

in aid of the election of Mr. Adams. Nor do I know or believe that any pledge or promise of any kind was made by Mr. Adams or his friends to Mr. Clay or his friends, to procure his aid in the election. I never heard from Mr. Clay or any of his friends, or any one else, that he was willing to vote for gen. Jackson, if the general would say, or any of his friends for him, that Mr. Adams should not be continued secretary of state. Nor do I know or believe that Mr. Clay ever expressed a willingness, or any of his friends for him, to support or vote for general Jackson, if he could obtain the office of secretary of state under him. I do not know or believe that any overtures or offers of any kind were made by Mr. Clay or his friends to Mr. Adams or his friends to vote for him or support him if he would make Mr. Clay secretary of state; or to general Jackson or his friends to vote for him or support him, if he could obtain the office of secretary of state under him; nor do I believe Mr. Clay would have taken office under him if he had been elected." I shall hereafter have occasion to notice other parts of the letter of Mr. Trimble from which the preceding extract has been taken.

Mr. F. Johnston states, in his answer to Dr. Watkins, "I have no hesitation, however, in answering your inquiries. After writing the above extract you say to me—"If such a proposition were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of general Jackson, it must have been known to many persons, & the fact, therefore, may be ascertained. May I ask the favor of you to inform me whether you know or believe any such proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay, to any person, on compliance with which their vote was to depend?"

"To the first branch of the inquiry, my answer is, that I have no knowledge of any such proposition, nor do I believe any such was ever made. To the second, I answer, that I neither knew of, nor do I believe, that any conditions, of any sort, were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on which their vote was to depend."

General Metcalf, with his characteristic firmness & frankness, says: "I have to state, that I never heard, or thought of such a proposition until the letter of the highly respectable Virginian appeared in the public prints." He proceeds—"As one of the friends of Mr. Clay, I enter the most solemn protest against the right of the general, through his organ the highly respectable Virginian, or otherwise, to say that I would have assisted in making him president on the condition stated. On the contrary, if I could have been made to believe that general Jackson would not have offered to Mr. Adams the place which he had filled with so much ability under Mr. Monroe, that belief would have constituted, in my mind, strong additional objection to the general's success." "If it is intended to import the belief that Mr. Clay's friends were desirous of obtaining the appointment for him to the exclusion of Mr. Adams, or otherwise, under general Jackson, as one of his friends, I pronounce it a base & infamous assault upon the motives and honor, so far as I am concerned or believe, of those who did not choose to support him for the presidency." "In reply to your second inquiry, I have to say, that, if conditions of any sort were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was to depend, I know nothing of it."

Judge Letcher, the only member of congress who boarded in the same house with me, during the session, at which the presidential election was made, testifies: "I know of no such proposition or intimation, nor have I a knowledge of any fact or circumstance which would induce me to believe Mr. Clay's friends, or any of them, ever made such a proposition to the friends of gen. Jackson."

Mr. Thompson says: "I know of no proposition made by the friends of Mr. Clay to the friends of general Jackson, to make him president, if he would not select Mr. Adams to the seat of secretary; and I do not believe a proposition of any kind was made, and I expect, if the friend of the general should ever speak on the subject, he will be a second Kriemer."

Mr. Buckner testifies: "In answer to your inquiries on the subject, I will remark, that I have no reason to believe that any such proposition was made. Indeed, no proposition, of any description, relating to the election of president, was made, so far as I know or believe, by Mr. Clay's friends to those of gen. Jackson, or of any other person."

Mr. Scott, the member from Missouri, states that, "neither Mr. Adams nor his friends ever made any promises or overtures to me, nor did they hold out to me, any inducements of any sort, kind, or character whatever, to procure me to vote for Mr. Adams. Nor did Mr. Adams, or any of his friends, ever say or insinuate, who would be placed at the head of the department of state, or any other department, in the event that Mr. Adams should be elected. Nor do I believe any propositions were made to Mr. Clay or his friends, by Mr. Adams or his friends. If there were, I know it not. I never made to general Jackson or to any of his friends, any proposition in reference to the presidential election, either as regarded the appointment of Mr. Clay or any other person to office, or the exclusion of Mr. Adams or any other person from office. I was neither spoken to by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, about making any proposition to gen. Jackson, or his friends,

of any kind whatever, nor did I ever hear it insinuated or hinted, that any proposition was made, or intended to be made, by Mr. Clay, or his friends, to general Jackson or his friends, or to any other candidate or their friends, for, or relating to the presidency. And I do believe had any proposition been made, or intended to have been made, by Mr. Clay or his friends, from my intimacy and constant intercourse with them, I should have known or heard thereof."

