

misrepresentation. These remarks are made in justification of the allusion which I feel constrained to make to a subject which, although there is nothing appertaining to it that I can desire to conceal, or which can occasion me any regret, should never be touched without the most urgent necessity. I would not now refer to it, if I had not too much ground to believe that he has countenanced, if not prompted, very great misrepresentations, which have first appeared in newspapers supporting his cause, and enjoying his particular confidence, of circumstances, information of which must have been derived from him.

My personal acquaintance with gen Jackson commenced in the fall of 1815, at the city of Washington. Prior to that time, I had never seen him.—Our intercourse was then friendly and cordial.—He engaged to pass a week of the ensuing summer at my residence in Kentucky. During that season, I received a letter from him, communicating his regret that he was prevented from visiting me.—I did not again see him until that session of congress at which the events of the Seminole war were discussed. He arrived at Washington in the midst of the debate, and after the delivery, but before the publication of the first speech which I pronounced on that subject. Waiving all ceremony, I called to see him, intending by the visit to evince, on my part, that no opinion, which a sense of duty had compelled me to express of his public conduct, ought to affect our personal intercourse. My visit was not returned, and I was subsequently told that he was in the habit of indulging in the bitterest observations upon most of those, myself among the number, who had called in question the propriety of his military conduct in the Seminole war. I saw no more of him, except possibly at a distance, during the same winter, in this city, until the summer of the year 1819. Being, in that summer, on my way from N. Orleans to Lexington, and travelling the same road on which he was passing, in the opposite direction from Lexington to Nashville, we met at Lebanon, in Kentucky, where I had stopped to breakfast. I was sitting at the door in the shade, reading a newspaper, when the arrival of gen Jackson and his suite was announced. As he ascended the steps & approached me, I rose and saluted him in the most respectful manner. He darted by me, slightly in clinching his head, and abruptly addressing me. He was followed by some of his suite, who stopped and conversed with me some time, giving me the latest information of my family. I afterwards learnt that gen. Jackson accompanied president Monroe, in a visit to my family, and partook of some slight refreshments at my house. On leaving the tavern at Lebanon, I had occasion to go into a room where I found gen. Jackson seated, reading a newspaper, and I retired, neither having spoken to the other, and pursued my journey, in company with four or five traveling companions.

Such was the state of our relations at the commencement of the session of congress in 1823, the interval having passed without my seeing him. Soon after his arrival here to attend that session, I collected from certain indications that he had resolved upon a general amnesty, the benefit of which was to be extended to me. He became suddenly reconciled with some individuals between whom & himself there had been a long existing enmity.—The greater part of the Tennessee delegation (all except Mr. Eaton and gen. Cocke) called on me together, early in the session, for the express purpose, as I understood, of producing a reconciliation between us. I related, in substance, all the above circumstances, including the meeting at Lebanon.—By way of apology for his conduct at Lebanon, some of the gentlemen remarked, that he had not intended a disrespect to me, but that he was laboring under some indisposition. I stated that the opinions which I had expressed in the house of representatives, in regard to gen. Jackson's military transactions, had been sincerely entertained, & were still held, but that, being opinions with respect to public acts, they never had been supposed by me to form any just occasion for private enmity between us, and that none had been cherished on my part. Consequently, there was on my side no obstacle to a meeting with him, and maintaining a respectful intercourse. For the purpose of bringing us together, the Tennessee representatives, all of whom according to my recollection, boarded at Mrs. Claxton's on Capitol Hill, gave a dinner to which we were both invited, and at which I remember Mr. White, then acting as a commissioner under the Florida treaty, and others were present. We there met, exchanged salutations, and dined together. I retired from the table early, and was followed to the door by gen Jackson and Mr. Eaton, who insisted on my taking a seat in their carriage. I rode with them, and was set down at my lodgings. I was afterwards invited by gen. Jackson to dine with him, where I met Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Southard, and many other gentlemen, chiefly members of congress. He also dined, in company with 15 or 18 members of congress, at my lodgings, and we frequently met, in the course of the winter, always respectfully addressing each other.—Just before I left Kentucky, the succeeding fall, (Nov '24.) to proceed to Washington, a report reached Lexington, that gen Jackson intended to take that place in his route to the city. Our friendly intercourse having been restored, in the manner stated, I was very desirous that he should arrive prior

