

Acter, to warrant the declaration that I remarks, save only those which I have thought indispensable to my own justification, and as bearing directly on the statement of the gentlemen, whose over zeal has induced them to break into the sanctuary of private friendship, for political purposes.

PHILIP S. MARKLEY.  
Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1827.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.  
No. III.

In the comparison, or rather in the contrast attempted between Adams and Jackson, for the purpose of ascertaining their respective qualifications for the Presidency, I purposely avoided referring either to the merit of the General for his military success, or to the demerit attributed to Mr. Adams in the manner of his obtaining the Presidency, intending to make these points the subject of distinct and separate review.

The signal success of Jackson at New-Orleans, merited and received the applause of the nation, and no man more cheerfully joined in according it to him than myself. It terminated the incidents of the war in a manner the most glorious for the country, and did much to blot out the stains of our previous disasters. I rejoiced at the moment, in the honor awarded him by the representatives of the people, as well as by the people themselves. Nor will I disguise that although I could but deeply regret the breaches which they were treated. I should have been gratified, could they have been blotted out forever from our recollection. It is most cheerfully confessed, that for this victory, Jackson had claims on a nation's gratitude, and so had his brave companions in arms. While we readily award to the commanding General the greater share of praise, it would be injustice to make him the exclusive object of our gratitude. Many a brave and patriotic hero must have been with him, whose arm and whose intelligence aided in the achievement, and who have therefore equal claims on our best feelings.

But the victory of New-Orleans was not the only victory achieved during the war. In other important portions of our territory bloody battles were fought and signal successes gained, indicating equal

chivalry, skill and patriotism. Niagara, Erie, Pittsburgh, are alike the theatres of our glory in arms. The ocean presents no less distinguished proofs of the heroic enterprise. The heroes who directed these different conflicts are equally with General Jackson, entitled to our gratitude. But how shall it be manifested?—by making them all Presidents?

I should have remained on the spot where my services might have been useful. Frequent intercourse would have been absolutely necessary, to communicate what was said and done, and contemplated to be done.

If Major Eaton be credited, he would wholly disprove the statement of Mr. Buchanan, who avers that he acted solely on his own authority in the conversation held between him and General Jackson, and that it was not me, but his friend in Pennsylvania, whose letter determined him to hold such a conversation. Mr. Buchanan's dates do not agree with those of Major Eaton, who labors in most things to agree with Mr. Buchanan.

The only conversation which Mr. Buchanan held with General Jackson on the Presidential election, was before the 2d of January, 1825, or shortly after the 30<sup>th</sup> of December, 1824; according to Major Eaton's shewing, Mr. Buchanan could not have called on General Jackson, until after his conversation with him, which took place about the 18th or 19th of January.

There appears some strange discrepancy in parts of the statements of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Isacks, and Major Eaton, which are perfectly irreconcileable with the letter of General Jackson. Mr. Isacks thinks that his conversation with Mr. Buchanan may have been one or two weeks later than Mr. Buchanan states it to have been; but he seems quite willing to give up his own recollection for accommodation's sake, and to take the time stated by Mr. Buchanan, and agrees that it shall be fixed on the 30<sup>th</sup> of December.

I cannot pretend to say when Mr. Buchanan called on General Jackson, as he never communicated to me—whom Major Eaton represents as “the negotiator,” any conversation between him and General Jackson. I do not recollect that Mr. Buchanan and myself had any conversation, from the 30<sup>th</sup> of December, until after my return to Washington, on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January, from Norristown, that is for the whole month, almost immediately preceding the election; during the greater part of which time, I was more than a hundred miles from the scene of action, the seat of government.

To undertake to detail the numerous conversations held, pending the Presidential election, by the friends of all the candidates, in which I was a party, or which I heard, is not my purpose. Indeed, no consideration would tempt me to divulge private conversation, especially if the object was to injure a friend, or even a political enemy. It may, however, be proper to state, that in none of the conversations, of which I have any knowledge, was there any thing said which had the slightest tendency to fix, or trace either corruption or bargain to Mr. Adams, to General Jackson, to Mr. Crawford, or to Mr. Clay. All that I was able to discover, among the friends of the respective candidates, was a fair and honorable anxiety and zeal to promote the election of their favorite candidate.

I close this communication, which has been extorted from me, in vindication of myself, and in justice to those, who, through me, have been assailed, and charged with having participated in a corrupt transaction. It has been to me a most unpleasant duty, one which I sincerely wish I could have been spared, but I thought I owed it to myself, my friends, and my country. I have endeavored to avoid offensive expressions, and personal

same time, he was receiving the salary of a new and honorable appointment as Governor of Florida.

