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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright to Rev. Dr. Potts.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: The first half of your letter is taken up with matters to which I shall reply very briefly.

In the first place you still discuss the question as to who is the assailing party in this controversy, and reiterate your conviction that it is I who am the aggressor. My dear sir, let us drop this discussion. I can by no means admit the justice of your charge. Let the public decide between us on this point—I am quite willing to submit it to their decision.

In the second place you speak of the "angry and lordly tone" of my last letter—its discourteous language," designed "to anger" you—and of the "abusive epithets" and charges of "unworthy motives." I am totally unable to perceive that I have given you any just ground to speak on this wise. I cannot for one moment admit that I am justly chargeable under either of these heads. I have only to say again, let the candid public judge between us.

All the other points in your preliminary observations, that have any bearing upon the simple question in dispute, shall be disposed of in their proper places.

We have now got fairly to "the dogma" which you say I "have received from Papist hands," and which you hold to be "at war with the spirit and letter of the Word of God." I have received it from Papist hands precisely in the way in which you have received the Holy Scriptures, and the doctrine of the Trinity and the Atonement, &c. You surely will not esteem it a just ground of objection to any doctrine that it has been held by the Church of Rome in common with the great body of the Church catholic, at all times and in all places. And as regards this dogma, remember that its truth was never disputed, and conformity with its distinctive provision never departed from until after the Reformation; that it formed no ground of objection in the minds of the first reformers, to the Church of Rome, and that these great men yielded it up with marked reluctance, and only from the compulsion of the circumstances in which they were placed. But the question now properly before us is, where does this dogma, as you term it, find its *origin*, not through what channel it has come down to us. If it is "at war with the spirit and letter of the Word of God," as you say, I acknowledge that no power of prescription, no universality of acceptance, could sustain it for one moment.—Here I join issue with you, and say that the principle, there 'can be no Church without a Bishop,' is not anti-scriptural, but is in perfect consistency "with the spirit and letter of the Word of God." You ask me again for my definition of the terms "Church" and "Bishop." I reply that I use them precisely in the sense in which they are used in the standards of the Church of which I am a member. These are contained, as you know, in the Book of Common Prayer—to these definitions it is my intention rigidly to adhere, and if you detect in my remarks any departure from this resolution and will expose it, I shall thank you cheerfully and amend the error. I presume you are equally ready to be bound by your own standards, and I will ask you for no other definitions than those which are there recorded, or which may be logically inferred from their plain propositions. You maintain your affirmation, 1st, on this ground—"because there is no warrant from the Word of God for making any particular external form of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship and communion with God, which are the distinguishing duties and privileges of the Church of Christ." Now suppose it were as you affirm, this would not make Episcopacy anti-scriptural any more than you will allow Presbyterianism to be anti-scriptural. Episcopacy excludes Presbyterian ordination just as Presbyterianism excludes congregational or lay ordination.

But this reminds me that we have one or two questions to settle in relation to your exact "position," before we can proceed with a clear mutual understanding. I take it for granted that you admit a ministry by God's appointment to be necessary to the being of a Church, and that this ministry derives its authority, not from men, nor from the Church itself, but from Christ, the head of the Church. We must, if you please, be very explicit on this point, or our discussion might soon assume a rambling and discursive character, which it is the interest (for the saving of time) and, I doubt not, the wish of us both to avoid. In the considerations you offer as "necessary for a right understanding of your position," you say that you are "not the advocate of the ecclesiastical polity of the Church to which you belong, except so far as that polity involves the ministerial rights of presbyters or parochial (i. e. parish or congregational) Bishops." Now what are these ministerial rights, and whence are they derived? I think that when you have answered these questions the Congregationalists and the Friends, and some other denominations, will not find much to choose between us as "to charity," "exclusiveness," "unchurching, &c.

I presume, then, you hold to the doctrine "that the Christian ministry is essential to the Church and must always exist." I dare say that in this point we should both coincide as to what is "the spirit and letter of the Word of God." St. Jerome, the father by no means least in favor with you, says that is "not a Church which has not priests." The Lutherans, in the Confession of Augsburg, declared that "in order that we might obtain justifying faith the minestry of preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments was instituted," and they add that they condemn "the Anabaptists and others who think that men receive the Holy Spirit without the external word." Calvin argues at length in proof of the necessity of the ministry in the Church—saying, that "the Church is not otherwise edified than by external preaching"; he affirms that "Christ so ordained the office of the ministry in the Church, that, were it taken away, the Church would perish."—In your own confession of faith, chapter XXV., section 2d, it is asserted—"The visible Church, which is also catholic or universal under the Gospel, (not confined to one nation as before under the law,) consist of all those throughout the world that profess the true religion, together with their children, and is the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ—the house and family of God—out of which there is no ordinary possibility of salvation"—"Unto this catholic, visible Church, Christ hath given the ministry, oracles and ordinances of God for the gathering and perfecting of the saints in this life, to the end of the world, and doth by his own presence and spirit—according to his promise—make them effectual thereunto."

