

public life and conduct. If General 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 and ought to have obeyed. I deny this 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, 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 member is always addressed to the members of the House of Representatives, and the latter only to the Senators of the United States. But I do not rely exclusively on this recognized distinction. I dispute 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 & 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 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 demonstration, repeatedly given, of your affectionate attachment and your unshaken confidence. You ratified it two years ago in the election of my personal and political friend (Judge Clarke) to succeed me in the H. of R. 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 repeat again and again, that the Congress at last assumed its present practical form. Heretofore, malignant whisper and dark surmises, have been clandestinely circulated, or openly and unhesitatingly uttered by irresponsible agents. They were borne upon the winds, and by 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 name. General Jackson has now thrown off the mask, & comes confessedly forth from behind his concealed batteries, publicly to accuse and convict me. We stand confronted before the American people. Prosecuting the charges, as I again reiterate of all foundation, and gross assertions, whether clandestinely or openly issued from the halls of the Capitol, the saloons of the Hermitage, or by 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 honour, and in violation of the most sacred of duties. The charge has been made after two years deliberation. Gen 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 an assembly's frequent occasion, of which I have never complained, he exercised his in voting against me as secretary of State. Had I not for him, I must have gone counter to every fixed principle of my life. I believed him incompetent, and his election fraught with danger. At this early period of the republic, keeping steadily in view that danger which had overtaken every other free state, I believe it to be essential to the lasting preservation of our liberties, that a man, devoid of civil talents and offering no recommendation but one based on military service should not be selected to administer the Government. I believe so yet; and I shall consider the type 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 Gen. Jackson, knowingly, any 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; and 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 Gen. 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 apprehensions from the anger of any being but himself.

I have, as your Representative, freely examined, and in my deliberate judgment justly condemned the conduct of General 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 those 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 ill stars to vindicate their honored object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them, will be deemed sufficient.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1827.

I have declined the request of Judge Scott to publish his article. Instead of being a direct answer to "Truth," it is a mere personal invective against David Hoover, esq. There is one part of the Judge's article, however, which I feel bound to notice. He inquires of D. H. if he had any hand in the purchase of a certain printing press? I will answer that he had not. Mr. Buxton and myself were the sole "managers," nor was David Hoover, nor any other person, consulted until after we had made a partial engagement with Mr. Abraham. Our motive for the purchase was, if possible, to extend our little business, and not to deprive Judge Scott of "the means of supporting a helpless family." And as we had understood that Mr. Abraham was determined to sell the Press at all events, we thought it right that we should become the purchasers.— Experience has shown that we acted unwisely; but if there was folly or error in the transaction, we alone are chargeable with it.

It will be seen that William Elliott, Abel Lomax, John Jones, & William Steele, have been elected Representatives for this county; William McClane, Sheriff, and William Doughty, Coroner. There is not one among these gentlemen, we presume to say, who will not use his utmost exertions to advance our interests and discharge his duty. We have all confidence in their integrity, though we did not vote for them all. A few may be dissatisfied with the result; but almost every one feels no disposition to quarrel with the will of the majority.

It is reported that Jesse M. Wood is elected Representative in the district composed of the counties of Henry, Madison and Hamilton.

Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson.—A very considerable portion of this sheet is occupied by Mr. Clay's speech, at Lexington.

It contains a full and complete denial of all knowledge of the "bargain and corruption" imputed to him and his friends.— Long as it is, most of our readers will, no doubt, peruse it with interest.

We have received Gen. Jackson's letter, dated 18th July, in answer to the communication of Mr. Clay published in our last. As the subject has produced much excitement, we intend publishing it next week.

The Grand Jury of Blount county, Tennessee, have presented the Executive administration of the United States, for "bold and daring usurpations of power," for intrigue and corruption," and for sundry other grievances! They patriotically resolve to oppose all who do not oppose it, and call upon their fellow citizens to do so too! This we should call an excess of patriotism.

Cincinnati, Aug 4.—The reports, which we understand are in circulation abroad, in regard to the unhealthiness of Cincinnati at this time, are entirely unfounded. There is no epidemic prevailing, and the city is as healthy as it has been for several years past.

White Mulberry trees.—On the farm of John C. Short, esq. we witnessed, a few days since, about ten thousand thrifty young Mulberry trees, which he has raised from the seed, for the purpose of feeding silk worms. Mr. Short has this year had worms enough to produce him about ten pounds of cocoons, the silk of which appears to be of a good quality. The experiments made in this county within the last two years, by several enterprising farmers, have proved, satisfactorily, that our soil and climate are perfectly adapted both to the growth of the mulberry and the worm. From the interest manifested upon this subject, we anticipate the establishment of a silk factory in this city within a short period.—Chronicle.

Treaty of Ghent. The commissioners under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, who were recently in session at Washington, having gone through all the business which was prepared for hearing, adjourned on the first Monday in November next.

BARBARS. Some boys a short time since threw a dog into the rapids above the Niagara falls, which was carried over the precipice. The animal was discovered below, yet alive, and he succeeded in making the shore with but a slight injury in one of his legs. This is not a little remarkable, inasmuch as the water fowls, such as geese and ducks, have never been known to escape destruction when thus precipitated, as they often are, into that frightful abyss.

