STAR, AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

NO. 31 — RALEIGH, N. C. JULY 31, 1828 — VOL. XIX

THE STAR,

North-Carolina State Gazette,

Published, weekly, by

LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS. Subscription, three dollars per annum, half in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

The People's Candidates.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Election on Thursday, 15th November, 1828.

ELECTORAL TICKET OF N. CAROLINA.

Dist.—Robert Love, of Haywood county.
" Hartford Stokes, of Wilkes.
" Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
" John Giles, of Rowan.
" Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
" John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
" Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
" Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
" Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
" John Hall, of Warren.
" Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
" Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
" Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
" Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
" Edward B. Dudley, of New-Hanover.

Notice.

The undersigned, wishing to discontinue the business of Tanning, offers for sale, on good terms, his valuable Tan Yard, consisting of pools, bales, &c. and fifteen Tanning Vats: also an excellent dressing house, with four convenient rooms, a suitable bark house and patent mill. It is situated, and those wishing to embark in the business at a good stand, will do well to call and examine the premises.

GREEN WOMACK.

Hillsborough, June 19, 1828 — 26-6w

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

has undergone very extensive repairs and improvements, and is now open for the reception of company. No expense or pains have been spared to meet public expectation, and to render the establishment comfortable.

The subscriber assures those who may favor him with their company that every effort will be used by him to render the house pleasant.

E. P. GUION.

June 1, 1828 — 24-tf

Shocco Mineral Spring.

MRS. ANN JOHNSON respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a House of Entertainment again this season, at Shocco Springs.

This Spring is situated in the county of Warren, North Carolina, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about 8 miles south of Warrenton, 2 miles from the Stage road leading from Warrenton to Raleigh, where the stage passes 4 times every week. It is a well known resort for invalids as well as for gay and fashionable society. Neither trouble nor expense will be spared in rendering the accommodation satisfactory to those who may favor her with their visit. Beside the usual supplies for the table, and the choicest Liquors which can be obtained, they will find there amusements and employments suited to every age afforded by books, music, the fashionable game and dancing parties every evening for those who take pleasure in that kind of amusement. The water is strongly impregnated with Sulphur, Nitre and Magnesia, and lightly with Iron, and has seldom failed to prove efficacious in the cure of every disease common to this climate. It is confidently believed that none will have cause to be dissatisfied with their visits to this place, whether the invalid, who may come for the benefit of the waters, or the more healthy and gay part of the community, who desire to spend that portion of their time in agreeable company and innocent amusements.

In consequence of the very great scarcity of money, the prices of board will be reduced to the following prices, viz: For Board, per month, $50; for horse, ditto, 15; for man, per day, 50; horse, ditto, 60 cents; and children and servants half price in every instance.

July 3, 1828. — 27-6w

Great Western Stage Line,

Salem, Wilkesborough, Jonesborough and Knoxville, to Nashville, Tennessee.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that his line is now in successful operation, and pledges himself, so far as he is proprietor of said line, nothing on his part shall be wanting to add to comfort, convenience and despatch in forwarding those who may choose the shortest, cheapest and best route to the West. All travellers passing through Raleigh or any part on this side of the east, north east or south east of Raleigh to Nashville, Tennessee, will find the route thro' Salem or Salisbury to Wilkesborough, &c. not only the cheapest and best, but, by actual measurement, is proved to be near seventy miles shorter than any other. Stage fare for 300 miles and route, is 5 cents per mile, and thirty lbs of baggage allowed, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesborough, N. C. Nov. 4, 1827. — 47-tf

N. B. The subscriber is proprietor of a public house in Wilkesborough for the entertainment of travellers.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold for the tax due thereon for the year 1826, at the Court House of Montgomery county, on the first Monday in September next, the following tracts of land, unless the taxes be paid before that time, viz:

