so liberally poured upon their devoted heads, the members of the last administration, tried by this criterion, are entitled to merit for their better economy.

Here in the margin are the calculations in pencil as then used and accurate to a fraction.

A typographical error has made one of the items, the average of Mr. Adams' four years, less by one hundred dollars than it should be, and is here less by that amount than is necessary to accord with the subsequent calculations.

The following items are taken from the several treasury reports, and furnish the amounts expended in the executive departments in Mr. Adams' four years, to wit:

1825	$478,330 58
1826	489,776 07
1827	501,793 05
1828	506,873 33
Making a total of	1,976,773 03
And an average of	494,193 25¾

By Mr. Ingham's last report, page 25, these expenditures were in 1829,	530,172 14
In page 35 of same report the three first quarters of 1830 are stated at 412,332 70	
Taking the last quarter at the same proportion it will be	137,444 23 1-3
Making for the whole year 1830,	549,776 93 1-3
Equal in two years to	1,079,949 07 1-3
And averaging	539,974 53 2-3
And exceeding the average of Mr. Adams by	45,781 27 11-12

With the exception therefore of the sums stated in reference to the public debt, and with the explanation here given, I defy ingenuity or malice to show error in a single assertion of fact, in the remarks, I had the honor to make on the occasion alluded to. That these facts should be distorted by knaves, and their conclusions resisted by gentlemen honestly entertaining views differing from our own, was to be expected; provided they were deemed sufficiently important to attract notice.

[*Concluded in our next.*]

[From the United States Gazette.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—Letter 5.

It is now necessary to recur to events that transpired antecedent to the visit at Washington, so inauspicious in its advisement—so unhappy in its results—events which had no inconsiderable influence in producing a total estrangement of feeling between Gen. Jackson and the writer of these letters.

Among other machinery got up to force General Jackson into popularity, the Hickory Club of Philadelphia was conspicuous, as well for its noise as its mischief. Aiming solely to secure his election, it embraced politicians of all hues and complexions; and neither defined nor aspired to the establishment of one wholesome principle or national measure. A society thus loosely formed, could not fail to comprise all that groveling and selfish material which is the first to riot in victory—exult in pillage—and grasp at every advantange that intrigue, cunning, and combination, promised to obtain. This machinery was now to be put in motion to extort fro Gen Jackson such appointments as they might designate for their favorites. Mr Henry Horn the president of the club, was to be collector of the port—Mr. John Wurts, attorney for the district, &c. &c. These nominations, however, did not pass without oppugnation, and a series of proscription ensued on the part of Mr Horn and his faction. The course pursued by this writer was prompt and unhesitating. I denounced the club as a *nest of intriguers*, and a combination of men whose purpose was office, and office only. In the midst of this "scattering of the pigeons" Mr. Eaton arrived in Philadelphia. His nerves were much shocked by the discord among the loving brothers of the club, and he advised an immediate dissolution of this unprincipled machine—whose object was the elevation of the lowest grade of intellect to the highest post of honor. It was dissolved, but not without bringing upon this writer the maledict on of "*the illustrious Mr. Horn*" and his satellites. Men of feeble, understanding are credulous and timid, and Mr. Eaton devoured, with a greedy ear, the malicious poison distilled by prominent members of the club against this writer. The protest of the party—of Mr Horn's party—was entered in solemn form against the "disorganizer" who had exploded his intrigues and baffled his selfishness From the moment he perceived the collectorship was destined for another, he resolved to prevent others from obtaining what he could not himself enjoy. Such is a brief and succinct history of the patriotism and Jacksonism of the "illustrious" president of the Hickory Club—whose present public attitude only has extorted that attention which his intrinsic importance never could command, & which public considerations may induce me to repeat—To him, exclusively belongs the demerit of having first infected the party here with the taint of "office hunting" Yet this is the man, who, in the strange revolution of inverted reason that has just passed over us, is now destined by a fortuitous concurrence of events as fully governed by chance as the wheels of a lottery to represent the city of Philadelphia in the congress of the United States!!—The contrast is as humiliating as the punishment is just. Still, however, to a Pennsylvanian who feels for the honor of his state—or to a Philadelphian who is proud and jealous of the reputation of his native city, it cannot but excite mortification, that one so utterly incompetent to sustain the credit of the state, and the interest of her metropolis, should have succeeded to a station once adorned by the talents of a Swanwick—the eloquence of a Hopkinson—the knowledge of a Fitzsimons—the learning of a Sergeant—the abilities of a Wain—the genius of an Ingersoll—and the patriotism of a Hemphill. It is the part of wisdom, however, to draw lessons from the past for the government of the future—and, in this spirit, let us be careful and circumspect hereafter, how we permit the excitement of party to derange the gradation of intellect and talent—and throw society into confusion, by elevating to high stations those who should remain on a level.

