

friends," to the exclusion therefore of myself, but he nevertheless inferred that he had come from me. Now why did he draw this inference contrary to the import of the statement which he received? Does not this disposition to deduce conclusions unfavorable to me manifest the spirit which actuates him? And does not General Jackson exhibit throughout his letter a desire to give a coloring to the statements of his friend, the distinguished member of congress, higher than they would justify? No one should ever resort to implication but from necessity. Why did he not ascertain from the envoy if he had come from me? Was any thing more natural than that Gen. Jackson should ascertain the persons who had deputed the envoy? If his shocked sensibility and indignant virtue and patriotism would not allow him to enquire into particulars, ought he to have hazarded the assertion, that I was privy to the proposal, without assuring himself of the fact? Could he not after rejecting the proposal, continuing as he did on friendly terms with the organ of it, have satisfied himself if I were conscious of it? If he had not time then, might he not have ascertained the fact from his friend or from me during the intervening two and a half years? The compunctions of his own conscience, for a moment, appear to have visited him towards the conclusion of his letter, for he there does say, "that in the supposition stated, I may have done injustice to Mr. Clay; if so the gentleman informing can explain." No good or honorable man will do another voluntarily any injustice. It was not necessary that Gen. Jackson should have done me any. And he cannot acquit himself of the rashness and iniquity of his conduct towards me by referring, at this late day, to a person, whose name is withheld from the public. This compendious mode of administering justice, by first hanging and then trying a man, however justifiable it may be, according to the precepts of the Jackson code, is sanctioned by no respectable system of jurisprudence.

It is stated in the letter of the 6th of June, that the overture was made early in January; and that the second day after the communication it "was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams." The object of the statement is obvious. It is to insinuate that the proposal which was rejected with disdain by Gen. Jackson was accepted with promptitude by Mr. Adams. This renders the fact as to the time of the alleged announcement very important. It is to be regretted that Gen. Jackson had not been a little more precise. It was early in January that the overture was made, and the second day after the announcement of my intention took place. Now I will not assert that there may not have been some speculations in the newspapers about that time (although I do not believe that there were even any speculations so early) as to the probable vote which I should give; but I should be glad to see any newspaper which, the second day after early in January, asserted in its columns, that I had come out "openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams." I challenge the production of such a paper. I do not believe that my intention to vote for Mr. Adams was announced in the newspapers openly and avowedly during the whole month of January, or at any rate until late in the month. The only avowal of my intention to vote for him which was publicly made in the newspapers, prior to the election, is contained in my letter to Judge Brooks, which is dated the 28th January. It was first published in the Enquirer at Richmond some time in the ensuing month. I go further; I do not believe that any newspaper at Washington can be produced announcing, before the latter part of January, the fact, whether upon my avowal or not, of my intention to vote for Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson's memory must deceive him. He must have confounded events and circumstances. His friend, Mr. George Kremer, in his letter to the Columbian Observer, bearing date the 25th January, has according to my recollection of the public prints, a claim to the merit of being the first to announce to the public my intended vote. That letter was first published at Philadelphia, and returned in the Columbian Observer to Washington City on the 31st January. How long before its date that letter was written for Mr. Kremer, does not appear. Whether there be any connexion between the communication made by the distinguished member of Congress and that letter perhaps Gen. Jackson can explain.

At the end of more than two years after a corrupt overture is made to Gen. Jackson, he now, for the first time, openly proclaims it. It is true, as I have ascertained since the publication of Mr. Beverly's Fayetteville letter, the Gen. has been for a long time secretly circulating the charge. Immediately on the appearance at Washington of that letter in the public prints, the Editor of the Telegraph asserted, in his paper, that Gen. Jackson had communicated the overture to him about the period of the election, not as he now states but according to Mr. Beverly's version of the tale.