Messrs. Gurley and Brent were the two members who gave the vote of Louisiana to Mr. Adams. Mr. Gurley declares "that I have no knowledge of any propositions having been made by the friends of Mr. Clay or any of them to the friends of general Jackson or to any other person, in relation to the election of president, or the proposition of conditions of any sort, on a compliance with which their votes was made to depend. I believe the charge wholly destitute of truth."

Col. Brent says, "In allusion to the Fayetteville letter, I cannot express the indignant feelings it excited. It is the fabrication of a desperate man, who to obtain his object, dares to assert what he knows to be false. You ask me to say, whether I know or believe that such a proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any one, on the compliance with which their vote was made to depend. No honorable man can believe for a moment that such a proposition was ever made, or such a condition stipulated. I was a friend of Mr. Clay's throughout the contest. I was in the confidence of all his friends, & I declare to God that I never heard of such a thing until it was asserted by the disappointed adherents of gen. Jackson. I am not only ignorant of any such arrangements, but do not believe they ever existed."

Thus there is now before the public the united evidence of the delegation from every western state whose vote was conferred upon Mr. Adams, except that of Mr. Cook, the representative from Illinois. A long and lingering illness, terminated in the death of that gentleman, prevents the submission of his. But it is well known that Mr. Adams was his choice, throughout the whole presidential canvass. Although there existed between him and myself good will and respectful intercourse, he never was politically nor personally my friend. Including Mr. White, the public has the evidence of twenty different members of congress, embracing all my friends from the western states who voted for Mr. Adams. Their attention was chiefly directed, in the preparation of their respective statements, to the Fayetteville letter, and it is to them that their testimony principally applies. On that point, they all concur in pronouncing the most unqualified negative, and, on other points, several of them are not less explicit. Is it credible, is it consistent with the ordinary operations of human nature, that these gentlemen, without any personal interest or motive whatever, should have first base ly given their concurrence to dishonorable overtures, for my sole benefit, & then should unanimously agree to falsifying themselves?

In the published circular which, in March 1825, I addressed to my constituents, I remarked, "at that early period, (early in November 1824) I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the professors in the medical school of the Transylvania University, and to John J. Crittenden, esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to gen. Jackson." I did not, at that time, recollect, nor do I probably now, all the occasions on which I expressed, in conversation, my opinion of the unfitness of gen. Jackson for the presidency, and my preference of either of the other candidates. I remembered distinctly the conversation I had held with Dr. Drake and John J. Crittenden, esq. & therefore referred to them. In several instances, similar conversations have been since brought to my recollection by gentlemen with whom, or in whose presence they occurred; and it is from a voluntary and friendly communication of the purport of them, that I am now enabled to lay before the public a considerable portion of the mass of testimony (including that of Dr. Drake) on that particular topic, which is now presented—(see appendix.)

This testimony establishes that, on various occasions and times, beginning in Kentucky as early as about the 1st of Oct. 1824, and continued in the city of Washington, down to the period when my determination to vote for Mr. Adams was generally known in this city, I uniformly expressed my conviction of gen. Jackson's want of qualification, and my fixed resolution not to vote for him, if I were called upon to give a vote. These sentiments, long cherished, were deliberately expressed, to gentlemen of the highest respectability, most of them my personal and particular friends, in all of whose estimation I must have stood dishonored, if I had voted for general Jackson, contrary to my declared purpose. This purpose was avowed immediately preceding my departure from Kentucky to attend congress, and immediately on my arrival here after the termination of the journey. David Trimble, esq. states that, about the 1st of Oct. 1824, he held a conversation with me at Frankfort in Kentucky, on the subject and prospects of the pending election, which he details minutely, and that, in the course of it I said, "that I could not, consistently with my principles, vote for gen. Jackson, under any possible circumstances." I urged to him all the objections which weighed on my mind, and which have been so often stated,