100 acres on the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Willis Locke and others, amount due	$6 75
100 acres on Ramsay's Branch, the property of John Cassels, amount due	1 22
100 acres on Little Creek, belonging to John Cassels, due	83
100 acres on Pole Bridge Branch, the property of Henry Champion, amount due	1 14½
100 acres on the west of Little Long Creek, the property of Wm. M. Pratt,	97
100 acres on the waters of Little Bear Creek, the property of —— Whitfield, amount due	1 73
100 acres on Ugly Creek, the property of Jesse Morton, amount due	1 35
100 acres, in several tracts, on the waters of Long and Bear creek, owner unknown.	
100 acres on Mountain creek, adjoining Thomas Shankle's land, listed by Thomas Hard,	1 88
100 acres land on Dison's creek, adjoining W. Legrand, formerly owned by Thomas Hard,	

PARHAM KIRK, Shff.

Montgomery, July 9, 1828 — 29-3t

Notice.

Taken up and committed to the jail of Richmond county, N. C. on the 14th of February, 1828, a negro woman by the name of DARKIS, who says she belongs to Major Wynn, of the State of Georgia, was sold to said West by John Cobb, of Lenoir county, of this State, about the first of January last. She also states she left an infant children about six months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

THOS. P. WILLIAMS, Jailor.

Feb. 20, 1828 — 10-tf

Jailor's Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Wilmington, North-Carolina, as a runaway, a negro fellow who says his name is GEORGE WILLIAMS; he also says that he was born and brought up in Barbadoes; his parents live there, and he is free; but there is no doubt but that he is a slave, and belongs to some person in the South. The said fellow is about 5 feet 5 inches high, 20 years old, has a large nose, full eyes, and very black. The owner is requested to come for said, prove property, pay charges and take said fellow away.

CHARLES B. MORRIS, Jailor.

Wilmington, April 10, 1828. — 17-tf

Notice.

Was taken up and committed to this jail, on the 12th instant, a runaway, who calls himself Peter, and says he belongs to Capt. James Wilson, of Tennessee, and that he formerly belonged to Eli W. Ward. He is a low mulatto, with one arm, having lost the left above the elbow.—The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. T. C. WIATT, Jailer.

Raleigh, N. C. June 18, 1828 — 25-6m

THE BARGAIN.

We copy to-day, Mr. Kendall's fifth letter to Mr. Clay, which we beg leave to recommend to the particular attention of the reader. It clearly establishes the following facts—that it was known in Frankfort, in January 1825, that Mr. Adams would be elected President, and that he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State; that letters from a number of Mr. White's constituents urging him to vote for Mr. Adams, were procured at the instance of Henry Clay—and that Mr. White was thus prevailed on to vote for Mr. Adams, "*with a view to promote Mr. Clay's future prospects for the Presidency*,"—in other terms, to place him in the "line of safe precedent"—the office of Secretary of State.

There are those who will seek to draw public attention from the facts disclosed, by declaiming against Amos Kendall. Intelligent men will not be misled or deceived by such conduct. Mr. Clay's letters, and extracts from his letters, the letters of D. White, Esq. John J. Crittenden and F. Blair, speak for themselves, and clearly establish the facts we have mentioned. They contain full and undeniable proof of the corruption of the late Presidential election, wholly independent of the arguments and assertions of Mr. Kendall.

Mr. Clay confessed in his letter to Mr. Blair, that the contest rested on him. He also stated that the friends of Jackson said their hopes of obtaining a *western* President rested on him; that Mr. Crawford's friends declared the hopes of the republican party were upon Mr. Clay—thus holding out no indirect offer of an office to Mr. Clay, and establishing the fact, that they were incapable of corruption. But how did Mr. Adams' friends approach him! Sir, "there is no *station* to which you are not equal"—we pray you to consider whether the public good and *your own future interests* do not distinctly point to the course you ought to pursue." They knew Mr. Clay's true character, and of course appealed to his ambition and his selfishness—flattered his vanity by declaring there was no office to which he was *not equal*—ministered to his ambition, by reminding him of his *future* prospects for the Presidency. Mr. Clay understood them. Hence he said in his letter to Mr. Blair, "my friends entertain the belief, that their kind wishes towards me [to make him President in future] will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes"—on Mr. Adams. On this authority, (and surely it was unquestionable,) Mr. Blair assured Jeptha Dudley and others, that Mr. Clay would receive the appointment of Secretary of State, should Mr. Adams be elected President; and it was on the same authority that Blair, Crittenden and others, wrote to Mr. White to vote for Mr. Adams, as it was understood that Mr. Clay would be brought into the cabinet.

