con[illegible]ce. No[illegible]sen to Mr Blair for co[illegible] 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 ambition. To some of these you exhibited the copies of your letters to Mr. Blair. They declared that those letters were entirely harmless, and contained not the slightest intimation that there existed any understanding between you and Mr. Adams. Your friend, Charles Hammond, on his return from Washington last spring, declared that the friends of General Jackson would see them published when they least expected it.—There was every indication, that you had resolved on that course But week after week, and month after month rolled away, and we heard nothing, except the word of promise and the indistinct din of preparation. At length every thing was ready; you had written to Mr. Blair and obtained his consent to the publication of his letters in explanation of yours; all was prepared for an explosion. We listen for the thunders; we look to see where the bolt will fall. It bursts—and what have we? Three private letters of Amos Kendall, with an attempt to prove that I did not hear what Mr. Blair insists he said to me! What if I did not hear it. Mr. Blair declares that he said it. Instead of attempting to prove that I did not hear it, why did you not demand of Mr. Blair by what authority he said it?

Do you expect to escape by such a pitiful evasion? Does the honourable Secretary of State of the United States think the world will pronounce him innocent and excuse him from publishing his letter, or calling on Mr. Blair, because Third confidence in his honour and integrity for 20 months after thousands had pronounced him corrupt and sold? Do you not feel humbled indeed, when, to sustain your sinking reputation, you adduce the friendly expressions of one whom you declare to be destitute of veracity and integrity? Sir, I make no pretensions to that chivalry which seeks by fashionable murder to maintain false honour; but I must sink immeasurably below that self respect which I now feel, before I resort for a vindication of my character to the kind expressions of those who were once my friends, but are so no longer.

You decline publishing your letters to Mr. Blair because they are 'not decorous towards the public.' Yet you tell the public that they may call on you or your committee in Frankfort by whom they will be exhibited. That which is not fit for every body's eye is fit for any body's, and you call on the people to come and see what you tell them is not fit to be seen! There is some art in this. You want as few to see the letter as possible. The mass of the people must derive their information from the newspapers, and having control of a large portion, if not a majority of the presses, you will make your friends believe what you please in relation to these letters, and by bold assertion shame the truth, and cast doubts, even in the minds of candid men, upon every correct representation. I doubt whether you really intended that copies should be seen at all, at least for the present. The next day after the publication of your letter which gave permission to your committee here, "to exhibit to the inspection of any gentleman of any party all such portions of it [your correspondence with Mr. Blair,] as relates to the presidential election," a gentleman called on the Chairman, and requested a sight of the documents. They had none to show! They proposed applying to Mr. Blair for copies; but could you have expected that after referring to your committee for a sight of copies of your letters, instead of Mr. Blair who had the originals, that gentleman would give copies without your special request?—You had left the affair in such a condition that the letters were not yet accessible, and there is good grounds to suspect that it was done designedly. But Mr. Blair very properly, and I believe unexpectedly, replied to the application of your committee by sending copies of the letters.

At last, these famous copies are accessible. I have seen them. The one is dated January 8th, 1825, an ominous day, the other January 29th. The former only is of material importance. It is perhaps unfortunate for you that it is not accompanied by those letters from Mr. Blair, "showing in what sense he understood them,' to which you allude. for I aver, that no candid man can read it without a perfect conviction that the vote of Kentucky was given to Mr. Adams for the purpose of promoting your personal aggrandizement. Indeed, it is impossible for me to conceive how any other construction can be put upon the letter than that the friends of Mr. Adams had promised you the first office in his gift with their future support; that your friends had determined to vote for Mr. Adams on that account; and that you were using personal exertions to bring the members of Congress into your views.

Not wishing to expose myself to the slightest imputation of misrepresenting the contents of your letters, I determined to make no remarks on that of the 29th January, and wrote to the Chairman of the Administration Committee, the following note:

Frankfort, July 2d, 1828.