to my departure from home, that I might offer to him the hospitality of my house, and lest he might misinterpret the motive of my departure, if it preceded his arrival. In this temper of mind, I think it quite possible that I may have said that, if I had been aware of his intention to pass that way, I would have written to him when I intended to set out, and urged him to reach Lexington before I started on my journey. I certainly never contemplated travelling in company with him, having some time before made all my arrangements for the journey with the gentleman who accompanied me, and having determined upon a route different from the usual one which was taken by gen. Jackson. It has been affirmed that I wrote to him, expressing a wish to accompany him to the city of Washington, and his silence would seem to imply an acquiescence in the correctness of the statement, if it were not put forward on his suggestion. I am quite sure that I did not at that period write him a letter of any description; but if I did, I here express my entire assent to the publication of that or any other letter addressed to him by me. I do not believe I did, because I do not think there was time, after I heard of his intention to come by Lexington, for a letter from me to reach Nashville, and an answer to be returned, before it was requisite to commence the journey—a punctual attendance on my part being necessary as the presiding officer of the house. If such a letter had been (as most undesignedly it might have been) written, can any thing more strongly illustrate the spirit of hostility against me than the unwarrantable inferences, which have been drawn from that assumed fact? When I left home in November, I did not certainly know the electoral vote of a solitary state in the Union. Although I did not doubt the result of that in Kentucky, the returns had not come in, and the first authentic information which I received of any state was that of Ohio, which reached me on the Kenhawa, during the journey, more than two hundred miles from my residence. Whether I would be one of the three returned to the house of representatives was not ascertained, until more than three weeks after I had reached Washington. Is it not, then, most unreasonable to suppose, if I had written such a letter as has been imagined, proposing that we should travel together, that I could have had any object connected with the presidential election? I reached Washington several days before him. Shortly after his arrival, he called to see me, but I was out; I returned the visit, considering it in both instances one of mere ceremony. I met with him but rarely during that session, and always, when I did see him, in company. I sought no opportunities to meet him, having my mind unalterably fixed in its resolution not to vote for him, I wished to inspire him with no hopes from me. The presidential election never was a topic, to which the most distant allusion was made by me, in any conversation with him, but once, and that happened at a dinner given by the Russian minister, the late baron of Tuyll, on the 24th December 1824. I recollect the day, because it was the birth day of the late emperor Alexander. About thirty gentlemen composed the party, & among them Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, general Jackson, and I think Mr. Macon. Just before we passed from the drawing into the dining room, a group of some eight or ten gentlemen were standing together, of whom general Jackson and I were a part, and internal improvements (I do not recollect how) became the subject of conversation. I observed to him in the course of it, that if he should be elected president, I hoped the cause would prosper under his administration. He made some general remarks, which I will not undertake to state, lest I should do him injustice.

My principal inducement to the publication of this address being to exhibit the testimony which it embodies; it forms no part of my purpose to comment on the statements which have been published of Messrs. Buchanan, Eaton, Isaacs, and Markley, all of them the friends of general Jackson, on the occasion of the late election. Neither shall I notice the numerous falsehoods of anonymous writers, and editors of newspapers, with which the press has teemed, to my prejudice. The task would be endless. To guard against the misinterpretation that might be placed on my silence, in respect to a letter from Mr. Harrison Munday, which has been widely circulated, and which was published at a period to effect the Kentucky election, I declare that whether this letter be true or not, its statements are altogether groundless. I never had such a conversation with him as that letter describes, respecting Mr. Adams, who at the time when it is alleged to have happened, was abroad, and of whom at that early period, there had been certainly no general conversation in regard to his election in the presidency. The appointment which Mr. Markley holds, was conferred upon him in consequence of the very strong recommendations of him, principally for a more important office from numerous highly respectable persons of all parties, in various parts of Pennsylvania, from some of the Pennsylvania delegation, among whom, Mr. Buchanan took a warm and zealous interest in his behalf, and from the support given him by the secretary of the treasury, to which department the appointment belonged.

When it was ascertained that I was not one of the three candidates who were returned to the house of representatives, I was compell-

ed to vote, if I voted at all, for one of those actually returned. The duty which the people devolved on me was painful and perilous, and I anticipated that it was impossible for me, whatever course I should take, to escape censure. I confess that the measure has transcended all expectation if it be not unexampled. It has been seen that my opinion was early and deliberately formed, under circumstances where no personal motive could have swayed me; that it was adhered to without deviation; and that it was avowed again and again, not to one or two, but to many persons, not in obscurity but standing high in the public estimation and in my own. Not a particle of testimony has been, or with truth can be adduced.—I have indeed derived consolation from the reflection that, amidst all the perturbation of the times, no man has yet been found hardy enough to assert, that I ever signified a purpose of voting for general Jackson. It has been seen that, so far as any advances were made, they proceeded from the side of general Jackson. After our meeting at Lebanon, ages might have rolled away, and, if we both continued to live, I never would have sought the renewal of my intercourse with him. When he came to the senate, & at the commencement of the next session of congress, the system of operation decided on, in respect to my friends and me, was one of courteous and assiduous attention. From that, the transition was to a scheme of intimidation, of which Mr. Kremer's letter is only a small part of the evidence. Intimidation of a representative of the people in the discharge of a solemn trust! That is the last day of the republic on which such means shall be employed and publicly sanctioned.—

Finding me immovable by flattery or fear, the last resort has been to crush me by steady and unprecedent calumny. Whether this final aim shall be crowned with success or not, depends upon the intelligence of the American people. I make no appeal to their sympathy. I invoke only stern justice.