We invoke the people to read and judge for themselves. Let no man be deceived by the denunciations of the Adams men against Mr. Kendall. The extracts and letters he copies contain all the facts which a candid man could require, to convince him that there was a selfish and corrupt understanding between Adams and Clay.

Louisville Public Advertiser.

LETTER V.

TO HENRY CLAY, ESQ.
Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR: I am well aware of the inequality of the contest which I wage. High in office and clothed with power, the dispenser of an extensive patronage and the anticipated fountain of golden streams, hundreds of subservient presses speak at your bidding, and thousands of obedient voices echo your words. What am I? The humble Editor of a weekly newspaper, scarcely read beyond the limits of a single State, not friendless but powerless, struggling with adversity and a host of enemies, with nothing but truth for my sword and integrity for my shield. Already the mercenaries which follow at your beck, elated at one thrust of your puissant arm, raise every where the shout of victory. I remember to have read of a band of Philistines, who exulted when their giant champion defied the armies of the living God, but not many days elapsed before they saw him slain by a beardless boy.

For the use of my private letters, you have deemed it necessary to urge a justification. This you endeavor to find in the detail given by me before the Senate of Kentucky, of the contents of similar letters from you. From my act I might find a justification in the fact, that I was put under oath by a tribunal, a majority of which, was made up of your friends, to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." But I do not rely upon that. All the facts here detailed, had been long before related by me to many individuals, with your knowledge and consent, clearly implied, if not expressly given.

On the 4th October, 1825, I informed you by letter, that in consequence, I presumed, of some intimation given by yourself, a report was circulating through the country, which I had heard directly from Speed Turner, and indirectly from George Robertson, that I had been bought up to go to Washington City as a writer in favor of Mr. Adams and yourself. I apprized you, that, under such circumstances, I must feel myself at liberty to explain what had passed between us in relation to the clerkship, whenever I might think proper. To this I received a reply from you, dated 18th October, 1825, of which the following is an extract:

"With respect to what has been or may be said about the desire which I had to engage your services in the Department of State, I should be sorry if it gave you any concern. To me it is utterly indifferent.—It was enough for me to know, that I was influenced by no improper motives, and that I was guided solely by the consideration that your industry, capacity and integrity might be beneficially employed for the public in that department." (See No. 1, hereto annexed.)

You did not deny that you had given the information from which sprung the remarks of Messrs. Turner and Robertson. You did not object to my explaining the whole transaction. With your assent thus given, I detailed to several individuals the facts which I stated under oath in the Senate. The last of my letters which you have published, written a year afterwards, expressly refers to the letter of 4th October, 1825, and informs you that I had given this detail. Its language is as follows:

"To several who inquired of me relative to the rumors mentioned in a letter written by me to you last year, I have stated the simple facts, and generally added, that I would have accepted the offer, had the salary been $1,500."

Hence, you assented, in 1825, to my disclosing the facts stated by me in the Senate of Kentucky. In 1826, you were informed that I had made the statement to "*several*."

You found no fault with my course; it did not draw from you a lisp of censure or dissatisfaction. But now, because I have detailed the *same things*, when put upon my oath by your friends in the Senate of Kentucky, you say "I have not scrupled to violate private correspondence," and make it the apology for *violating private correspondence yourself!*

Sir, your "private correspondence" has never been violated by me, any further than I was justified in disclosing it by your own consent. Of all I did, I informed you, and it did not meet with your disapprobation. To find a salve for your own violated honor, you have falsely impeached mine. I appreciate your feelings. Humble as I am, I had driven the giant to the wall. Long hesitating what to do, feeling the necessity of saying something, and not daring to call on Mr. Blair, you have at last sought for an excuse to assail me, and thus evade the point to which public inquiry was directed.

