a rendezvous, on the ground that "it was their duty to be there; and that any body else had a right to come there." If a free and untrammelled investigation had been gone into, as I requested, and I had determined to call on you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, and Randolph, that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June) gave (you) the first information that (you) had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on anterior to that date.

The feelings which governed you on this occasion may be understood from the fact that you justified Major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends that in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault, you informed him of the controversy between Major Eaton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any more writing, it would be in "red ink." Your course, on this subject, is the more extraordinary, and the more worthy to be specially remarked, inasmuch as the persons principally interested are known to be of your most confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your most secret councils; who were in habits of daily intercourse and consultation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes authorised the belief that they would do nothing of importance against your approbation: Of the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there was no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, are completely exculpated, & a virtual amnesty given them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly arranged to convey a denunciation of "the penalties of the law," and dismission from office, against those who were armed in my defence.

It should be observed that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your judgment of acquittal in the District of Columbia, are not idle words. All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your own hands. Whoever has paid attention to State trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers, I am, therefore, met with an unsought offer of personal protection, while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the witnesses I might offer are threatened with the privation of the means of subsistence for their families and some with the addition of the penalties of the law, as a punishment for their generous services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication expressing a desire for a free, impartial, and untrammelled investigation of truth, before a tribunal of jus-

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