THREE DOLLARS A YEAR-IN ALVANCE

VOL. 35.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1844

WE have just received a fresh supply of this valuable Medicine, which is recommended by thousands of persons whom they have sured of Consumption, Influenza, colds, Ingestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness is the Col. Win. E. Mills., To back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of A-poplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Ycilow, and common Pevers of all-kinds; Asthuma Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weak-Mashock Pinckaton ness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflam-mation, Sore Eyes, Pits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, cis., for the Senate. Measles, Croup, Cough, Whooping Cough, Quisey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, De selvery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Heal King's Evil, Scrofula, Brysipelas, or Saint Antho-ny's Fire. Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcert

relaxations, &c.
Also, Brandreth's Liniment, for sores, swellings wounds, &c., jat 25 cents a bottle. There are A. ents for selling the above in every County in the and Jacob Sharp, for the Commons.

WILL PECK. Agent. Raleigh, May 14, 1844.

THE RALEIGH STAR.

Subscription, 3 dollars a year, in advance. Advertisements, I dollar for every 16 lines for be first insertion; and 25 cents for each subsequent section. A deduction of 33 1-3 per cent. onad isements by the year: Judicial advertisements 5 per cent. higher.

Dr. R. B. HAYWOOD Offers his Professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and vicin-Office next door north of the Episcopal

June 18, 1844.

\$20 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th of December, 1843, my negroboy GLASGOW, bout twenty years of age, of a bright yellow, about left leg and thigh, which causes him to be very nuch knockneed. He had on when he left a nur ole janes coat and pantaloons. I will give the have reward for the apprehension or confinement of said boy in jail so that I can get him and all cessary expenses paid. Address,

NATHANIEL WALLER Knap of Reeds P. O., Granville County, N. C.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR-THE LEGIS. LATURE.

Beaufurt-For Senate. Joshua Tayloe; for ommons, Edward Stanly and Frederick

Granville-For the Senate, John Bullock; for be Commons, Dr. Abner W. Gay, James T. Littlejohn and William Amis.

Randolph-For the Secate, Henry B. Eliott; or the Commons, Alfred Brower and Julian E.

Rowan and Davie-Nathaniel Boyden, Sente-For the Commons, John B. Lord and Alexnder Holdshouser.

Chowan-Robert T. Paine.

Chatham-For the Senate, Wm. Albrightor the Commons, J. H. Haughton, J. luthrie and Daniel Hackney.

Perquimons and Pasquotank Shepard, Senate.

Craven-For the Senate is J Prentiss.

Wake-For Senate, Charles Manly. For the Commons, Samuel P Norris, Charles L Hinton Henry W Miller. The Democratic candidates in this county are, for the Senate, George W Thompon; for the Commons, James B Mangum, Gaston H Wilder, and James B Shepard. The candidates for the Sheriffelty are, James Edwards, Allen Rog ts, Jr, Henry H Harris,

Johnston-For the Senate, Ransom Sanders: For the Commons, John McLeod and Jesse Adams. Northampton County .- John M Moody for the Senate. Alfred A Barnes and John B O-

Bertie.-Lewis Thompson for the Senate. Lewis Bond and W W Cherry for the Com-

Guilford .- For the Senate he Commons, Nathan Hunt, Edmund W Ogburn, and Joel McLean.

Surry .- Messrs Jas R Dodge, Alfred W. Martin, and Jos Haynes, for the Commons. Carteret .- Isaac Hellen, for Senate, (14th

Dist. for Carteret and Jones:) and David W Whitehurst for the Commons.

Greene-Por the Commone; James Harpers. Greene & Lenoir-Walter Dunn, ir. Senate. Orange-Hugh Waddle, S., Giles Mebane, Jno B Leathers, Chesley F Pancett and K, Pratt, C. Chowan and Gates-Augustus Moore for the

-D, C. Guyther, for the Commo Halifar. For the Senate, A Joyner. For the commons, B F Moore, S H Gee. It is believed they will have no regular opposition. For Sheriff

Henderson, Buncombe and Yancy-N W Wood fin, in this Senatorial District. Henderson-John Clayton for the Commons.

