

opposition to the vote of the people, and the votes of two States, Kentucky and Missouri, against the known and undoubted will of the people of those States. I will say nothing of Ohio, for though General Jackson received a large majority of the votes of the people over Mr. Adams, yet it is not absolutely certain that he could have received the vote of a majority if Mr. Clay had not been a candidate, though I confidently believe he would.

From the statement of facts which I have thus briefly submitted, it is apparent that Mr. Adams was elected against the known will of a majority of the people, and a majority of the States, and by the votes of Mr. Clay and other members, who knew they were voting against the will of the people they represented. The question, therefore, naturally and unavoidably suggests itself to every mind. What motive could induce, and what principle could justify Mr. Clay, in trampling upon the rights of the people, by violating their most sacred sovereign right—a right, which, in the most comprehensive terms, he had acknowledged to exist in the people;

This naturally leads us to an examination of those circumstances which induce the belief that the coalition between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams was founded upon a corrupt political bargain. Mr. Clay has repeatedly asked, in his speeches before the people, with an air of confidence and triumph, which he well knows how to assume in the most desperate emergencies if he is to be condemned without evidence? Will you not, says he, accord to me the right which belongs to the humblest culprit, by the humanity of the law—that of being presumed innocent till the contrary is proved? Now, it is obvious, that in this question, Mr. Clay covertly assumes the absurd proposition that a man can only be condemned upon positive evidence, when it is known not only to every lawyer, but to every person in the slightest degree conversant with judicial proceedings, that it is the practice of every day to condemn persons accused of the highest offences—even of murder itself—upon presumptive and circumstantial evidence. In assuming, therefore, that he cannot be condemned but by positive evidence, Mr. Clay forcibly reminds me of a case of assault and battery which was once tried in my presence. The person who committed the outrage had said to his friend and companion upon meeting the person he intended to assault, "I would thank you to retire behind that pine tree, until I give that fellow a drubbing. I am resolved to beat him, and I do not wish you to be a witness against me." Accordingly his friend retired, heard the blow given, and saw the blood and bruises after the affair was over. Yet the perpetrator of this outrage came into court as confident of acquittal, because no person saw him inflict the blows, as Mr. Clay appears to be, because the terms of stipulation of the coalition between him and Mr. Adams were not reduced to writing, and placed among the public records. Condemn him without evidence? Is it no evidence, that he voted in favor of the man to whom he had, for eight years, stood in the relation of a political enemy, and whom he had, during the whole period of the presidential canvass, before the people, opposed upon political principle? Is it no evidence that he voted against the man, whom he knew to be the choice—the almost unanimous choice of the people of Kentucky, thus openly and flagrantly, and treacherously violating the fundamental right of the people, and the constitutional obligation, which, upon his own avowed principles, bound him to vote for General Jackson? Is it no evidence that immediately after he made Mr. Adams President, in opposition to every established principle of political consistency, he had the audacity, in contempt of public opinion and common decency, to receive from the hands of the man he had thus elevated to power, the highest office in his gift?—This fact, of itself, speaks volumes against him. When we see two political enemies suddenly reconciled, the one receiving from the other the chief magistracy, and that other receiving in return the highest executive appointment—and all this in violation of the most sacred political principles and in shameless contempt of the external forms of political morality, can we avoid drawing conclusions unfavorable to their political honesty? It appears to me to be impossible.

But the internal evidence does not stop here. The conduct of Mr. Clay for some weeks before he formed a coalition with Mr. Adams, is worthy of the most attentive examinations. What then was his deportment during the early part of the session of Congress in which Mr. Adams was elected? He came to Washington a member of the House of Representatives that was to choose between General Jackson and Mr. Adams. The characters and

pretensions of the two candidates were perfectly known to him. It was known that he and his friends held the balance of power in their hands, and by acting in concert could decide the election. This they had openly avowed in a publication during the canvass before the people, and every body at Washington looked to the movements of Mr. Clay as to what must be decisive as to the election. For more than a month after his arrival in Washington, he shrouded himself in profound mystery. The course he would pursue was a subject of various speculation, but he kept the councils of his "conscience" a secret from the public.