Upon my return to Philadelphia, I immediately published in the Mercury, Gen. Jackson's letter to the Tennessee legislature, and Mr. Ritchie's condemnatory remarks upon the new cabinet The papers teemed upon the dishonor brought upon the country by Major Eaton's appointment; even Mr Ritchie was chafed by the general vacation of seats that occurred in the senate, without producing one honor for Virginia.

I also upon my arrival, addressed the president a private letter, in which, after regretting his conduct, I stated, that looking forward to the time when he might want a friend, I yet would remain one. A connexion of seven years was not to be broken in one hour! He might retrace his steps.

A few days after the publication in the Mercury of the letter to the Tennessee legislature, I was waited upon by Mr. Samuel F. Bradford at the office of the Mercury, who, taking me into the back room, proposed, on the part of the President that I should agree to take a situation in the custom-house, designating, at the same time, the office of deputy-surveyor of the port! I leave the reader to judge of my surprise upon receiving such an offer, through such a source! I answered, I could say nothing upon that subject—it could not be considered—in fact it was difficult to refrain from laughter—not less at the nature of the offer, than at the medium of its communication.

It had been intimated at Washington, prior to my departure, that as I would not accept of the birth of the 4th Auditor the president looked to me to make an application of such as appeared to suit me. Mr. Bradford, and others in the confidence of the executive, gave me the same intimation.

Shortly after this offer, Robert Armstrong, Esq. of Nashville, arrived here; and waited upon me at the Mercury office. He proposed a private interview on the ensuing day at Heiskell's, stating that he had very particular information to communicate. I attended. He stated he was *authorised* by the President to offer me the office of post master of Philadelphia, and stated that if I would accept it, the appointment would be made without delay. After some hesitation, I agreed to this proposition, which was so publicly made, that few of the party remained ignorant of the offer; and the conclusion became irresistible, that a person so near General Jackson as the post master at Nashville, was known to be, could not, would not have ventured thus to destract from the dignity, and impeach the honor of the president, without a proper authorization on the part of the latter. Of this no doubt exists. Colonel Armstrong is respected as a man of honor. But he acted without consultation with *Major Eaton and his Lady;* and it is yet to be proved—as I shall prove, that nothing is more common, than for General Jackson to make a solemn pledge to do an act, before he has seen that interest—and to immediately revoke it, after they have crossed his path by their counsels. Examples of this will appear in the course of these letters. It was on this occasion Col Armstrong was opposed to Mrs. E's. interference; and had publicly rebuked her in Washington, for indulging in the propensities of government. The consequence was fatal to Col. Armstrong's influence. What the General promised, the lady compelled him to revoke—so that honor, truth, justice, consistency, and friendship, all suffered an equal havoc in this wild delirium of a woman's sway.