Brunrwick-H Watters for the Commons. Perquiment -Por the Commons. Thomas W.

Moore For the Commons, Donald Street.

Mears and Mountyomery-Por the Sends; Dr.

Huncombe-John Thraster the Commons, Hyde-Wilson C. Cred for the Commons. McDowell and Buck/Benj. Burgin and Tod Rutherford-Col. The Jeff rson for Senate

Col. Wm. E. Mills ay Toliver Davis for Com. Caburrus -- Thos / Robinson and Geo. Bar Divideon ... Senate, Sam. Hargraves; Common

fashoek Pinckatos and Chas. Brummell. Haywood, Mican & Cherokee-Michael Fran

Gates-Dr Rufus K, Speed, for the Commi

Stokes-The Whig nominations are, for the Senate, Dr. William Withers; for the comm J. F. Poindexter, Dr. William Walker and John. ny's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Sweinings, Dicers, Swell of Feet and Lega, Piles, Contiveness, at the Senate, John Ricke; for Commons, Jacob Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Femals Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions the former Whig, the latter Democratic.

Hertford-Richard G. Cowper, for the Senate

Robeson-Heinard Folk and Daniel A Graham for the Commons. Jones-William Foy, for the Common

Speech of the Hon. John White, of

Kentucky, in defence of Mr. Clay, UPON THE CHARGE OF "BARGAIN AND SALE."

Delivered in the House of Representatives, United States, April 23, 1844.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, in the Chair,

Mr. White said, if, on the present occasion, he should deviate from his uniform practice of confining himself strictly to the subject matter under debate, and occupy the attention of the Committee upon other topics, instead of the merits of the bill under consideration, he hoped he would be excu sed-referring, as an apology therefor, to the course of debate upon several previous bills, on which political speeches had been made by gentlemen on the other side of the House-and he having once or twice obtained the floor in reply to them, but having as often yielded to accommodate others, and deferred his privilege from time to time, he now felt called upon, by an imperative sense of public duty, to engage in this dabate. The extraordinary course of gentlemer on the other side, and the repeated assaults and slanders uttered in debate on this floor, and libels published over the signature of members of this body against a distinguished citizen of his own State, left him no alterna-

Mr. W. said, he was not one of those who denied the privilege or propriety of fair and just criticism upon the political principles and services of public men. In his reputation of any public man, to secure any party or political advantage. He cherished and honored the sentiment of the noble Spaniard, who said, "write the private faults of men in sand—their public virtues on brass." He was not of those who, after the example of the boasting Pharisee, "thanked his God he was better than other men." He contented himself to prefer the character of the humble Publican, whose constant and fervent prayer was, "Lord be merciful to me a He said he had been nauseated with the exhibitions of mock morality and religion on this floor. Day after day, he had been compelled to listen to tirades of defamation upon the greatest and best men of the age—attered by canting hypocrites— whited sepulchers—interlarding self-praise and glorification-sickening to the heart of every generous and patriotic man. It has been truly said by an able divine, "were the faults of the best man that lives written upon his forehead, he would not dare show himself in society." Were the sins of the purest man in this body among those who have dealt most lavishly in thier slanders upon good men's names, written upon his forehead, Mr. W. said, he doubted not it would be as black as Lucifer. He abhorred and despised the hypocrite who "stole the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the Devil in. Of all the reprobates, none seemed maturer for the flames of Hell." regretted the necessity of these remarks. The conduct of others compelled them. It was no part of his nature to assail any one. His purpose in addressing the committee was not to attack, but to delend. It was not his ambition to fill the character of a Thersites at any time. It was not his puron the present occasion to assail the public conduct, even, of any man in this House, or out of it, except so far as it may be iqdispensably necessary in the defence of the great Whig leader. all ever there should be a time when he might feel himself called upon to "carry the war into Africa," now was not the time, although provocation had been heaped upon provocation. Without apy spirit of idle boasting, he told his political opponents that he considered them a doomed party. Feeling so, feeling that doomed party. W., addressing the which he felt himself deeply concerned. A principles you advocate, 'are doomed, it is