Since I left Washington on the 10th of last month, I have understood that Gen. Jackson has made a similar communication to several other persons, at different and distant points. Why has the overture been thus clandestinely circulated? Was it that through the medium of the Telegraph, the leading paper supporting the interest of Gen. Jackson, & through his other depositories, the belief of the charge should be daily and gradually infused into the public mind, and thus contribute to the support of his cause? The zeal and industry with which it has been propagated, the daily columns of certain newspapers can testify. Finding the public still unconvinced, has the Gen. found it to be necessary to come out in proper person, through the thin veil of Mr. Carter Beverly's agency?

When the alleged overture was made the election remained undecided. Why did not Gen. Jackson then hold up to universal scorn and indignation the infamous bearer of the proposal, and those who dared to insult his honor and tamper with his integrity? If he had at that time, denounced all the infamous parties concerned, demanded an enquiry in the House of Representatives, and established by satisfactory proof the truth of his accusation, there might and probably would have been a different result to the election. Why, when at my instance, a committee was on the 5th day of February, 1825, (only four days before the election,) appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. Kremer, did not Gen. Jackson present himself and establish their truth? Why on the 7th of that month, two days before the election, when the committee reported that Mr. Kremer declined to come forward, and that "if he knew of any reason for such investigation they would have asked for it to be clothed with the proper power, but not having themselves any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the House the communication which they have received,"—why did not Gen. Jackson authorize a motion to recommit the report and manfully come forward with all his information? The Congress of the Nation is in session, an important election has devolved on it. All eyes are turned towards Washington: The result is awaited with intense anxiety and breathless expectation. A corrupt proposition, affecting the election, is made to one of the candidates. He receives it, is advised to accept it, deliberates, decides upon it. A committee is in session to investigate the very charge. The candidate notwithstanding remains profoundly silent, and after the lapse of more than two years, when the period of another election is rapidly approaching, in which he is the only competitor for the office, for the first time announces it to the American public? They must have more than an ordinary share of credulity who do not believe that Gen. Jackson labors under some extraordinary delusion.

It is possible that he may urge, by way of excuse for what must be deemed his culpable concealment of meditated corruption, that he did not like to volunteer as a witness before the committee, or to transmit it to the name of his friend the distinguished member of the House of Representatives, although it is not very easy to discern any very just reason for his failure to discharge his sacred duty as an American senator?—More than two months, after the alleged overture my nomination to the office which I now hold was made to the senate of the United States, of which Gen. Jackson was then a sworn member. On that nomination he had to deliberate and act in the most solemn manner. If I were privy to a corrupt proposal to General Jackson, touching the recent election; if I had entered into a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams to secure his elevation, I was unworthy the office to which I was nominated; and it was the duty of Gen. Jackson, if he really possessed the information which he now puts forward, to have moved the senate to appoint a committee of inquiry, and by establishing my guilt to have preserved the national councils from an abominable contamination. As the conspiracy of George Kremer, & Co. had a short time before meanly shrunk from appearing before the committee of the house of representatives to make good their charges, I requested a senator of the United States when my nomination should be taken up, to ask the senate the appointment of a committee of inquiry, unless it should appear to him altogether unnecessary. One of our own senators was compelled by the urgency of his private business, to leave Washington before my nomination was disposed of; and as I had but little confidence in the fidelity of the professed friendship of the other, I was constrained to present my application to a senator from another state. I was afterwards informed that, when it was acted upon, General Jackson and every other senator present was silent as to the imputations now made, no one presuming to question my honor or integrity. How can Gen. Jackson justify to his conscience or to his country this palpable breach of his public duty?

It is in vain to say that he gave a silent negative vote. He was in possession of information which, if true, must have occasioned the rejection of my nomination. It does not appear that any other senator possessed the same information. Investigation was alike due to the purity of the national councils, to me, and as an act of strict justice, to all the other parties implicated. It is impossible for him to escape from the dilemma that he has been faithless, as a senator of the United States, or has lent himself to the circulation of an atrocious calumny.

After the election Gen. Jackson was among the first who eagerly pressed his congratulations upon his successful rival. If Mr. Adams had been guilty of the employment of impure means to effect his election, Gen. Jackson ought to have disdained to sully his own hands by touching those of his corrupt competitor.