Your sole effort, apparently, is to prove that I did not receive such information from Mr. Blair as I had stated. Why do you affect to doubt my veracity on this score? You know that Mr. Blair has publicly admitted in the Senate, that my statement was true. In the proceedings before the body you have read the following:

"Mr. Blair begged leave to explain. He said, in substance, in reply to Mr. Green's remarks, that Mr. Kendall's letters to Mr. Clay had pointed out him to the public as one who knew something in relation to the subject now before the Senate. These letters referred to a conversation which *he had with Mr. Kendall in January, 1825, in which he stated that Mr. Clay would be Secretary, if Mr. Adams were made President.* Mr. Kendall supposed that the information was received in letters from Mr. Clay to Mr. Crittenden or myself; and as Mr. Crittenden had declared he received no such letters, it had pointed inquiry directly to him."—"He had not communicated to any one the grounds on which he *had made his statement to Mr. Kendall*," &c.

Thus, with Mr. Blair's admission that I spoke the truth before you, do you charge me with uttering falsehood. Why, instead of assailing me, did you not call on Mr. Blair for the grounds on which he made his statement to me? Why did you not authorise and request him to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" Or why did you not hold him responsible for the falsehood he had told me? *You dared not call on Mr. Blair.*

To prevent all evasions I wrote to Mr. Blair, requesting him to re-affirm the truth of my statement. He has returned the following answer, re asserting, by reference to the above quotation, that he did tell me, *in January, 1825, that Mr. Adams, if elected, would make you Secretary of State.*

"*July 2d, 1828.*

"*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note, I refer to a statement made by me in the Senate, in the investigation before that body, as published in the Argus. The substance of what I said is there correctly reported.

F. P. BLAIR."

Instead of hurling your shafts at me, why do you not ask Mr. Blair who or what authorised him to give me this information? Does your course look like innocence!—Dare you not meet the subject? Bold as you are, and pure as you pretend to be, dare you not ask Mr. Blair the plain question, "*by what authority did you tell Mr. Kendall that Mr. Adams, if elected President, would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State?*"

Having established the truth of my statement and brought you back to the point from which you have endeavored to escape by a wanton attack on me, I might here stop. Upon your palpable evasion, in turning upon me when you should have called upon Mr. Blair to establish the truth of his assertions and give his authority, I might rest the question of your guilt or innocence with an impartial world. But I shall not stop here. Your breach of honor has left me free to show that I am not that faithless man and "profligate editor" which you represent. The substance of my letters which you have published, I had before stated to the public; but I shall now unfold a few of yours, the contents of which, when your attack on me appeared, no eye but my own had ever seen.

I had a favorable opinion of Mr. Adams. You sought to secretly to destroy it. In a letter to me, dated, Washington, 5th January, 1820, you say:

"The Missouri question is that which engrosses most of the thoughts and attention of the members at present. There is a profound interest felt on that question here.—The subject has been started, it is believed by many, for the purpose of arraying one portion of the United States against another, and there is some reason to apprehend that this sinister design may be effected." (see no. 2.)

This was well understood to allude to Mr. Adams. Ben. Hardin, then a member of congress, openly made the charge against him. The object of the following, written in confidence, cannot be mistaken. It is an extract of a letter from you, dated Washington, April 15th, 1820, and relates to the Florida treaty.

"There is a rumor in the city which will astonish you, in regard to the conclusion of that treaty. It has been asserted by a member of congress as coming from high authority, that, prior to the conclusion of the treaty, it was known to Mr. Adams that we could have obtained more than was conceded to us; that is, that the Spanish negotiator was allowed, by his instructions, to grant us more; but that less was taken, because the Spanish minister declared, if he went up to his instructions he should be afraid of some personal injury upon his return home! What will you, in the west, think of the wisdom of that policy which consents to surrender an important part of our territory from such a motive!" (See No. 3.)

