

by political rancour, into such a commission, or any thing even remotely approaching it. Had any such agency, by any one, been tendered, I should have indignantly rejected it. I will go further, and state, that never did I, in the course of any conversation with Mr. Clay, hear him say, or express a desire, that in the event of the election of General Jackson, Mr. Adams, or Mr. Crawford, that he should wish to be Secretary of State, or hold any station in the cabinet. Further, I never have to any one, at any time, or on any occasion, represented myself, or wished it to be understood, that I was authorized to receive, or to make overtures on the part of Mr. Clay, or his friends. I think proper to make this general and unqualified declaration, that there may not be left a loop on which to hang a doubt on this subject. I did not know until ten days after the election of Mr. Adams, that Mr. Clay had been offered the appointment of Secretary of State; and it is as a well known fact, that after he had the offer he consulted many of his friends whether he should, or should not accept it. He told me in a conversation he did me the honor to hold with me on the subject, that the acceptance of it would be to him not only a sacrifice of domestic happiness, but a serious pecuniary loss. I know also, that not only his immediate personal and political friends, but many of those who voted for other candidates, were desirous that he should accept the station—and urged that his country had claims upon him paramount to all other considerations, and would never see him suffer from devotion to her best interests.

I am free to acknowledge that at the time of the conversation between Mr. Buchanan and myself, my impression was that General Jackson would be elected, and it was pretty generally talked of, as well as understood among many of his friends, that in the event of his election, Mr. Clay would have the office of Secretary of State; and I doubt not but I may, in common with others, have mentioned my opinion to my political friends—These impressions were founded on the belief that the western interest would unite in General Jackson's election, and that with the aid of one or two of the states in favor of Mr. Crawford, he would be elected. I mention those floating opinions of the day, to show that I have no reserves, and that all I said or did, I am quite willing should be known.

I left Washington for Pennsylvania on the morning of the 11th or 12th of January, 1825, and did not return until Tuesday, the 30th of the same month, the day after Mr. Clay's card had appeared in the National Intelligencer. This absence at this critical juncture, is of itself sufficient to repel the idea, that I took any peculiar interest as to the arrangements dependent on who might, or might not be elected president; I recollect a conversation with a particular friend, who travelled with me in the stage, on my return to Pennsylvania. To him, in the course of that conversation, I expressed my regret at not having had an opportunity of a free and general conversation with Mr. Clay on the subject of the presidential election, and said that I had some idea of writing to him as soon as I arrived at Norristown. We both expressed an anxiety that Mr. Clay should vote with Pennsylvania.

Exception has been taken to my offering the resolution of thanks, when Mr. Clay was about retiring from the Speaker's chair, in 1825. Such a resolution it had been customary at the end of a congress to offer, and the house to adopt, as it did on this occasion, almost with perfect unanimity. It was my own voluntary act. I had no consultation with any one, nor the slightest reference to his course on the presidential election; I offered the resolution because I thought he richly deserved it. If he as speaker, did not richly earn a vote of thanks, who shall presume to think he has pretensions to such an honor? The thanks of the house over which he presided, for a faithful, firm and impartial discharge of the duties of the station, was hardly earned, and willingly awarded. I thought it his due, and even though he had differed from Pennsylvania in the choice of a president, she owed him much for his indefatigable exertions in favor of her policy and best interests. Not only did these considerations, but others prompted me to offer the resolution of thanks. Mr. Clay, I thought, had been unjustly and undeservedly, as sailed for an honest difference of opinion: and it was painful to see a man who had raised himself by his own talents and exertions to be one of the most distinguished statesmen and orators of the age: one who in war and in peace, had never abandoned his country, but always stood firmly by her, defending by the powers of his gigantic mind and powerful eloquence her rights, & boldly proclaiming her true policy; that such a man should be unthanked, when about to retire from

the speaker's chair of a body of which I had the honor to be a member, did not comport with my feelings, or sense of right and wrong, I should indeed have considered such a neglect a gross dereliction of duty.

