

any benefit which might accrue to himself from the dissemination of such a charge against me, he is extremely desirous not to be considered as my public accuser. He has indeed not appeared before a grand jury to support a bill of indictment against me. Neither did he arraign me when, acting under the oath of a Senator of the United States, he passed upon my nomination. But, if he can be regarded as a public accuser who on numerous occasions, to particular individuals as well as before crowds of people, in public as well as private places, charges another with a political offence, Gen. Jackson unites the double character of my public and private accuser. With him I have been reluctantly compelled to believe the accusation originated. Whether from an honest misconception of the purport of Mr. Buchanan's interview with him, (which no one can doubt was the source of the calumny) or from the design of promoting his own interests, the injury to me has been the same. The public, (as I certainly had) prior to the last summer, supposed that the charge had originated with Mr. Geo. Kremer's letter to the Columbian Observer. But recent disclosures of Gen. Jackson and his partisans, satisfactorily establish that although the sternness of Mr. Kremer's patriotism prompted him "to cry aloud and spare not," he must be stripped of the borrowed merit of original invention, which impartial justice requires should now be transferred to a more distinguished personage. A brief summary of incontestible facts will evince the justness of this observation.

It was the policy with which the political campaign was conducted in the winter 1824-25, by the forces of the General, in the first instance to practice stratagem with my friends and me. Accordingly the arts of persuasion and flattery were employed. But as I did not hasten to give in my adhesion, and remained most mysteriously silent, in other words had not converted myself into a boisterous and zealous partizan of Gen. Jackson, it became necessary to change that policy, and to substitute intimidation for blandishment. Mr. Kremer presented himself as a fit agent in this new work. He was ardent, impelled by a blind and infuriate zeal, and irresponsible, and possessed at least the faculty of clamorous vociferation. His letter to the Columbian Observer was prepared, and he was instructed to sign and transmit it. That he was not the author of the letter he has deliberately admitted to Mr. Crowninshield, former secretary of the navy. That he was not acquainted with its contents, that is, did not comprehend the import of its terms, has been sufficiently established. To Gov. Kent, col. Little, (who voted in the house of representatives for Gen. Jackson), col. Brent of Louisiana, and Mr. Digges, he disclaimed all intention of imputing any thing dishonorable to me. (See Appendix E.) Who was the real author of the letter, published in the Columbian Observer, to which Mr. Kremer affixed his signature, I will not undertake positively to assert. Circumstances render it highly probable that it was written by Mr. Eaton, and with the knowledge of General Jackson. In relation to the card of Mr. Kremer, in answer to that which I had previously inserted in the National Intelligencer, I remarked in my circular to my constituents, that the night before the appearance of Mr. Kremer's, "as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of General Jackson, (who boarded in the end of this city opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and a half), was closeted for some time with him." This paragraph led to a correspondence between Mr. Eaton and myself, in the course of which, in a letter from me to him, under date the 31st March, 1825, I observe, "it is proper for me to add that I did believe, from your nocturnal interview with Mr. Kremer, referred to in my address, that you prepared or advised the publication of his card, in the guarded terms in which it is expressed. I should be happy, by a disavowal on your part, of the fact of that interview, or of its supposed object, to be able to declare, as in the event of such disavowal, I would take pleasure in declaring, that I have been mistaken in supposing that you had any agency in the composition or publication of that card." No occasion can be conceived more fitting for an explicit denial of any participation, on the part of Mr. Eaton, in the transaction referred to. It was the subject of the correspondence between us; and I purposely afforded him an honorable opportunity of avowing or disavowing any co-operation with Mr. Kremer. Instead of embracing it, he does not deny the visit, nor my inference from it. On the contrary, he says in his letter of the 31st March, 1825, "suppose the fact to be that I did visit him, (Mr. Kremer); and suppose too that it was, as you have termed it, a nocturnal visit; was there any thing existing that should have denied me this privilege?"

As Mr. Kremer asserted that he did not write the letter to the Columbian Observer, and as Mr. Eaton does not deny that he wrote the card published in

Mr. Kremer's name, the inference is not unfair that having been Mr. Kremer's adviser and amanuensis on one occasion, he acted in the same character on the other. It is quite clear that the statements in the letter to the Columbian Observer are not made upon Mr. Kremer's own knowledge. He speaks of reports, rumors, &c. "Overtures were said to have been made," &c.