and especially that which is founded upon gen. Jackson's possession of military pretension only. And, in reference to an objection which Mr. Trimble understood me as entertaining against Mr. Adams, growing out of the negotiations at Ghent, Mr. Trimble states that I remarked that it had been "greatly magnified by the friends of his competitors for electioneering purposes; that it ought to have no influence in the vote which he might be called upon to give; that, if he was weak enough to allow his personal feelings to influence his public conduct, there would be no change in his mind on that account, because he was then on much worse terms with gen. Jackson about the Seminole war, than he could ever be with Mr. Adams about the treaty of Ghent; that in the selection of a chief magistrate for the Union, he would endeavor to disregard all private feelings, and look entirely to the interests of the country, and the safety of its institutions."

It appears from the letter of Mr. Robert Trimble, [one of the associate Justices of the Supreme court of the United States,] which accompanies that of Mr. D. Trimble, that the latter had avowed to the former, as early as February, or March 1824, his preference of Mr. Adams to either of the three candidates, who were actually returned to the house of representatives.

Col. Davidson, the treasurer of the state of Kentucky, and a man of unblemished honor, and unquestionable veracity, states, that, during a visit which I made to Frankfort, in the fall of 1824, and he thinks only a few days prior to my departure from Kentucky, to attend congress, (it must, therefore, have been early in November, as I left home before or about the tenth of that month,) he had a conversation with me about the then pending presidential election, in the course of which I remarked, that I would have some difficulty to encounter in making a selection amongst the candidates, if I should be excluded from the house. To which I replied: "I suppose not much; in that event I will endeavor to do my duty faithfully." He adds that I stated, in the course of the conversation: "I cannot conceive any event that can possibly happen, which could induce me to support the election of general Jackson to the presidency. For, if I had no other objection, his want of the necessary qualification would be sufficient." The remarks made a strong and lasting impression on colonel Davidson's mind, and when the resolutions were before the legislature, requesting the delegation to vote for general Jackson, colonel Davidson informed several of his friends of the conversation with me, and that he was convinced I would not support gen. Jackson. He communicated the substance of this conversation to George Robinson, Esq. the speaker of the house of representatives of Kentucky, who concurred with him that I could not consistently, under any circumstances, vote for gen. Jackson. When the same resolutions were before the senate, (of which colonel Davidson was then a member,) he rose in his place and opposed them, and among the views which he presented to that body, he stated that all the resolutions they could pass during the whole session, would not induce me to abandon what I conceived to be my duty, and that he knew I could not concur with the majority of the legislature on that subject.

John J. Crittenden, Esq. (who was referred to in the circular to my constituents, whose statement has never before been exhibited to the public,) testifies that, "some time in the fall of 1824, conversing upon the subject of the then presidential election, and speaking in reference to your exclusion from the contest, and to your being called upon to decide and vote between the other candidates who might be returned to the house of representatives, you declared that you could not, or that it was impossible for you to vote for general Jackson in any event. My impression is, that the conversation took place at Capt. Weiseger's tavern in this town, (Frankfort, Ky.) not very long before you went on to congress, in the fall preceding the last presidential election, and that the declaration made by you as above stated, was elicited by some intimation that fell from me, of my preference for gen. Jackson over all the other candidates except your self."

So unalterably fixed was my resolution prior to my departure from Kentucky, I have no doubt that, in my promiscuous and unreserved intercourse among my acquaintances in that state, others not recollected by me, could bear testimony to the undeviating and settled determination of my mind. It will be now seen that after, and immediately on my arrival at the city of Washington, I adhered to this purpose, and persevered in it until it was executed by the actual deposit of my vote in the ballot box.