Upon my return home, I had freely imparted to all the original friends of the president, the real state of affairs at Washington. But one opinion prevailed. All admitted that the president was no longer the man we had supposed him; and most pronounced him to have fallen into dotage. On this subject, the sentiments of Mr Henry Horn were decided, and his declarations of hostility and disparagement by no means measured. To be satisfied of the truth of his impressions, however, that gentleman proceeded to Washington, in company with Col. Armstrong; in order, from personal observation, to obtain a correct and impartial opinion touching the condition of the president's intellect. He returned strengthened in his unfavorable impressions, both as it respected the mind, and the principles of the head of the nation. In his conversations with Mr. H. he not only exposed much ignorance, but manifested a disposition in direct hostility to republican doctrines. On the questions of "*rotation in office*," he was aristocratical, & inflexibly opposed to the maxims of Jefferson. On the subject of rewarding his friends of the 11th hour, he defended it on the principle, that conversion is better than simple conviction, and that it is more meritorious to yield up first preferences to second impressions, and come over to the support of men you originally opposed, than to accord an honest simple and unchanging adhesion to one candidate. They had seen the error of their ways and merited promotion. The basis of the argument was certianly that of unbounded vanity and ineffable self-love, which declared that *his own merits* had wrought the change, and not the thirst of ambition or the lust of office.*

It is not the intention of these letters to fatigue, by the protracted detail of mere personal history, which is so apt to run into episodes of egotism, as unpleasant to the reader as they are irksome to him who writes. Suffice it then, to state the general system of deception, by which I was operated on, to amuse with false promises; exciting hope one day to crush it the next—governed by the *great moving principle* of refraining me from open and decided opposition to the administration by all the devices of falsehood, reckless in its inventions—by all the arts of policy, plausible in its movements, and all the machinery of intrigue, governed and controled by a thousand unseen wiles, and undiscernable stratagems.—The first scheme was to involve me in the situation of an applicant for office, so to disarm opposition of its potency in case of revolt—the second to amuse with promises, in order to impose silence on the Mercury; and after the discontinuance of that paper, to prevent me from establishing another, by expectations of public employ. On this point, Major Lewis appeared extremely anxious and sensitive, as appeared from his apprehensions repeatedly expressed at various periods, to the most confidential members of the party. But why they should fear the establishment of a free press if honest and patriotic—if able, pure, and upright, it is difficult to conceive. Their conscious derelictions, however, conjured up appalling terrors to their bewildered imaginations. Aware that their position was untenable; that they had wantonly prostrated whatever wholesome doctrine they had ever professed; that they had put the people at defiance, public virtue to the blush, and the institutions of the country, the extreme verge of peril—they now have felt all those guilty terrors which the wholesome action of a free press is calculated to inspire. That these apprehensions existed, and were freely expressed; that they were the cause of preserving one solitary link to their wasted faith of connexion with me, is susceptible of the most ample proof. Fear not detection, caused them to dissemble hatred and feign attachment; and the sequel will shew in what manner they made the world believe, that they had acquitted themselves of a supposed act of gratitude at the same time that they gratified their revenge, and satisfied the grudge they bore me.

The [illegible] and propensity, as well as more urgent motives of a private nature, urged me to the establishment of a paper; and on the 1st December, 1829, I issued a prospectus for the TIMES, a copy of which is now before me, and from which I quote this, to the Jackson party, *exciting* [illegible] usage.

"In respect to the present administration of the nation, we shall judge it by the only dispassionate test of right and wrong, *its principles and measures;* as the sole means of according it [illegible] efficient support, to which reason and [illegible] might deem it entitled; and without [illegible] might be alleged in its favor would justly be disregarded, as the partiality of personal friendship, or the adulation of an interested heart; or which, on the other hand can [illegible] justly censure and condemnation, or entitle opposition to applause and support—Having espoused the election of the President, *on dried principles,* avowed and reciprocated by himself, so long ago as 1822, we shall not now set sight of those *primitive doctrines* that led to his nomination, and eventually concentrated that moral force of opinion, which secured his success."

