

carried on by two respectable opponents, the unanimous vote of the citizens of Hamburg and its vicinity.

While advertizing to the generous and liberal confidence with which you have invariably sustained me, I must be permitted to remark, that if there has been any thing in the public services it has been my fortune to render, in the principles I have avowed, or in the spirit with which I have maintained them, calculated in any degree to reflect credit upon the district and state, I have the honor to represent, it is to be mainly ascribed to the fact, that I am the representative of a high minded, and intelligent people, who, while they would look with indignation upon an act of baseness or treachery on my part, and punish it with exemplary promptness: by discarding me from their service, are always prepared to extend to me the most liberal confidence, while my exertions are disinterestedly devoted to the advancement of the safety and glory of our common country, or to the perpetuation of her liberties. Having said thus much in reference to myself—I must now invite your attention to some brief and general views of the great and engrossing subject to which you have been pleased to allude in terms, to me, so highly complimentary.

And in the first place, I give it to you as my deliberate and solemn opinion, founded upon my best reflections, that the political crisis in which the public liberty is now involved, is one which infinitely surpasses in importance any that has occurred in the history of this country, since the revolution, which resulted in the establishment of our independence.

By the war of the revolution, our ancestors obtained the power, as they had the unquestionable right, to make the experiment of self government. It now remains for their posterity to determine whether that experiment shall fail, or whether the capacity of the people for governing themselves shall be as clearly made out, as the right. That such is the solemn and eventful issue which the people of the United States are to decide at the next Presidential election, I shall attempt to demonstrate, by a very brief exposition of the character and circumstances of the coalition by means of which Mr. Adams ascended the station he now occupies.

I assume, as a preliminary proposition, too clear to be questioned, and therefore, requiring no enforcement, than the right of the people to select and discard at pleasure their political agents, & particularly their chief executive magistrate, is the very corner stone of liberty in a representative republic. There is no other political power that the people can exercise under our system of government, and to deprive them of this, amounts to an absolute disfranchisement. It follows, as a necessary consequence, those political agents who disregard and violate the known will of the people, in the election of the chief magistrate of the republic, the constitution of which recognizes the right of the people to choose that magistrate, are guilty of the grossest treachery to the people, and of assailing the very citadel of their liberties.

Now I assert, and pledge my reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that John Q. Adams was elected against the will of a majority of the American people, and of a majority of the states, by a minority of the representatives in congress, a considerable proportion of which minority, including Henry Clay, voted against their avowed principles, and against what they knew to be the will of a large majority of their constituents.

I also assert, and am willing to stake my humble stock of political reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that the circumstances of the extraordinary coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay furnish as strong evidence of an abandonment of political principle on the part of Mr. Clay, and corrupt political bargain between him and Mr. Adams, as is ordinarily required, in courts of justice, to establish the guilt of those who are charged with the highest crimes known to the law.

Before I proceed to make good the first of these two important propositions, I must remark, that all the advocates of Mr. Clay, following the example set by himself in his letter to his constituents, have, with an apparent consciousness of the badness of their cause, most palpably misstated the question.

They assume that the advocates of Gen. Jackson, rest their claims to the Presidency, upon the fact of his having received ninety-nine electoral votes, a larger number than was received by any other candidate—and then set about proving, what no man of common sense ever denied—that a plurality of votes does not impose upon congress an obligation to choose the candidate that obtains that plurality.

It is impossible for me to avoid the belief that Mr. Clay knew this to be a false