In a day or two after I reached the city, & on several other occasions, I had long and unreserved conversations with Mr. Johnston, senator from Louisiana, to an account of which, as given in his letter in the Appendix, I invite particular attention. The first was on the Saturday or Sunday before the commencement of congress, in 1824, and after I had seen Mr. Crawford, I stated to Mr. Johnston that, notwithstanding all I had heard, I had no idea of his actual condition, and that it was out of the question to think of making him president. We conversed fully on the respective pretensions of Mr. Adams and gen. Jackson, and after drawing a parallel between them, I concluded by expressing a preference for Mr. Adams, which "turned princi-

pally on his talents, and experience in civil affairs." After the return of the votes of Louisiana, & after the resolutions of the general assembly of Kentucky, were received, Mr. Johnston states my adherence to that preference. He concludes by observing—"that no fact ever came to my knowledge that could in the slightest degree justify the charge which has been exhibited. On the contrary, I know that your opinion did undergo no change from the first time I saw you on your return to Washington;" that is, prior to the meeting of congress. During the present summer, two gentlemen in the state of Mississippi voluntarily told Mr. Johnston that they heard me express a decided preference of Mr. Adams, at Lexington, before I left home for Washington.

Although not immediately connected with the main object of this address, I think it proper to refer to a part of Mr. Johnston's letter, as sustaining two several statements, made by me on former occasions. I stated in my address to my constituents, that, if I had received the vote of Louisiana, and been one of the three candidates returned, I had resolved, at a time when there was every probability of receiving it, that I would not allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the house, if I were returned, to constitute an obstacle to an election. Mr. Johnston says: "You replied that you would not permit the country to be disturbed a day on your account; that you would not allow your name to interfere with the prompt decision of the question."—I stated at Noble's inn, near Lexington, last summer, that I had requested a senator, when my nomination as secretary of state was acted upon, to move a committee of inquiry, if it could appear to him necessary. Mr. Johnston says: "After your nomination was confirmed, you informed me that you had requested general Harrison to move for a committee in the senate, if any thing occurred to make it necessary. I replied that I did not think any thing had occurred to require a committee on your part."

Mr. Bauligny, the other senator from Louisiana between whom and myself a friendly intimacy has existed throughout our acquaintance, makes a statement which is worthy of peculiar notice. He bore to me the first authentic information which I received of the vote of Louisiana, and, consequently, of my exclusion from the house. And yet, in our first interview, in answer to an inquiry which he made, I told him, without hesitation—"that I should vote for Mr. Adams, in preference to gen. Jackson."

With the present secretary of war I had a conversation in the early part of the session of 1824-25, on returning from a dinner at the Columbian College, at which we both were in company with gen. Lafayette and others.—The day of the dinner was on the 15th of Dec. which may be verified by a resort to the National Intelligencer. In the course of that conversation, Mr. Barbour states that he expressed himself, in the event of the contest being "narrowed down to Mr. Adams & gen. Jackson, in favor of Mr. Adams, & Mr. Clay expressed a coincidence of opinion."

(To be concluded next week.)

State of Indiana.

At a Court held for the county of Spencer, on the 13th day of September, 1827.

Enock Berry, and William Berry, adm'rs. of William Berry, deceased. Upon an application for the sale of real estate.

The heirs and devisees of William Berry, decd. 2

ON motion of the applicants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the defendants are not inhabitants of this state—It is therefore ordered, That notice of this application be given by publication in the Western Sun, a public newspaper, printed in the town of Vincennes, for four weeks successively, and this cause is continued.

A copy—test,
JAMES WAKEFIELD, Ck s.c.c.
January 29, 1828. 52-4-JAG

STATE OF INDIANA—WARRICK COUNTY
WARRICK CIRCUIT COURT,
September Term 1827.

John A. Grayham, adm of Wm. Grayham, decd Application for the sale of the real estate of Wm. Grayham, for payment of debts.

The heirs of William Grayham, deceased 1

IT appearing to the court that some of the above named defendants are non-residents—It is ordered, That notice of the pendency of this application be given by publication in the Western Sun, a newspaper published at Vincennes, for four weeks in succession, and thereupon this cause is continued.

A copy—test,
JOHN A. GRAYHAM, Ck w.c.c.
January 29, 1828. 52-4t

Charner Hawkins, Polly Hawkins, & Patsey Hawkins, heirs and legal representatives of Eli Hawkins, deceased:

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT I shall apply to the next Circuit court to be holden in and for the county of Daviess, and state of Indiana, for the appointment of Commissioners to divide the real estate of the said Eli Hawkins, decd. amongst his several heirs agreeably to law.
RICHARD MERRELL, in right of his wife Catharine Merrell, formerly Catharine Hawkins.
January 26, 1828. 52-4t