I believe that Mr. Adams, in negotiating the Florida treaty, had compromitted the interests of the western country, but I did not suspect that he had wilfully and needlessly given up our territory to Spain, until thus informed by you.

There is one subject upon which, judging from known circumstances, you have a right to suspect me of dishonor, and yet no impression can be more erroneous. It was stated in the Central Watchtower, printed at Harrodsburg, just before I went to the eastward last fall, that I was the writer of certain articles signed "Wayne," published in a Cincinnati paper in 1822. Confident that I had never communicated the fact to the editor, I was at a loss to imagine whence the suggestion came. When Mr. Turner was in Frankfort last winter, he gave an explanation. He lived with me as a printer when those numbers were written, and slept in a room where I often wrote. Perceiving a piece of manuscript laying on my writing chair, and supposing that it was for the Argus, he read it. Instead of meeting with it in the Argus, he next saw it in a Cincinnati paper.

This production, you will recollect, was written *after a consultation with you at my house in Frankfort.* I advised that the campaign should be opened in New-York. Her canals were not then finished; the spirit of internal improvement was high; her hopes for future wealth and power were directed to the west; and as you were considered the great champion of internal improvement, I thought that by availing yourself of those circumstances, you might probably secure the ultimate vote of that State, which would almost insure your election. But your immediate views were then confined to uniting the West. The numbers of "Wayne" did not spare John Quincy Adams. They spoke of him as hostile to internal improvements, charged him with hostility to the West, declaring that at Ghent he had pursued "*an unfeeling policy, which would crimson our fresh fields with the blood of our border brethren, & light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings.*" These strong denunciations of Mr. Adams, were interspersed with all due praises of your honorable self, and your superior skill and sagacity.——These numbers were sent to you at Lexington. The following extract of a letter, from you, dated Lexington, 23d June, 1822, acknowledges the receipt of them, shows how they got to Cincinnati, and proves your agency in this attack upon Mr. Adams.

"I received your obliging favor of the 20th inst and thank you most sincerely for the friendly sentiments towards me which it contains. Mr. F. Crittenden has retained the production which accompanied it, and which he has undertaken to divide and to dispose of in his place of residence, [Cincinnati,] *according to* OUR WISHES." No. 4.

You will recollect, that this was about five months before the date of your letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, declaring that Mr. Adams' errors about the Ghent negotiation were "*no doubt unintentional!*"

Not long before this period, the duplicate letters of Mr. Russell, with Mr. Adams' commentaries, had made their appearance. There were many, especially in Virginia, who charged you with having instigated Mr. Russell, with the view of destroying Mr. Adams, and you were in danger of sharing the fate of your colleague. I was simple enough to believe you superior to all these intrigues, and informing you of the injurious suspicions which existed in relation to yourself, I offered you my pen and my paper for your vindication. You declared to me in reply, that you did not know such a letter as Russell's to Mr. Monroe was in existence, that you would not have called for it, if you had know its that you would not have communicated to Congress such a private document, if you had been President; and that you had not the slightest concern, direct or indirect, in the call for the letter. You adduce the fact, that the letter does not allude to your opposition to the proposition made at Ghent, as evidence that you could have had no concern with it. But you forget, that this omission is rather calculated to excite suspicions, than allay it; because it is precisely what was necessary to give the letter an effect on the mind of Mr. Monroe, injurious to Mr. Adams, and beneficial to you.