I feel somewhat at a loss for terms, sufficiently measured, in which to speak of the presumptuous and unwarranted conclusion at which maj. Eaton has arrived, and the bold and unceremonious epithet which it has been his pleasure to apply to me. The conversations, reported as they are, by Mr. Buchanan & Mr. Isacks, and laboriously and carefully directed against me, furnish no evidence, even of a remote or circumstantial character, to warrant the declaration that I was a negotiator; and I feel assured, that nothing but the devoted zeal of major Eaton, to the cause of general Jackson, could have tempted him, in the face of an intelligent people, to use the language he has used. Mr. Buchanan indignantly set aside the imputation, attempted to be cast upon him by gen. Jackson, of having made a proposition or propositions, to him, in the name of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay's friends, and declares in express terms, that he always acted, and representing himself as acting on his own personal responsibility, and was solely moved by a zealous & anxious desire to manifest his friendship for gen. Jackson, by assisting to elevate him to the presidential chair. After such a declaration, nothing but infatuation, and a determination, so far as in him lay, to sustain gen. Jackson, could have tempted major Eaton so far to have forgotten what was due to his own character, as to hazard an assertion in support of which there was not a tittle of evidence. All that appears from the shewing of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isacks, so far as I was concerned, is, that in common with these gentlemen, I expressed myself exceedingly anxious for the election of gen. Jackson, and, on my personal responsibility, said, and did, all I could to promote it.

I was absent from the seat of government on Saturday, the 22d of January, the day at which maj. Eaton says it was reported a meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends took place; and, at the time of the conversation which Mr. Buchanan had with maj. Eaton, I had left Washington, and was absent for more than two weeks. If I had been acting as the author & friend, or agent of Mr. Clay, it should have been indispensable that I should have remained on the spot where my services might have been useful. Frequent intercourse would have been absolutely necessary, to communicate what was said and done, and contemplated to be done.

If maj. Eaton be credited, he would wholly disprove the statement of Mr. Buchanan, who avers that he acted solely on his own authority in the conversation held between him and gen. Jackson, and that it was not me, but his friend in Pennsylvania whose letter determined him to hold such a conversation. Mr. Buchanan's dates does not agree with those of maj. Eaton, who labors in most things to agree with Mr. Buchanan. The only conversation he ever had with gen. Jackson on the presidential election was on the 2d of January, according to major Eaton's shewing; Mr. Buchanan however, says he did not call on him, before his conversation with the general at a certain day about the 18th or 19th of January.

There appears some strange discrepancy in parts of the statements of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Isacks and maj. Eaton, which are perfectly irreconcilable with the letter of gen. Jackson. Mr. Isacks thinks that his conversation with Mr. Buchanan may have been one or two weeks later than Mr. Buchanan states it to have been; but he seems quite willing to give up his own recollection for accommodation's sake, and take the time stated by Mr. Buchanan, and agrees that it shall be fixed on the 30th of December.

I cannot pretend to say when Mr. Buchanan called on gen. Jackson, as he never communicated to me—whom maj. Eaton represents as "the negotiator," any conversation between him and gen. Jackson. I do not recollect that Mr. Buchanan and myself had any conversation from the 30th of December, until after my return to Washington, on the 30th of January, from Norristown; that is for the whole month almost immediately preceding the election; during the greater part of which time I was more than 100 miles from the scene of action, the seat of government.

To undertake to detail the numerous conversations held, pending the presidential election, by the friends of all the candidates, in which I was a party, or which I heard, is not my purpose. Indeed no consideration would tempt me to divulge private conversation, especially if the object was to injure a friend, or even a political enemy. It may, however, be proper to state, that in none of their conversations, of which I have any knowledge, was there any thing said which had the

slightest tendency to fix or trace either corruption or bargain to Mr. Adams, to gen. Jackson, to Mr. Crawford, or to Mr. Clay. All that I was able to discover, among the friends of the respective candidates, was a fair and honorable anxiety, and zeal to promote the election of their favorite candidate.

