

BOOK BINDING.
W. Whittington
I respectfully inform the Public
I have in general, that he
to the Office of the Mary-
Gazette, where he attends carry-
the above business in all its
branches. He solicits a share
of patronage.
No. 17.

HARRIS & JOHNSON'S
REPORTS.

The 7th Volume is now completed,
and subscribers are respectfully re-
quested to transmit the amount due
for subscription.
No. 1, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and
7th volumes of the REPORTS are
sent to the subscriber, at \$6 per
volume in call, or at \$5 per vol-
ume.

GEO SHAW,
Annapolis, Jan. 17.

NOTICE.

Subscribers again respectfully
in all those indebted to the late
of Evans and Ighart to com-
and settle the same immedi-
ately. Those who do not attend to
notice by the 15th day of August
suits will be instituted against
and respect to persons.
Joseph Evans,
James Ighart,

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING
Journals of the Conventions
of the Province of Mary-
land,
in the City of Annapolis, in the
years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

Sufficient encouragement be-
lieves the Subscriber proposes to pub-
lish, in one volume, octavo, the Jour-
nals of the Conventions of the Province
of Maryland in the years 1774, '75 and
'76. It is believed that there are not
more than two copies of these Journals
existing, and from the circumstances
they were printed in pamphlet
form, and unbound, it may be fairly
judged that they, too, must in a few
years be destroyed by the mere decay
of the paper. These Journals are the
only authentic evidence of the Political
History of Maryland, during that inter-
esting and unquiet period. Although
they have, in abundance, histories of
Maryland, as connected with the asso-
ciation of Provinces and Colonies, at
that time formed, for mutual protec-
tion against the improper assumption of
power on the part of the Mother Coun-
try, may be termed its Domestic and
Internal Political History.
This part of the history of Mary-
land should be her pride to hand
down to posterity, not only on account
of its deep interest, but as a public
Record of the voluntary sacrific-
ing spirit, and determined resolu-
tion, of her citizens, during this
period of doubt and dismay.
The confident expectation that the
people of Maryland will consider the
possessed publication of sufficient im-
portance to entitle it to their patron-
age, the Subscriber is induced to issue
the following proposals.
The Price per Copy, not to ex-
ceed \$2 00.
J. GREEN.

DECISIONS

OF THE
Court of Appeals of Maryland,
PUBLISHED
By Subscription.

THE DECISIONS

OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS OF
MARYLAND,

As Reported by Thomas Harris,
Esquire, Clerk of the Court of Ap-
peals, and Heverdy Johnson,
Esquire, Attorney at Law.

These Decisions will form a com-
plete and accurate edition of the first
volume of Reports ready published
by Messrs. Harris and Johnson, which
closes with the year 1805. It is pro-
posed 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
number of each volume will con-
tain a full and complete Index. This
mode of publication, it is conceived,
possesses advantages which give it a
superior preference to that of pub-
lishing 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
increased.

TERMS

The price of each number of the
Reports will be \$1 25, payable on de-
livery.
Subscriptions to the above
Reports are received at GEO. SHAW'S
Office, the Maryland Gazette Office,
and the respective Offices of the Coun-
sellors of this State.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIII.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 7, 1828.

No 32.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

Jonas Green,

SEVEN-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

POLITICAL

To Henry Clay Esq.

(Continued.)

I look back upon my former support
of you with shame and contrition. I
am ashamed that I adhered to you for
so long a time, and that you should
have been so long a time in the
possession of the public confidence.
I have been so long a time in the
possession of the public confidence.
I have been so long a time in the
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recollections, in many respects, are
more minute than mine, and I will give
them publication.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, referred to above
are laid over until next week, for want
of room in this day's paper.
(No. 4.)
Lexington, June 23, 1828.

Dear Sir, I received your obliging
favour of the 20th inst and thank you
most sincerely for the friendly senti-
ments 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
according to our wishes.