On the 10th of February, 1825, the very next day after the election, Gen. Jackson was invited to a public dinner at Washington, by some of his friends. He expressed to them his wish that he might be excused from accepting the invitation, because, alluding to the recent election, he said, "any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring, and feelings of complaint, which I sincerely hope belong to none of my friends." More than one month after the corrupt proposal is pretended to have been received, and after, according to the insinuation of Gen. Jackson, a corrupt arrangement had been made between Mr. Adams and me—after the actual termination of an election, the issue of which was brought about, according to Gen. Jackson, by the basest means, he was unwilling to accept the honors of a public dinner, lest it should imply even an exception against the result of the election.

Gen. Jackson professes in his letter of the 6th of June—I quote again his words, "to have always intended should Mr. Clay come out over his own signature, and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom the communication came." He pretends never to have seen the Fayetteville letter; and yet the pretext of a denial under my signature is precisely that which had been urged by the principal editors who sustain his cause. If this be an unconcerted, it is nevertheless a most wonderful coincidence. The General never communicated to me his professed intention, but left me in entire ignorance of his generous purpose: like the overture itself, it was profoundly concealed from me. There was an authorized denial from me, which went the circle of the public prints, immediately after the arrival at Washington of the Fayetteville letter. In that denial my words are given. They were contained in a letter dated at Washington City, on the 18th day of April last, and are correctly stated to have been "that the statement that his (my) friends had made such a proposition as the letter describes, to the friends of Gen. Jackson was, as far as he knew or believed, utterly destitute of foundation; that he was unwilling to believe that Gen. Jackson had made any statement; but that no matter with whom it had originated, he was fully persuaded it was a gross fabrication, of the same calumnious character with the Kremer story, put forth for the double purpose of injuring his public character, and propping the cause of Gen. Jackson; and that for himself and for his friends he defied the substantiation of the charge before any fair tribunal whatever." Such were my own words transmitted in the form of a letter from a friend to a known person. Whereas the charge which they repelled was contained in a letter written by a person then unknown to some person also unknown. Did I not deny the charge under my own signature in my card, of the 31st January, 1825, published in the National Intelligencer? Was not there a substantial denial of it in my letter to Judge Brooke, dated the 23rd of the same month? In my circular to my constituents? In my Lewisburgh speech? And may I not add in the whole tenor of my public life and conduct. If Gen. Jackson had offered to furnish me the name of a member of Congress, who was capable of advising his acceptance of a base and corrupt proposition, ought I to have resorted to his infamous and discredited witness?

It has been a thousand times asserted and repeated, that I violated instructions which I ought to have obeyed. I deny the charge; and I am happy to have this opportunity of denying it in the presence of my assembled Constituents. The General Assembly requested the Kentucky delegation, to vote in a particular way. A majority of that delegation, including myself, voted in opposition to that request. The Legislature did not intend to give an imperative instruction. The distinction between a request and an instruction was familiar to the legislature; and their rolls attest that the former is always addressed to the members of the House of Representatives, and the latter only to the Senators of the U. S.

I have never done General Jackson, knowingly, an injustice. I have taken pleasure, on every proper occasion, to bestow on him merited praise for the glorious issue of the battle of New Orleans. No American citizen enjoyed higher satisfaction than I did with the event. I heard it for the first time on the Boulevards of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the action, with the anxious hope that I should find that the gallant militia of my own state had avenged, on the banks of the Mississippi, the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of Raisin. That hope was not then gratified; & although I had the mortification to read the official statement that they had ingloriously fled,

But I do not rely exclusively on this recognized distinction. I dispute at once the right of the legislature to issue a mandatory instruction to the Representatives of the people. Such a right has no foundation in the Constitution, in the reason or nature of things, nor in the usage of the Kentucky Legislature. Its exercise would be a manifest usurpation. The General Assembly has the incontrovertible right to express its opinion and to proclaim its wishes on any political subject whatever; and to such an expression great deference and respect are due; but it is not obligatory. The people, when in August, 1824, they elected members to the General Assembly did not invest them with any power to regulate or control the exercise of the discretion of the Kentucky delegation in the Congress of the United States. I put it to the candor of every elector present, if he intended to part with his own right, or anticipated the exertion of any such power by the legislature, when he gave his vote in August 1824?