It is most probable that those statements are founded on Gen. Jackson's interpretation of the object of Mr. Buchanan's interview. How did he obtain the information which was communicated to the Columbian Observer? Upon the supposition that the letter was prepared by Mr. Eaton, we can at once comprehend it. He was perfectly apprised of all that had passed between Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Jackson. The coincidence of the language employed in the letter to the Columbian Observer, with that of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Carter Beverly is very striking, and proves that it has a common origin. Mr. Kremer says, "overtures were said to have been made to the friends of Clay offering him the appointment of secretary of state for his aid to elect Mr. Adams." Gen. Jackson says, "He [Mr. Buchanan] said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them saying if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be secretary of state." The variations between other parts of the two letters are not greater than often occur in different narratives of the same conversation. They are not so great as those which exist in the accounts which Gen. Jackson has himself given, at different times, of the same transaction. This will be manifest from a comparison of Mr. Beverly's report of the conversation at the Hermitage, contained in his Fayetteville letter of 8th of March last, with Gen. Jackson's statement of the same conversation, in his letter to Mr. Beverly of the 6th of June. Speaking of this letter Mr. Beverly says, (in his letter to N. Zane, esq.) that Gen. Jackson "asserts a great deal more than he ever told me."

From the intimacy which existed between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Eaton, and from the fact, stated by them both, of the knowledge which each possessed of Mr. Buchanan's communication, it cannot be reasonably doubted, if Mr. Eaton prepared Mr. Kremer's letter, that Gen. Jackson was acquainted with this fact. It is worthy of peculiar observation that up to this day, as far as I am informed, Mr. Kremer has most carefully concealed the source whence he derived the statements contained in his famous letter. (Concluded next week.)

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION, HELD AT INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12, 1828.

This being the day originally appointed for a Convention of Delegates, of the friends of the American System in the several counties in this state, friendly to the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States: the following gentlemen appeared, produced their credentials, and took their seats as members of the Convention, viz.

From the county of Knox—John Law, John Claves Symmes Harrison and Thomas McClure, Harrison—Daniel C. Lane, Harbin H. Moore and James B. Slaughter. Dearborn—John Watts and Horace Bassett. Orange—Alexander Wallace and Thomas Byrom. Jennings—E. F. Pebody. Marion—Ebenezer Sharpe, Robert Brenton, William McDowell, James McIlvain, James Given and B. F. Morris. Monroe—David H. Maxwell and Bartis Ewing Gibson—Walter Wilson and Isaac Montgomery. Daviess—A. H. McJunkin and R. W. Inason. Martin—William Harris. Crawford—Seth M. Levenworth and Allen D. Thom. Jefferson—Milton Shapp.

The Hon. John Watts was called to the Chair, and James Dill and Henry P. Thornton, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, it was Resolved, that our fellow-citizens from different parts of the state, who are friendly to the objects of this Convention, be invited to take their seats and participate in our deliberations; And, thereupon, the following gentlemen took their seats:

From the county of Wayne—James Rariden, William Steele, Abel Lomax William Elliott, John Jones and Isaiah Osborn. Dearborn—Ezekiel Jackson and James Dill. Franklin—David Oliver, John F. McKenney and John Reed. Clark—John S. Simonson, Isaac Hawk and John H. Thompson. Washington—Marston G. Clark, John H. Farnham and Henry P. Thornton. Switzerland—William Cotton and Stephen C. Stevens. Jefferson—John L. Spann and J. F. D. Lanier. Fayette—Newton Claypool and Israel Decamp. Union—Thomas Brown. Rush—Amaziah Morgan and William Newell. Ripley—Meritt S. Craig. Decatur—Thomas Hendricks Jackson—William Graham. Floyd—John K. Graham. Lawrence—Rollin C. Dewey. Posey—Samuel Aonable. Vigo. Sullivan and Clay—John M. Coleman. Vanderburgh and Warrick—Charles M. Johnston. Vigo—Nathaniel Huntington. Perry—John Daniel. Montgomery—John Baird. Pike—C. D. Morris. Vermillion—James Blair. Shelby—James Gregory. Johnson—John Smiley and Peter Dewitt. Randolph—Daniel Worth. Allen—Samuel Hanna. Bartholomew—Benjamin Irwin and Philip Sweetser. Hen-

dricks and Morgan—Thomas J. Matlock. Hamilton—Isaac Hurlock. Spencer—Isaac Veatch.

Mr. Montgomery moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft and report to this Convention an Address to the citizens of this state, on the subject of the ensuing election; which was adopted: and John Law, J. C. S. Harrison, John H. Farnham, B. F. Morris, Ebenezer Sharpe, James Rariden, D. H. Maxwell, Horace Bassett, Isaac Hawk, William Graham, Harbin H. Moore, Philip Sweetser and Meritt S. Craig were appointed.

Mr. Maxwell moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of three from each Judicial Circuit, be appointed to enquire into the expediency of recommending an Electoral Ticket friendly to the present Administration, and report thereon at the next meeting; and if they deem it now expedient, to select and report to this Convention suitable persons to be recommended to the citizens of this state, as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; which was adopted. And thereupon, Messrs. Inason Coleman, Baird, Lane, Clark, Simonson, Watts, Worth, Reed, Montgomery, Daniel, Johnson, Morgan, Smiley, and Gregory, were appointed.