In these ominous words, '*primitive doctrines,*' '*defin principles,*' and '*measures,*' the bud of opposition already appeared expanding its leaves into full flowers—the operation of which upon the nerves of Major Lewis and his friend Mr. Henry Toland, resembled the work of magic. I was immediately waited upon by both of these gentlemen, who, after ardent professions, and cogent arguments against the policy of the proposed publication, invoking me in the name of friendship, and of courtesy, to desist concluded by a solemn pledge of the *navy ency,* immediately upon the *rising of congress* that the President felt some delicacy about filling my nomination in *then,* but that he would to a certainty appoint me during the recess To this proposition I tacitly acceded: but spurning the *faith of men,* whom I knew to be devoid of principle, *I* did not abandon the project of a paper. The time came, and passed, again to find me a dupe, and the head of the nation acting a part as derogatory to his station as it was humbling to his character as a man; but not expecting much, I was not much disapointed. Time flies—the spring of 1830 found me again busy about a paper, and not a mute spectator of the crowding inconsistencies of the cabinet, the blunders of the President, and to disgrace of the nation. My censures were loud and severe, especially in the neighborhood of the office-house, and within earshot of Mr. Toland, and other confidential friends of the President. Such strictures resembled a signal gun fixed over the bows of a suspected sail. It was sure to bring them to. Mr Toland approached with an offer of the Danish commission. I responded by recapitulating the long catalogue of breaches of faith and violated promises, on the part of the President; which had impaired all confidence, and indeed a conviction of his utter disregard of his own word or the pledges of his friends. In answer to this, he read a letter from Major Lewis, calculated to hush all distrust; and stating that the appointment would be made upon the *rising of the senate.*

I also received a letter myself from Major Eaton, giving a positive assurance, that in three or six days, the commission would be transmitted. But the senate rose—no letter no comission appeared. Major Eaton passed through Philadelphia on his way to the west to treat the Indians—and shortly after general Jackson left Washington for the same destination After the lapse of a month, I addressed a letter to the president at Nashville, marked private, detailing the conduct of *his favorite* and appealing to his own sense of dignity, not to permit his name to be thus abused. To this *private* letter to *Gen. Jackson,* I received an answer from *Major Eaton,* stating that the president had handed my letter over to him;—and giving an explanation why the commission was not sent, the house having made no appropriation to carry it into effect; a fact which must have been as well known to him at the time of his first letter, as then. *It* was now declared, that as soon as congress made the appropriation, the appointment would follow, I am thus particular here, in order to show the total incapacity for government, that characterises this administration. The appointment, however, came at last *before the appropriation,* and the gross violation of all the forms and proprieties observed in the transaction of executive business, laid the foundation for the success of the treachery, which operated in defeating the confirmation by the senate.

These observations and facts, are intended to show that a design was from the first harbored, to make a nomination to the senate, in such a way as to insure a defeat—the president satisfying himself with an idea that the party to which I was attached, as well as his immediate friends, would fully exonerate him from culpability, and all other ties of *political* regard, in virtue of his having made the nomination!—But it is necessary to explain how the nomination was made. The president objected to nominating during the recess, because there was no appropriation—yet he did nominate three months before that event took place; and aware that such precipitation would peril my confirmation. Being under the treaty making power, the nominations were referred to the committee on foreign relations; the chairman of which was known by the president to be inimical to the appointment of editors; and it must at least add additional prejudice to the opinions of Mr. Tazewell, to see the executive urge the nominations in utter disregard of propriety. It was evidently as wrong to nominate to the senate, without a law enacting the office, as it would have been to nominate during the recess of the senate. Then why thus add a fresh load of prejudice to the nomination? I answer for the purpose of destroying the confirmation and thus affording the president an opportunity of catching with the same bait a fish of the popular species: to silence the discontentment of one party, and excite the applause of another,—but more of this in its proper place.