These evidences of a nation's gratitude, were cheerfully awarded to him. And yet, it has been gravely asserted, that he retired from office immediately after the war, and like Cincinnatus, converted his sword into a ploughshare—thus leaving it to be inferred, that, though he still held his commission, he received no pay! while the official accounts communicated to Congress show, that, during his retirement, he received nearly fifty thousand dollars!

The fact is adverted to now, only for the sake of truth, and to disabuse the public mind from the miserable attempts to liken Gen. Jackson's retirement from the army to that of Washington, which has been so unblushingly urged as a reason for electing Gen. Jackson, as you did Washington, to the Presidency. I will not pursue this branch of the subject further, but content myself with observing, that though it were revealed from heaven, that we had nothing to apprehend from Jackson's election save the influence of the example, that alone would be productive of the most pernicious consequence. It would indicate to the reckless aspirant, destitute of every other qualification, that the road to promotion was to be opened by his sword. Let this principle be once established, and how long think you should we remain at peace?

[The balance of this number is unavoidably deferred until next week.]

From the Brookville Repository.

At a meeting, of the citizens of Franklin County, held at the court house, in the town of Brookville, (pursuant to notice given) on Saturday the 17th October 1827, Robert John Esq. was called to the chair, and William R. Morris Esq. appointed Secretary.—The chairman after calling the house to order, stated the object of the meeting; whereupon motion was made and carried, that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the decided support, given by the present administration to the American System, is worthy of the approbation of this state, and should command the most unqualified co-operation of all who are devoted to the permanency and glory of the Republic.

Resolved, That the friends of the Administration, in this County, be requested to meet on Thursday, the 29th day of this month, at this place, at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to promote the success of that policy, which is characteristic of the present Administration, and identified with the great interests of the Union.

Resolved, That the Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, Gen. John T. McKinney, and Robert John Esq., be a committee to prepare resolutions, and an address, to be presented to the meeting on the 29th inst.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the Franklin Repository.

Whereupon, on motion the meeting adjourned.

ROBERT JOHN, Chairman.

Wm. R. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Nov. 17th, 1827.

From the Charlestown Advocate.

INDIANA CONVENTION!

CLARK COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, a meeting of the friends of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was held in the Court House in Charlestown, on Saturday the 10th instant. After order was called, the meeting proceeded to business, when Maj. John M. LEMON, was elected Chairman, and SAMUEL STARKWEATHER and A. F. MORRISON, Secretaries.

On motion. A committee was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions suitable to the occasion—whereupon, Gen. John Carr, Samuel Prather and Col. Lemuel Ford, were made that President had been a successful General, and Jackson is a second Washington. I am free to admit, my fellow-citizens, that I cannot dispassionately advert to this flagrant and impious outrage committed on the memory of Washington, by the sycophantic followers of Jackson. It cannot be necessary, with you to draw the contrast. It would be blasphemy against the Father of his country, and an insult to your understandings, to point out wherein they differ. Your heart and your head will sustain me in this declaration, and no matter what your wishes may be in regard to the pending election, you will frown indignantly on the renegade from virtue and patriotism, who dares to assert a resemblance. General Jackson was entitled to the gratitude of the nation. Has he not received it? Congress voted him the thanks of the people; he was continued in command till the disbandment of the army in 1821, receiving his annual thousands, while at the same time he enjoyed the undisturbed retirement of the Hermitage—undisturbed, with the exception of a few months' active military service in a period of six years. In common with every other officer, he received the additional compensation of three months' pay, granted by Congress to those who like himself, had been disbanded; while at the

PREAMBLE.

Mr. President: Your Committee have hastily performed the duties assigned them. Your committee view it unnecessary to give in detail the many reasons which they might assign for supporting General Jackson for the Presidency, but will offer a few of the most prominent ones, which have occurred to their minds at the moment. We view the approaching Presidential Election, of momentous magnitude, which demands our most serious attention. Your committee view the present as one of the most interesting periods in the history of our Republic: The public mind appears to be extremely agitated; that unanimity of sentiment and action which formerly characterized our councils and leaders, has deserted our political temple, and the violent impulses of anarchy and distrust threaten the most unpleasant consequences; local and sectional prejudices are inflamed, and the hostile forces are arraying their forces with increasing warmth. The People, the friends of Gen. Jackson, when they take