He advised his friends in Congress to hold themselves uncommitted, stating that when they did move, it was important that they should move altogether, and with decisive effect. And I know that he prevailed upon some of the western members who had made up their minds to obey the will of their constituents, by voting for General Jackson, to vote for Mr. Adams. Now, I ask you, as men of common observation, what construction can you place upon this conduct of Mr. Clay?—What possible motive, consistent with honor or honesty, could have induced him to keep his own course a secret for so long a time, and prevail upon all his friends he could influence, to adopt the same course? Can the spirit of charity itself believe that he was all this time consulting that "faithful monitor, his conscience." Was he studying the character, and canvassing the qualifications of the two rival candidates? These he had long known. It is impossible to place any but one construction upon this conduct. A man, situated as Mr. Clay was, holding in his hands the balance of power, and holding himself and friends professedly uncommitted, can be regarded in no other light than that of putting himself up to the highest bidder. It is the same, in effect, as if he had inscribed on his forehead the words, which you often see on the doors of untenanted houses—"To Let." An honorable man, intending to act honestly, and disinterestedly, would not have permitted his opinion to remain doubtful for a moment under such circumstances. The simple fact of his holding the votes of five states uncommitted, when it was known that upon him it very much depended to say how they would vote, furnishes satisfactory evidence that he was holding himself back—not to consult "his conscience," not to consult the qualifications of the candidates—but to drive a political bargain.—And the subsequent formation and circumstances of the coalition, make the evidence irresistible.

When I charge Mr. Clay, then, with having formed an unprincipled coalition with Mr. Adams, founded upon a political bargain, I wish to be distinctly understood.—I will, therefore, state analytically what constitutes, in my opinion, a corrupt political bargain. If Mr. Clay voted against General Jackson, knowing that the people of Kentucky preferred him to Mr. Adams, and knowing that he was bound by "the will of his constituents, whether express or implied,"—and if his motive for voting in opposition to the will of the people, was to promote his own political advancement, then was he guilty of a treacherous abandonment of principle and of violating the rights of the people. And if there was any understanding, "express or implied," between himself and Mr. Adams that he was to receive the appointment of secretary of state, then was the coalition founded upon a corrupt political bargain. Now, it is almost impossible for any impartial man—it seems to me—to entertain a doubt that Mr. Clay had—at least indirectly—assurances that he would be made secretary of state, and that he never would have voted for Mr. Adams without such assurances.

Such are some of the prominent circumstances upon which I rest the charge of a corrupt coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. (To be continued.)

#### To Saddlers.

**R**ANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 1st day of April last, JOHN S. DAGGETT, an indentured apprentice to the saddling business. He is about 19 years and 6 months old, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark eyes, fair hair and complexion; had on when he went away a new suit of light blue casinet of a good quality, and new black fur hat. The boy left my employment without provocation. Saddlers, and all others, are forewarned from employing, or in any way harboring him, as I am determined to put the law rigorously in force against him, and all those who may thus give him protection. I have been brought to this determination from his base ingratitude to myself and family. He was taken when an orphan destitute of every thing, & uniformly treated as one of the family.

N. D. GROVER.  
Madison, August 23, 1827 30-31

#### SPLENDID AUCTION.

FIRST FALL SALE.  
BY MUIR & ORMSBY,  
ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, & THURSDAY,  
1st, 2d, 3d, & 4th of October next,  
And on the nights of the same days.  
UPWARDS of 3000 packages of  
BRITISH, INDIA, and DOMESTIC  
GOODS.

**I**NVOICES of which are now at hand, comprising the most extensive and general assortment ever offered at auction in the western country, viz:  
Blue, black, brown, mixed & olive cloths and cassimeres,  
Super Cassinets and Sattinets,  
Marseilles and fancy Vestings,  
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, and 14-4 Rose Blankets,  
2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ point Blankets,  
Red, white, and yellow Flannels,  
Salsbury and green Flannels,  
Bombazetts and Ratinetts,  
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 green Baizes,  
Tartan and Circassian Plaids,  
Worsted, cotton, lambs wool, and anglo  
Hose and half Hose,  
super new style Prints and Calicoes,  
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 cambric, jaconet, leno,  
book, mull mull, and fancy Muslins,  
Nankin & Canton crapes and crabe robes, assorted colors,  
black and white Italian crapes,  
Fancy Ribands,  
silk Shaws and Handkerchiefs,  
black, blue and cloth colored Italian sewing silks,  
Ladies' and gentlemen's black and white silk, beaver, kid and dog skin Gloves,  
Flag, silk and bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Fancy Silks, Sanshaws and Saranets,  
cotton maddras, flag, bandanna, and Turkey red Handkerchiefs,  
Damask and Russia Diapers,  
gauze Handkerchiefs and crape Lisse,  
Irish Linens and Sheetings,  
black and brown Hollands,  
gentlemen's plain, fig'd & fancy cravats,  
super indigo plaids, stripes and dennims,  
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 furniture and apron checks, and bed Tickings,  
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings,  
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 domestic Diaper,  
cotton and worsted Suspenders,  
Cotton Balls, assorted colors,  
spool Floss, Nuns Thread,  
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,  
cotton and linen tapes,  
super chintz Shaws,  
3½, 4, 4½, and 5 lb. pins.

