one ob is difficult if not imp ain. The general imperfec-that is so called—the fact of g been no attainment, howethat had not been surpass rs, that has not been deepe rated by those who have come af

inciently proves this position, e mind, though there is nothing subtile or incapable of fatigue, de-in resting places, delights in ty sits ideas in bundles, instead of ing them spread before its view; princes in almost all minds t being at the pains of reflection icient inquiry. This may be em-ally termed a world of opinions; thall mankind pride themselves bountifully supplied with, with-salverting to their importance, ever inquiring of themselves they have been adupted upon unideration, whether they are timate offspring of the proper

nd that would soar far above mankind, that would willnuch deference paid its deli-will be careful how it fixes itably to any suggestion, the's es doors against all future nt, imprisons its ideas, which to go at large and have free me with other notions, would me arrive at wholesome conclu-

nothing more dangerous to ion of opinious, nothing more or moral or political, than ption, and consequent ation, (for men are as prodigal a received without sifting all ridence on both sides, that the case ceptible of, when they have been st from bad sources. There is cothing that ought to be more distrusted than the growing up of opinions, there is nothing that is more reproaching than to be ready with opinions, noting that ought to be less a reproach than to be without them, at least until there can no longer remain a doubt as to their being as good as the nature of the case admits of.

How will these reflections bear upon the califics of the day, upon a consultation.

How will these reflections bear upon the politics of the day, upon a consideration that calls for the most calm and dispassionate investigation, upon which there is already an alarming degree of excitement pervading the nation, upon which much of the factious spirit, the bane of republican government, has attached itself, and upon which the most uninformed profess to be most competent to decide—the subject of the next Presidency? Have the friends of each examined faithfully for themselves into the description of the claims presented by the two distinguished citizens who are before the people for that high trust? or have they taken for granted the opinions of a few interested partizans, whose judgment perhaps has been warped aside by personal considerations or local prepossessions? Has good will towards one of them for services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the field of battle in the services rendered in the se ed, what sort of talents whether they are of the santed on the present ocunt of his ring up the nevertheners was ighting its fiattles; for if the ad been as disaffected as the ar independence had never been al will towards one of them, as the bworite candidate of those who opcentral government, and who coincide with the Southern sentiments on that distorted subject, the Taviff? Let such recollect that the same cause will pro-

r an auspicious influence duri aroe's administration—do the derations determine any to favor th such recollect that no one single to be taken as evidence of his but the blemling them all together; and especially it is necessary to take into vernment has been administered the three years he has been in the Presiden-

one of those who sees such a degree of B. to say, that he was not the author, danger that would arise to the nation from the military character of one of the candidates, should be be the choice of the people. He has too much cook dence in the powers of the constitution, the window and purity of Congress, to believe that the influence of any one man or set of men, can so far obtain as to endanger the stability of this government-notwithstanding all history is a gainst the covolusion; for if we refer to Greece, Rome, to France or England, the evidence to the contrary stares us in the face. Apart from these considera-tions, it is certainly the correct course of this nation to continue in her present character, that of a pacific, agricultural manufacturing and commercial country, the two last graduated to its in creasing wants and maturity-avoiding. as at least suspicions, the rock on which all other free governments have been wrecked, the military character-It would seem to be offering too great a reward for military talents to establish the precedent, that one of the mos opular Generals should be made Presi-

The only way to decide this matter impartially is to forget who are the candidates, and determine the contest cutirely upon principles let it be considered in the compromising, giving and taking principles laid down in the con-stitution, without sectional feelings or prejudices; let every man who wishes well to his country, who would be governed entirely by reason, and who ter for us to have A. with Mr. C. Sc-wishes to do for the best, ask himself cretary, than Gen. J. without him." or opinions as some are of their wishes to do for the beat, ask himself cretary, than Gen. J. without him."
whether he is prepared to see changed. It appears also, from the testimothe policy of the government, as administered during the three last administrations, a policy which has been happily that he voted for Mr. A. to get Mr. called the American system, whether he is prepared to see the government placed under the control of those men who have always been opposed to this system from the days of Washington until the present.

CASWELL.

Investigation in Kentucky -The which is developed in the Senate of under such an understanding—in the Kentucky. They speak of it as a furze—as a complete failure—as calculation that Kentucky would forgive them son into contempt, and to clear Mr. Clay of every sort of imputation .-It has produced a very different C. made Secretary of State.—If Mr. effect upon our minds.—We are free C. does not call upon Mr. Blair to to say, that unless Mr. Clay should declare, that he had no hand in the unscal the lips of Francis P. Blair, letter or letters addressed to him, he and unless he call upon Messrs, cannot avoid being suspected as their Primble and others to deay the author, and of course as being acexistence of any collusion with them, quainted with this understanding a cloud of suspicion which has ga- which his colleagues professed. thered about his character, will become thicker than ever.