It was in the month of November, that Lewis, accompanied by Mr. Henry Toland, again called on me. Lewis stated that the president had ascertained that Mr. Girard was a large claimant under the Danish treaty; and that it would be a necessary preliminary, that I should resign my station I held in his banking house, prior to the nomination, which he had resolved to send in as soon as the senate assembled. Aware of the deceitful and treacherous character of Lewis, and satisfied from experience, that his veracity was as little to be depended upon as that of his employers, whose exalted station alone gave them superior claims to faith; I addressed the president on this subject, stating the delicate nature of such a proceeding, and the danger of a rejection by the Senate. His reply would have been deemed fully satisfactory, by the most suspicious and skeptical mind. He urged the resignation immediately, and lulled all apprehension, by the assurance that a rejection by the senate was not likely to occur—an assurance which I have since learned to believe, was made to betray me into their power, dependent and helpless; so reduced as to compel me to surrender at discretion to any terms they might think proper to dictate. Several letters of the same tenor were received, before I consented to a resignation; and then the *deciding* motive was a reliance on the *honor* of the president, that he would feel himself bound to render a spontaneous indemnity in the event of miscarriage and defeat.

After a protracted suspense of three months, the senate, with a proper regard to its own dignity, a just indignation for the violation of form, law, and propriety on the part of the president, and alludable, but *misapplied* jealousy for the chastity of the public press, which certainly in this case had no foundation—placed a *veto* on the nomination, and I was rejected.

If it should be asked what restrained me from a personal attendance at Washington, to secure my confirmation; the answer is that the president assumed this as a personal and party concern—using his own influence to procure it; if his own representations can be credited, a course of conduct, which, conscious as he was of having a majority opposed to him in the senate, he must have foreseen would prove fatal to the confirmation, even had there existed no political feeling and party prejudice; to insure its defeat.

The first intimation which I received of this appointment, was at the breaking up of congress in the spring, and came from Judge Baldwin. It is important, confirming as it does the *early predetermination of Gen. Jackson* to be a candidate for re-election, and to use all the *patronage* of his great office, to promote that object. Judge Baldwin observed, "you will receive an appointment, but it will be in *reference to the future*—not to the past—what's done is forgotten, but they would rather have your *wind in their sails,* than against them in the next battle. The general wants to be re-elected, and Lewis says you will receive the *navy agency,* as soon as the members of congress have gone home." During a protracted conversation on this subject with Mr. Baldwin, the most intense disgust was excited, by a minute detail of the cold hearted selfishness—the ruthless and cruel policy—the corrupt and venal views—and the despotic and ambitious maxims, that influenced and controlled the administration in all its movements. To detail this conversation is not my intention at present. Should occasion require, it shall not be forgotten. The amount of it, however, is of most vital importance to the American people—it reveals the imminent danger to their liberties, which attends upon the ambitious desire of the president to secure a re-election by all the means which power, and an overflowing treasury have placed in his hands.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

August 20, 1831.

The Baltimore Patriot of Friday last contains a letter from "the central Committee of the National Republicans of Kentucky," dated Louisville, the 12th August, and addressed to Luke Tiernan, Esq. "Chairman of the National Republican Committee in the City of Baltimore." It is signed by nine gentlemen, at the head of whose names is that of Francis Johnson, Esq. formerly a member of Congress. Its object is to show that the result of the recent elections in Kentucky is decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay, and to substantiate the assertion that he will receive the support of the people of that State at the next election for President. A brief account of the results of the Kentucky elections since 1827 inclusive, is in the first place given. In that year, when the Jackson question was first started, eight Jackson members were returned to Congress, and but four supporters of Mr. Adams. In 1828, the National Republicans succeeded in carrying their Candidate for the Governorship by a small majority of about 650 votes, but this partial triumph was much more than counterbalanced by the success of the Jackson party in electing the Lieut. Governor, and so great a proportion of the members of the legislature, as to send their senator to Congress. In November of the same year, also, their electoral ticket for President of the United States obtained a majority of between seven and eight thousand. In 1829, the friends of Jackson elected ten of the twelve members of Congress from Kentucky, and both the Senators. "It is admitted," says the committee, "that two of the members elected as Jackson men, left the ranks of the party sometime afterwards, and it would afford no cause of surprise to us, if some now elected as Jackson men should also leave the party." In 1830, the elections were influenced in a measure by the choice that was to be made of another Senator to Congress, and so equally were the parties divided in the legislature after they had taken place, that no Senator could be elected. The question, therefore, was referred to the people, and they have just decided it in favor of the National Republican party, by giving them a majority in the new legislature which will enable them to carry their senatorial candidate. If this vote for members of the legislature, the committee remark, be adopted as a criterion of the feelings of the people respecting the candidates for the Presidency, (which the bearing that the question of a Clay or Jackson Senator had upon the elections renders it but fair it should) "it will be found that the National Republican party have demonstrated a majority of at least 5,000 in the state." To the assertion which will probably be made, that the vote for members of Congress ought rather to be assumed as that criterion, because it may have had reference to the possibility of the election of President devolving upon the House, the Committee reply—first, that there was no expectation of any such event, that there is no reason as yet to apprehend it; and secondly, that if they have not been grossly misinformed, "some of those elected as Jackson men have pledged themselves to their constituents to vote as they shall vote at the polls, in November 1832."