Also—a general assortment of  
Looking Glasses, Playing Cards,  
Leighorn and straw Bonnets,  
Ladies', gentlemen's, misses, and childrens Shoes,  
Morocco Hats, cow hides, &c.  
Likewise—a general assortment of  
**Hardware & Cutlery,**  
consisting of Knives and Forks,  
pen, pocket, dirk, butcher & shoe Knives,  
Sheep Sheers, Chissels, Gouges, & Plane  
Irons,  
Table, Parliament and Butt Hinges,  
Knob, closet, till, cupboard & chest Locks  
Table and Tea Spoons; Squares,  
Steelyards; Commode Knobs,  
plated and tinned Bridle Bits,  
pitt, mill, crosscut and handsaw Files,  
Gilt, coat and vest Buttons,  
plated, iron, bronze, & brass Candlesticks,  
Pocket Books; Crowley & Blister Steel,  
Boston and Pittsburgh cut Nails,  
Iron Teakettles; wire Sifters,  
Spades, Shovels, Mattocks & Hoes,  
Hoop and Bar Iron; Waggon Boxes,  
Nails, Andirons &c. &c.

Also—8-10, and 10-12 Window Glass,  
boxes Flint Tumblers, Flasks & Bottles.  
To which will be added, a large lot of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Consisting of Teas,  
Loaf, Lump, and New-Orleans Sugar,  
Molasses, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento,  
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo,  
Spice, Madder; Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel,  
Cod Fish, Herring, Brandy, Rum, Gin,  
Wines, Tobacco, &c. &c.  
Muir & Ormsby beg leave to assure the public that the assortment is such as is expressed above, that the sale will be without reserve, and that no dis-  
appointment need be apprehended, as a part of the goods are received, and the balance hourly expected  
31-3t Louisville, Sept. 1827.

**SADDLERY**  
For TRADE.  
I WILL give in exchange for the following articles of trade, delivered in Vincennes on the first day of December next, to wit.—PORK, BEEF, WHEAT, CORN, or OATS, any kind of SADDLERY.  
SAMUEL THORN.  
May 15, 1827. 15-1f



#### ENTERTAINMENT.

**THE** subscriber has resumed his former business, in the house sometime ago occupied by Mr. Frs. Cunningham, as a TAVERN, on Market street, in Vincennes. He has built a new, large, and commodious stable; and has put the buildings in complete repair. His stable will be constantly supplied with Oats, Corn, Fodder, and Timothy Hay, and attended by a good Ostler.—His house shall at all times be furnished with such things for the comfort of Travellers, & others, as the country can afford.—He hopes by his attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.  
H. JOHNSON.  
January 8, 1827. 51-1f

#### TO TRAVELLERS,

**THE** subscriber has lately taken the Tavern Stand, 24  
Formerly occupied by Judge Rogers, situated near the corner of MARKET & WATER streets. His house and stable are well supplied, & he hopes by a strict and careful attention to business, to merit, and also receive a share of public patronage.

SOLOMON RATHBONE.

Vincennes, Feb. 26, 1827.—4-1f

#### Two hundred dollars Reward.

**R**UNAWAY 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, of 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.

ALFAXANDER PORTER.

CHARLES COOPER.

Nashville, Aug 21, 1827. 30-3m

#### Collector's Notice.

**T**HE 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

#### Sale of Watches.

**A**LL Watches, that have been in the possession of I. N. WHITTESEY, for six months, will, if not previously taken away, be sold for repairs, on Saturday, the 20th of October next, with a variety of other articles.

I. N. WHITTESEY respectfully requests those indebted to him, to make immediate payment.

CASH paid for old Gold & Silver.

I. N. WHITTESEY.  
Vincennes, Aug. 9, 1827.—27-1d