We have read all the evidence which has been submitted to the Senate of Kentucky, and all the statements and affidavits which have

That in 1825, Mr. Clay was so far opposed to Mr. Adams, as to contribute \$100 towards a pamphlet which arraigned Mr. A. as an apostate politician and an enemy of the

ted Gen. Jackson by letter to join im at Lexington, and t him to Washington:

That a few days before set out for Washington, he told Mr. Car-neal, he was wholly uncommitted a to his rate, and wished to be left

n came?) Mr. Kendall ascrib u to Mr. Clay-which suggests Blair did not deny, although ed it:-the most he did say to Senate, was, that Mr. K. had made his publications without consulflower authority from him, and that his inferences were not founded on any information, or warranted by any communication he (B.) had made to him-that he had not rommunicated to any one the grounds on which he had made his statement to Mr. K. nor had he shewn the letters to which the gentleman alluded, to any person to whom they were not addressed." But, Mr. Blair does not say, that they were not from Mr. Clay, as a man of honor would have said under such circumstances, if they had not been really written by Mr. Clay .- The inference is, therefore, irresistible-Mr. Clay, if incent, cannot reconcile it to his own The writer of these remarks, is not character, to forbear calling on Mr. nor was any one who was not authorised by himself to write in that strain, to Mr. B.

It appears, also, that in conse quence of these communications, vaious letters were procured to be written to Mr. White, pressing him to vote for Mr. Adams; and that for

Mr. A. be did vote. It appears, also, from irresistible testimony, that what has been said Mr. Trimble has been confirmed. and what he has said of his original determination to vote for Mr. A. has been contradicted: for, Mr. Secrest 1824, Mr. T. declared Mr. A. to be noted federalist, and inimical to the West, and Mr. Mason testifies to his declaration, that if ever he voted for Mr. A. "witness might call him a federalist as long as he lived."-It also appears upon the evidence of Mason, and M. Harrison, and Jesse Sumners, Halbert & Hamrick, that on his return from Washington, T. attempted to justify his vote for Adams, upon the ground, that " we (the friends of Clay) had ascertained if Mr. Adams was made President, Mr. C. would be made Secretary of State, and that if General J. was made President, Mr. C. would not be made Secretary, and that it would be bet-

ny of James McMillan of the H. of R. that Francis Johnson declared C. made Secretary of State-and Mr. John Desha testifies, that Gen. Metcalfe told him, "we could not possibly get Mr. Clay in the Cabinet Mr. C's talents."

In truth, there can be no longer a Administration prints are attempting doubt that some of the Representao break the force of the testimony, tives of Kentucky voted for Mr. A. interest which she felt in seeing Mr.

Rich. Enq. Investigation!-The Central Jackson Committee of Kentucky (Samuel South, Chairman, and Lewis n published, since that luvestign. lished an Address to the People of -And the following facts are Kentucky, which cannot be blinked by Mr. Clay and his friends. They give a synopsis of the Evidence That in the fall of 1824, he in be wanthorised to say, that had Mr.

But, the assertions of the Con-

mittee about Mr. Blair's com

of the transactions, are still more startling and imposing: " that it was distinctly ascertained from his apolagies, and other circumstances, that he presented the information which be communicated to Messre, Kendall and Dudley, in confidential letters from Mr. Clay to himself;" and that "indeed (they) are informed thro' a channel on which (they) confidently rely, that Mr. Clay's friends in Frankfort, now have a copy of such a letter; and that this may account for their readiness in excusing Mr. Blair" from giving testimony compulsion. The Committee de not doubt that full proof of a direct bargain, is in the hands of Mr. Blair"-and they defy Mr. C. to release him from all confidence, and to call on him to come out with "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,"-We shall publish this address. It is a document which Mr. O cannot pass over in silence. Unless he puts down such assertions, boldly and promptly unless he calls upon Mr. Blair to come forth, and defies all his ac cusers, it is in vain that he will hope for relief, from all the pens and all the presses devoted to the Administration. A suspicions stain will be left upon his escutcheon, which years