tee. The adage. "He whom the Lord

intends to destroy, he first makes mad,"

was never more forcibly illustrated than by

Go trace the desecration of that instrument, which the Constitution of your country (that you have selemnly sworn you would support) requires to be kept sacred; go and contemplate the destructive spirit of mullifiread your doom in your conduct on the repeal, and in the manner of the repeal, of that most just and beneficent act passed for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Go read it in your bill, reported by your Committee of Ways and Means, for the restoration of that odious, monarchical, condemned, four times condemned, sub-Treasury measure. Then come, said be, and read your fate in this monster now under consideration before this committee, which you offer as a substitute for the Tariff act of 1842, whose beneficial influences the whole people see and feel in the restor-ed credit, public and private, the revived trade, and confirmed prosperity of the country. All these acts are your political winding sheets. You have prepared them for yourselves, and the American people are ready by an overwhelming voice, to pro-

hounce your doom. Mr. W. said, without detaining the committee any longer with preliminary remarks, bargain and sale revived against the distinexecution of this task, it became his poinful duty to notice a letter of his colleague, (Mr. Boyd.) It was the first time in his service on this floor that it had fallen to his lot to be engaged in political argument or collision the rules and the practice of the House, with any of his colleagues. Nothing could would be adopted to appoint the commitbe more unpleasant to him. He now asked the attention of his colleague, the Chairman of the Committee, (Mr. Hopkins,) and of his colleague, (Mr. Coles,) whilst be read a document to which their

names were attached. f Mr. W. then read a letter fwritten by his colleague, Mr. Bord, to Messrs, Hop kins and Coles, of Virginia.) published in the Richmond Enquirer, reviving the "charge of bargain and sale," between Mr. Chy and Mr. Adams, growing out of the Presidential election of 1824.

He wished the calm attention of these gentlemen and the committee, whilst he the time and circumstances of writing that it, let the stroke fall where it may." letter. It was written and published, and when it was known that the distinguished udgment, no higher duty devolved on a man on whom it bore, was on the borders member of Congress than, upon fit occasions of an adjoining State, travelling as a private to discuss the public conduct and character citizen, and was to pass into the "Old Do Clay,) to the House. It consists ofof aspirants to the Presidency of the nation, minion," within a few days-at a time when of men looking to the highest stations in it would naturally be supposed that all mawhere, would at any time assail the private his native State would be extended to him Carolina, Mr. Re without distinction of party-just at that republish this old and exploded charge of on the table and ordered to be printed;
Ourgain and saie.

Mr. W. said, he would now proceed to and sale." He would not stop to demand proof, as he might do, or take judgment by default, against the accusers, and of acquittal this instance he could do it most successfulintelligible application of the proof, it is necharge, and trace its history down to the document, now, the subject of my remarks. The following is the first responsible publication of the charge.

"A CARD.-George Kreiner, of the House of Representatives, tenders his resnects to the Hon. "H. Clay," and informs him, that by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 26th ultimo, which it seems has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay." In the mean time, Geo. Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concerr the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Bewill not fear to "cry aloud and spare not." when their rights and privileges me at

stake." Mr. W. then read an extract from the proceedings of the House of Representatives, 3d Pebruary, 1825, as follows:
"After the usual business of the morning

the note had appeared this morning in the Na-it is tional Intelligencer, under the name and on no vindictive spirit that I make the re-marks I am about to address to the commit-member of this House from Pennsylvania. (Mr. Kremer,) which adopted as his own a met the charge as a man ought to meet it. previous letter, published in another, print, His fearless promptitude and open defiance