In their enumeration of the Clay members of Congress just chosen, the committee mention Chilton, as at the time the letter was written his success was considered certain, but there is no longer any doubt of the election of his competitor, Mr. Hawes, by a majority of nine votes. We have only room for the following extract:

"The trial of strength is now over—and to what is the condition of the Jackson party reduced? To a majority of two in Congress, and a decided majority in the State Legislature against them, which insures to the Republican party the election of a Senator to Congress.—Two years ago, including Senators, the Jackson party from this state in Congress, stood twelve to two. How does it stand now, including the election of a Senator? It will stand but eight to six. Have the Jackson party any cause of gratulation to announce to their friends at home or abroad? None except it be, indeed, that they have not been totally routed. On the other hand, have the National Republican party any good intelligence for their friends at home or abroad? We answer they have. It may be found in the facts; 1st, That the National Republicans have returned three members to the House of Representatives in Congress more than at the last election. 2d. That they will elect a Senator to Congress, which they were not enabled to effect before. 3d. That of the Senators and Representatives elected to the State Legislature this year, they have decided majorities. 4th. Their numbers at the polls have increased, and those of the Jackson party have diminished. 5th. The idea of the invincibility of Jacksonism in the state is dispelled; confidence in its strength and duration is shaken; it is on the wane, and we might say, without the apprehension of being contradicted by future events, that it will ere long dwindle into a minority so powerless, as not to be able to make even a formidable struggle. Though the victory of the National Republican party has not been so signal, as many of our sanguine friends had anticipated and hoped for, yet when they shall have reflected upon the odds and influences against which our party had to contend; they will at once perceive the victory has fully equalled all reasonable calculation. It has answered every present, useful purpose; it has enabled our friends to elect the Senator to Congress: It has demonstrated the downward destiny of the Jackson party in the state, and that the people of Kentucky will give their support to the Union, to the American System, and to HENRY CLAY for next President."

*This gentleman on his return from Washington, was profuse in the terms of degradation and contempt which he applied to the President, and as he took every means of diffusing his opinions, few prominent members of the party remained ignorant of his sentiments, or of the opprobrious epithets that he lavished upon the 'second Washington.' That he thought him an 'old fool,' pronounced him 'a miserable dotard;' laughed at him as a 'poor dupe, is as incontestible as that he still thinks so, but dissembles his opinions under the apprehension of losing his popularity. The first check given to his ebullition of these sentiments and terms, was by my putting the question in a sarcastic manner. 'Mr. Horn, are you not afraid of losing your popularity, by thus abusing the old General? 'The question operated like an electric shock upon a girl of 13. We heard no more of his hard names or open opinions from that time He began to recover his lost ground, by the most skilful process of retraction, first by palliating the General's errors; then defending his blunders, and lastly by extolling his faults as virtues.'—The transformation was as sudden as complete. The low cunning of the trick succeeded, and Mr. Horn became popular as a Jacksonman, at the same time that he despised, ridiculed and contemned the popular idol. The example will serve as a faithful illustration of Jacksonism throughout the Union, the leaders dupe the people, and the people stimulate the leaders to hypocrisy and simulation.

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