

# Indiana Palladium.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS NATURE'S PLAN—AND FOLLOWING NATURE IS THE MARCH OF MAN.—BARLOW.

Volume IV.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA; SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1828.

[Number 4.

## MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

CONTINUED.

In the published circular which, in March 1825, I addressed to my Constituents, I remarked "at that early period" (early in November 1824) "I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the professors in the medical school of Transylvania University, and to John J. Crittenden, Esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson." I did not, at that time, recollect, nor do I probably now, all the occasions on which I expressed, in conversation, my opinion of the unfitness of General Jackson for the Presidency, and my preference of either of the other candidates. I remembered distinctly the conversation I had held with Dr. Drake and John J. Crittenden, Esq. and therefore referred to them. In several instances, similar conversations have been since bro't to my recollection by gentlemen with whom, or in whose presence they occurred; and it is, from a voluntary and friendly communication of the purport of them, that I am now enabled to lay before the public a considerable portion of the mass of testimony, (including that of Dr. Drake) on that particular topic which is now presented. (See Appendix B.)

This testimony establishes that, on various occasions and times, beginning in Kentucky as early as about the 1st October 1824, and continued in the City of Washington, down to the period when my determination to vote for Mr. Adams was generally known in this city, I uniformly expressed my conviction of Gen. Jackson's want of qualification, and my fixed resolution not to vote for him, if I were called upon to give a vote. These sentiments, long cherished, were deliberately expressed, to gentlemen of the highest respectability, most of them my personal and particular friends, in all of whose estimation I must have stood disdained, if I had voted for General Jackson contrary to my declared purpose. This purpose was avowed immediately preceding my departure from Kentucky to attend Congress, and immediately on my arrival here after the termination of the journey. David Trimble, Esq. states that, about the first October 1824, he held a conversation with me at Frankfort, in Kentucky, on the subject and prospects of the pending election, which he details minutely, and that in the course of it I said "that I could not consistently with my principles vote for General Jackson, under any possible circumstances." I urged to him all the objections which weighed on my mind, and which have been so often stated, and especially that which is founded upon Gen. Jackson's possession of military pretension only. And, in reference to an objection which Mr. Trimble understood me as entertaining against Mr. Adams, growing out of the negotiations at Ghent, Mr. Trimble states that I remarked, that it had been "greatly magnified by the friends of his competitors" for long and unreserved conversations with electioneering purposes; "that it ought Mr. Johnston, senator from Louisiana, to have no influence in the vote which an account of which, as given in his letter, might be called upon to give; that, if he was weak enough to allow his personal feelings to influence his public conduct on Sunday before the commencement of congress in 1824, and after I had seen that account, because he was then on Mr. Crawford. I stated to Mr. Johnston that notwithstanding all I had heard, I had no idea of his actual condition and ever be with Mr. Adams about the treaty of Ghent; that in the selection of a chief magistrate for the union he would fully on the respective pretensions of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and, after drawing a parallel between them, I concluded by expressing a preference for Mr. Adams, which "turned principally on his talents and experience in civil affairs." After the return of the votes of Louisiana, and after the resolutions of the general assembly of Kentucky were received, Mr. Johnston states my adherence to that preference. He concludes by observing "that no fact ever came to my knowledge that could in the slightest degree justify the charge which has been exhibited. On the contrary, I know that your opinion did not undergo any change from the time I first saw you on your return to Washington," that is, prior to the meeting of congress. During the present summer, two gentlemen in the state of Mississippi, voluntarily told Mr. Johnston that they heard me express a decided preference of Mr. Adams, at Lexington, before I left home for Washington.

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