Thus Christ is represented as giving the ministry equally with the oracles and ordinances, and to the same end. In the form of government of the Presbyterian Church, Chapter III, "Of the officers of the Church," we read—"Our blessed Lord at first collected his Church out of different nations, and formed it into one body by the mission of men endowed with miraculous gifts, which have long ceased." "The ordinary and perpetual officers of the Church are Bishops or pastors, &c. And here Ephesians IV. 11 12, is referred to as authority, where Christ is spoken of as appointing the ministry. "And he gave some apostles; and some prophets; and some evangelists; and some pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, fer the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." As touching this point, then, we agree that a ministry, divinely appointed, is essential to the being of a Church. I presume, too, you would admit as readily that this ministry must be Apostolical; derived from Christ in some way through that is, the Apostles. An Apostolical ministry, then, you must acknowledge to be "essential (to use your own words) to the very being of a Church, so that without it there is no Church, and of course 'no ordinances, no promises of God, no lawful reliance upon God's grace, no covenanted mercies, and no just and certain hope of reaching heaven.'" Observe, I do not give all these inferences as my own. You have put them upon me as resulting from my position, that a "Bishop," or "Prelate," as you choose to quote me, is essential to the being of a Church. I am authorized, therefore, I think, to put them upon you as resulting from the doctrine we hold in common, that an Apostolical ministry is essential to the being of a Church.

You have unchurched, then, the Quakers and left them to the uncovenanted mercies of God: you have unchurched the Congregationalists, you have unchurched the whole body of Methodists, you have unchurched large portions if not the whole of the Baptists, to the full extent that I unchurch you. Do you shrink in "horror" from a proposition so "monstrous"? If you can escape from it I shall be glad to know how. If you do confess that this is your position, as far as I can see you must relinquish the doctrine of the ministry and the church, as maintained, I believe, in all the reformed creeds and certainly in your own. Now this is a point upon which I should like some satisfaction. And if the result of your reconsideration of the subject should be that we symbolize on this grand point, perhaps you will agree with me that we had better not prefer against each other any charges of "uncharitableness," "exclusiveness" "unchurching," &c., but since we both agree that "there is warrant from the Word of God for making *a* particular external form of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship and communion with God which are the distinguishing duties and privileges of the Church of Christ," we calmly proceed to inquire what that external form of polity is. You will perceive that I return to you your own first argument against my position, requesting you to reconsider it and see whether it does not militate against fair inferences to be drawn from the standards of the Church to which you belong.

I should conclude my letter here, and await your answer, for I am anxious that our communications should be short, by being restricted as far as practicable to a single point, both with a view to our own convenience and what I believe to be the public wish, but I must correct you upon one point where you have certainly greatly misapprehended my views. You say "let any one examine the tenor of the preaching of Christ and his Apostles, and then point to a solitary evidence that they placed, as you do, merely external relations upon a level with the exercise of the spiritual graces of repentance toward God, and faith in Christ." My dear sir, I will not doubt your sincerity in making this charge, but I beseech you to examine again those expressions of mine to which you have given a construction so abhorent to my clear convictions of Christian truth. Place external relations upon a level with the exercise of spiritual graces—repentance and faith?!! Never, never, could I do this. Formalist as you may believe me to be, I beseech you make me not appear to value the body more than the soul. I believe that in this world the intimate union of both is essential to life. The body we know cannot live without the soul, nor have I ever yet learned that God has permitted a soul to exist in this probationary state without a body, but do I therefore place as high a value upon the body as the soul? By no means. I only contend that what "God hath joined together" man should not attempt "to put asunder;" if he hath said concerning his Church, there is "one Spirit," he hath also said "there is one body."

I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17th.