Sir: I intend to use certain parts of Mr Clay's letter to Mr Blair, dated 8th of January, 1825. in my reply to the attack made on me by that gentleman through your Committee, and I deem it more proper and more just to him, that it should be published entire, with all the views which it contains, than that the public should have only my recollections of some of its most prominent passages. Presuming that your Committee will feel at liberty to adopt a step which can only tend to guard Mr. Clay against misconceptions and misrepresentations, I have to request that you will furnish me with a copy of that letter. This request is confined to the letter of the 8th of January, 1825, in which I do not perceive any expression "not decorous towards the public." An answer on this day or early to-morrow morning, is solicited.

Yours, &c.

AMOS KENDALL.

The Chairman received the note with that suavity and politeness for which he is so justly distinguished, kindly remarking to my friend who bore it, that if the letters had been left in his possession, I should not have had a sight of them—much less a copy; but he finally promised to lay the application before the committee at their next meeting. As I cannot, from the feelings evinced by the Chairman, expect any thing favourable from the deliberations of the committee, I feel compelled to resort to my recollections for the substance of your letter to Mr. Blair

Let the date be recollected—it is January 8th, 1825. You commence by giving Mr. Blair your opinion upon a work by Lord Byron which you say you had sent him—(franked, I presume) You then enter into the subject of the presidential election, and say, that the time has now arrived, when you may begin to think seriously for whom you are to vote. You state, that the friends of all the candidates entertained the opinion that on you rested the decision of the contest, and that your situation was singular and amusing. You say that the friends of the several candidates accost you in turn; that a friend of General Jackson says to you, My dear sir, my hopes are upon you—do not disappoint us—our partiality was for you next to the hero—you know the anxiety we all had for a western president. That a friend of Mr. Crawford comes, and says, that the hopes of the republican party are upon you—you and Mr. Crawford were the only republican candidates; had you been returned to the house, we should all have concentrated our force upon you. The language of Mr. Adams' friends, you give in nearly the following words:—

A friend of Mr. Adams comes to me 'with tears in his eyes' and says—Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you and the highest admiration for your talents. There is no station to which you are not equal. You were undoubtedly the second choice of New-England, and I pray you to consider whether the public good and your own future interests do not distinctly point you to the course which you ought to pursue."

You then give some reasons why Mr. Adams should be preferred to General Jackson, among which I remember only the statement that the Ohio delegation had determined to vote for Mr. Adams the alleged want of qualification in the General and his military propensities You then declare distinctly and in nearly the following words:

"My friends entertain a belief that their kind wishes towards me, will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished, by so bestowing their votes."

You then declare, that you have urged them to be governed by their views of the public good alone, and aver that you have been influenced only by that consideration. In conclusion, you use nearly the following words.

"Your representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments, and as I know his respect for your opinion, I request, if you concur in our views, that you will write to him by return mail to strengthen him in his inclinations Shew this to Crittenden alone."

You say you could not publish this letter without publishing letters from Mr. Blair to show how he understood it. This was written on the 8th of January. About the 20th he must have received it I have stated, and he has admitted, that about the 20th, he told me that Mr. Adams, if elected, would make you Secretary of State. Does not this show how he understood it?

The letter concludes by saying, "Shew this to Crittenden alone." Doubtless it was shown to him. On the 19th January, Mr. Crittenden wrote to "our representative" as follows.

"Thinking as I do of Mr. Clay—of his great integrity, his lofty American spirit, and his consummate ability, I believe it to be highly important to the public interest that he should occupy a distinguished station in the Executive Department. Under all present circumstances, my first wish in regard to this subject (and it is one dictated both by my personal partialities and considerations of the public good) would be, that Jackson should be the President and Clay his Secretary of state. And I really do believe, that the common good is more concerned in Clay's being Secretary than it is in the question whether Jackson or Adams shall be the President." (See No. 11.)

Does not this show how he understood it?

On the same day Mr. Blair wrote to "our representative" as follows:

"You have it in your power to vote not only with a view to the first officer, but probably in reference to the whole administration. Under some circumstances, the latter consideration might deservedly be more influential than the first, as the selection of the managers of the department's not only involves in a great degree, the conduct of public affairs throughout the presidential term, but probably will decide the next presidential election." Again—"If it had been thought that Mr Adams would be elected, and if elected, would give Mr Clay the highest place in his cabinet, there is scarcely a doubt that the vote [of the Kentucky Legislature] would have been in favour of Adams."