I am also greatly obliged by your
kind communication of the contents of
the letter from Virginia. The effect
produced at Richmond by the letters of
Mr. Russell and the strictures of Mr.
Adams was the first impression. That
it should have been unfavourable to the
former is quite natural. For undoubtedly
Mr. R. owes it to his own charac-
ter to explain, most satisfactorily, how
the discrepancy has arisen between the
original letter and the duplicate; and
if he fails to vindicate himself, the
prejudice to him must be permanent.

With respect to the alleged suspicions
that I have had some agency in bring-
ing forth those letters, they are so un-
worthy of me, and are so unfounded
themselves, that I do not think that I
ought myself, or any friend for me, to
take any public notice of them what-
ever. The truth is, that I did not know
that such a letter was in existence. I
would not have called for it, if I had
known it. I would not have communi-
cated to Congress such a private docu-
ment, if I had been the President. I
had myself not the slightest concern,
direct or indirect, in the call for the
letter. There is one reflection which must
suggest itself to any person upon read-
ing it, that it is calculated to make the
impression that Mr. Russell, and not
me, was the most prominent person in
opposing the Mississippi proposition.
My name, or my opposition, is not, I
believe, hinted at in the whole letter.
It is likely, therefore, that I should
have been anxious to bring out a let-
ter which keeps out of view my own
strenuous opposition, and puts forward
that of another? The sensation at Rich-
mond must have been the result of in-
dignity, feeling excited by the disagree-
ment between Mr. Russell's letters.

However that may injure him, if he do
not explain it, there ought to be no
fault nor prejudice to others arising
from the circumstance.

Should these suspicions, so unjust
towards me, assume a shape of more
consequence hereafter, it will be time
enough then to repel them. For your
kind copy of your pen and paper I am
infinitely obliged; and no doubt I shall
have occasion for the friendly employ-
ment of both. I am aware of the jea-
lousy, from a certain quarter, to which
you refer. I am inclined to think
with you, that it will not burst out up-
on me; but if it should, I know that
I shall be indebted for its restraint
to yourself and other friends.

I will, without reserve, communicate
freely to you any information that may
be useful, in regard to the object on
which my friends place so much solici-
tude. That which I am constantly re-
ceiving is most encouraging.

With great regard, I am faithfully
yours,
HENRY CLAY.

A. KENDALL Esq.
(No. 6.)

Dear Sir, Several inquiries have been
made about your pamphlet on the Fish-
eries, by members of Congress; and I
have promised to request a copy to be
sent to Mr. David Sloan, of the Ohio
Senate, at Columbus; another to the
Hon. Henry R. Storer, and another to
the Hon. John Slane, here. Will you
be good enough to have them forward-
ed?

There is an effort making to get up
a caucus. I doubt its success. Mr. Ad-
ams is weaker to the north than I sup-
pose him to be, if one is to judge from
what he hears at this place. My pros-
pects are very good. Yours with great
esteem,
HENRY CLAY.

Washington, 17th Dec.
(No. 7.)

Washington, March 18, 1824.

Dear Sir, I thank you for your fa-
vour of the 3d inst. of the kind and
friendly suggestions contained in which
I will make the best use in my power.
The attack upon you by Calhoun was
most unjustifiable, and terminated as
all such appeals to violence should do.

New York continues to be a contest-
ing State. My decided opinion is, that
it will give its support to Mr. Adams
or to me, or perhaps divide itself be-
tween us. In that case, Mr. Crawford
can not come into the House. My friends
are confident in the belief, that if I en-
ter the House as one of the three high-
est, no matter with what associates, I
shall be elected. If, contrary to all
probability, Mr. Crawford should ob-
tain the vote of New York, the contest

for an entry into the House will prob-
ably be between Jackson and me. In
Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey,
I have reason to count upon some sup-
port. Without entering into further
particulars, my opinion is, that my
friends have every motive for vigorous,
animated and persevering exertion. I
am faithfully your friend.