And the Convention adjourned until Monday evening, 6 o'clock.

Monday evening, 6 o'clock, Jan. 14.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Clark, from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of recommending an electoral Ticket, made the following report:

That the committee met and interchanged opinions on the subjects referred to them by the Convention. They are fully aware of the difference of opinions on this subject, arising out of the unfortunate circumstance of a change in the time originally agreed upon for the meeting of the Delegates. But your committee, from a consideration of all the circumstances, are of opinion, that an Electoral Ticket should be formed and recommended to the consideration of the people as soon as possible. The fact that seventy-five Delegates and Friends of the present Administration, forty-five counties in the State, met on the day originally appointed, is believed to be a circumstance worthy of consideration, and is one among the many reasons that have induced your committee to recommend an Electoral Ticket at this time.

It is the opinion of your committee, that the friends of the Administration and of the American System in the counties which are unrepresented, as well as those represented by citizens not delegated, will most cheerfully accord with and co-operate in such measures as may be agreed upon by the present Convention. The circumstances under which it has taken place, being explained, it is believed that no objections will arise to any arrangements that may be made by this Convention to further the views of the friends of the Administration and have a tendency to promote the cause in which we are engaged. Under this view of the subject, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph Orr, of Putnam county—John Watts, of Dearborn county—Joseph Bartholomew, of Clark county—Isaac Montgomery, of Gibson county—and James Armstrong, of Monroe county, be recommended to the people of Indiana as suitable persons to compose the Electoral Ticket for this State, friendly to the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States.

Which was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The committee appointed to prepare and report an Address to the people of this State on the subject of the next Presidential election, asked and obtained further time until Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, to report; to which time the Convention adjourned.

Wednesday evening, 6 o'clock, Jan. 16.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Law, from the committee for that purpose, now reported an Address to the people of Indiana, on the subject of the ensuing Presidential election, accompanied with a preamble and resolutions; which were read and unanimously adopted.

On motion by Mr. Law.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chairman, to be called the Central Committee of the State of Indiana any five of whom shall be a quorum, whose duty it shall be to correspond with similar committees in other states, to fix upon a proper person to be supported for Vice-President; and that said committee have full power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the Electoral Ticket, and that said committee have their first meeting at Salem, on the first Monday in March next. And thereupon,

John Spring, of Jefferson county—Harvey Scribner, of Floyd county—John Douthitt, of Clark county—James Good-

hue, of Scott county—Thomas Coffin, of Orange county—Alanson Andrews, of Jennings county—Samuel Wort, of Jackson county—John Lowry, of Lawrence county—George H. Dunn, of Dearborn county—John W. Payne, of Harrison county—Nathan Trueblood, David Denney, Asher Wilcox, Jeremiah Rowland and John C. McPheeters, of Washington county, were appointed such committee.

On motion by B. F. Morris,

Resolved, That the friends of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States, in the several counties in this State, be requested to meet at their respective seats of justice, on the 22d of February next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and appoint committees of vigilance in the several townships in said counties, and also a committee of correspondence to communicate with the central committee.

On motion by Mr. Moore,

Resolved, That ten thousand copies of the proceedings of this Convention, and the Address to our fellow-citizens, be printed in pamphlet form at the expense of this Convention; and that the printers of newspapers throughout the State, be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention in their several papers.

And the Convention adjourned sine die.

#### Congressional Proceedings.

##### IN SENATE.

Dec. 24. Mr. Benton having obtained leave to introduce a bill for the graduation of the price of public lands, prefaced it with a speech setting forth the policy and objects to be effected by it, to which Mr. Barton replied, when the bill was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Noble introduced a bill providing for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

Dec. 27. Mr. Benton presented two petitions, one signed by 200 and the other three hundred citizens of Missouri, praying congress to pass the bill to graduate the price of public lands; which were referred.

Mr. Barnard presented the memorial of the inhabitants of Montgomery county Pennsylvania, praying for further encouragement of domestic manufactures. Referred.

The bill to authorize the president to expose to sale the reserved salt springs, in Missouri, was read a third time and passed.

Dec. 31. Mr. Parris presented a petition from sundry citizens of Maine, residing at Houlton, near the confines of New Brunswick, setting forth abuses and insults received from their British neighbors—the improper removal of the American timber, &c.—the dragging American citizens before British tribunals for trivial offences. They state that these molestations, will be apt to occasion the shedding of blood, and pray congress to take that section of the union under its immediate care and protection. Laid on the table.

Mr. Benton presented the memorial of 800 citizens of the state of Missouri, praying that congress will graduate the price of the public lands—referred.

Mr. Dickerson presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Patterson, N. Jersey, praying that congress will impose an additional duty on the imported fabrics manufactured from hemp and flax—referred to the committee on manufactures.

