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Freedom of Inquiry and the Power of the People.

VOLUME V.

WOODSTOCK, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1844.

POLITICAL.

HENRY CLAY'S UELS.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

Dialogue between a Deacon and his Minister on the subject of the Presidentia-Election.

Dencon-I come to advise with you as to the course which, as a Christian, I ought to pursue in the next presidential election. Minister-Well, what are your difficulies?

Dew -I am a true Whig, and I hope a true Christian. In 1838 I was much inclined to vote for General Jackson on account of the great services he had rendered the country, but you advised me that us a true Christian, I could not do so, because he had set a defiance the laws of God and man by fighting a Duel. The Whigs now present us a candidate for the Presidency who has fought two duels, and been an accomplice in a third. What am I to do?

Min .- I have heard that Clay was a duelist, but have never inquired into the particulars.

Dea .- I have; for I thought it my duty o do so when called on to put him at the head of the nation to see the laws faithfully executed. Shall I give you the particulars? Min. - Go on.

Dea .- Here is a "Biography of Henry Clay" written by his particular friend, George D. Prentice. At page 20 we are told he accepted a challenge from Col Buviess; but it was adjusted. At page 45 is an account of his first duel. Here are the words of the Biographer: viz.

"Mr Ciay brought a resolution before the house [the Kentucky House of Representatives | that each member, for the purpose of encourageing the industry of the country, should clothe bimself in garments of domestic manufacture. This resolution called into exercise all Mr Marshall's talents of vituperation. He denounced it as the project of a demagogue, and applied a variety of epithets to its author which no parliamentary rules could justify. Mr Clay's language in reply was probably of a harsh character, and the quarrel proceeded

without other effect than a slight wound prescription."

This gamenan, so the first shot was exchanged me to make the arrangements suitable to the say, that it was Mr Clay's advice, differing we could to avoid a estastrophe which we thought the essession. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, to Mr Marshall. On the second or third prescription. 86 trial, Mr Marshall's ital gave Mr Clay a Reserves - His Excellency H. Hubbard, Charlestown, and s now interfered and prevented a con- views it suggests. tinuance of the combat."

This account is give, by a friend and the loves of God and mon.

of his fellow man. Min -But does not the Historian say,

Mr Clay has repented of this early crime! Dea .- He says "we have no doubt, that ground. Mr Clay erred in this affair with Mr Marcere repentance it would have shown itself committing it! in his subsequent conduct. So far from that, some seventeen years afterwards, he aublishy proclaimed his determination to commit the same crime if he could find an integonist, and the next year did commit

Min .- Let us have the particulars? Dea - Prior to the election of President by the House of Representatives in 1825, it was charged in a letter published in Philadelphia, purporting to be writen by a member of the House, that Mr Clay had bargained to make Mr Adams President ed man is upon Mr Clay's head. on condition of receiving preferment at that as it may, it is no apology for Mr and that he knew the challenger and that he knew the terms on which they were

as follows: viz. "I pronounce the member, whoever

H. CLAY." duct of men of honor. of Representatives, and it was from that jecture. Mr C. might as well have fired high station that he thus hurled defiance into the outspread top of an oak, in the having been, the henor of his friend who was the at the laws of God and man, shocking all hope of hitting a bird he supposed to be challenger, might be compromised by any advance the moral and religious feelings of this snugly perched somewhere among the online (Mr Clay's) part to arrest the progress of

great nation. Min .- But no Duel grew out of that, I believe.

Dea.-No; but it was not in conse- no good." quence of any retraction or repentance on next year amply demonstrate.

Min .- Go on. Dea .- Mr Adams was elected President by the aid of Mr Cary's vote and influence, rest on Mr Clay's head: What did you re-86 and appointed Mr Clay Secretary of State, fer to! In a speech in the Senate at the next session of Congress, John Randolph charac- 1836. terised this coalition of known political enemics, as the union of the "Eastern Pn- with that ritan with the Western Blackleg." Mr Clay immediately seat him a challenge .proper, in the text of his Work, to give us an accomplice in the murder. any account of this Duel; but in the newspapers of the day, I find the following of that? ficial account of the meeting: viz.

four o'clock, a meeting took place between You may remember, that Mr Graves of and he says he was bound to give his advice when Mr Clay and Mr Randelph, upon a call Kentucky was the bearer of a Challenge asked. of the former, in consequence of certain from James Watson Webb to Mr Cilley expressions used by the latter in a recent debate in the Senate, which Mr Clay considered offensive, and applied personally to him.