Does not this further show how he understood it?

You say in your letter to Mr. Blair, that your "friends entertain the belief, that their kind wishes towards you would be most likely to be accomplished" by voting for Mr Adams. What were their "kind wishes?" Doubtless the "kind wishes" of your friends in Frankfort and Washington, were the same. We have seen that the "kind wishes" of Messrs. Blair and Crittenden were, that you should be Secretary of State, as a stepping stone to the presidency.

Mr. Trimble said after he came home, that he "voted for Mr. Adams because it was distinctly ascertained, that he would make you Secretary of state." This shows what were his "kind wishes."

General Metcalf said, they "could not possibly get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State without voting for and electing Mr. Adams." This proves what were his "kind wishes."

Mr. Fr. Johnson said, he "voted for Mr Adams to get Mr. Clay made Secretary of state." This shows what were his "kind wishes."

Mr. White was not quite 'kind,' enough, and you undertook to get letters from some of your friends among his constituents "to strengthen him in his inclinations,' and warm up his 'kind wishes'

Mr 'kind wishes' did not extend to your electing and of accepting an office under John Quincy Adams, and it took your friend Mr. Blair, some days to persuade me to act in the kind purpose of making you Secretary of State by his election.

That the world may see how perfectly Messrs. Blair, Crittenden and myself finally concurred in your 'kind wishes' and views, I annex my Letter to you of 21st January, to theirs of the 19th, to Mr. White, (See No 12.) You say, I never explained to you what I meant by 'promoting our interest in the West by any arrangement other than the election of General Jackson? True, but did you not well understand my meaning? Read the letters of Crittenden and Blair, which you doubtless saw at the time, and you will see, as you already know, that it consisted wholly in my 'kind wishes' towards you, whose elevation we all considered as identified with our interest in the west.'

After the close of the investigation in the senate of Kentucky, Mr White, our former representative, made a publication in which he denied any knowledge of the bargain between you and Mr. Adams, and said—'When I gave my vote to Mr. Adams, I did it under the firm persuasion, from the information I had received through many intelligent gentlemen of high political standing within my district, that I was acting in strict conformity to the will of my constituents.'

This publication excited a feeling among many of his constituents which is described in a letter from me to him of which I have lately procured a copy, an extract from which is annexed (See No. 13) In compliance not only with my request, but with that of many others of his former constituents, he has sent me a further explanation accompanied by copies of the letters received by him from Messrs. Blair and Crittenden. (See No. 9) It will be perceived that the information to which he alluded in his former publication, was contained in these letters and many others of a similar import, and that it was nothing more or less than that he should so vote as to secure to you the office of Secretary of State as a means of promoting your future view in relation to the Presidency. In speaking of these letters, Mr. White says, "That I was confined in my vote by their suggestions. I do freely acknowledge; and therefore, as I have often heretofore frankly avowed, I now state, that I voted for Mr. Adams with a view to promote Mr. Clay's future prospects for the presidency."

The justification of Mr. White is complete. Ignorant of your management he received the letters as the spontaneous effusion of his constituents, and had no reason to doubt they spoke the will of the people. If indignation be deserved by any one for the manner in which the vote of this district was given, it is by Henry Clay and not David White.

In what attitude do these facts place you in relation to that gentleman? He was your friend and colleague. While, as you say, you were urging him to be governed in his vote for President, by the public good alone, regardless of all considerations personal to yourself, you were secretly taking steps to influence his course by the agency of your personal friends among his constituents.—Surely, you could not have offered a grosser insult to his integrity or to his understanding. It implies that in your opinion, he had not honesty enough to do his duty, or not sense enough to understand it!