The only instruction which I received from a legitimate source, emanated from a respectable portion of my immediate constituents; and that directed me to exercise my own discretion, regardless of the will of the Legislature. You subsequently ratified my vote by unequivocal demonstrations, repeatedly given, of your affectionate attachment and your unshaken confidence. You ratified it two years ago by the election of my personal and political friend, Judge Clarke, to succeed me in the House of Representatives, who had himself subscribed the only legitimate instruction which I received. You ratify it by the presence and the approbation of this vast and respectable assemblage.

I rejoice, again and again, that the contest has at last assumed its present practical form. Heretofore, malignant whispers and dark surmises, have been clandestinely circulated, so openly and unabashedly uttered by irresponsible agents. They were borne upon the winds, and, like them, were invisible and intangible. No responsible man stood forward to sustain them with his acknowledged authority. They have, at last, a local habitation and a name.—General Jackson has now thrown off the mask and comes confessedly forth from behind his concealed batteries, publicly to accuse and convict me. We stand confronted before the American people. Pronouncing the charges, as I again do, destitute of all foundation, and gross aspersions, whether clandestinely or openly issued from the halls of the Capitol, the saloons of the Hermitage, or by the press, by pen, or by tongue. And safely resting upon my conscious integrity, I demand the witness and await the event with fearless confidence.

The issue is fairly joined. The imputed offence does not comprehend a single friend, but the collective body of my friends in Congress; and it accuses them of offering, and me with sanctioning corrupt propositions, derogating from honor, and in violation of the most sacred duties. The charge has been made after two years' deliberation. General Jackson has voluntarily taken his position, and without provocation. In voting against him as President of the United States, I gave him no just cause of offence. I exercised no more than my indisputable privilege, as, on a subsequent occasion, of which I have never complained, he exercised his, in voting against me as Secretary of State. Had I voted for him, I must have gone counter to every fixed principle of my public life. I believed him incompetent, and his election fraught with danger. At this early period of the Republic, keeping steadily in view the danger which had overturned other free states, I believed it to be essential to the lasting preservation of our liberties, that a man, devoid of civil talents, and offering no recommendation but one founded on military service, should not be selected to administer the government. I believe so yet; and shall consider the days of the Commonwealth numbered, when an opposite principle is established. I believed, and still believe, that now, when our institutions are in comparative infancy, is the time to establish the great principle, that military qualification alone, has not a sufficient title to the Presidency. If we start right, we may run a long race of liberty, happiness, and glory. If we stumble in setting out, we shall fall as others have fallen before us;—and fall without even a claim to the regrets or sympathies of mankind.

I have never done General Jackson, knowingly, an injustice. I have taken pleasure, on every proper occasion, to bestow on him merited praise for the glorious issue of the battle of New Orleans. No American citizen enjoyed higher satisfaction than I did with the event. I heard it for the first time on the Boulevards of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the action, with the anxious hope that I should find that the gallant militia of my own state had avenged, on the banks of the Mississippi, the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of Raisin. That hope was not then gratified; & although I had the mortification to read the official statement that they had ingloriously fled,

I was nevertheless thankful for the success of the arms of my country, and felt grateful to him who had most contributed to the ever memorable victory. This concession is not now made for the purpose of conciliating the favor or mitigating the wrath of General Jackson. He has erected an impassable barrier between us, and I would scorn to accept any favor at his hands. I thank God! that He has endowed me with a soul incapable of apprehension from the anger of any being but himself.