New-York Legislature.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

IN SENATE, Mr. BOCKEE introduced a bill to reduce the fees and commissions of Masters in Chancery, Circuit Judges and Examiners in Chancery. Mr. B. said this was a bill for the benefit of lawyers. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PORTER offered a resolution proposing as an amendment to the Constitution, that the Court for the Correction of Errors consist of eight judges, to be chosen by the people, one in each of the Senate Districts. They shall hold their offices for ten years, unless sooner removed by impeachment, except four of those first chosen, to be determined by lot, who shall hold for five years.

The Governor's Message then came up, and after some discussion, the Senate adjourned.

IN ASSEMBLY, Mr. DAVIS introduced a notice of a bill to amend the Exemption Law of 1842. The subject of Retrenchment again came up and after a long discussion, in which Messrs. Stevens, Hoffman, Davezac and Lee took part, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

JANUARY 15, 1844.

SARATOGA COUNTY.—Daniel Shepard, master and examiner in chancery, vice Perry G. Ellsworth, whose term expires 30th March next.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Robert W. Livingston, surrogate, vice Orlando Kellogg, term expires 24th January instant.

☞ The Loco-Foco Convention at Frankfort, Ky., nominated Col. JOHNSON for President and Col. WM. O. BUTLER of Carroll Co., and WM. S. PILCHER of Louisville, for Governor and Lieut. Governor, as we anticipated.

☞ The following gentlemen have been chosen officers of the Mercantile Library Association for the ensuing year:

CHARLES E. MILNOR, *President*; John A. Clark, *Vice President*; George Gaudy, *Corresponding Secretary*; Chas. M. Wheatley, *Recording Secretary*; Benjamin P. Kissam, *Treasurer*; Anthony Halsey, Elias B. Mullany, Roswell E. Lockwood, John Lounsbury, John H. Earle, Henry K. Bull, Cornelius L. Everitt, *Directors*.

FIRE.—We learn from the Newark Morning Post that a dyeing establishment, belonging to or in possession of the Franks, at Leesville, about a mile below Rahway, was consumed on the morning of the 15th inst., and a man sleeping in it, known by the name of Big John, was burned to death.

☞ A free colored man was killed by a slave in Covington, Ky. during a quarrel on the 10th instant.

☞ The Small Pox is raging with unabated violence in Plateville, and other places in Wisconsan. There have been about 100 cases in Plateville; 28 of which have proved fatal.

☞ **Rare Chance for a Printer!**—The interest in a profitable Daily and Weekly Newspaper establishment in a Western city, is offered for sale. The circulation, terms, &c. may be ascertained of the Editor of The Tribune.—Materials *new*. A practical printer or an editor of a cash paper, would find it to their interest to see to this. d27 1m

Leraysville Phalanx.

An Industrial Association, which promises to realize immediately the advantages of United Interests, and ultimately all the immense economies and blessings of a true and brotherly Social Order, is now in the progress of organization near the village of Leraysville, town of Pike, and county of Bradford, in the State of Pennsylvania.

The amount of nearly fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed to its stock, and a Constitution nearly identical with that of the North American Phalanx, in Monmouth Co., N. Jersey, has received the signatures of a number of heads of families and others who are preparing to commence operations early in the spring. Thus the books are fairly open for subscription to the capital stock, only a few thousand dollars more of cash capital being needed for the first year's expenditures.

About fifteen hundred acres of land have already been secured for the Domain, consisting of adjacent farms in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, and as productive as any tract of equal dimensions in its vicinity.

Its location is on the head waters of the Wysox and Wyaluring Creeks, branches of the Susquehanna, and about sixteen miles from that river.—The New-York and Erie Railroad will pass within about seventeen miles of the Domain on the North, and the Susquehanna Canal, when complete, within the same distance on the South. There are now on the premises several good houses, barns and other buildings for temporary use, until the permanent Edifice of Association shall be erected. The construction of this will be progressive, as the wants and means of the Company shall warrant. An adequate quarry of building-stone is opened on the Domain, only half a mile distant from the proposed site of the Edifice, requiring for the transportation of the material merely a railroad of wood, the track of which will have sufficient declivity to enable cars to descend by their own gravity. Limestone is likewise found near the Domain. Forests of timber and domestic fuel are on the premises.—Two Sawmills are already in operation; and a Woolen-factory which has been some years in successful operation, situated on an adjoining farm, will probably be exchanged for the stock of the Company.

Good water can be carried to the second story of the Edifice from a permanent spring situated one-eighth of a mile distant. There is also water-power supposed to be sufficient for all the Mills and Machinery required by the Association. During the first year it is proposed to limit the operations to the erection of a grist-mill, a store, and a few temporary work-shops for the most important of the Mechanic Arts, besides cultivating and arranging the Domain, and commencing the principal Edifice if possible.

