BOOK BINDING
John W. Whittingto
Respectfully informs the Pu and his Friends in general, that has taken the Stand in Church-St opposite to the Office of the Ma land Gazette, where he intends ca ing on the above business in all various branches. He solicits a sh of public patronage.
April 17.

Harris & Johnson's
REPORTS.
The 7th Volume is now compler and subscribers are respectfully quested to transmit the amount d by them for subscription.
The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th a 7th Volumes of the REPORTS a for sale by the subscriber, at $6 p vol bound in calf, or at $5 per vo in boards.
GEO SHAW.
Annapolis, Jan. 17.

NOTICE.
The subscribers again respectfully all on all those indebted to the lat firm of Evans and Iglehart to come forward and settle the same immedi tely. Those who do not attend t his notice by the 15th day of August next, suits will be instituted against without respect to persons.
Joseph Evans,
James Iglehart,
July 3. 4

PROPOSAL
FOR PRINTING
The Journals of the Conventi ons of the Province of Maryland,
Held in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.
IF Sufficient encouragement be offered, the Subscriber proposes to publish, in one volume octavo, the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, '5 and '6. It is believed that there are not more than two copies of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. These Journals are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed, for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed its Domestic and Internal Political History.
This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.
In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the Subscriber is induced to issue these proposals.
The Price per Copy, not to exceed $2 00. J. GREEN.

DECISIONS
OF THE
Court of Appeals of Maryland.
PUBLISHED
By Subscription.
THE DECISIONS
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND,
To be Reported by Thomas Harris, Esquire, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Reverdy Johnson, Esquire, Attorney at Law.
These Decisions will form a continuation of the first volume of Reports already published by Messrs. Harris and Johnson, which closes with the year 1805. It is proposed to publish the Decisions in a Series of Numbers, each to contain not less than one hundred and twenty five pages, and four numbers to constitute a volume. The last number of each volume will contain a full and complete Index. This mode of publication, it is conceived, possesses advantages which give it a decided preference to that of publishing the Reports in bulky volumes. It secures the earlier publication of the reports, and as not more than four numbers will be published in a year, the expense will not be so sensibly felt.
TERMS.
The price of each number of the Reports will be $1 25, payable on delivery.
*** Subscriptions to the above work are received at GEO. SHAW'S Office, the Maryland Gazette Office, and the respective Offices of the County Clerks of this State.

The Maryland Gazette.

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POLITICAL.

LETTER V.

To Henry Clay Esq.

Secretary of State of the United States.

I am well aware of the inequality of the contest which I wage. High in office and clothed with power, the recipient of an extensive patronage, the anticipated fountain of golden favour, hundreds of subservient presses to echo your bidding, and thousands of voices echo your words. What can the humble Editor of a weekly newspaper, scarcely read beyond the limits of a single State, not friendless but friendless, struggling with adversity, the host of enemies, with nothing but truth for my sword and integrity for my shield. Already the mercenaries that follow at your heels, elated at the threat of your puissant arm, raise their where the shout of victory. I rather to have read of a band, of Britons, who exulted when their gigantic champion defied the armies of the living God; but not many days elapsed ere they saw him slain by a beardless boy.

In the course of my private letters, you have deemed it necessary to urge a justification. This you endeavour to find in the detail given by me before the Senate of Kentucky, of the contents of my letters from you. For my act you find a justification in the fact, that I was put under oath by a tribunal, the entirety of which was made up of friends, to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Do not rely upon that. All the facts there detailed, had been long before related by me to many individuals, without my knowledge and consent, clearly implied, if not expressly given. In the 4th October 1825, I informed you in a letter, that in consequence, I had heard, of some intimation given by you, a report was circulating throughout the country, which I had heard directly from Squire Turner, and indirectly from George Robertson, that I had been set up to go to Washington city as a friend in favour of Mr. Adams and against you. I apprized you, that, under these circumstances, I must feel myself bound 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 8th October 1824, of which the following is an extract:

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

I did not deny that you had given the information, from which sprung the statements of Messrs. Turner and Robertson. You did not object to my explaining the whole transaction. With your permission 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 assures you that I had given this detail. The language is as follows:

"To several who enquired of me relative to the rumours 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 stating the facts stated by me in the Senate of Kentucky. In 1826, you were informed that I had made the assent 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 attempted to violate private correspondence, and make it the apology for violating private correspondence yourself." Pray, your "private correspondence" has never been violated by me, any further than I was justified in disclosing it with your own consent. Of all I did, I informed you, and it did not meet with your disapprobation. To find a salvo for your own violated honour, you have unjustly impeached mine. I appreciate your feelings. Humble as I am, I had hurled 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 that 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 a 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 dare not call on Mr. Blair.

To prevent all evasions, I wrote to Mr. Blair, requesting him to reaffirm the truth of my statement. He has returned the following answer, reasserting, 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 endeavoured 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 honour 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 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 favourable opinion of Mr. Adams. You sought successfully to destroy it. In a letter to me, dated, Washington, 8th 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 U. 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 16th, 1820, and relates to the Florida treaty.

"There is a rumour 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 conveyed 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 believed that Mr. Adams, in negotiating the Florida treaty, had compromitted the interest 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 dishonour; and yet no impression be more erroneous. It was stated in the Central Watchtower, printed at Harrodsburgh, 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. Tanner 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 in the 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 improvements, 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, and light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings." These strong denunciations of Mr. Adams, were interspersed with all due praises of your honourable 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 favour of the 20th inst. and thank you most sincerely for the friendly sentiments towards me which it contains. Mr. T. 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 known it; 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 suspicion, 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 1828. 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 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 employment 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 & 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 vigor 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 dishonourable 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 expence. 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 inquiries 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. John Sloane, here.—Will you be good enough as to have them forwarded." (See No. 6.)

It has been supposed by some that a preliminary and contingent arrangement was made between you 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 honourable 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 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 you and him on the same day, and I perceive that my letter to you is dated 21st January 1825.

I did not, as you 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 not think so as late as October 1826; but do they prove that such was not the fact? I have a bosom friend whom I believe to be pure and honest, and in his 'honour and integrity,' it turns out that he was a thief and had the stolen goods in his possession when I wrote to him; could I, when 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, those letters contain precisely what I had before stated to the public, and the only thing which gives them the least importance, is your vindictive 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 interest 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 shewed the letter to your friends, F. P. Blair and D. White, Esqs. and requested them to say what situation they supposed you intended. They concurred with me in opinion that you wished me to write in support of yourself and Mr. Adams. I replied to you that I would accept of no situation in which it would be expected of me to take up my pen in favour of Mr. Adams.—You afterwards personally offered me a Clerkship with a salary of 1000 dollars which I declined, expressing a willingness to accept one with a salary of 1500 dollars. 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. Yet with a littleness which I could not once have expected in 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 assertions which are contained in your attack.

Messrs. Blair and White remember my shewing 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 office 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 little or no correspondence took place between us during the next year. On the 11th 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 rumour 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 last letter published by you was written. It proves that I had no intention to make any attack on your "integrity or honour," as I have before stated to the public. When in Frankfort the preceding summer, you had in your room at Weisiger's, endeavoured 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 was 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 honour." But last year you satisfied me that you had neither. Dishonourably you procured at Wheeling a copy of General 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 "or 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 your 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 & not to my 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 was 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 exibit a