HENRY CLAY,
AMOS KENDALL Esq.
(No. 8.)

Frankfort, August 23, 1827.

Dear Sir, You see, or will see, that
the incidents preceding the last presi-
dential election in this quarter, have
got into the papers. I wished to con-
sult you before I copied the article from
the Gazette; but could not, without a
delay, which, on the whole, I did not
think necessary. I have always deem-
ed your vote perfectly justifiable; be-
cause, from the letters written to you,
there was good reason to believe that
the people of your district preferred the
course you took, to the election of Jack-
son. This ground I had taken in my
"remarks," but struck out the para-
graph until I could hear from you. If
I understand the matter correctly, these
letters were not written at your solici-
tation, but in consequence of the agen-
cy of one more interested, operating on
his friends here. If I am not mistaken
in this, your justification is complete.
This matter will evidently cut some
figure, and you, as well as myself, may
be awkwardly situated. I wish to have
your views; for as you are no more
blameable than many of the friends of
Jackson here, I, as one, do not intend
that you shall suffer in public estimation.

I wish to get from you a copy of my
letter to you on the subject of the pre-
sidential election. If it be what I think
it is, and they push me too hard on the
subject, I will publish it. I know who
solicited me to write; but I did not
know who had set him to work. Very
respectfully, your friend,
AMOS KENDALL.

DAVID WHITE Esq.
(No. 9.)

Lawrenceburg, June 27, 1823.

Dear Sir, Your note of the 23th inst.
requesting me to send you for publica-
tion, copies of certain letters address-
ed to me by Messrs. J. J. Crittenden,
and F. P. Blair, on the subject of the
late presidential election by the house
of representatives, and just previous
thereto, has been received. These let-
ters, with many others of a like import,
and on the same subject, were received
by me between the last of January and
the 5th of February 1823. My corre-
spondents were numerous, and from the
coincidence of their views and senti-
ments, I had reason to believe that it
would be most agreeable to my consti-
tuents, and strictly consistent with
the wishes of a majority of them, and to
drop the course which I finally did pur-
sue. That such communications, volun-
tarily made, from highly respectable
and intelligent gentlemen, differing on
local politics and leaders of parties at
that time, on a subject of such deep in-
terest, and pressing emergency as that
of the election of a Chief Magistrate,
should have a powerful influence on my
mind, is perfectly natural. That I was
convinced in my vote by their sugges-
tions, 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. In confirming this
avowal, I do not mean to say, that
others, either in or out of Congress, were
or were not influenced by the same rho-
retic. So far as I was informed on the
subject, every circumstance tended to
rivet on my mind the impression, that
the people of Kentucky, and particu-
larly my district, looked forward to
the advancement of Mr. Clay's future
success with a more intense interest,
than to the success of either of the can-
didates then before the House of Rep-
resentatives; and whatever might have
been my own inclinations and prefer-
ences on the occasion, I felt that I was
bound by a duty paramount to all others,
which was to give the vote according to
the will of a majority of my immediate
constituents. Mr. Clay's promotion
out of the way, it is not probable that
Mr. Adams would have got the suffi-
cient of the state of Kentucky in Con-
gress; neither would I have been ad-
vised to support Mr. Adams, with a
view to Mr. Clay's preferment. I
would not have voted for the present
incumbent, under any other circum-
stances than those which I had reason
to believe would have met the approbation
of the people.

It was rumoured and was the subject
of general conversation at Washington
about the time, and perhaps before I re-
ceived my information from Kentucky,
that in the event of General Jackson's
election, he would offer Mr. Adams a
continuation of the place of Secretary
of State; and the same rumour said,
that in the event of Mr. Adams' elec-
tion, Mr. Clay would be offered the

pointment. But what authority
these things were spoken of, or whether
there was any understanding between
the parties to that effect, I do not know.
Such conversations, no doubt, produc-
ed Mr. Kremer's letter to the editor of
the Columbian Observer, and induced
Mr. Buchanan to seek an interview with
Gen. Jackson.