cannot wipe out .- Rich. Enq. THE SU. MILITIA MEN. Our readers are aware that the report of the Secretary of War in inswer to the resolution of Mr. Sloane, has now been for a long time in the hands of the printers for testifies, that in a speech made in the House. There has been no little inquiry into the cause why these documents have been so long kept ack. We think we can explain. The election for Governor takes place in New-Hampshire on the 1th of March. A scandalous handbitl, representing the six militiamen, each with black coffins, and if we are correctly informed, containing Binus' forged letter, has lately been gotton up for the purpose of operating on that election. If the report of the Committee should go forth to the world, it would expose the falsehood and otter profligacy of the charge, and we do not hesitate to declare our belief, that it is kept back until the hand-bill to which we refer, shall have done its work, and the publication of the official documents be too late to counteract its actualty given in, the bargain between Friday, Feb. 29-Mr. H. effects. In confirmation of what we say, we give two facts. The first is, that the editors of the Intelligencer as printers to the House, have possession of the report of the Committee, and have refused to us a copy for publication. The report without voting for and electing Mr. is a public document, and we know Adams, and we could not do without of no rule which justifies their keeping it back from the press. One other fact is, that by the resolution of the House, adopted by a vote of 108 to 69, it was ordered, that the Documents when printed, should be appended to the report of the Military Committee. Yes Messrs. Gales and Scaton, instead of publishing the whole in one document, as ordered by the House, published two separate documents, having each a separate title page, so that the report of the Secretary of War, containing the decuments " sluffled up" by that Department, might be sent forth to the world by the Coalition members, without the report of the Committee, which the House, by the large vote we have stated, ordered fear we have done too much for our ency of reducing the number of to accompany them. We make this friend." How Why, we have voted at West Point, but it was him statement upon good authority. The trick was detected by the vigilance to the Chairman of Military Affairs, Sanders, jr. Secretary) have pub- and Messrs. Gales and Seaton were under the necessity of striking off a new edition for the House, in con-

formity to its order. In the mean time, we have no aslately submitted to the Senate of surance that "the three wise men" Kentucky, and they bring home to of New-Hampshire, have not been Mr. Clay the charges of collusion supplied with thousands of this applied ask for more evidence? and corruption.—Imong other circuits document, bearing the imprint But what says Mc. supplied with thousands of this spu- necordingly. Could an honest jury constances, they state themselves to of the printers of the House, and be authorised to say, that had Mr. prepared to be sent forth in violation White's confessions been admitted, of its order, made after solemn dewith it would have proved, that while at hate. We say that we have no as-Washington, and ever since his re- surance that thousands of this spu- January 1825, his friends in Frankfort turn, he has uniformly said that he rious document has not been thrown voted for Mr. Clay, and not for Mr. | before the people of New-Hamp-Adams; that Mr. A. would never shire, for the purpose of operating to his vate, and wished to be left free—and a few days before the clear-tion, he told Mr. John T. Johnson that he thought the Kentucky Delegation hight vote either way and Kentucky would be satisfied.

That Mr. Blair declared to Amos Kendall and to Mr. J. Dudley, that it was ascertained if Mr. Adams was made President, Mr. Clay would be made Secretary of State; and this was his motive in made Secretary of State;—he par-ticularly told Mr. D. that this fact have been President, had not Mr. on the election, which is to take place

JOHN BLAIR.

Extractifees D. Mexander's letter, "I have read with indignation the result in of Mr. blosne of Ohio, with regard to the six militis men, and his remarks thereon. The truth is, Jackson would have been very much to blame, had be disapproved of the sentence of the Court Martial. At the time of the execution of these men, and for some days before and after, the British were jus clow us, at the Point, threatening an attack and the militis under Gen. Winchester were threatening to mutiny, (at least to go home,) but when an example but when an example was made of these mu tineers, (which they acknowledged to be just,) not a murmur was heard escape the lips either of the militia or regulars; on the contrary, all said that, they would remain even for a longer time than six months should their services be required. I know all about this matter. I was acting as Adju tant in Fort Charlotte, at Mobile, commanded the guard which escorted the six militimen and one regular, to the place where the Ar my (consisting of the Tennessee and Geor gia troops) were assembled for the purpos of witnessing their execution; and the exam ple had the most salutary effect, as it preven ted another mutiny. We were, at that time in great want of provisions, our communic tion with Orleans being cut off, and our sup plies having failed from above. All the offi-cers both of the regular and militia, approba-ted the conduct of Gen. Jackson, because they saw and felt the necessity of making an ex ample, as we had not heard of the news of peace, nor did that information reach us for nany days after the execution of these men. As to the celebrated letter of Harris, it is base fabrication. I was quartered in front and within ten or twelve feet of the Cala boose or Prison in which Harris and his ac complices were confined, and he could no have written any letter without the know-ledge and leave of the officers; he never did write such letter nor was he capable of doing so; nor did he ever mention to any one in the Fort, that I ever heard of that he was des rous of making an application to General Jackson for a pardon on the contrary, le al-ways acknowledged the justice of the Court that condemned him. This miserable fabrication shows the disposition of the enemies of General Jackson. There never was a more unfounded, vile fabrication, than this much talked of Harris letter. I never heard an intimation made, whilst I was at Mobile or during my continuance in the Army, no until Binns started it."