It is of no avail to say, that 'your letter to Mr. Blair does not mention the office of Secretary of State, or say in so many words that an understanding existed between you and Mr. Adams.—The manner in which it was understood, and the purpose for which it was written, fully explain its meaning But if we had to rely on the words of the letter alone for the motive by which you were then actuated, it would be difficult to imagine sentences conveying a more direct inference that you and your friends were acting with a view to your own personal aggrandizement. Though you and your friends have endeavoured to make an impression upon the public mind, that General Jackson's friends appealed to your interest for the purpose of securing your support, it is remarkable, that by this confidential letter it appears, that such appeals were made only by the friends of Mr. Adams. You represent General Jackson's friends as appealing to you through the hopes of the West, and Mr. Crawford's thro' the hopes of the republican party. They give no assurance of respect and admiration from their respective leaders—no declarations of your fitness for any station—no predictions that you will in future profit by your course. But the friends of Mr. Adams are all flattery and promise. Scarcely does "public good" find a place in all they say, and then only that the appeal to "your own future interests" may not be too abrupt. 'Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and the highest admiration of your talents; there is no station to which you are not equal.' What does this mean but that Mr. Adams will bestow on you the first office in his gift? "You were undoubtedly the second choice of New England." What does this mean but that New England desires to see you in the second office now, and will support you for the first when Mr. Adams has served out his eight years? "I pray you to consider, whether the public good and your own future interests do not distinctly point you to the course you ought to pursue." What is this, but saying that your future interests will be promoted by supporting Mr. Adams—we will make you Secretary of State and then President? These appeals touched the sensitive chord and roused in your bosom the fla tterings of hope and ambition. You understood them; your friends understood them; they saw how their 'kind wishes' towards you were to be accomplished; they made Mr. Adams President and he made you Secretary of State.

But you protest that you were governed by the public good alone I understand you. In your letter to me dated 16th April, 1820, after detailing the means resorted to by "every pretender to the presidency," to impede your progress, you say, "Now it may be very good for them to do so; but it is for the good people of the U. States?" You think that the public good requires that Henry Clay shall be President; and hence in every step taken to secure his elevation, you are governed "by the public good alone?" Why Sir, no tyrant ever usurped the liberties of a deceived people without finding an apology for his usurpation in his notions of the 'public good.' For the public good, Cesar suppressed the factions which distracted Rome and with them extinguished Roman liberty! for the public good, Cromwell dispersed his Rump Parliament, and assumed dictatorial power; for the public good, Napoleon overturned the blood bought liberties of France, and made himself Emperor It is not, therefore, surprising, that you should find, in the public good, an apology for violating the will of the people; abandoning the principles of your whole life, and by patronage, corruption, threats and violence, seek to make yourself President.

In your letter to me dated 8th January, 1820, speaking of the Florida treaty, you say, "At the commencement of the session I do not believe there were ten members who concurred in the recommendation of the President. Even yet I do not believe the number to be great. Still the influence of the executive is almost irresistible, and it is possible it may ultimately persuade a majority to believe that the treaty is binding, and even that it is for our interest to execute it." At the same time, you and all your friends were denouncing the Secretary succession as dangerous to liberty. You were then 'attempting to organise an opposition to Mr. Monroe's administration, for the purpose of beating Mr. Adams in the next contest for the presidency. In all your efforts you were met only by mortification and defeat. Despairing of being able to storm the citadel of power by the unbiassed suffrages of the people, you determined to make a lodgement on its ramparts, and turn upon the people that 'almost irresistible influence' which you could not overcome. You leagued with your old enemy, agreed to enter the fortress with him; to fight under his command, to support and be supported, to pronounce 'dangerous examples a sale precedent,' and "by power and patronage make yourselves popular.

It is remarkable that in your letter to Mr. Blair, the "American System," which has since cut such a conspicuous figure among your reasons for preferring Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, is not so much as mentioned! Not only have you failed to notice this principal ground of defence, since assumed by all your western friends who voted for Mr. Adams; but you have killed dead, not only that, but all their other arguments which you have been at so much trouble and expence to collect and embody in your addresses, by declaring that they were influenced by "their kind wishes towards you." What are all the long letters of your Metcalfes, your Trimbles and your Johnsons worth now? We have your confidential declaration early in January 1825, not that they had determined to vote for Mr. Adams on account of his friendship for the "American System," but to accomplish their "kind wishes" towards you!