Of the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the affair. He neither showed to or explained to the challenge and as the correspondence of the challenge and as the corresp expressions used by the latter in a recent for words spoken in Debate. Mr Cil-

suspended by his side, went off. It was did under the advice of Henry Clay as 1 viz. perceived to be an accident, and so pro- shall show. nounced by Mr Clay; immediately however | Here is a letter from Mr Clay to Hened to Col. T. and said: "I told you so." - which Mr Clay says: -Col. T. then turning to Gen. J. observed, "I did not know that Mr Graves bore

and exchanged shots without effect.

ball passed through Mr R.'s clothes. Mr verbally answered." R, reserved his fire-holding his pisted Upon this advice Mr Graves required "so expressly, eight days ago." The parties to my room, I was informed that he had simultaneously approached towards each determined to challenge Mr Cilley, and tion of his country and his oath before his God. other, both with extended hand-Mr R. he showed me the challenge which he 1828; for in some respects, Mr Clay's crimes exremarking, "Sir, I give you my hand," had drawn. Upon reading it, I thought which was received by Mr Clay; and the it closed the door to all accommodation,

affair thus happily closed." after the duel, in which he says-"I owe ing words: viz. it to the community to say, that whatever heretofore I may have done, or, by inex- Hon. J. Cilley;

Den .-- I had observed that passage and 1. B. Passos. slight flesh wound in his leg, and the sec-

1. To kill in a Duel is MURDER by

prologist. But it shows that Mr Clay was the challenger and that twice or thrice, he deliberately attempted to take away the life of the countries of the count is without exense. 3. All malicious murder is "an affair of

feeling," and is excusable on the same because he chose not to be drawn into any con- fight with rilles at eighty pages.

4. How can all unite "in its unqualified shall, and it is caid that he himself looks prescription," when men like Mr Clay, back to the incident with disapprobation whom society recognizes as its leaders, back to the incident with disapprobation apologize for the crime and persists in He was daly informed of the acceptance of the and regret." If there had been any sin-

5. So far from promising reformation in the fight with the deadly rifle. In the same letter LING ABVICE WITH MR GRAVES AND this address, Mr Clay avows that he "mey" "My belief is, that I never saw the terms as
Who then is so responsible for the death of Mr he forced to fight again. What is his cording to which the combat was to be conduct. Cities as Mr City! al on his lips?

6. Is it not the surest way to arrive at to "unite in the unquelified proscription" from the high offices of the country, of all who are guilty of this awful crime?

Dea .- I am not certain of that. But be a card in the newspapers which concluded Clay that he did not succeed in his murde- to fight. rous design. The reason why the blood of Randolph dees not rest on his head, is men be, a BASE and INFAMOUS CAL. thus lightly given by his Biographer, Pages UMNIATOR, A DASTARD AND A 299-300; viz. "In due time the parties fired do so! In the letter already referred to, Mr Clay and lackily for both of them, or at least says:—"Being the friend of Mr Graves, I could avow his name, I will hold him responsible for Mr Clay, Mr Randolph's life was saved is I here admit myself to be, to all the by his gown. The unseemly garment conas I here admit myself to be, to all the stituted such a vast circumference, that the laws which govern and regulate the con-Mr Clay was then Speaker of the House was at least a matter of very vague con- Mr Clay replied in substance, "that we saw how branches. His ball hit the center of the the affair." visible object, but Randolph was not there Clay on that occasion, it then being past six o clock

> This shows that if the blood of Randolph of the Capite! for lack of malice or of deadly aim.

