

acter, to warrant the declaration that I was a negotiator; and I feel assured, that nothing but the devoted zeal of Major Eaton, to the cause of General Jackson, could have tempted him, in the face of an intelligent people, to use the language he has used. Mr. Buchanan indignantly set aside the imputation, attempted to be cast upon him by General Jackson, of having made a proposition or propositions to him, in the name of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay's friends, and declares, in express terms, that he always acted, and represented himself as acting, on his own personal responsibility, and was solely moved by a zealous and anxious desire to manifest his friendship for General Jackson, by assisting to elevate him to the Presidential chair. After such a declaration nothing but infatuation, and a determination, so far as in him lay, to sustain General Jackson could have tempted Major Eaton so far to have forgotten what was due to his own character, as to hazard an assertion in support of which there was not a tittle of evidence. All that appears, from the shewing of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isacks, so far as I was concerned, is, that in common with these gentlemen, I expressed myself exceedingly anxious for the election of General Jackson, and on my own personal responsibility, said and did, all I could to promote it.

I was absent from the seat of Government on Saturday the 22d of January, the time at which Major Eaton says it was reported a meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends took place;—and, at the time of the conversation which Mr. Buchanan had with Major Eaton, I had left Washington and was absent for more than two weeks. If I had been acting as the author and friend, or agent, of Mr. Clay, it would have been indispensable that 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 30th 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 irreconcilable 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 30th 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 30th of December, until after my return to Washington, on the 30th 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 corrupt 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 it 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

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 he had made upon the Constitution, yet I approved the indulgent silence with which they were treated. I should have been more 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, Plattsburgh, 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? Is it just that the whole of our favors should be lavished on one? Who now talks of any other battle, or any other hero, than those of New-Orleans? Have all others been forgotten? Have the names of Brown, Scott, Hull, Bainbridge, been presented to you for the Presidency? No. They are all consigned to oblivion, that the glory of Jackson may shine with brighter lustre. And yet they fought as valiantly, are at least as competent as the Hero of Orleans, and their moral characters are unexceptionable. But who ever thought of conferring the highest civil office on a military man, because of his fitness for command, or his success in battle? It is urged indeed by some of the over zealous partisans of Jackson, that a man who is great in the field, must be great in the cabinet. If there is truth in this proposition the converse of it must be equally true, and a great man in the cabinet must be a great man in the field. But what figure do you think Mr. Adams would make at the head of an army? Surely not a more ridiculous one than General Jackson in the Cabinet. Both would be "out of their element;" and nothing but blind partiality could place either of them in so false a position. Again it is said, our first 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

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 on motion 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. McKinley, 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 committee; and after retiring for a short time, returned and submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted.

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 enlisted, and the hostile forces are arraying their forces with increasing warmth. THE PEOPLE, the friends of Gen. Jackson, when they take a retrospective glance at the last Presi-

dential Election, viewing themselves as citizens of a Republican government, where the People are acknowledged to be the sovereigns, they do think that they have some grounds for complaint, and that their rights have been infringed. It then becomes a subject in which we feel a deep interest, a subject of great magnitude, which one of the two Candidates now spoken of for the presidency has the strongest holds on the affections of the people, and which one of them will give the most universal satisfaction, and tend to harmonize and unite the discordant interests. In Gen. Jackson's capacity we cannot distrust; no man in our country has afforded stronger demonstrations of intelligence and statesmanlike conceptions on all subjects that have come before him.—Strength of mind and ready decision have marked his conduct in every station in which he has been placed. In integrity and talents we believe him to have no superiors. In point of services performed and privations and dangers encountered for his country's sake, we hold him unequal and superior to all. From his standing free and uncharged from any of the intrigues of the day, he will, if elected, be able to call to his aid the best talents of the nation. Although he be a man of home, and without those polished refinements acquired at a foreign court, yet we believe that a good soldier can readily make a good Statesman; that the pilot who can guide the ship in safety through perilous storms may well be confided in when the tempests have ceased.—Your committee believe that no man living has performed so many important services, or filled so many distinguished stations, both in civil and military life, with greater display of ability in discharge of every duty, and with such devoted fidelity to his country as Gen. Andrew Jackson. Your committee are of opinion that his claims upon the American People are second to none who have lived, only to those of the great and illustrious Washington, and that his elevation to the Presidential Chair, will give more general satisfaction to the nation, than would the election of any other citizen of the country.

Can we refuse to elect a man, the last of the immortal band of Patriots of "times that tried men's souls," that this great and virtuous People can ever have the opportunity of exalting to the honorable station of the chief magistracy? Can we refuse to this living veteran, the last great debt of Gratitude, this nation can ever bestow on revolutionary Sacrifices?

Resolved, That we profess ourselves to be Republicans, and as such, that we deem it our duty to use every honorable effort and measure necessary to the furtherance of the just claims and pretensions of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting do consider it essential that a Convention of the friends of General Jackson assemble at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of nominating a Jacksonian Electoral Ticket, and for other purposes, and that it is especially recommended that meetings be held in each and every county in this State, as soon as possible and that delegates be appointed to act in concert at said convention, whereby a perfect understanding may exist, and the whole force of the friends of the People's Favourite stand united and invincible, and the vote of Indiana be given to him who has "filled the measure of his country's honor."

Resolved, That we will forthwith proceed to elect two delegates to represent this county in the aforesaid convention, of such qualified persons as are known to be friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson, whose duty it shall be to confer with other delegates from other counties severally chosen for the purpose heretofore stated.

Whereupon, Hon. JOHN MILLER, and A. F. MORRISON, were unanimously elected Delegates.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of correspondence and vigilance, consisting of fourteen members be appointed—and the following gentlemen were accordingly elected, viz:

Jacob Fouts, Eli Robertson, Samuel Carr, John Prather, Esq., Captain Samuel Starkweather, Captain John E. Roe, Thomas McKinley, William D. Beach, John Gibson, Athanasius Wathen, Gen. John Carr, Andrew Bower, Nicholas Crist, and Col. Lemuel Ford.

On motion, Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and be published.

Resolved, That a committee of Publication be elected to consist of two persons, whose duty it shall be to furnish Messrs. Langan and Dunkin with the proceedings of this meeting for publication, and request that the same be published, and Samuel Prather and A. F. Morrison were elected that committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN M. LEMON, Chairman.
SAM'L STARKWEATHER, Sec'rs.
A. F. MORRISON, Sec'rs.

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

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.