I close this communication, which has been extorted from me, in vindication of myself, and in justice to those who throw me. have been assailed, and charged with having participated in a corrupt transaction. It has been to me a most unpleasant duty, one which I sincerely wish I could have been spared, but I thought I owed it to myself, my friends and my country. I have endeavored to avoid offensive expressions, & personal remarks, save only those which I have thought indispensable to my own justification, and as bearing directly on the statement of the gentlemen, whose over zeal have induced them to break into the sanctuary of private friendship for political purposes. PHILIP S. MARKLEY.  
Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1827.

## NEW GOODS.

30 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

Kenharwa Salt,  
Together with an assortment of  
IRON & PLOW PLATES,  
All of which will be sold at the lowest  
rates for cash.

WM. BURTCH.  
May 10, 1827. 14-3m

## NEW GOODS.

12 J. & S. SMITH

HAVE just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic,  
COTTON and WOOLLEN  
GOODS;

Suited to the present and approaching  
seasons.—Also,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
Ladies and childrens Leather and Morocco  
SHOES,  
Ladies and gentlemen's Plaid and Cam-  
blet CLOAKS,

Queensware, Glassware, and  
Hardware,

CASTINGS, NAILS, & STEEL,

Window Glass, &c.

FRESH GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS,

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY

All of which they offer for sale, at prices suited to the times, for CASH—or any kind of TRADE and produce in hand, that can be disposed of.

32-tf Vincennes, Sept. 1827.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH or WORK will be given for any quantity of clean Linen or Cotton RAGS at the WESTERN SUN office.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, on replevy bond, to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the Knox county Circuit court, I will expose to public sale, at the court house door in Vincennes, on Monday, the seventeenth day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and five o'clock P.M. and agreeably to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, all the right, title, and interest, of Moses Rawlings, to the following property, to wit:—fifty acres of land, with twenty five acres improved and under good fence, it being the place whereon Moses Rawlings now lives, lying and being in Knox county, state of Indiana, near White river, in township No. one, north, of range nine, west, bounded as follows, to wit:—on the north, by land of William Johnson, west, by land of Nathan Baker, deceased, and south by vacant lands—taken as the property of Moses Rawlings, at the suit of Adam Harness, against Charles F. White, Charles Mails, and Moses Rawlings.

S. ALMY, Sheriff K.C.  
November 24, 1827. 42-4-82

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, on replevy bond, to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the Daviess county Circuit court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in Vincennes, on Monday, the seventeenth day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and five o'clock P.M. and agreeably to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, the following tract of land, to wit:—two hundred acres of land, Additional Donation, forty five acres of which is under good fence, and fit for cultivation, with two good houses thereon, it being the place whereon William Gamble now lives, lying and being in Harrison township, Knox county, state of Indiana, bounded as follows, to wit:—by land of John Reel, on the south west, and north-west by land of John Thixton, south east by land owned by Jacob Pancake—given up as the property of William Gamble, at the suit of John Cummings against William Gamble, John Jordan, and William Jurkin.

S. ALMY, Sheriff K.C.  
November 24, 1827. 42-4-82

NOTICE  
to purchasers of Public Lands,  
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, AT VINCENNES,  
October 22d, 1827 }

IN pursuance of instructions from the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, the purchasers of public lands, in the district of Vincennes, are hereby notified, that from and after the 31st of next December, the receipt of the notes of all local or State Banks will be discontinued at this office. Therefore, those persons who have payments to make into this office, will after that period, provide themselves with specie, or notes of the United States Bank or its Branches.

J. C. S. HARRISON, Receiver.  
October 25, 1827 38-11t

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. 5-1f

TO TRAVELLERS,  
THE subscriber has lately taken the  
Tavern Stand,

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-tf

NOTICE.  
I WILL attend the Probate court, to be held in Palestine, for the county of Crawford, and state of Illinois, on the third Monday of December next, to make a final settlement of the estate of Charles N. Stewart, deceased, where those who are interested may attend, if they think proper.

EDWARD H. PIPER, Adm.  
November 5, 1827. 40-4t