Dea .- To the murder of Mr Cilley in Min .- Why, Mr Clay had nothing to do

Mr Clay's Biographer has not thought until he went out to fight, and was clearly

Dea-The authority of Mr Clay's par- head? "On Saturday, the 8th April, at halt post ticular friend and of Mr Clay himself.-

nall, of Georgia, and Major Hamilton of mined to require Mr Cilley to put his rea-South Carolina. Mr Clay by Gen. Jessup sons in writing, and to state among other of the Army, and Mr Johnson of Louisia- things that he considered James Watson statution of the United States says: Webb a gentleman. This he refused to "The parties met on the ground-ex- do, because he could not in conscience, [the members of Congress] shall not be questioned and for not admitting that to be true which he knew to be false, Mr Graves State in 1825, he took the following oath prechanged salutations, and took their sta- and for not admitting that to be true "The Pistol of Mr Randolph, which was challenged and killed him. And this he scribed by law, in pursuance of the Constitution:

upon the report of the Pistol, Mr R. turn- ry A. Wise dated Feb. 28, 1842, in

"Sir, the fault is mine-Mr R. protested a note from Col. Webb to Mr Cilley unagainst the use of the hair trigger-it was til after the delivery of the note and after being Secretary of State, and under outh to supat my express instance the hair was Mr Graves received from him a verbal port that instrument, it was not only a violation of ready to go forthwith before a magnitude, either sprung." Another pistol was handed to Mr R.—The parties resumed their stations and exchanged shots without effect.

Another pistol was handed to answer. In that stage of the transaction the constitution, but of his SWORN COVENANT WITH HIS GOD.

How can I, as a Christian, or good citizen, separate would go out of the District—and take out a writ, which he would hanself accompany the cated the matter to me, and I congratu-'Immediately after the report of the pis- lated him on the fact of that answer be- most succeed laws, human and divise, but sets at was to ascertain, if possible, the route taken by 'Immediately after the report of the pis- lated him on the fact of that unswer be- most socied facts, human and are be, our visit tols, while Col. T. and Gen J. were re- ing perfectly satisfactory and such as to maghine SOLEMN OATHS? What will be- the parties. I was about to start on the inquiry, when Mr Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina loading, Col. Benton of Mo. rode up, and absolve him from all obligation to pursue come of our laws, our constitution or our country, united with Mr. Induson and Col. Handis the affair further "-"On conversing to when a man who is capable of becoming so exciunited with Mr Johnson and Col. Hamli-ton in an effort to step the affair, which gether, we both agreed that, to guard a-son though he should, shall hold in his hand the proved ineffectual. The parties again took gainst future misunderstanding and mis- Executive Power of this great Republic? Graves, their stations, and the word being given representation, it was desirable that Mr the principal in this tragedy, is now spreading out Mr Clay raised his pisted and fired, and the Cilley should put in writing what he had ploring them to vote for his principal! Is this fit

perpendicularly up-said, "I do not fire at a written statement from Mr Cilley con- case against Mr Clay than I supposed possible. "You, Mr Clay," and discharged his pistol taining a concession that Webb was a in the air. He added, "it was not my ingentleman; and not being able to obtain the have fixed at you at all, the it he returned to Mr. Clay, for fixed and to be in an index and conselled another in pursutention to have fired at you at all; the it, he returned to Mr Clay for further ingular Beatle, a follow man, who had repeated

this duel, and says Mr Clay "regrets this This draught in Mr Clay's own handincident." He gives an extract from Mr writing, was copied by Mr Graves and Clay's address to his fellow citizens soon sent to Mr Cilley. It was in the follow- Wing leaders persist in pressing on as such a can-

Washington City, Feb. 23, 1838.

itable circumstances, may be forced to do, As you have declined accepting a comno man holds in deeper abhorrence that munication which I bore to you from Col. which produced the needer of Mr Cilley in his I do, the pernicious practice of duelland Webb, and as by your note of yesterday, daet with Mr Graves, is proved beyond control. from one stage to another, till according to the laws of honor, which every Kentuckian of that day was taght to reverence, no alternative remaind to Mr Clay, and new arequired to challenge his antagonist—was required to challenge his antagonist—The challenge was accepted. The parties met, and the first shot was expanged met, and the first shot was expanded metalling that the Condemned as it must be, by the judgment works, and the first shot was much was formed which would exhouse flowers. How the first shot was Mr Graves, is proved by you have declined on grounds which would exhouse flowers.