upon your Journal; see what you have done. implicated his conduct in regard to the pen- information in the last letters from that city? ponsibility, and not as the scent of din. Presidential election; and the respecta- can leave no doubt of the result of the inves- CLAY or any other person. them to your consideration. It might, in- has thrown into his amendment. Be it as General Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverley tradden under foot by an arbitrary and them, and an impartial decision on their hole ought to be left to hang a single doubt ruth ess act of a majority of this body. Go truth. For it they were true—if he were on, for in times like these the people will capable and base enough to betray the sol- expect their Representatives not only to be believed me to have been the agent of Mr. emp trust which the Constitution has con- chaste, but free from all suspicion. Mr. highest interests of his country, the House him of this imputation of bartering his vote would be scandlalized by his continuing to for an office." occupy the chair with which he had been so ! Mr. Ritchies continued Mr. Wi, with long honored in presiding at its delit tions all these facts refore him, pronounces "Mr. and he merited instancous expulsion. Withexit, nowever, presuming to indicate what
the House might conceive it ought to do, on
of his innocence, with a full knowledge of DID 1 EVER MAKE ANY SUCH PROaccount of its own purity and honor, he ho- all the facts of the case, Mr. Ritchie repeats ped he should be allowed respectfully to and reitera es this branded libel. How solicit, in behalf of himself, an inquiry into condemned must he stand before the civili-the truth of the charges to which he referred zed world. Nature's Poet has well saidstanding in the relation to the House which both the member from Pennsylvania, and himself did, it appeared to him here was the proper place to institute the inquiry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper punishment might be applied; and if innocent, here his character and conduct might be vindicated. He anxiously hoped, therefore, that he would proceed to notice the charges of the House would be pleased to direct an investigation to be made into the truth of the guished leader of the Whig party. In the charges. Emanating from the source they did, this was the only notice which he could take of them. If the House should think propor to raise a committee, he trusted some other than the ordinary mode pursued by

> "On the conclusion of his address, the Speaker left the Chair, which was taken by

> Mr. Taylor. "Mr. Forsyth, (of Georgia,) then moved that the communication, which had been just made to the House by the Speaker, be entered on the Journals; that, a select committee be appointed to investigate the business, and that that, committee be chosen by

"Mr. Kremer, (of Pennsylvania,) rose to express his entire acquiescence in the course taken by the Speaker. He was not disposed to shrink from the consequences of examined into and exposed the infamy of his communications. He wished the inquithis foul libel. He would say a word as to ry to be made; and he was prepared to meet

Mr. W. then read from the proceedings that too, be it remembered, by a Kentuckian of the House of Representatives, February 7, 1825.

"A committee of seven was chosen, by ballot, on the appent of the Speaker, (Mr. in the fore part of December, 1824, that he

"P. P. Barbour, of Vigrinia, Mr. Web- is no mistake in the date, as a visit which ster, of Massachusetts. Mr. McClary, of I made to your part of Virginia about that this great Republic. At the same time he lignity and ascerbity of party feeling would belaware, Mr. Taylor, of New York, Mr. time enables me to fix it with certainty.—
was one of those, who, neither here or else-"On the 9th of February, 1825, Mr. P.

particular moment his colleague and his P, Barbour, from the select committee, partners had chosen to revive, revamp, and made the following report, which was laid

reterred the communication of the Speaker the consideration of this charge of *-bargain of the 3d instant, report: That, upon the first meeting, with a view to execute the duty imposed upon them by the House, they directed their chairman to address a letter to for the accused; but he would assume to the Hon. George Kremer, informing him prove a negative-the most difficult of all that they would be ready, at a particular things to do; yet, he flattered himself in time therein stated, to receive any evidence or explanation he might have to offer, touchly; and he would do it, not simply from ing the charges referred to in the communithe declarations of Mr. Clay, and those cation of the Speaker of the 3d instant. connected with him in the imputed guilt. Their chairman, in conformity with this but out of the mouths of his enemies he instruction, did address such a letter to Mr. would refute, this base slander. In order to Kremer, who replied that he would make a a proper understanding of the case, and an communication to the committee. Accordingly he did send to them a communication eessary to begin with the origin of the which accompanies this report marked A, in which he declines to appear before them, for either of the purposes mentioned in their letter, elleging that he could not do so. without appearing either as an accuser, or as witness, both of which he protests against-In this posture of the case, the committee can take no further steps. They are aware it is competent for the House to invest their with powers to send for persons and papers, and by that means to enable them to make an investigation. which might be thought necessary; and if they knew any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power; but not having, themselves, any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their only duty to lay before the House the communication which they have received."