statement of the question, and that he intentionally made it for the purpose of evading the true question at issue. The objection urged from the very beginning to the election of Mr. Adams is, that he was chosen by members of congress who knew that a majority of the people of the United States and a majority of the states preferred General Jackson, and that several of the members who voted for Mr. Adams voted against the will of the people of the states they represented, solemnly and constitutionally declared, and several others, including Mr. Clay, against what they knew to be the almost unanimous will of the people of the states they represented, though that will was not constitutionally declared. Such is the objection, and I will now proceed to maintain it. General Jackson received seven out of eleven of the electoral votes of Maryland, three out of five of the electoral votes of Louisiana, and two out of three of the electoral votes of Illinois; and yet a majority of those states voted against Gen. Jackson, and in favor of Mr. Adams. In Kentucky, the only competition before the people was between Mr. Clay and General Jackson. A majority of the people voted for Mr. Clay; a very respectable minority—about one third, as well as I recollect for Gen. Jackson, and not a single vote for John Quincy Adams. But this is not all. The canvass was conducted by Mr. Clay and his friends—I speak what I know from unquestionable authority to be the fact, upon grounds of exclusive hostility to Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson had such a hold upon the affections and confidence of the people of Kentucky, that the friends of Mr. Clay, to induce the people to vote for him, used this argument.—They said none of the candidates could be elected by the people, and that the election would of course, devolve upon the house of representatives. That before the house of representatives Gen. Jackson had no chance of success, and that the only way, therefore, to defeat the election of John Q. Adams, and secure a western president, was to vote for Mr. Clay; for that if he obtained votes sufficient to carry him into the house of representatives as one of the three highest candidates, such was his influence there, that he would be elected.

Against Mr. Adams it was urged by Mr. Clay and his friends, that he was an enemy to the interests of the west, as indicated by various acts of his political life; that he was an "apostate federalist," the reason given by Mr. Clay for refusing to serve with him in a subordinate station, in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe. And that it was important, on the score of principle, to break the cabinet succession which, in the course of time, would enable the President, as a matter of course, to nominate his successor. Thus you perceive that the canvass was conducted by Mr. Clay, before the people of Kentucky, upon *fictitious*, in direct exclusive opposition to Mr. Adams. What followed? The election devolved upon the house of representatives, and Mr. Clay was not one of the highest candidates. It then became the duty of Mr. Clay and his western friends to choose between General Jackson and Mr. Adams.

In the mean time the legislature of Kentucky, influenced, perhaps, by some misgiving as to the course of Mr. Clay, passed a resolution, by an almost unanimous vote, declaring that, next to Mr. Clay, General Jackson was the choice of the people of Kentucky, and requesting their representatives in congress to vote for him. And it was a remarkable fact, that the very few members of Kentucky legislature, who opposed the resolution, rested their opposition principally upon the ground that it was so notorious that the people of Kentucky preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams, that the representatives of that state in congress must know it, without the resolution of the legislature.

Yet Mr. Clay and a majority of the representatives in congress from Kentucky, not only voted against General Jackson, but in favour of John Quincy Adams, the very man against whom, in the canvass before the people, they had directed their principal opposition upon grounds of high political principle, viz: (1.) The importance of having a western president.—(2.) The necessity of breaking the order of cabinet succession. (3.) That Mr. Adams was an apostate federalist. And (4.) that he was hostile to the interests of the west. Now, not one of these objections applied to General Jackson. On the contrary, he possessed the very qualifications that would entitle him to the vote of those who honestly urged these objections to Mr. Adams. He was a western man, devoted to the western interests. He was a private citizen, and never had been a cabinet minister. And he was an undeviating republican.

There is yet another fact necessary to a full development of Mr. Clay's con-

duct in this transaction. During an important debate in congress in the year 1817, Mr. Clay avowed his political principles in these words: "I care not how I ascertain the will of my constituents, nor what are the evidences of it—it is sufficient for me that I know it. While I have a seat on this floor, I shall always hold myself bound by the will of my constituents, whether expressed or implied." Thus we find Mr. Clay, in 1817, by a singular fatality, pronouncing sentence of condemnation upon his conduct in 1825. It is impossible for him to escape from his own judgment, so broad and comprehensive are its terms. They seem providentially designed to meet the very case of political delinquency, I am discussing.

(To be continued.)

NEW GOODS.

S. TOMLINSON.

(MARKET STREET, VINCENNES.)

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a new and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

CONSISTING OF

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

An extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Glass, and Queensware.

FRESH GROCERIES—of the latest importations, and of the first quality. All of which are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

14-3m

May 10, 1827.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Queens and Glassware,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES.

SHOES & BONNETS.

A large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Three hundred barrels

Kenharva Salt,

Together with an assortment of

IRON & PLOW PLATES, All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash.

WM. BURTON.

May 10, 1827.

14-3m

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber,

JOHN R. M. LE'ROY,

HAS taken the old stand of Jacobs & Le'Roy, on Market street, opposite J. & S. Smith, where he is opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARD & QUEENSWARE And Fresh GROCERIES

Of the best quality—which are offered at the lowest cash prices, or exchanged for BEES WAX, FEATHERS, GINSANG, &c. 16-1f Vincennes, May 1827.