I do, the permicious practice of duelling his were expected. The note to me stared that the cords with the said twenty overs.

Both Graves, is proved by you have declined on grounds which would suppose to the graves and hoself to me that the cords with the said twenty overs.

I do, the permicious proved with the said twenty overs.

Bo

Your obedient servant.

W. J. GRAVES. traversy with Col. Welds ""

spect to Mr Graves, was this duct poshed, under the advice of his friend Mr Clay." the advice of Mr Clay, to a fatal termination. But this was not the last of Mr Clay's agency.

"deeper abhorence" worth with this avon- ed, poor to the duel, although I think they were stated and explained to me, probably by you." (Mr Wise,)

> Clay himself, in which the former says, Mr Clay Mr Wise showed them the papers, but the latter says: "At neither interview were we shown the watten con-

pears, that he advised the written correspondence him, and Mr Clay's own letter to Mr Wise.

Min .- Well, when he knew that the partie had arranged to commit mutual murder, did he not invoke the power of the law to prevent it?

Dear-So far from that, he directly refuse! to not invoke the authority of the police to prevent

His friends, Messrs Charles King and Reverdy he was situated. Mr Graves had consulted him. He ought not, he said, to have been consulted; but

These gentlemen found Mr Graves with Mr -and of course the shot did no harm and in the evening, and early the next morning the auful murder was consummated almost in sight

the part of Mr Clay, as the events of the does not rest on Mr Clay's head, it is not fought the next day, because Mr Graves had not Min.—But you say you are not sure league from Kentucky in the Senate, and one of and myself should immediately call on Mr Clay, lice to me of candid and full answers to them, that the blood of the murdered does not his particular friends in the Heuse, borrowed one his particular friends in the Heuse, borrowed one wheel twelve o'clock at night with which the fa-

Mr Clay says in his letter:-"I admit without any reservation whatever that

It thus appears; — That Mr Clay helped to concert this murder:

Min .- What authority have you for That when the plan was all complete, he refused Does not the blood of Cilley rest on Mr Clay's log the duel.

Min .- But Mr Graves was Mr Clay's friend,

"Mr Randolph was attended by Col Tat- consultation with Mr Clay, it was deter- his Duel with Randolph. He at least could "rea-Min,- Is your case fully stated?

Den .- No; I have one point more. The Con-"For any speech or debate in either house,

I will support the Constitution of SO HELP ME GOD." Clay had been a private citizen, this challenge jumped into a back, and rode to Gen. Mercer' would have been a Violation of the Constitution;

company for Christians? Min .- 1 confess you have made out a stronger

"unfortunate circumstance of my pistol counsel. In reference to what then pas-"minution." At this in tant, Col. Benton "When on the day preceding the Duel admit what he believed to be untue. For this came up and said "Yes, Mr R. told me Mr Graves in company with you, came widow, and little children fatherless. He has violated at the same time, the constitu-

coed those of Gen. Jackson.

We of the Whig Party profess to be the friends fair thus happily closed."

Stated that objection and sketched a of religion, law and order. If true to this prodraught in my own handwriting which fession, we cannot vote for men who set at defither in his Appendix, page 292, notices would admit of and amicable adjustment." ance men's laws, and God's laws, and rish to their nutlist

Nay, I am not sure that we ought not, if our didate, to take the most effectual way to prevent his election by reting for his opponent. MR CLAY AND THE CILLEY DUEL