Good Mechanics, capable of conducting the following branches of industry, are needed immediately:—Stone-masonry, plastering, slating, house-joinery and carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, cabinet-making, chair-making, carriage-making, saddlery and harness-making, black-smithing, and tin-ware manufactory.

All Capital must be entered as Stock; thus the Association will be free from debt, except to its own members; and every individual who enters the Phalanx must be exempt from pecuniary liability.

The interest paid to Capital is six per cent. per annum, in addition to a contingent dividend of one-fourth of a surplus revenue specified in the Constitution.

The compensation of labor and skill is apportioned by the Executive Committee, consisting of sixteen members, elected annually, and the chiefs of groups, as is their portion of the contingent surplus already named.

The special guaranties of this Association are

First. Constant and chosen occupation, with its full reward.

Secondly. The support and education of all orphan children belonging to the Phalanx, until they arrive at twenty-one years of age; at which time, in case the products of their industry have exceeded the expenses of support, the excess is to be paid to them by the Executive Committee acting as their guardians.

Thirdly. A comfortable maintenance for those sick, aged and decrepit members, who have no means of self support.

As Doctor Lemuel C. Belding, the active projector of this enterprise, and several other gentlemen, who have united their farms to form the Domain, are members of the New Jerusalem Church, it may be fairly presumed that the Leraysville Phalanx will be owned mostly by members of that religious connexion, although other persons desirous of living in charity with their neighbors will by no means be excluded, but on the contrary be freely admitted to the common privileges of membership.

Application for copies of the Constitution, propositions for the purchase of stock, and applications for resident membership with credentials, may be addressed *post-paid* either to the Rev. Lemuel C. Belding on the premises, or to Solyman Brown, 13 Park Place, New-York.

COPY of a letter from a POSTMASTER, dated STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 19, 1843.

MR. ISAAC BUTTS,

Dear Sir: I have just received 3 doz. of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry through Messrs. Harnden's Express, for which I return you my thanks. The reputation of the medicine had preceded it, and I think, for a country village, I shall make large sales of it. I have already sold some of it, which I understand is doing wonders, especially to a gentleman who has used all the advertised medicines for liver complain and consumption. He has had a severe cough for a year and a half, which nothing could check for any length of time, until he commenced taking "Wistar's Balsam," and although he has taken but *a part of one bottle* still his cough has almost entirely left him. He had taken 15 BOTTLES of "Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life" with little or no benefit.

Very Respectfully, &c.
A. M. MERRICK, P. M.

"Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is the greatest medical discovery of the day. It cures all affections of the lungs and liver after physicians can do no more. Asthma of 10 or 12 *years* standing we will WARRANT IT TO CURE or greatly relieve.

CAUTION.—Imitations of this wonderful remedy are springing up in all parts of the country, called by various names, as "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Elecampane Wild Cherry," &c., besides numerous others. Our recommendations of its virtues are used, word for word, except substituting some unknown medicine for the *true Balsam*—the price of medicines whose merit will not sell them is 'REDUCED'; in short, every subterfuge and trick is resorted to to palm off other articles for the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Therefore we say *be cautious* and get the medicine that CURES. Sold only at 125 Fulton street, corner of Nassau, New York; Dexter, Albany; Gorham, New Haven; E. W. Bull, Hartford. d23 1m

NOTICE TO NEW FIRMS.

MERCHANTS about establishing new firms are requested to peruse the following CARD:

The subscribers having been established for a number of years, and being practical SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, would acquaint Merchants and others that they have concluded to reduce their CHARGES (for cash only) 50 PR. CENT. BELOW their former PRICES.

☞ All work executed by them to be in their well known SUPERIOR STYLE. ACKERMAN & MILLER,
ja12 3m No. 103 Nassau st. near Ann.