These denials were made to me in Kentucky, under date of 23d June 1822. Mr. Russell, in a publication made in Boston on the 27th of the month, says, "To the only member of the mission who had a direct interest in the case, [meaning Mr. Clay,] I did show *at the time*, the letter written at Paris." (See Mr. Adams' book on the Fisheries and Mississippi, page 183.) Perhaps at the same moment that you were writing to me *privately*, a denial that you knew such a letter was in existence, Mr. Russell was writing a statement *for the public*, but he showed it to you when it was written. This public statement you have never controverted nor denied. Besides, I have now other reasons to believe that all these denials were the effect of the most profound hypocrisy; that the origin and existence of that letter were well known to you, and that you so managed as to have it called for, when even the gentleman making the call was unconscious of the secret agency by which he was actuated. In the same letter, you observe: "For your kind offer of your pen and paper, I am infinitely obliged, and no doubt I shall have occasion for the friendly exercise of both."

I stated in my evidence before the senate, and in my publications, that previous to writing my letters to John Quincy Adams, reviewing his publication upon the Fisheries and the Mississippi, there was one point upon which you and myself disagreed, and that you satisfied me I was in error, in a personal interview at my house. The following extract of a letter from you, dated, Washington, 16th February, 1823, clearly states the point of difference, and alludes to the subsequent interview:

"With respect to the question, whether, after the conclusion of the treaty of Louisiana, the right did not accrue to the British, under that of 1783, to navigate the Mississippi in its whole extent, I hope you will not commit yourself until I see you. My opinion is very strong, that it did not, and although your suggestions are ingenious, I do not think them conclusive." After going into some argument upon the point, you say, "When I shall have the pleasure of seeing you, we will further discuss this matter."

In the same letter you say: Mr. Talbot promised to day to send you one of Mr. Adams' books, which I never saw until I came here—I will see that it is done."—You proceed: "Judging from present appearances, the contest will be between Mr. Adams and me." See No. 5.)

Upon your return you called on me, and after an argument of some length, I was convinced that yours was the better opinion. At the same time, you gave me all needful explanations relative to the negotiations at Ghent. Being now furnished by you with ammunition, and assured that the contest was to be between you and Mr. Adams, I commenced the war upon him with all the rigor of which I was master. A series of Letters was published in the Argus, reviewing his publication, charging, and I humbly think, *convicting* him of hostility to the West, violation of instructions, duplicity, falsehood, and almost every thing that is dishonorable and base in a public man. You approved of these Letters during the progress of their publication. I do not know that you *proposed* to me to print them in pamphlet, but you conversed with me on the subject, and offered me fifty dollars towards defraying the expense. They were afterwards printed in Lexington, by Mr. Tanner, to whom you paid one hundred dollars on that account. You had an agency in distributing them, as is proved by a letter from you to me, written in December 1823, of which the following is an extract:

"Several inquires have been made about your pamphlet on the Fisheries by members of Congress, and I have promised to request a copy to be sent to Mr. David Sloane, of the Ohio Senate, at Columbus; another to the Hon. Henry R. Storrs, and another to the Hon. Jno. Sloane, here.—Will you be good enough to have them forwarded." (See No 6.)

It has been supposed by some that a preliminary and contingent arrangement was made between you and Mr. Adams in the winter of 1823—4. I find in one of your letters dated Washington, 18th March 1824, a remark which I do not understand, unless there was then some understanding or some prospect of one, between you and Mr. Adams. You say:

"New York continues to be a contested State. My decided opinion is, that it will give its support to Mr. Adams or to me, or *perhaps divide it between us.* In that case Mr. Crawford cannot come into the House. My friends are confident in the belief, that if I enter the House as one of the three highest, no matter with what associates, I shall be elected. If, contrary to all probability, Mr. Crawford should obtain the vote of New York, the contest for an entry into the House will probably be between Jackson and me."—"Without entering into further particulars, my opinion is, that my friends have every motive for vigorous, animated and persevering exertions." No. 7.

This letter is in style and substance so like the Circular of your Washington Committee, issued in the succeeding May, that they must both have come from the same hand. But how could you, in March 1824, anticipate that the vote of New York would be divided between you and Mr. Adams, unless there was an existing or expected concert among your friends?

The electoral election took place and you were excluded from the House of Representatives.