I have, as your representative, freely examined, and in my deliberate judgment, condemned the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in some of our Indian wars. I believed, and yet believe him to have trampled upon the Constitution of his country, and to have violated the principles of humanity. Entertaining these opinions, I did not and could not vote for him.

I owe you, my friends and fellow-citizens, many apologies for this long interruption of the festivities of the day. I hope that my desire to vindicate their honored object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them will be deemed sufficient.

From the Fredericksburg Arena.

We have another prime horror, with which to regale our readers—and would to heaven the details of the transaction were matter of question. But, alas for human nature, they are established by the decision of a court of justice, and of the truth of the story, there can be no possible doubt. We heard the particulars some time since, from a highly respectable and meritorious officer of the United States' Navy, who was at the time on the coast of Cuba, and we have now before us a letter confirming the story of our friend from another gentleman of the navy, who was in Havana at the time the affair transpired. From our recollection of the statements of our friend, as well as from the letter, we shall present our readers with a brief account of the heart sickening story.

In the summer of 1824, several of the citizens of Havana, missed many of their little negro children, and the impression was general that they had been kidnapped and sent to the plantations in the interior. The attention of the police was called to the subject, but the vigilance of the constituted authorities was not able to effect a discovery.

A little negro girl was sent by her mistress to a cook shop, at which were sold meat, pies, sausages &c. remarkable for their delicacy. The shop had no rival in the city—it was patronized by all classes of people—from the governor down to the soldier.

The alarm was given on finding the little girl did not return in due time—she was traced to the shop alluded to—and some gentlemen who had seen her deposed that she had not come out. A guard was ordered to search the shop and hopes were entertained that a nest of kidnappers was about to be discovered. In searching the house a trap door was found, through which the party descended into a long and gloomy vault, strewn with human bones. In this subterranean Golgotha, a miserable old negro was discovered chained to a post, and employed in chopping with cleavers the flesh of the unfortunate girl, preparatory to its being served up in the pastry, which had acquired for the shop a distinguished reputation. The old man stated, that he had been confined, and thus employed for three years, in which time many of his fellow creatures had passed through his hands. The shopkeepers were immediately arrested, tried, and four of them executed—a fifth being condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

Persecution.—The intolerant spirit of the See of Rome, seems to be maintained in full vigor. In an official document, of a late date we find an extraordinary instance of petty, vindictive persecution directed against the unfortunate Israelites. The Most Reverend Father Inquisitor of the Holy Office of Ancona, has, "in obedience to the commands of his Holiness Leo XII issued a circular, ordering all Jews to dismiss their Christian servants females as well as males not excepting such of the former as may be employed as nurses. This Papal Bull also prohibits the introducing into the houses of Jews, any Christian for the purpose of lighting fires on Friday evenings, on Saturdays, or on any Hebrew festival whatever. The violators of this Inquisitorial order are liable to severe penalties, to be inflicted "at the pleasure of the Supreme Holy Congregation."

DANVILLE KY JULY 28.

The fall of rain on Sunday night last, has proved fatal to the lives of many of our citizens. Also much damage has been done to fencing, mills and mill dams.

On Silver creek, Madison county, we are informed, a Mr. Luckey, after saving his family from the house which was in a floating condition, ventured back to save some of his property, and was carried off amidst its ruins. His body has not yet been found.

A small boy, supposed to be about 7 years old, fair hair, freckled face, was found amongst some drift wood, near Frankfort, on Monday last; he was entirely naked.

Near the mouth of Sugar creek, Garrard county, a Mr. Huffman, lost his whole family, consisting of a wife and 8 children; likewise a nephew who was lodging with them that night was drowned. Mr. Huffman, with difficulty, saved his own life by getting hold of the branches of a tree and clinging up into it, where he remained till morning. Mrs. Huffman and two of the children were found the next morning, lodged in the drift wood not far from where they were taken by the flood. The other two children have not yet been found.

As it should be.—At a late meeting of the Utica Builders' Society, it was unanimously resolved, to employ no journeyman who indulges in excessive drinking.