CHEAPEST OIL STORE IN NEW-YORK.—TO UP TOWN GROCERS AND FAMILIES.—Sperm Oil, Winter and Fall strained, bleached, white and natural.
Sea Elephant Oil, do do do do do do
Lard Oil, do do do do do do
Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.
Olive Oil, in bottles and betties,
Neatsfoot Oil,
Alcohol and Camphine,
Patent, Sperm and Stearine Candles.
The above warranted to stand the weather, and to be of first quality for Parlor and Astral Lamps. For sale by the cask, barrel, gallon, quart and pint—cheap.
JOHN C MORRISON,
No. 188 Greenwich-street, between Vesey and Fulton.
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Woods, Teas and Grocers' articles; Dyers', Manufacturers', Paper-Makers', Distillers', Confectioners', Brewers', Beer-Makers', Bakers' and Paper Stainers' articles. d19 1m

NEW INDIA RUBBER SHOE-STORE.—The subscriber is now opening, at No. 241½ Broadway, a Branch of his Establishment, and would respectfully invite the Public to call and examine his Stock. The Shoes sold by the subscriber obtained the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute; and we challenge competition, for durability or beauty of finish. All Shoes sold are warranted. A good supply of Macintosh Coats, Capes, Life-Preservers, &c. &c.

Haskins's Marble Cloth, for Tables, &c., which obtained a Silver Medal at the late Fair, is for sale only at this Establishment. The Public are invited to call and examine it.

A more extended notice will appear in a future number.
n8 C. L. ROSS, 241½ Broadway, and 124 Maiden Lane.

$3 HATS.—J. H. MONARQUE calls the attention of the public to his assortment of Fine Fur Hats at the very low price of Three Dollars.
ja9 1m* 228 BOWERY.

DRESS BOARDS.—Wanted, a gross or two of second-hand PRESS BOARDS, large enough for a sheet 22 by 31 inches. If considerably worn will answer. Apply at 140 Fulton-st. 2d floor. d2 tf

MUFFS! MUFFS!—FURS.—A good assortment of Muffs and Fur-Trimming, at the lowest market price—for sale at J. H. MONARQUE'S,
d27 1m* 228 Bowery

LIFE OF H. CLAY FOR 3 CENTS.

Sargent's Life and Public Services of HENRY CLAY.—The publishers of the New-York Tribune announce that they have obtained the control of this work, and will supply Clay Clubs, Whig Committees, Country Merchants and others, with the same at the reduced price of *three dollars per hundred copies*. The work is printed in an Extra New World, and is subject only to 1½ cents postage. Price for single copies 6¼ cents. Postmasters and others remitting one dollar will receive 30 copies.

This work contains as much matter as an ordinary fifty cent volume. Below is a table of the chapter heads:

Life and Public Services of Henry Clay.

CHAPTER I...Birth and Parentage—His early days—The Mill-boy of the Slashes—Studies Law—Hears Patrick Henry—Removes to Kentucky—Debut at a Debating Society—Becomes a successful Practitioner—Cases in which he distinguishes himself—He advocates the policy of gradually Emancipating the Slaves in Kentucky—Opposes the Alien and Sedition Laws—Is elected to the General Assembly—Instances of His Eloquence—Affair with Col. Davies—Appears at the Bar for Aaron Burr—Subsequent Interview with Burr in New-York.

CHAPTER II...Elected to the Senate of the United States—His first Speech, in favor of Internal Improvements—Is chosen Speaker of the Kentucky House of Assembly—Speeches and Reports—Resolutions in favor of American Manufactures—His sentiments in regard to Dueling—Takes his seat a second time in the United States Senate—Lays the foundation of the American System—Speech on the line of the Perdido—Labors of the Session—Third Session of the Eleventh Congress—The United States Bank—He becomes a member of the United States House of Representatives—Is chosen Speaker on the first ballot—Critical state of public affairs—Is in favor of a War with Great Britain—Speech on the bill for raising troops—On a Naval Establishment—Carries his measures—Our Naval successes.

CHAPTER III...Mr. Clay prefers a seat in the House to one in the Senate—Reasons for making him Speaker—the President recommends an embargo—The measure opposed by John Randolph and Joseph Quincy—Defended by Mr. Clay—His intercourse with Randolph—War declared—The leaders in the House—Mr. Cheves and Mr. Gallatin—Mr. Clay appointed to confer with President Madison—Anecdotes—Events of the War—Motives—Federal abuse—Clay's reply to Quincy—Effects of his eloquence—Passage of the Army bill—Madison re-elected President—Mr. Clay resigns the Speaker's chair, being appointed Commissioner to Ghent—His services during the War.