From the New Orleans Argus.  
The following is an extract of a letter addressed to the editor of the Argus, containing a statement of the late bloody affair, near Natchez, by a party from Alexandria, via Rapide:

CONCORDIA, SEPT. 24, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

I was invited by Dr. Maddox, not long since, to an interview without the limits of the State. I met him at Natchez, on the 17th inst, and on the 18th I was challenged by him; I appointed the 19th for the day, and the first sand beach above Natchez, on the Mississippi side, for the place of our meeting. We met, exchanged two shots without effect, and made friends. Myself and my friend, Major M'Whorter, and my surgeon, Dr. Cuney, were invited by Dr. Maddox and his friend, Col. Crane, and surgeon, Dr. Denny, to the woods, where his friends who were excluded from the field, were stationed to take some refreshment; when about half way, we were met by my friends, Gen. Cuney, Mr. James Bowie, and my brother, who had accompanied me from Red River and who were also excluded from the field, and had taken their station in the woods, about two hundred yards from the field. Gen. Cuney, on meeting us, inquired of me how the affair had been settled; I told him that Dr. Maddox and myself had exchanged two shots and made friends. He then turned to Col. Crane, who was near me and observed to him that there was a difference between them, and that they had better return to the ground and settle it as Dr. Maddox and myself had done. Dr. Cuney and myself interposed, and stated to the General that that was not the time nor place for the adjustment of their difference, the General immediately acquiesced, and his brother had turned to leave him, when Crane, without replying to General Cuney, or saying one word fired a pistol at him, which he carried in his hand, but without effect. I then stepped back one or two paces when Crane drew from his belt another pistol, fired it at and wounded Gen. Cuney, in the thigh, he expired in about fifteen minutes. As Crane presented his second pistol Gen. Cuney placed his hand on the breach of his, but did not draw until he had received Crane's second fire, and as he was falling, Gen. Cuney did not fire a pistol on the ground.

In addition to the above I will state, on the authority of Dr. Hunt, of Natchez, that Crane had said to his friends in Natchez, that if Gen. Cuney made his appearance on the ground, he, Crane, would kill him—and that, at all events, he intended to kill him the first opportunity—and well has he kept his promise. Dr. Denny has since informed that Crane had made the same declaration previous to his leaving home. Dr. Hunt

called at Dr. Cuney's quarters the evening previous to the meeting, with the view of communicating Crane's intention but unfortunately Dr. C. was not at his lodgings, or otherwise this premeditated murder would have been prevented.

Your obedient servant,  
SAM'L L. WELLS.

Further particulars relative to this affair, furnished us:

Mr. Bowie, upon seeing Gen. Cuney fall, drew his pistol; Crane after shooting Gen. Cuney, drew a third pistol; Bowie and himself exchanged shots simultaneously, but without effect; Crane fled. By this time Maj. Wright and the two Blanchards, from Red River, came running down from the woods with drawn pistols, when Wright stopped, took aim at Bowie, fired and missed him; he then advanced three or four paces, drew another pistol presented at Bowie, who observed to him that he was unarmed, but that if he was a man, to shoot.—Major M'Whorter who was near Bowie, placed an arm in his hand—they both fired: Wright one or two seconds first, and both with effect. Mr. Bowie was shot through the breast, Wright was struck in his side, but the ball did not enter. Wright then fled, Bowie drew a knife and pursued him, and when within about ten feet of him, he received a simultaneous fire from the two Blanchards, one of the balls took effect in his thigh and cut him down; observing which, Wright wheeled, when he and Alfred Blanchard drew their sword canes, rushed on and commenced stabbing Bowie, who was prostrate. Bowie scuffled for some seconds, until he gained his seat; he then reached up, caught Wright by the coat, drew him down on to him, and at one stab dispatched him; Mr. M. Wells, who had been attending on Gen. Cuney, after he had fallen, observing Bowie's situation, ran to his relief, fired at Blanchard, but fortunately only wounded Blanchard, in the arm. The combat here ended.

Crane had three pistols, Maj. Wright and the two Blanchards two each. The gentlemen from Natchez and its vicinity, who had accompanied them, and who were on the ground in the affray, were armed—some with one and others with two pistols. There was also brought to the field a double barrelled gun, and other arms were near at hand. In all they numbered fifteen or twenty pistols and one shot gun; the other party had five pistols.

John M. LEMON, Chairman.  
SAM'L STARKWEATHER, Sec'y.  
A. F. MORRISON, Sec'y.

A meeting in Jefferson county, N. Y. has nominated Gov. Clinton for President.