Mr. W. said thus it appears that, at the moment the charge was made, Mr. Clay demanded and challenged an investigation. Conscious of his innecence, he sought to show to the world he was guiltless. record I have read speaks for itself, it needs no comment from me.

Now, Mr. W. said, he would procee with other testimony bearing upon the subiect. And the first witness he would inroduce should be the veteran Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, (Thomas Ritchie,

Esq.)
From the Richmond Enquirer of Feb. 10, 1825.

As to the other questions upon which we publish this day such copious debates, we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Clay has was never more forcibly illustrated than by containing serious and injurious imputations are the surest indications of his innocence you und your party. Go back, said Mr. against him, and which the author avowed This, combined with avowals from ulmost

"Who stea's my purse, steals trash; and 'tis some

thing, nothing; 'Twas mine, 'tishis, and has been slave to thou

But, he that filches from me my good name Robs me of that which not enriches him.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. W., the obber of character is the vilest thief that lives. He has not the apology of the burglar, he may have a starving wife and chilfren appending to him for bread.

Well and truly, Mr. Chairman, has the eloquent poet expressed it, when he says-Slander, the foulest whe'p of st . The man in Whom the spirit enters, is undone. His tongue is set on fire of Hell, his heart is black

as Death." Mr. W. said he would forbear any comment of his own upon the conduct of this veteran witness. He delivered him over to the gnawings of a guilty conscience, and the punishment of a just God; who has said vengence is mine, and I will surely re-

He would now call the attention of the committee to a letter written by the Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON:

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1827. "Sir : Your letter of the 19th ultimo, cov-

of that date, has been duly received, and in answer to the inquiries you put to me, I have to state that the article to which you invite my attention is substantially, not ver bally, correct, so far as if represents me as saying that I was informed by Mr. CLAY, intended to vote for Mr. Adams. There information of Mr. CLAY before I sat out, and told it, while absent, in the family of my father in law, Colonel McDowel, your county. But the inference so much same thing to Mr. Eaton and other of his political friends, is wholly erroneous; for, naving no authority from Mr. CLAY to promulgate his intentions, I only spoke of them in the bosem of a private family at two hun-dred miles distance from Washington. Since that period, and capecially during the present summer, I have. on several ocpolitical opponents, when the course of conversation led one to it, mentioned what I for Mr. Adame; and in this way I came to speak of it again, some two or three weeks since. In the house of my lather-in-law, where I had first spoke of it near three years ago, and whence, with some additions and variations, without the privity of any one present at the conversation, it has crept into the paper which you have sent No one ever asked my leave to publish what I said: if any one had, the au-thors of the publica ion in the Lexington paper might have been spared an office hich must have been inexpressibly painful to their honorable feelings, as I should not have refused to the administration any testimony in my favor to give, notwithstanding the character of the war which the great body of their forces are carrying on against

"Yours, respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON."

This letter, said Mr. W., not only prored that, two years after this char been made, one of Mr. CLAY's bitterest enemies, (who was an eye witness to the whole transaction.) considered him inno-cent of the charge. But it established an-other important fact. That, sometime before the Presidential election came off in the House, Mr. CLAY disclosed his purpose to vote for Mr. Adams. Mr. CLAY had disclosed this determination to Mr. Crittendon, and many others in Kentucky. in the fall, before he left home, and long before Congress convened. He had no secrets, no disguise, in all his conversations Mr. W., now, would offer the testimony

of another political opponent. He read an extract from a letter written by the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, dated August 8, 1827. "I called upon General Jackson on the occasion which I have mentioned, solely