That it was the advice of HENRY CLAY

nude a publication in 1842, in which he makes

the following distinct allegations, vizt Teat when usked why did Mr Graves require From a statement published by Messrs Wise Mr Cities to put his verbal reasons for not acceptand Jones (the seconds) after the duel, it appears ing Welde's challenge in writing, he had invariably that Mr Jones stated to Mr Wise (when Mr Gilley answered, that he (Wise) that differed with Mr answered, that he (Wise) "had differed with Mr

because he entertained for him then, as he does the challenge with his own kined." now, the beginst respect and the most kind feel. "I," says Mr Wise, "opposet, but Mr Clay

Yet, after this second disavawal of any diste- Graves, I never failed to quote the authority of

"I have said, that Mr Graves sneight his (Mr Clay's) advice at the very beginning of his cornes. pordeace with Mr Cillev; that his (Mr Ciay's) tice was given and that it was the CONTROL.

John Quincy Adams, on the floor of the House of Representatives, called Mr Wise a mirilerer, more guilty of the blood of Cilley "than the tour That he was in possession of all the partieus who pulled the trigger." It now appears that the that "unqualified proscription" which Mr lars, is proved by the statements of Charles King "man who pulled the trigger" was noting necessary. Clay says "the true corrective," for "all" and Reveily Johnson, Esqrs. published by Mr lag to Mr Clay's notice, and contrary to that of

We wish the on its of our paper would admit of of insertion of all the documents; but as they do Min.—I believe the blood of no marder- had then explained to us only by Mr Clay."

Clay's own evidence, to with the statements of Clay's own evidence, to wit: the statements of By Mr Clay's own evidence, therefore, it ap- Charles King and Reverdy Johnson, published by

STATEMENT. On Friday, 22d February, 1838, going down anet 5 o clock to the parlor, which I with a port of my family and some friends from New York. scrapped at Gadshy's, and where was then assembling a party of gentlemen whom we had invited to dinner, I met on the staticase Mr Graves who, as well as Mr Wise, were to be of the purty. my question where Mr Wive was, Mr G. said he was not coming, and then informed me that a chillenge had passed between himself and Mr. Cilley, that it had been accepted, that Mr Wise was arranging the preliminaties, and that both desired to be excused from dining with us. Graves then went away. I was greatly shocked at what he had told me; for although I had heard rumars that, at the request of Mr Webb, of New York, Mr Graves had called on Mr Cilley for explanation of language used by that gentleman in allusing to Mr Webb, I lad also heard and certainly believed that the matter was adjusted

aside and stated what passed between Mr. Graves. and myself. Mr Webb appeared greatly surprised The Capitel!

And distressed, and at once said the meeting must your advice not followed!

Mr Clay says, he did not expect the duel to be prevented. He beckened to Mr Reverly John- I trest you will fully p ings, and there found Mr Graves seated with bim. tal deed was consummated in the moraing.

Mr Wise who was Mr Graves' second, bas always declared, that the dool was caused by Mr and commenced explaining the object of our visit, Clay's advice which differed from his own; and when Mr Graves rose to leave the room, saying, as he went out, that he could permit, no interference with any thing that touched his huner. with that

Dea.—You are greatly mistaken: He was Mr Graves' adviser from the beginning was Mr Graves' adviser from the beginning to the best of my judgment."

Dea.—You are greatly mistaken: He which he (Graves) asked my opinion, I gave it to permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the property of the permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the property of the permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the property of the permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the property of the permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the points of the controvers of the permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the points of the property of the permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the points of the permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the points of the permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the points of the permitting two gentlemen to light in a quarrel that the permitting two gentlemens of the permitting two gentlemens to light in a quarrel that the permitting two gentlemens of the permitting two gentle Johnson and myself then represented to Mr Clay. did not concern them, and appealed to him, no pounding certain inquiries to me relative to to Mr Webb wim, we teld him, felt that it would should peril life in his cause - to aid us in arrest-