Frankfort, (K.) February 13. The Bargain Proved - It is in vain that Ben. Hardin and the majority in the Senate endeavor to turn themselves and their own proceedings into ruli cule. It was in vain, that they refused to admit proper testimony and pro claim that they would hear none but willing witnesses. By the evidence Executive business. Adams and Clay stands proved to the duced a bill for the relief of the w

What said Fr. Johnson? He not was twice read and referred. The only had the instructions of the Legis | solution offered by Mr. Chandles lature, but a parcel of letters from abolishing the office of Major General Kentucky all telling him to "stick to the Army, was considered, and a Old Hickory—give us a western Pre considerable discussion, was, on mo sident whatever you do." Yet, he of Mr. Berrien, modified so as to voted for Mr. Adams. What was his pose an inquiry only. reason? " To get Mr, Clay mude Secretary of State." How slid he know that such would be the result unless Mr. Adams had promised it?

What said Mr. Trimble? he went on, he said, if he voted for Mr. Adams he " would agree to be called a federalist all his life." Yet, he voted for him. What was his reason? " We distinctly ascertained that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and that Gen. Jackson world not." How could they know what Mr. Adams would do, onless he had told them what he would do?

What says Gen. Metcalfe? A month before the election he says, " we stand uncommitted-we must know something about how the cabinet is to be fill ed." After the election, he says, " I for Mr. Adams, to get Mr. Clay made table by a vote of 90 to 65. The H Secretary, and I fear it will be an up took up the bill making appropria must know something about how the cabinet is to be filled." This speaks volumes. It was said before the election, and after the election the members | Duffie. Mr. Taylor then moved of Congress said they voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay made Secreta ry of State. Then they did know how the Cabinet was to be filled, and voted

But what says Mr. Clay in the fall of 1824? 'I stand uncommitted.' Hence cause it to be inferred, that he would vote for General Jackson if the voice say, that he will be Secretary of State Dwight and Mr. Vance, on m if Mr. Adams is President. How did they know? The report is traced to confidential letters from Mr. Clay to

"the truth, the whole truth genfleman can a tale unful-la cause the tenants of ill-gutton. Washington and their adh Kentucky, to "call on the re mountains to fall upon and cover

Massachusetts Legislature. Massachusetts House of Rep tives, on Tuesday last, a series of solutions approving of the cond measures of Mr. Adams, apr the conduct of Mr. Clay in the presidential election, as "jur mourable and patriotic," an ng their wishes in favor of the re tion of the former gentleman, p by a vote of 225 to 25. Our re may recollect that a previous at of the Adams party, in the sam to procure the passage of a sim of resolutions, failed by a very majority. The representatives not ripe for such a proceeding, thought they were sent from be

a different purpose. Immediately, the phalanx of the stration editors in Boston atta the worthy delegates of the Massa setts yenmancy with great sever consuring them for their pusillania and supineness. The House stor fire for a week or more, after w they gave in and adopted the retions. The majority is large; but said that there were about 75 men who did not vote at all on the que . N. Y. E. Pos

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 25- Resolutions dopted for attending the funer Jen. Brown. The bill for the re-Simeon Webster was discussed and jected. The bill for establish southern judicial district in the te ry of Florida was discussed and or to a third reading.

Thursday, Feb. 2 was offered by Mr. Harrison proj an inquiry into the expediency of ting a pension to the family of the Major General Brown. Mr. Char submitted a resolution contemp the abolition of the office of Major (taken up, amended, and passed third reading, when on motion of Webster, it was recommitted. time was spent in the consideration

satisfaction of every unprejudiced man, of the late Gen. Jacob Brown, pose an inquiry only.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Saturday, Feb. 25-Mr. Chil made some further observations on resolution relative to the reduction the West Point Academy; when the solution was on motion of Mr. Stew laid on the table, The House then ecceled to the consideration of pri bills, several of which went three the Committee of the whole. The for the relief of Richard W. Mr was taken up, and discussed for a s time in Committee, but the Comm rose before any question was to reported progress and obtained lear

sit again.

Monday, Feb. 25-Mr. Gilmer sented a resolution to appoint a se committee to inquire into the ex at West Point, but if was laid of for Internal Improvements. Mr. moved to strike out the Sirst ser but after some discussion withdress motion, at the suggestion of Mz. neudment in the clause relative! Cumberland Road, which was to. An amendment was then by Mr. Haynes, but before any

tion was taken the House adjon Thursday; Feb. 28-The reoffered by Mr. Gilmer, relative West Point Avademy, was again up, the discussion upon it being ted off Tuesday, by file expirat the character of the Academy by Mr. Ward theresolution was ap on the table by a vote of 80 to 30 Tucker made another unsucces tion to consider his resolution pri for an earlier hour for the daily