The letters addressed to me on the
occasion, were numerous and contain-
ing nearly the same statements, and
determined me in the vote which I was
about to give. As they have been the
subject of much investigation and news-
paper speculation, and also, as I am
frequently called upon to explain the
subject, I had determined to publish
some of them for my own justification.
It is, however, unpleasant to me, under
any circumstances, to obtrude the
names of individuals upon public notice;
but, as these communications relate ex-
clusively to the discharge of a public
trust, and as their publicity has become
necessary to my own vindication, I will
comply with your request, without offer-
ing any other apology than that of
necessity. You are, therefore, at liberty
to publish this statement and the cop-
ies hereto appended, if you shall think
it expedient. For my own part, I can
safely aver, that I acted on the occasion
with honest intentions. If I have erred,
it was for the want of correct informa-
tion of the views of those whose servant
I was. In a government constituted
like ours, I consider that the liberty of
the people depends for its perpetuation
upon a strict responsibility on the part
of our public functionaries to the peo-
ple; and in every case of willful abuse
of delegated power, the transgressor ought
to be punished by a withdrawal of public
confidence, at least until atonement
is made by his adoption of sound prin-
ciples. If I do, that the doctrine of the
present administration, that the repre-
sentative ought not to be palsied by the
will of his constituents, is anti-republi-
can and strikes at the foundation of the
fundamental principles of the constitu-
tion, taking in connection with many ob-
vious and palpable attempts on the part
of those in power to infringe upon the
right of suffrage, that of Mr. Adams, and
the re-election of Mr. Adams, and in
favour of the Jackson ticket. My vote
certainly is not important to either of
the rivals, and my opinions perhaps may
be considered of even less weight; yet
I only exercise the privilege of a free
man, leaving all others to think and act
for themselves.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.
DAVID WHITE.

AMOS KENDALL Esq.
(No. 10.)

A literal copy of a letter from J. J. Crit-
tenden to David White, dated
Frankfort, January 19, 1825.

Dear Sir, All compliments and shows
of courtesy aside, I am really very
much obliged to you for your regular
correspondence; and I ought to be more
so, when it is considered how poorly
you are to be required by any thing I
have to communicate, for all the im-
portant and interesting intelligence you
give me.

The information you have given me
concerning the presidential election,
dissatisfies me more and more with the
course pursued by our legislature, in
instructing you to vote for Jackson—
Without much reasoning about the mat-
ter, my preference was for Jackson;
but still that preference was altogether
unmingled with any condemnation; nor
vindictive spirit towards those who
should take a different course. I felt
that it was a subject of vital conse-
quence, and that there were many con-
siderations which rendered it important
that you should be left with entire liber-
ty to represent and act for us on the
occasion. I was totally unacquainted
with the instructions given you, and desired
you should be left to your discretion
and responsibility. I urged, that you
were all as well acquainted as the leg-
islature were, with the sentiments of
your constituents, and that the mem-
bers of our assembly ought to be satis-
fied and that you would support Jackson,
and that you were good reasons—rea-
sons that might arise out of facts and
contingencies that they neither did nor
could know. You know, that in this
country we never suffer our minds to
be agitated; and the truth of the
case is about this, that our legislature
has taken it for certain that Jackson
was to be the President, and they were
ambitious of having a hand in the mat-
ter—of substituting themselves in your
places, and of having the seeming hon-
our of conferring the whole of it.