CHAPTER IV...Meeting of the Ghent Commissioners—Mr. Clay visits Brussels—Anecdote—Mode of transacting business—Untowardevent—Mr. Clay refuses to surrender to the British the right to navigate the Mississippi—His reasons—Controversy between Messrs. Adams and Russell—Mr. Clay's letter—Goes to Paris—Is introduced to the Duke of Wellington by Madame de Stael—Hears of the Battle of N. Orleans—Visits England—Lord Castlereagh, and his first waiter—Waterloo and Napoleon—Mr. Clay's reception in England—Declines going to court—Sir James Mackintosh—Lord Gambier, &c.—Mr. Clay's return to New-York—Reception—Re-elected to Congress—Vindication of the War—Internal improvements.

CHAPTER V...Re-charter of the United States Bank—Mr. Clay's views in 1811 and 1816—Scene in the House with Randolph—Skirmish with Mr. Pope—The old hunter and his exile—The Irish barber—South American Independence—Internal Improvement—Mr. Clay's relations with Mr. Madison—Intention of Madison at one time to appoint him Commander-in-Chief of the Army—Mr. Clay carries his measures in behalf of the South American States—His eloquent appeals—His efforts successful—His Speeches read at the head of the South American Armies—Letter from Bolivar, and Mr. Clay's reply.

CHAPTER VI...Internal Improvement—Mr. Monroe's constitutional objections—Mr. Clay replies to them—Congress adopts his principles—The Cumberland road—Anecdote—Monument—Discussion of Gen. Jackson's conduct in the Seminole campaign—Mr. Clay's opinions of that chieftain in 1819—A prophetic glimpse—Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson—The Father of the American system—Bill to regulate duties, &c.—Mr. Clay's speech in behalf of the protective policy—His great speech of 1824—Passage of the tariff bill—Results of his policy—Voice of the country—His unremitted exertions—Randolph's sarcasms—Anecdote.

CHAPTER VII...The Missouri Question—Mr. Clay resigns the Speakership—The Union in danger—He resumes his seat in Congress—Unparalleled excitement—His compromise of the Question—Pacification of parties—Character of his efforts—Proposition of John Randolph and some of the Southern members—Interview with Randolph—Anecdotes—Randolph and Shelley—Mr. Clay's retirement from Congress—Derangement of his private affairs—Return to the House—Again chosen Speaker—Jeu d'esprit—Mr. Clay's address—Independence of Greece—His speech—Labors during the session of 1824—Reception of Lafayette in the House—Welcomed by Mr. Clay—Lafayette's reply—Mr. Clay and Mr. Monroe.

CHAPTER VIII. The Presidential question—Nomination of Mr. Clay—His qualifications set forth—General Harrison in favor of Henry Clay—Slanders in the House—Kremer's letter—Monstrous nature of the charge against Mr. C.—His course in regard to them—Appointment of a committee of examination—Complete refutation of the calumny—Mr. Clay's address to his constituents—Election of John Quincy Adams by the House—Exasperation of General Jackson's friends—Mr Clay's independence of spirit—Motives of his preference—General Lafayette substantiates his assertions—Mr. Clay appointed Secretary of State—Views of this act—His character as Speaker—Anecdotes, &c.

CHAPTER IX...Account of Mr. Clay's intercourse with General Jackson—Beverly Carter's Letter—Mr. Buchanan—Final refutation of the slander—Mr. Adams's testimony—John Randolph's assaults—His Duel with Mr. Clay—Last interview with Mr. Clay in 1833—Impaired state of Mr. Clay's health—Qualifications for the Secretaryship—The Panama Instructions—Objects proposed by the Panama Congress—Mr. Clay's Letter to Mr. Middleton—His negotiations while Secretary of State—Treaties—Documents from his pen—Policy of Mr. Adams's Administration—Coalition of the opposition—Their consistency—The Colonial Bill—Mr. Van Buren—Modes of attack—Federalism and Democracy—Jacksonism and Federalism identified—Presidential Election of 1828—Choice of Andrew Jackson—Economy under Adams, Jackson and Van Buren—Mr. Clay's views toward the new Administration—He leaves Washington—Gross attempt to injure his private credit—His letter to R. Wickliffe, Esq.

CHAPTER X...Mr. Clay's return to Kentucky—Triumphant reception—Public Dinners—Speeches—Mr. Clay and the Colonization Society—His sentiments on Slavery—Abolition Petitions—Visit to New-Orleans—Natchez—Complimentary reception by the Louisiana House of Representatives—Visit to Ohio—Dines with the Mechanics at Columbus—His Election to the U. S. Senate in 1831—Nomination to the Presidency—The Tariff—Defence of the American System—Mr. Clay's estimate of the Irish character—Reduction of Duties.

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