If truth has not lost its force, reason its sway, and the fountains of justice their purity, the decision must be auspicious. With a firm reliance upon the enlightened judgment of the public, and conscious of the zeal and uprightness with which I have executed every trust committed to my care, I await the event without alarm or apprehension. Whatever it may be, my anxious hopes will continue for the success of the great cause of human liberty, and of those high interests of national policy, to the promotion of which the best exertions of my life have been dedicated. And my humble, but earnest, prayers will be unremitting that all danger may be averted from our common country; & especially, that our union, our liberty, & our institutions, may long survive, a cheering exception from the operation of that fatal decree, which the voice of all history has hitherto proclaimed.

H. CLAY.

Washington, Dec. 1827.

State of Indiana.

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

Enoch Berry, and William

Berry, adm'r's. of William

Berry, deceased.

Upon an application for the

sale of real

estate.

The heirs and devisees of

William Berry, dec'd.

vs

Upon an application for the

sale of the real es-

tate of Wm. Gray-

ham, for payment

of debts.

T appearing to the court that some of the

above named defendants are non-resi-

dents—It is ordered, That notice of the pen-

dency of this application be given by publica-

tion in the Western Sun, a newspaper pub-

lished at Vincennes, for four weeks in suc-

cession, and thereupon this case is continued.

A copy—test.

JOHN A. GRAYHAM, Clk. w.c.c.

January 29, 1828. 52-4-JAG

STATE OF INDIANA—WARRICK COUNTY

WARRICK CIRCUIT COURT,

September Term 1827.

John A. Grayham, adm'r's. of Wm. Gray-

ham, deceased.

Application for the

sale of the real es-

tate of Wm. Gray-

ham, for payment

of debts.

T appearing to the court that some of the

above named defendants are non-resi-

dents—It is ordered, That notice of the pen-

dency of this application be given by publica-

tion in the Western Sun, a newspaper pub-

lished at Vincennes, for four weeks in suc-

cession, and thereupon this case is continued.

A copy—test.

JOHN A. GRAYHAM, Clk. w.c.c.

January 29, 1828. 52-4-JAG

For Rent.

*T*HE well known Tavern Stand in the town

of Hindostan, Martin county, Indiana,

lately occupied by J. D. Clements, will be let

for one or more years—For terms, apply to

JAMES D. SHOLTS.

Hindostan, Dec 12, 1827. 45-1f

50 Blacksmithing.

*T*HE subscriber has engaged Mr. B. Wel-

man, to superintend, and carry on his

Blacksmiths' Shop,

at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thom-

son—the well known qualifications of Mr.

Welman as a good workman, will insure a

liberal share of public patronage—All kinds

of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1827. 2-1f

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA,

*Equal to Swain's, or any other,
AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER.*

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,

LIVER COMPLAINT,—ULCERS,

MERCURIAL, and

SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

MANY cases of Jaundice have been radically cured by using only a few bottles. Dyspepsia or Indigestion is removed by its powerful virtues, and where children are concerned, it is known to be a remarkable salutary operative, and for that purpose should be kept in families to be given in complaints incident to the change of seasons.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that the *Genuine Medicine* has the proprietor's name, in his own hand writing, on the label of each bottle, with the words, *Parker's Panacea*, on the seal of the cork. The label represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules, with a Mosaic emblem above.

This *PANACEA* is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—spirituous liquors to be avoided.

The proprietor is aware that for want of proper and certain information, his medicine may by some persons be ranked amongst numerous empires of the day; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that upon trial, these opinions will vanish, and give place to conviction of its superior merits. To pretend that all and every disease to which the human constitution is liable, will be cured by this medicine, would be false and absurd in the extreme; but it possesses uncommon efficacy in the relief and cure of certain obstinate and violent complaints, and those in many instances of the most alarming and distressing nature, can and has been fully substantiated.

Certificates and directions printed in pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price, \$2. or \$20 per dozen.

REMEMBER!—PARKER'S PANACEA, equal to Swain's, or any other—and one dollar cheaper.

LIST OF AGENTS

For the sale of Parker's Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

John Hart & Son, No 18 South Second st.

Edward B. Garrigues, cor. of 6th & Market;

Thos. Oliver, n & cor. of Front & Catharine;

P. Williamson, n & cor. of 2d and Almond.

S. C. Shippard, No 107 s st. below Walnut.

Wm. Rovoldt, s w cor. of 4th and Wood.

P. Garretson, n w cor. of 5th and Race.

Wm. Scattergood, cor. of 2d and Green.

Samuel Paxson & Sons, Trenton, N. Jersey.