For the honorable purpose of painting me as a kind of beggar, soliciting aid from your influence and bounty, you have represented me as applying for your assistance to procure me some public employment while you were a member of congress. To the best of my knowledge and belief, I never hinted to you such a thing, until you had notified me of your disposition and intention to aid me in that respect. I therefore pronounce your insinuation false, and call on you to publish any private letter you may have from me soliciting such aid, or hinting that it would be gratefully received, written before the last presidential election. You first put the thought of public employment into my head. Not long before that election you wrote me a letter expressing your intention to offer me a situation at Washington contingent upon some event which was unexplained. I took it as an expression of your intention to aid me in that way, if you should have it in your power, and gave it no further thought.

About the same time I received from Mr. Blair the information that Mr. Adams, if elected President, would make you Secretary of State. Operating on my devotion to you and urging the further argument that General Jackson, if elected would not make you Secretary of State, at the third effort he persuaded me to write to Mr. White requesting him to vote for Mr. Adams. I have no doubt I wrote to him and you on the same day, and I perceive that my letter to you is dated 21st January 1825.

I did not, as you have falsely alleged, state that Mr. Blair told me there was "*a corrupt agreement*" between you and Mr Adams. He never told me how it had been ascertained that Mr. Adams would make you Secretary of State. Mr. White, or Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Trimble, might for aught I knew, have demanded this pledge of him in obedience to what they supposed to be the wishes of their constituents. If it had been thus procured, there certainly would have been no corruption in it, for the people and their representatives acting in obedience to their will had an undoubted right to pledge the candidate for President in reference to his whole cabinet. But *you* will have it that if there was any understanding at all, it was "a corrupt agreement between you and Mr. Adams." Not permitted to doubt the existence of an *understanding*, your conduct has satisfied me that on your part it *was corrupt*. I admit, that my letters published by you prove that I did yet think, as at letter of October 1825, but do they prove that such was in the fact? I have a human friend when I believe to be pure and honest, and write him letters expressing my confidence in his character and integrity. It turns out that he was a thief and had the stolen goods in his possession which I wrote to him could be, where arraigned by me before a judicial tribunal, turn round and produce my letter as proof of his innocence?—My letters to you prove only the purity of my own motives, not your innocence. In fine, these letters contain precisely what I had before stated to the public, and the only thing which gives them the least importance, is your wanton commentary.

When I wrote to Mr. White I did not intend to take any part against the administration, because I had "faith that you would do nothing to compromit the interests of the western country or nation"—Not long after the election I received a letter from you declaring your intention to offer me some situation at Washington City; but the nature of the situation was not described. I showed the letter to your friends, F. P. Blair and D. White, Esqs and requested them to say what station they supposed you intended. They concurred with me in opinion that you wished me to write in support of your and Mr. Adams. I replied to you that I would accept of no situation which it would be expected of me to take up my pen in favor of Mr. Adams.—You afterwards personally offered me a Clerkship with a salary of $1000, which I declined, expressing a willingness to accept one with a salary of $1500. A correspondence ensued relating to that and other subjects, upon the close of which I burnt all your letters which related to a situation or clerkship at Washington, and informed you by letter that they were burnt. You seem offended which I could not once have expected to Henry Clay, you now pretend to doubt that fact. You do not doubt it for if you did, you would not dare to make the assertion which are contained in your attack.

Messrs. Blair and White remember my showing or mentioning to them your letter which spoke of your intention to offer me some situation at Washington, and by their evidence I am able to sustain that part of my statement. That you did offer me the same office a second time is proved by the following extract from your letter of October 18th, 1825:

"No change has occurred in the offer since my return; and unless a Clerkship should be created or become vacant, I do not know that I could offer you any other than that which you thought it your interest to decline. As it was originally made without reference to your agency in the K. politics, or to the then state of them, the recent change would have no effect on my wishes to engage you in the public service."

It was again declined, with a declaration that I would accept of no office which you could give me until I had fought another political campaign in Kentucky. Since I have seen your charges for extra clerk hire, I have wondered whether, in reality, a Clerkship was kept open for me from the 1st March until November! I very much doubt it.