W., to the opening of this Congress; look his readiness to prove. These charges all quarters, of the House, and the uniform as his friend, upon my own individual res bility of the station which the member holds, tigation, nor does Mr. Kremer shrink, but been the political friend of Mr. Clay, since who thus openly prefers them, and that of we suspect he will seek to escape by a sort he became a candidate for the office of Prestine people whom he represents, entitles of special pleading, such as Mr. McDuffie ident, as you very well know. Until I saw cottemplate the destructive spirit of number of them to your consideration. It injust, in that act; go and read the record of deed, be worthy of consideration, whether a law of the land, enacted in conformity the character and dignity of the House it may, the inquiry is begun and it ought to of the 5th ultimo, and at the same time was be prosecuted with energy; the whole matinformed by a letter from the Editor of the with all the requirements of the Constitution self did not require a full investigation of the bottom; no loop. United States Telegraph, that I was the trodden under foot by an arbitrary and them, and an impartial decision on their hole ought to be left to hang a single doubt person to whom he alluded, the conception never once entered my mind that he CLAY and his friends or that I imended to fided to him - if, yielding to personal views Clay is innocent of this charge. We are propose terms of any kind for them, or that and considerations, he could compromit the fully prepared to see the committee acquit he could have supposed me capable of expressing an opinion that it was right to fight such intrigures with their own weap-

> POSITION; and I trust I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it was known General Jackson would be to recieve such message.
>
> It will be revollected (said Mr. W.) that this was the witness with whom this foul

charge of slander and defamation had its origin. Gen. Jackson had repeated the slander on the testimony of Mr. Buchanan, and from him this individual, Carter Beverly, had received the charge, which he had made public. Carter Baverly at that time had been an enemy of Mr. Clay; he had lived long enough to come to his sen-ses. Before his death, although he had slept over this charge for years, perhaps in view of the grave, he had been prompted to award justice to an injured and innocent man; he had come out with his unqualified denial and refutation of the charge. And (said Mr. W., addressing the chairman, I pre-dict that, before you and some other gor te-men shall have descended to the tombmen shall have descended to the tomb-when the violence of party feeling shall have had time to subside, and party blinds shall have fallen from your eyes and the eyes of others; and all those prejudi which are calculated to delude and bet after the human mind and lead to false a clusions shall have been dissipated you and others will write, declar the innocence of this man. Now what this dying man said. Mr. W. from a letter-of Carter Beverly to Mr. C. as follows:

"It will be no doubt matter of som ering the Lexington Virginia Intelligences tonishment to you in receiving from m present address. I will not preface it any kind of apology, because, in doing it I justify my mind to the discharge of an act of conscience, and a duty that I feel the utmost pleasure in performing.

"Although the time is quite far gone since

I became, very innocently, instrumental in sirculating throughout the country a very great attack on your character and virtue as a gentleman, and certainly a very heavy one as a public man, I feel exceedingly sirous to relieve you, as far as I can, fro severe compunction that is within having been, though neither directly, you personal accuser, yet that I was drawn di ectly into the representation of an attac

I again say, that I am most thorough convinced that you were most untruthfully, and, therefore, unjustly treated: for tiate at all the charge.

Now. (Mr. W. continued.) while this old charge of slander been so fully refuted by the testimony of the very enemies of Mr. Clay, they found it revived, not only in the Richmond papers, but in every paper in this District claiming to be Democratic or official. Mr. Ritche had repeated this charge, & the Presidential organ here, "The Madisonian." had copied it without any "True, oh King!" taking from Holy Wri this expression to pervert it to the sanctioning of this most infamous and uniounde libel. Now, what had this man, the pres ent Executive, under whose eye and whose hand this charge was now being re-peated, said, in other days, when he had some little regard to truth and justice? Mr. W. read from a letter of Mt. Tyler of the 14th February, 1827, as follows:

"In adverting to that letter, I shall d ent myself with stating its substance; but if Mr. Clay shall see cause to gratify the appetites of newspaper editors, he is at liberty to publish it. I shall have no cause to complain of it. It is, then, perfectly true that I wrote to Mr. Clay in the spring of 1825. It is also true that I approved of his course growing out of the Presidential e ically in the result of his vote. It is e ly so, that I esteemed Mr. Adams as de delly better quelified for the Presiden th n Gen. Jackson, and that I would ha voted for him after Mr. Crawford's chan wrote to Mr. Clay in terms of perfect fre is it because I do not believe Henry Clay

along with the western delegation sided with him, to have been boug sold, for which, if guilty, he and the serve to be gibbeted, that I am the bound to support an administration may oppose all my convictions of

Now, he naked his colleague, as a did and fair man, whilet he was permit garbled statements of the testimony