Just about I have said; you will read-
ily conclude that you have no cause
to expect my condemnation for any
course you may think proper to pursue;
nor do I believe you have any thing to
apprehend from your district. Your
benefactor, Charles Allen, was violent, as
I am told, against the instructions. I

am, it is true, an advocate for the right
of instructions; and it is moreover true,
ceteris paribus, that I prefer Jackson to
Adams. But it is also true, I prefer
my country to either of them, and that
I do not consider every request of the
legislature, as a binding instruction on
a representative of the people. Prefer-
ring Jackson personally, as I do, I feel
that many considerations might arise
which would make me forego that pre-
ference, and the request or instruction
of the legislature with it. I would not
hesitate, for instance, to give my vote
for Mr. Adams, if it was necessary to
prevent a failure in the election; for of
all the results that could grow out of
this contest, none is more obnoxious or
more to be deprecated than that of
volving the chief magistracy of the na-
tion upon the Vice President. The peo-
ple expect a President, and will not be
satisfied with a subaltern. It would be
a reproach to the Republic, and an ill-
omen of the future, if it should appear
that we have become too daunted and
too factious to agree upon a chief in-
stigator. I would, therefore, do almost
any thing to avert it. Again, such as
I like Gen. Jackson, I know that he has
not had that sort of consensu with
business and politics, which is best cal-
culated to qualify him for the discharge
of the high and arduous duties of the
presidency. The character of his ad-
ministration will be likely, therefore,
to depend very much upon the charac-
ter of his cabinet or council; and of
course it would be very influential; and
if I could foresee or anticipate who
they were to be. Thinking as I do of
Mr. Clay—of his great integrity, his
lofty American spirit, and his consum-
mate ability—I believe it to be highly
important to the public interest, that he
should occupy a distinguished position 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
should be the President.

I have written you so long and tedious
a letter, that I can hardly recollect
what it contains. This I am sure of
there is in it a great deal of hasty
and rashy politics, which I would not
willingly have any other than a friend
to look upon, and which you will there-
fore regard accordingly.

By your last letter, you express some
friendly apprehensions that you may
have given me pain or offence by what
you had previously written about Cal-
houn. Bismis, my good friend, all
such apprehensions. Mr. Calhoun has
seen, but he does not know me, and I
know very little of him. He cares no-
thing for me, and as old Lear says, I
owe him "no subscription."—I voted
for him, it is true, as Vice President,
but I did it because I thought he was
the ablest man. If I had thought Clay's
interest would have been advanced a
hair's breadth by voting against Calhoun,
it would have been done. It is grow-
ing dark, and I have not time to read
over what I have written. Excuse all
inaccuracies, and continue to write very
frequently to me. Your friend,
J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Hon. D. White, Washington.
(No. 11.)

Extract of a letter from F. P. Blair to
David White, dated,
Frankfort, Jan. 19th, 1823.

My Dear Sir: I have not hitherto
troubled you with communications, be-
ing sensible that your numerous corres-
pondents would detail to you more sa-
tisfactorily than I could, our local
news and state politics. But since our
General Assembly has thought fit to
forward you a request on the subject
of the presidential question, calculated
to limit your views, and counteract,
possibly, intentions best adapted to
promote the very interests which it was
designed to serve, I have supposed that
the opinions of any of your immediate
constituents on this interesting topic,
might not be unacceptable to you.

Upon the naked question on which our
Legislature voted—which of the can-
didates now before the House of Rep-
resentatives do the people of Kentuck-
y prefer as President?—I have no
doubt they decided in conformity to
the public will. But this subject must
come before you, with many additional
circumstances of which our Legislature
could have no information, and which
may and ought to be greatly influential
with you. Your nearer position, may
enable you to see beyond the elevated
point which alone has attracted our at-
tention, and (as the saying is) to know
how the land lies about it. In a word,
you have it in your power to vote not
only with a view to the first officer, but
probably in reference to the whole ad-
ministration. Under some circumstan-