I was absorbed in State politics and there was no correspondence took place between us during the next year. On the 17th Oct. 1826, I received a letter from you, alleging that R. J. Ward, Esq. and one of the Messrs. Johnsons in Scott, had stated, that you had made an unsuccessful attempt to buy me up to go to Washington city. I smiled when I read this letter. The preceding year when the rumor circulated in a form degrading to me, you were wholly indifferent; but now that it had taken another shape, you were very sensitive. It was in reply to this, that the letter first published by you was written. It proves that I had then no intention to make any attack on your "integrity or honor," as I have before stated to the public. When in Frankfort the preceding summer, you had in your room at Weisiger's, endeavored to persuade me that it was my interest to support the administration, and for my disregard of your wishes and rebellion from my allegiance to you, which you insisted should also bind me to Mr. Adams, you took from me the printing of the laws of Congress. It was fitting that an appointment which I had received from my enemy, Mr. Adams, should be taken from me by my friend, Mr. Clay. It proved what you meant by friendship, and showed that no man need expect even justice from you, unless he was ready to support Mr. Adams and the established succession.—Still, I had no intention of attacking your "integrity or honor." But last year you satisfied me that you had neither. *Dishonorably* you procured at Wheeling a copy of Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly and threw it before the public. In violation of integrity, you denied things which I knew to be true and made charges against Gen. Jackson which you knew to be untrue. These things made me suspect that you had not been so pure and honest in the presidential election as you would make the world believe. I determined to ascertain, if practicable, whence Mr. Blair got the information he gave me. On copying from the Kentucky Gazette the first article which appeared in relation to the letters written to Mr. White by his constituents, I wrote to that gentleman a letter of which I have lately procured a copy. Though not intended for the public eye, I subjoin it, that the world may see my private thoughts and suspicions at that time. (See No 8.)

In allusion to the letters written to Mr. White I say, "if I understand the matter correctly, "these letters were not written at your solicitation, but in consequence of the agency of one "more interested." In conclusion I say, "I "know who solicited me to write, but I did not "know who set him to work."

This drew from Mr. White a declaration that he had not solicited the letters to be written, and that if there had been any management in the business, he was entirely ignorant of it.

I could not then doubt, that you or some friend in whom you had entire confidence, had given Mr. Blair the information he communicated to me, with the view of operating on Mr. White through some of his constituents to act in accordance with your views. Believing that I could force out the truth, I commenced my public letters to you with that view. That an understanding existed between you or your friends and Mr. Adams, was plain; that Mr. Blair knew it, I could not doubt; but the point to be investigated was, from whom did he get his information? Perhaps I should never have drawn out the facts but for the aid of our *simple or faithless* friends in the Senate of Kentucky. Without their aid, I could never have placed Mr. Blair in an attitude before the world in which he would be obliged to disclose how he got the important information, or by standing mute, reduce you to the necessity of calling on him for an explanation. To their folly, and not to management or skill, may you ascribe the painful attitude in which you have been so long placed; and I doubt whether it is not more vexatious at them than indignation at me, which ever and anon makes a volcanic burst from your heart in all the fury of "war, pestilence and famine."

You felt the agony of your situation. The eyes of the nation were turned upon you and Mr. Blair. Friends, relying on your innocence—foes, convinced of your guilt, with one voice call on you to release Mr. Blair from the confidence of private correspondence and lay bare the hidden truth. Did you promptly take this step, so necessary to exhibit a conscious innocence? No. You sent to Mr. Blair for copies of your letters. The frank and bold Henry Clay dared not call on him to state the facts to the world, without first ascertaining precisely what he had written. Did this look like conscious innocence? Did it not rather look like conscious guilt, seeking to ascertain precisely how far it stood committed, before it could determine on the grounds it would be prudent to assume in defence?

You have friends who will declare that night is day, to flatter your hopes and promote your