Sir, I have now fully exposed your duplicity and a portion of your intrigues. If I have misrepresented your letter to Mr. Blair, it has been unintentional, and because I could not procure a copy for publication. If I have attributed to it effects which sprung from other causes, it is easy for you to rectify the error. I am not sure, that I have even yet probed this thing to the bottom. You have copies of Mr. Blair's letters, and he has consented to their publication. Let us have all the correspondence which passed between you during the month of January 1825. I doubt not, it will give a full and true account of the whole transaction. Call on Mr. Blair to give all this to the public, with all necessary explanations to lay bare the whole truth. I ask nomore.

(To be continued)

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, July 31, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election. JAMES MONROE.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, whilst President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c. JAMES MADISON.

"General Jackson is a clear headed, strong minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man now living.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Gen Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favour; and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

When Secretary of State, and the defender of General Jackson.

"Towards that distinguished Captain, (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I NEVER CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness. HENRY CLAY.

MARYLAND ELECTORS,

1st District—JOSEPH STONE.
2d District—JOHN C. HERBERT.
3d District—WILLIAM FITZHUGH Jr.
WILLIAM TYLER.
4th District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.
BENJAMIN C HOWARD.
5th District—ELIAS BROWN.
6th District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.
7th District—JOHN T. REES.
9th District—THOMAS K. CARROLL.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council, July 1828.

For the 2d Regiment Anne-Arundel county.

William J. W. Compton, Captain of a rifle company, vice Dooley.

John S. E. Nutwell, 1st Lieutenant, vice Compton, promoted.

Richard Gardiner, 2d Lieutenant, vice M'Pherson, resigned

William O'Hara, Pay Master, vice Harwood, deceased.

We are authorised to state, "that at the meeting of the committees of vigilance for the 4th and 5th election districts of Anne Arundel county, friendly to the election of General ANDREW JACKSON, which took place on Saturday the 26th inst. at Mr. John Hasleip's tavern, according to previous notice, attended by a very large and respectable number of the voters of each district. After being addressed by *John S. Sellman, Abner Linthicum* and *Virgil Maxcy, Esq'rs.* and the Hon. *John C. Weems*, Mr. *Wesley Linthicum* notified the company that it was not in his power conveniently to meet the call that had been so flatteringly made upon him, to come out as a candidate for the Legislature, whereupon the air immediately wrung with the calls upon Mr. CHARLES S. MATHEWS, who consequently came forward, and in a short, modest, but patriotic address, expressive of his most grateful feelings for the very strong evidence of their respect, and in return could only declare his entire readiness to meet their call, and accordingly once more authorised them to make known to his fellow citizens, that he was a *candidate* for their suffrages, and should feel honoured by their confidence, and if elected should certainly do every thing in his power to perpetuate their privileges, and increase their prosperity and happiness, as a free and independent people. The announciation was received with acclamation"

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Sir, In your paper of the 10th inst. which did not meet my eye, until it had been nearly a week in circulation, I met with a communication over the signatures of thirteen individuals, charging the author of a review of the proceedings of a Jackson meeting held at Butler's tavern on the 31st of May last, with having misrepresented the facts and circumstances attending it, in every material point. Believing from the internal evidence which it affords, as well as the notoriety of the fact, that the authors of this communication were fully aware of my having furnished to the Editor of the Maryland Republican the statement alluded to, the suppression of my name is no longer compatible with a due sense of its value; and although the odds against me are fe[illegible] in *point of numbers*, I trust that facts, which I shall be able to establish will at least be sufficient to counte[illegible] that advantage.