Jan. 3. Mr. Smith of S. C. presented the memorial of sundry citizens of South Carolina against an increase of the tariff.

Mr. Marks presented the memorial of the manufacturing association of Pittsburgh, praying that congress will impose an additional duty on imported woollens, for the protection of domestic manufactures, and praying that congress will lessen the term of credit on duty bonds—read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Woodbury, from the select committee to which was referred the memorial of the surviving officers of the revolution, made a report on the same accompanied by a bill for their relief—read, ordered to a second reading and to be printed.

Jan. 4. Mr. Hayne presented a memorial of the chamber of commerce of S. C. against an increase of duty on imports. The president of the senate communicated a memorial signed by a number of citizens of the state of Delaware, praying protection against "foreign rivalry" in the manufacture of wool, and other branches of American industry—referred to the committee on manufactures and ordered to be printed.

Jan. 7. Mr. King, from the committee on the public lands, reported the bill for the graduation of the prices of public lands, without amendment.

Jan. 8. The senate did not sit this day.

Jan. 9. Mr. Hayne, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, [widow of com. Decatur] accompanied by a report; which, on motion, was ordered to be printed.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 13. The following amendments to the constitution of the United States were submitted by Mr. Smyth:

Resolved, That the following amendments to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by three fourths thereof, shall be a part of the said constitution:

1. After the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, no person who shall have been elected president of the United States, shall be again eligible to that office.

2. The election of president and vice president, by electors appointed by the several states, shall be held in the third year of the presidential term. If, on counting the votes, in the presence of

the senate and house of representatives, no person have a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, that fact shall be published by the president of the senate, and a second election for president shall be held in the fourth year of the presidential term, as follows: The voters in each state, qualified to vote in elections of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, shall assemble, in the month of November, on such days, and at such places, as the said legislature shall appoint, and vote for one of the persons having the two highest numbers of the votes given by the electors for president, and still living: the officers conducting the elections shall meet in each state, on such day, and at such place, as the legislature thereof shall appoint, ascertain the number of votes given therein for each person, and certify who has the greatest number, which certifies they shall sign, and transmit, sealed up, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate, who shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes of the states shall then be ascertained, each state having one vote, which shall be counted for the person having the greatest number of votes given therein; and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. Should no person have a majority of the states, then, from the persons last voted for, having the two highest numbers of states, the house of representatives shall, as heretofore, choose immediately, by ballot, the president, the representation from each state having one vote.

3. After the third day of March, 1829, no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office or employment under the authority of the United States.

4. When the house of representatives shall choose a president, no person, who shall have been a member of that house at the time of making the choice, shall, during the continuance in office of the president so chosen, be appointed to any office or employment under the authority of the United States.

This proposition was read, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Dec. 20. The following gentlemen compose the committee for the apportionment of representatives under the fifth census:—Messrs. Storrs, Little, Anderson, of Maine, Crowninshield, Bartlett, Pearce, Swift, Ingersoll, Thompson, of N. J. Johns, Buchanan, Roane, Holmes, Drayton, Thompson, of Georgia, Daniel, Mitchell, of Tenn. Wright, of Ohio, Livingston, Blake, Hale, Duncan, McKee, Bates, of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Weems, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so harmonizing the several conflicting laws now existing on the subject of naturalization, that persons heretofore or hereafter applying to become citizens of the United States, upon proof, satisfactory to one or more judges of the district or county court of the state wherein they reside, on the oath or affirmation of at least two witnesses, that they have been residents within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for at least five years preceding the time of such application, shall, two years thereafter, be deemed citizens of the United States, and, upon taking the oath of allegiance, and paying the legal cost, be entitled to receive certificates of naturalization.

Dec. 24. On motion of Mr. Daniel, it was Resolved, That the committee on manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duties on the importation of hemp, distilled spirits, and molasses.

Mr. Hamilton submitted the following: Whereas, a law passed by the congress of the United States, approved on the 14th July, 1793, entitled "an act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States;" which said act is commonly known by the name of Sedition Law: Be it resolved, That the said law was a violation of the constitution of the United States, by "abridging the freedom of the press."

Be it further resolved, That, as several persons were indicted, convicted and suffered in pecuniary penalties under this law, that the committee of ways and means be directed to report a bill which shall make full provision for refunding to the said persons the amount, with lawful interest, of the fines which they may have paid to the respective marshals of the district courts empowered to levy and receive the same. And in case of the death, or the absence from the United States, of any of the said parties, then to their legal representatives, or such person as may be duly authorized to receive the same.

Mr. Hamilton on submitting the resolutions disavowed any intention of making the past subservient to any contemporary excitement, &c. and concluded by moving that the resolutions be printed and lie on the table; and that on the 2d Monday of January next he would ask their consideration by the house.

Dec. 27. Several petitions were pre-