The dog should be preserved with care and kindness, for he has successfully accomplished a voyage, compared to which the hazards of Parry, and other navigators sink into insignificance.—Niles

Greece. The best authenticated statements confirm the intelligence of the Greeks, under the command of general Church, Karaiskaki, colonels Gordon, Heidger, and Colocotroni, having attacked Redschid pacha before Athens, on the 19th of April, and the two following days and, after an obstinate engagement compelled him to abandon his entrenchments, and retreat to the distance of two hours march from the city. By this event which it is hoped will lead to the final deliverance of the Acropolis, the Greeks would be enabled to convey an immediate supply of provisions into the citadel. The events by sea are also stated to be equally favorable to the cause of the Greeks. Ten vessels laden with warlike stores intended for the Seraskier, had been taken or destroyed in the gulf of Volo.

The Austrian Observer of the 29th contains an extract from the new journal, published weekly at Hydra, in the French language, under the title of Abeille Grecque. No. 2 of the 19th May, contains the following proclamation of lord Cochrane to the Greeks:

"To the committee of government of Greece.

"A battle, glorious to the Greek cause, has been fought to day. It was commenced by the marines, who were landed on the several points of the coast of the Peninsula, (Munichya,) and drove before them the enemies who were posted here. The land troops, not willing to be surpassed in courage by the marines, also rushed on the enemy.

"While the Hydriots and Speziots were making themselves masters of the enemy's position in the peninsula, the troops advanced on the other side of the Piræus,

whence, at this unexpected attack of the Greeks, the Turks fled like a flock thrown into confusion.

"From this day begins a new era in the military system, of modern Greece. If every one behaves to-morrow as all, without exception, have behaved to-day, the siege of the Acropolis will be raised, and the liberty of Greece insured.

"My wishes and my desires are, that the Greeks may obtain liberty for a period longer than that in which they have endured slavery, and that their glory may equal that of their ancestors.

COCHRANE.

Hayti. A plot has been discovered which had for its subject the destruction of Boyer. The conspirators, officers of the government, were executed on the 3d inst. and the president has issued a proclamation assuring the people of the energy of the government. The president says to the army—"The crime of a few officers and subalterns, cannot stain the honor of an army which has deserved the gratitude of the nation, and retains all my confidence."

The annual report of the American Education Society states that the population of the United States is advancing at the rate of one thousand every day—three hundred and sixty-five thousand a year.

It is stated that the receipts of cotton this year at New-Orleans, will amount to from 325 to 330,000 bags.

ELECTION RETURNS—WAYNE CO.

	Wayne.	Centre.	Washington.	Jackson.	Perry.	Green.	New Garden.	TOTALS.
Representatives.								
Elliott,	341	351	88	167	71	27	96	1141
Lomax,	373	243	66	166	70	43	124	1085
Jones,	193	327	107	75	26	13	53	784
Steele,	430	81	44	45	87	22	62	771
Hoover,	415	144	12	63	91	8	25	758
Hill,	356	102	27	42	87	22	72	708
Seearce,	489	50	10	4	5	3	29	595
Lewis,	141	238	117	67	19	4	3	581
Shearman,	123	105	180	78	26	19	29	560
Platts,	53	82	37	189	20	8		389
Black,	18	19	3	3	2			36
Waltz,	4	3	9		1			17
Wilkinson,	3	3	4	1				11
Sheriff.								
McClane,	579	368	182	172	113	30	118	1582
Whitehead,	184	64	33	82	13	13	13	392
Coroner.								
Doughty,	146	308	108	138	35	2	24	700
Henderson,	541	11	8	4	10	23	162	639
Dunham,	68	137	57	100	79	17		458

Justice's Election.—We are authorized by the Sheriff to state that an election will be held at Vaughan's Hotel, on the third Saturday in August next to elect a Justice of the Peace, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel Clark, Esq.

WILLIAM RUSSY is a candidate for the above office.

WILLIAM MITCHELL is also a candidate for the above office.

MILBURN JACOBS is also a candidate for the above office.

SALE OF LOTS IN KNIGHT'S TOWN.

THE undersigned do hereby make known that they will hold a public sale for the disposal of the Lots in KNIGHT'S TOWN, Indiana, on the Second Monday of September next.

The terms of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid in six months, the residue in two equal annual instalments. A liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

This town is situated on the high bluff immediately on the west side of BLUE RIVER, at the point where the NATIONAL ROAD crosses said stream. From the margin of the river the bluff rises with a gradual ascent to its summit, and then expands into an extended level, and gives the town site a commanding prospect of the river and adjacent country. It is laid off on an extensive scale; the lots are of a convenient size, and the streets and alleys are of a liberal width.

KNIGHT'S TOWN is situated 33 miles east of Indianapolis, 30 west of Centerville, 13 south west of New Castle, and 15 north west of Rushville.— The central position it occupies from other towns, its being encompassed by an extensive body of the most luxuriant soil, its contiguity to durable streams for machinery, and its being situated on the location of the great avenue from the east to the west, must render it a place of some importance. Few places situated so far in the interior combine more natural, and are susceptible of more artificial advantages. There are already erected, and now in operation, in the vicinity of this place, two saw and two grist mills and a carding machine. Good materials for building are abundant and easily procured. But few places are blest with better health than this neighborhood. Blue river runs with a lively current over a beautiful bed of gravel, and the country is well drained by it and its tributaries. Springs of pure water are every where to be found. This section of country is fast settling, and under a rapid state of improvement, by an industrious and enterprising people.

Mechanics and men of business are invited to examine the above situation, and it is thought it will be found worthy of attention.

WAITSTILL M. CARY,
JEREMIAH GROVER.

August 6, 1827. 11p5

RAGS! RAGS!!

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this Office.