I am charged, not hastily and [illegible] visedly, but as they say, after a c[illegible] ful examination of the circumstan[illegible] with having misrepresented, in all material points, the occurrences of meeting. As this is a grave accusa[illegible] it shall be treated with a becoming [illegible] riousness, however much I am disp[illegible] to consider the affair in the same [illegible] rous point of view in which I first [illegible] sented it to the public. It may be [illegible] here to remark, that after having as[illegible] ed that all the material statements [illegible] destitute of truth, they have admi[illegible] several which I deem quite as im[illegible] ant as the rest, omitted entirely t[illegible] tice others, and finally rested their [illegible] upon the three following points [illegible] That the chair was not offered to [illegible] other individual than the one who [illegible] t. 2d. That no extraordinary [illegible] was made, add that no leading and [illegible] fluential member of the party ex[illegible] himself to beat up recruits upon the [illegible] casion. And 3dly. That there [illegible] teen individuals do verily believe [illegible] they had double the number of v[illegible] present, that I have stated. W[illegible] regard to the first, I can only say, [illegible] I stated it upon the authority of s[illegible] ral persons who were present, and [illegible] both in point of intelligence and v[illegible] city, will not suffer in competition [illegible] either of the gentlemen who are at [illegible] with them. Upon the authority of [illegible] of the persons alluded to, who in g[illegible] an account to a neighbour immedi[illegible] after the meeting, of its proceed[illegible] stated that they wished him to a[illegible] the chairman, but that he had dec[illegible] for the identical reason alleged; [illegible] lastly because it was clear to me [illegible] the list before me of all who were [illegible] sent, that the three individuals alle[illegible] to were, from their age and standi[illegible] society, the only persons who w[illegible] have been thought of to fill the st[illegible] on, but for these impediments. [illegible] denial, then, of this part of my s[illegible] ment, I consider a mere prevarica[illegible] founded upon what may possibly [illegible] been the fact, that they were not [illegible] *merly* and *officially* nominated. I [illegible] sume that it will not be denied [illegible] they were suggested as proper pe[illegible] to fill the place, the matter cannot [illegible] and that the very reasons I assig[illegible] alone prevented their officiating.

The next point to be settled [illegible] whether or not any leading and i[illegible] ential partizan of the cause took e[illegible] ordinary pains to beat up recruit[illegible] the meeting. Here again I will [illegible] the evidence upon which I made [illegible] statement, and leave the public [illegible] judge how far I was warranted by [illegible] making the assertion. A gentle[illegible] somewhat conspicuous from having [illegible] ly occupied one of the highest sta[illegible] within the gift of his constituents, [illegible] still more so from being now an asp[illegible] to a still loftier eminence, did cert[illegible] employ nearly two days, just an[illegible] dent to the meeting, in visiting [illegible] Jackson friends in the Swamp, a[illegible] trict of country remote from his ab[illegible] remote from his business, and whe[illegible] will venture to assert he would not [illegible] gone upon any other than political [illegible] ness; whilst there, and on his route [illegible] was liberal, polite, and extensive i[illegible] invitations to attend the meeting, [illegible] am informed by those who rece[illegible] them; and on his way he called at [illegible] Tavern where they were to conv[illegible] and ordered a dinner to be prepare[illegible] about 40 persons, and I am sure [illegible] was not his fault that out of the w[illegible] party not more than six or eight assi[illegible] to consume the repast, & indemnify [illegible] host. Now, how to reconcile these [illegible] with the assertion that no influenti[illegible] leading persons exerted themselv[illegible] beat up recruits on the occasion, is [illegible] than my ingenuity is competent to [illegible] indeed it is again intended to evade [illegible] dilemma by a quibble, and con[illegible] that the personage alluded to is a[illegible] leading and influential character. [illegible] this is really the ground of dental l[illegible] disposition to controvert th, and [illegible] rejoice to see it still more emphatic[illegible] and distinctly proved, at the ens[illegible] elections. The 3d and last P[illegible] which I shall notice, is the round as[illegible] tion, of this round dozen of eye-wit[illegible] ses, who I will presently prove, so cl[illegible] ly as to defy the combined powers o[illegible] merity, sophistry and evasion, to get [illegible] it, were a majority of the whole num[illegible] Jackson voters belonging to the dis[illegible] present on the occasion—That they [illegible] verily believe that they had double [illegible] number of voters that I have allo[illegible] them. Now, upon this point I, hap[illegible] most fortunately to be prepared w[illegible] such evidence as needs not the corro[illegible] ration of palpable inference and rea[illegible] nable conclusion. All I ask of the p[illegible] lic is to examine it carefully and c[illegible] diddly, and of the gentlemen, that t[illegible] will explain it.

