

"been the political friend of Mr. Clay, since he be-  
 "came a candidate for the office of President."  
 And I repeat that this statement has never been  
 impeached by the General or any of his friends.

Other circumstances, connected with this subject,  
 are worthy of notice; and are important as fur-  
 nishing an illustration of the conduct of Gen. Jack-  
 son. In the Spring of 1825, immediately after the Pres-  
 idential Election & the rising of Congress, travelling from  
 the seat of Government to his residence in Tennessee,  
 he did not scruple to proclaim on the highway, &  
 at public places, that "if he had made the same  
 "promises & offers to Mr. Clay that Mr. Adams  
 "had done, he would, in that case, have been in the  
 "Presidential Chair."† Early in the same year, he  
 made a similar communication to the Editor of the  
 "Telegraph" at Washington, a paper of an for its wide  
 dissemination. He made it public at his own  
 house, last Spring, before a crowded company from  
 different parts of the Union. But the most efficient  
 means of all ~~for its~~ to procure its extensive  
 circulation, was the letter of Carter Beverly, & his  
 own letter to Beverly in confirmation of the for-  
 mer. These are facts, and as such, are sustain-  
 ed by positive evidence.

Is it not remarkable, that Gen. Jackson should  
 prefer this mode of prejudging the party accused, by dark  
 insinuations & public declarations calculated to awaken the  
 suspicion & arouse the indignation of the people, to bring-  
 ing the subject fairly before the Senate of the United States?

† See the letter of Gen. Lange & the <sup>minutes</sup> certificates of Messrs. Crowdsell, Simms,  
 & Howe, published in Mr. Clay's pamphlet <sup>of that House, & ac-</sup> cording to his own