PROTECTION.

SAMUEL HILL,

Agent for the PROTECTION FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut.

IS prepared to insure on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, and Cargoes. Also, on Stores, Houses, Mills, &c. and their contents, at the lowest rates of premium.

Satisfactory evidence of the liberality of the Protection Insurance Company in adjusting losses, and promptness in paying the same, can be had by applying as above.

12-6m

Vincennes, April 1827.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

DEWEY & E. H. McJUNKIN,

WILL practice LAW in conjunction in the Daviess Circuit court.—Any business entrusted to E. H. McJunkin, at Washington, Indiana, (where he resides) will be attended to by both, with punctuality.

12-6m

Washington, April 1827.

McJUNKIN will practice in the adjacent Circuit courts.

NOTICE.

S. Judah & A. G. Lagow,

WILL in future, practise LAW in partnership. 20-3m Vincennes, June 1827.

Collector's Notice.

THE taxables of Knox, taking into consideration the absolute necessity I am placed under, by their confidence, to pay up every cent of the

State and County Tax

before the first Monday of December next, when, to labor in their service, I shall take my seat as a Legislator, will make as early pay as possible. To proceed to extremities with any of my fellow citizens, would be extremely painful—and all can now judge of my duty, and of my relative situation.

Messrs. Reynolds & Bonner, are authorized to receive, and receipt for all taxes—a duplicate list is left with them, and their receipt therefor is as good for the same as mine.

THOMAS MCCLURE, Col. K.C.

August 20, 1827.

30-3t

Two hundred dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers, living in Nashville, Tenn. on Saturday night the 28th July 1827 two likely Mulatto Fellows, one named

WILLIAM, or BILLY,

belonging to Alexander Porter; about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a yellow complexion, a well made fellow, has been on board a Steam boat commanded by Anderson Miller, from Louisville to Orleans, as a Cook and Barber.—He took with him a shot gun, and wore crape on his hat; his clothing cannot be well described—they were pretty good.—BILLY formerly belonged to Moses Grant, near Lancaster, Ky.

The other boy is a very bright mulatto named

NED,

and sometimes calls himself JAMES EDMONDS, belonging to Charles Cooper. Ned is about 18 years of age, stout made, active and quick in his movements, cheek bones prominent, hair not very black, and inclines to curl more than to kink; and when spoken to harshly stammers a little. Among his clothing he has a mixed cloth coat nearly new, with polished steel or white metal buttons; a black bombazett coat and pantaloons much worn; his shirts were either Irish linen or common country flax linen. They left the town of Nashville on Monday night the 30th July 1827. We have understood their intention was to descend the river some distance and then make their way across the country to Indiana or Ohio.—The above reward will be given for their apprehension and secured in any jail so that we get them, or \$100 for either of them. Thomas Washington, Esq. of this place has also a mulatto boy named

WILLIAM,

who absconded on Tuesday the 31st July; the three intended going together, and it is probable they may get in company.

ALEXANDER PORTER.

CHARLES COOPER.

Nashville, Aug 21, 1827. 30-3m

FRESH MEDICINES.

DOCTOR McNAMEE respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

MEDICINE STORE

On Market street, next door to S. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample. In conducting this business, he has engaged the assistance of Dr. WOOLVERTON, which he hopes will enable him to accommodate those who purchase for family purposes to their entire satisfaction; the advantage of correct prescriptions to such, will be obvious.—Physicians purchasing, may be assured of every article necessary in practice, and of genuine quality; none other will be offered.—It will be made their interest to favor him with their custom.—Country merchants may find it to their interest to give him a call, or such medicines as they may want.

E. McNAMEE.

Vincennes, May 15, 1827.—15-1f

Dr. WOOLVERTON, respectfully informs the citizens of Vincennes, and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health, as to be able to assist Doctor McNamee, in the above business, and to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. McNamee.

J. D. WOOLVERTON.

WE will sell on Liberal terms for the purchasers—eight hundred, quarter, half, and full blooded

MERINO SHEEP,

at our folds in New Harmony. TAYLOR, FOUNTLERY & Co. New-Harmony, Aug. 1827.—30tf