Subjoined is a list of every individ[illegible] al who was present during the delib[illegible] tions, including even the casual tra[illegible] ler, who ignorant of what was going [illegible] happened to avail himself at the [illegible] ment of his privilege of refreshing h[illegible] self, and his horse, at a public hou[illegible]

Messrs.
J. S. Sellman,
Ben. Franklin,
John Simmons,
Robt. Dale,
John Corcoran,
—— M'Cloud,
Peter Flaherty,
—— Connelly
J. W. Hand,
John Davis,
Benjamin Browne,
Virgil Maxcy,
Edwd. Drury,
Henry Bamford, and
two Brothers,
Cath. Wood,
Stephen Lee,
Jno M. Brewick,
Jno Candler,
Solomon Cheney,
William Davis,
Capt. J. Deale,
Wm. Harwood,
John Wall,
Wm J. Stockett,

Messrs.
Stephen Lee, junr.
Wm. Atwell,
Robt. Welch, of Ben
Charles Steuart,
George Stewart,
—— *Mace,*
Thos. Rogers,
Wm. Howard,
Joseph Sherbert,
O. S. Harwood,
Francis Bird,
Jacob Bird,
P. J. Drury,
Doct. H. Stewart,
Total 49.

Those names *Italicised* are the Jackson voters belonging to the district, and are 26 in number. Of the remaining 23, four viz. Messrs. Corcoran, M'Cloud, Flaherty, & Connelly, are Irishmen, not naturalised; Mr. Candler is an Englishman, a traveller in our country. One of the Bassford's, Wm. Davis, John Davis, and Beal Owens, reside out of the district, and of the remaining 14, 12 are decidedly friendly to the administration, and two doubtful. Now to substantiate the assertion which they boldly made, not contemplating, I presume, the existence of this list, let those gentlemen come forward, and identify and name the individuals omitted by me. If this is not done, I am entitled to think that a just public will fix the stigma of misrepresentation where it properly attaches itself.

There is yet another point in this communication, which I feel compelled to notice, although I do it with great reluctance. I am called upon, in the most taunting manner, to show what I did during the last war, to authorise the comments on the conduct of others. Now I freely confess, that I have no thing to boast of; but as these gentlemen have promised, upon this condition to gratify the public with a history of their military achievements during that period, I cannot justify myself in using the means either of depriving them of the opportunity of rendering justice to their long neglected merits, or of depriving the world of the amusement and instruction that these memoirs will probably afford.—With regard, then, to my own conduct, I will venture to assert, that from the commencement of the war to its terminations I never lost an opportunity of participating in every effort that was made to repel the enemy, in any part of our country in which I happened to be. I stood my draft of militia in my neighbourhood, and not being one of those upon whom it fell, I did not avail myself even of this circumstance, but marched as a volunteer to Annapolis, where I remained in a tent with half a dozen of my neighbours, who if necessary will testify the fact; until we were ordered to return to our own neighbourhood. Where the danger was more imminent, and the country more defenceless.—I there served in Captain Franklin's company during the whole time that they were under arms, and eat, drank and slept, with the men, as a private, even when they were encamped within a mile of my own bed and table This, too, if denied, can be proved by the whole company. Again, being accidentally in Washington when the first a[illegible] of the ascension of the Potomac by the enemy occurred, I volunteered, with a number of its citizens, to attend Col. Hanse, our late beloved and revered chief magistrate, in an expedition to the mouth of the River Upon this occasion I suffered so much that I resolved to enter the regular army, and an application was made by Col. Monroe to the then Secretary of War, to grant me a commission; this was done, but in so ungracious a manner, in consequence of the hostility of the individual who was then at the head of the War Department, to Col. Monroe, that I could not accept it. The next opportunity which occurred of performing, what I considered nothing more than my duty, was the attack on Baltimore. I was 127 miles from it when I heard of the approach of the enemy—I set off express with my own horses, reached it in a day and a half, volunteered my services as a private in Captain Thompson's corps of horse; was in the only affair, the battle of North Point, which occurred, and served, as they will testify, as long as the enemy remained. I then renewed my application for an appointment in the army, and even accepted a cornetcy of horse rather than be kept out of it. From the necessity, however, of serving in that grade at my time of life, I was fortunately relieved by the kindness of my excellent friend Major Gen. Stuart, who took me into his family as his Brigade Major, in which station I remained until the close of the war, when I voluntarily resigned. Of the truth of these facts, I believe that there are not 13 other individuals in the district who are ignorant, and I can only attribute their ignorance to the fact, that they had as little to say, or rather to do upon this occasion, as any other 13 individuals who can be selected in the district. But hold! the gentlemen shall speak for themselves, according to promise.