ces, the latter consideration might de-
servedly be more influential than the
first, as the selection of the "managers"
of the departments not only involves in
a great degree the conduct of public af-
fairs throughout the presidential term,
but may and probably will, decide the
next presidential contest. Views of
this kind, could not enter into the ques-
tion brought by the resolutions before
our Legislature. They could not, in-
deed, with propriety, have formed, how-
ever interesting, fit topics of discus-
sion, much less of decision; and if they
had been appropriate, there was no in-
formation, not even a conjecture, as to
the intentions of the rivals, with regard
to their projected cabinets. Many in-
fluenced by these circumstances, were
disposed to let the subject remain in
the hands of our delegation, unobscured
by any vote of the General Assembly.
I sincerely believe that this was the
wish of the majority, but the resolu-
tions, after having been for some time
repressed by such considerations, were
at last introduced and urged upon the
House by an individual who was al-
ways opposed to Clay and zealous for
Jackson.

They would have been then, I think,
indefinitely postponed upon the single
consideration, that Mr. Clay's future
prospects might be somewhat jeopardized
by them, if the impetuosity of Jack-
son's friends had not practised on the
zeal of both parties, engaged in the
war of state politics.

Mr. Clay's sentiments on the Judge
question, the all absorbing question for
the present, were held out to the ma-
jority as hostile to their own. This
produced considerable alienation among
them, and the feeling thus engendered
was greatly increased by the late denun-
ciations in the "Repeater," which, it
was insinuated spoke from feelings de-
rived from a higher source than the
editor. This temper in the House, so
overheated as to be wrought into a wea-
pon of any shape, if to be employed upon
the opposition, was worked upon
successfully by the friends of General
Jackson—Bryan, Davis, M. Fee
and divers leaders out of the House,
gave the direction to the current of
party feeling. The other side, conscious
that their opponents would be glad to
employ a triumphant name against
them, (for all went on the supposition
that Jackson would be elected with or
without our vote,) determined to elude
the chase by joining in the cry. Thus,
the resolutions were interwoven in our
party questions at home, to have effect
during the next election, in which
judge-breaking, it is thought by the
analies, will make a still more formid-
able figure before the public, than heretofore.
Of this doubtless you are apprised; for
you have, I expect been amply supplied
with preambles, responses, protests,
&c. which give "dreadful note of pre-
paration." But notwithstanding the
adverse circumstance that Mr. Clay
was identified with the minority, which,
with the judge-breakers, (of whom I can
speak freely being one myself), was con-
sidered in the fervour of roused feeling
as almost being an enemy; yet, if it had
been certain that his future prospects
for the presidency would be materially
affected by it, I do not believe that the
vote on the resolutions would have pass-
ed. Or if it had been thought, that
Adams would be elected, and if elected,
would give Mr. Clay the highest place
in his cabinet, there is scarcely a doubt
but that the vote would have been in
favour of Adams. But the vote was taken
under very different suppositions.

For my own part, I have no hesita-
tion in saying, that although Jackson is
personally preferred to Adams by the
people (an inclination I feel in com-
mon with them) yet if it were known
that Jackson would give such direction
to the course of his administration by
his appointments or otherwise, as to
foster Adams' future views in prefer-
ence to Clay's, there would be but one
sentiment among the supporters of the
latter in Kentucky. They would con-
sider it as a desertion of the true West-
ern interests, which they feel vitally
connected with the great principles ad-
vocated by Mr. Clay, and which they
conceive in a great measure depend for
their consummation upon the success
of his future exertions. If, therefore,
it should be perceived that the tenden-
cy of Gen. Jackson's measures as Pres-
ident, would be to supplant Mr. Clay,
by promoting the views of Adams, then
I have no doubt that the voice of all
those who are in favour of Clay would
be, "If we are doomed to have Mr.
Adams as President at some time, let
us have him now; if he has Gen. Jack-
son's preference, let the General him-
self make way for him. We would
rather have him now at the expense of
Jackson, than hereafter at the expense
of Clay. But if Jackson gives earnest
that he will throw his weight into the
western scale, then let us throw our
weight into his." This I believe would
be the decision of three fourths of the
people of Kentucky.