I cannot take leave of this subject, however disagreeable its prolongation is to my own feelings, and uninteresting to those of the public, without noticing a base falsehood which has been circulated in the neighbourhood, by some individuals too obscure and contemptible to merit public notice, were there not some danger of its travelling beyond the reach of private refutation. It has been asserted that I had retracted and apologized for certain expressions use[illegible] ment of the cir[illegible] son meeting, a[illegible] bliged to do thi[illegible] wrath, and av[illegible] those who conc[illegible] ed by it. This[illegible] unqualified fals[illegible] ever entertains [illegible] to the gentlema[illegible] retraction and a[illegible] true, that learn[illegible] that some exp[illegible] that occasion w[illegible] gentleman, and[illegible] an impeachmen[illegible] and his courage[illegible] myself perceive[illegible] & unwarrantab[illegible] tatingly propo[illegible] construction, b[illegible] the paper in wh[illegible] disavowing all i[illegible] an outrage equ[illegible] ed; but this co[illegible] clusively of r[illegible] feelings, and s[illegible] tated to, or de[illegible] even suggested[illegible] And I may here[illegible] known, or had[illegible] that the three g[illegible] declining to se[illegible] have interprete[illegible] into a violation[illegible] ings, I should h[illegible] in assuring the[illegible] that nothing w[illegible] tention or disp[illegible] tators and pron[illegible] would here re[illegible] now, or ever [illegible] as they had e[illegible] ed, that they [illegible] an apology a[illegible]

Cedar Park[illegible]

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Thursday. [illegible] in the Mayor [illegible] timore vs. Hu[illegible] was concluded[illegible] General.) for t[illegible] The motions t[illegible] Williamson v[illegible] 416 and 417.) [illegible] for the Appe[illegible] motions, and [illegible] the Appellant[illegible] Friday, Jul[illegible] livered the opi[illegible] State vs. Ca[illegible] (Attorney-Ge[illegible] state—Judgm[illegible] dendo awarde[illegible] Buchanan, [illegible] nion of the C[illegible] vs. Chase, ar[illegible] Magruder and [illegible] ral) for the A[illegible] er, jun. and [illegible] lee. Decree [illegible] Buchanan, [illegible] opinion of th[illegible] Crouse, argu[illegible] by Williams ([illegible] and Raymond[illegible] by Meredith [illegible] Appellee. J[illegible] Archer J. [illegible] the Court in [illegible] man, argued [illegible] pellant. and [illegible] pellee—Judg[illegible] The Court [illegible] the state use [illegible] & argued b[illegible] ant.

Archer, J[illegible] the Court in [illegible] Boyle for th[illegible] for the App[illegible] Earle, J. d[illegible] court in Sui[illegible] Raymond fo[illegible] Williams, (I[illegible] for the App[illegible] Archer, J[illegible] the Court in [illegible] gued by Me[illegible] trict Attorn[illegible] ant, and by [illegible] ral) for the [illegible] ed.

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