Mr Clay replied in substance that we saw how he was situated. Mr Graves had consulted him. He ought not, he said to have been consulted, but having been, the honor of his friend, who was informed that a letter written from this city had the challenger, might be compromised by any ad- appeared in the New York Herald, charging me Dea - That may be; but can any man lawfully vice on his (Mr Clay's) part to arrest the progress with naving instigated and caused the duel, and and single free to commit murder? Can any of the affair. He neither showed to or explained with having prepared the challenge which led to

could have enough time for interference, if we chose to interfere. It was now past six o'clock in the ovening, and we left Mr Clay, saying we should keep him advised of our proceedings. Mr Johnson and myself then went to Mr Wise's lodgings in the hope of ascertaining his views as to the possibility of an amicable adjustment of the quarrel. He was out. We left either a note or our names, with a message that we would call a-gain at eight o clock. We did call again at the hour, but without finding Mr Wise. Hardly know-ing what step to take next, after a good deal of discussion, and relying upon the beuef that the meeting would not take place the next day, we determined to wait for the morning.

At an early hour on Saturday, I was aroused from my bed by Mr Webb, who told me that he had certain information that Mesers Graves and Citley had gone out, and conjuring me to aid him in preventing any catastrophy. I dressed in all maste, and went to arouse Mr Johnson from his bed, and both proceeded at once to Mr Clay's lodgings. That gentleman was not yet up, but upon hearing our names, desired us to come into his bed-toom. When informed that the parties had gone out, he declared it impossible, and sent his servant instantly for Mr Graves. The answer was that Mr Graves had gone by the early trainto Battimore. The same answer was returned in regard to Messrs Crittenden and Menefee, who also boarded in the same house. This made it clear that Mr Graves and his friends had gone out, the "I HENRY CLAY, do solemnly according that Mr Clay seemed greatly distressed and perplexed, the United and after some consultation as to the best mode of yet preventing the duel, if possible-for which he Yet, the words for which he challenged and at-tempted to kill John Randolph were spoken in de. Gen. Mercer or Mr Key, or both, should be seen seemed as carnest as we were-he suggested that bate in the Senate of the United States. If Mr without delay, I immediately left his apartment, lodgings near the Capitol Gen. Mercer immediately entered into my views, and declared himself came in. The matter was explained to him, think, by Gea. Mercer, and he at once declared there was no reason for such a duel, and that he would himself, if he could find them, go to the ground and insist there should be no fight. He then got into the carriage with me. I left him at one of the boarding-houses, where he expected to obtain some information. I, on my part, called at several places with the same view. All effort was unavailing, and the result is known. I did not see Mr Johnson again that morning, and never to my recollection, spoke with Mr Clay afterwards in CHAS. KING. relation to the duel.

New York, 4, 1842.

I have carefully expanded the statement of Mr harles King, transmitted to me in his letter of the 4th instant, and at the suggestion, give my recollection of the circumstances to which it reers. Everything preceding our two interviews with Mr Clay, and occurring at those interviews, is perfectly fresh in my memory, and, with a few manuterial particulars which I will mention, is precisely such as detailed by Mr King.

First.-At neither interview were we shown the written challenge and acceptance, or the terms of the deel, but had them explained to us only by Mr Clay.

Second. In the morning after the first interview I was not originally aroused from my bed by Mr King, as is his recollection, but when sent for by him was harriedly preparing to leave my chamber in consequence of laving, some minutes before, received a note from Mr. Wise, enclosing me a letter addressed to the gentleman inviting tim, apologizing for not attenuing a public dinner to take place that evening at the Estaw House, in Baltimore, and where several members of Con-gress, including Mr. Graves as well as himself, The note to me stated that the were expected.

As soon as we snet, we went at once to Mr Clay's lodgings, and what took place there is, acminding to my recollection, set forth by Mr K. with perfect accuracy. Mr Cloy's surprise at discovering that the duel was, in all probability, to occur that day, was evidently as great as ours had been, and his desire to accest it manifestly as sincere and ardent as ours. To say nothing of his namer throughout the interview, this was most abundantly proved by the means he advised us to

Third. Mr K. did not, as he seems to think, go alone to Gen, Merery, but was accompanied me, and we continued together during the meeting, and until Mr K and Gen. Thompson started in the carriage together in the further prosecution of the effort in which we had been engaged. My further participation in the matter here terminated, as I was compelled to go to the Sapreme Court. then about to meet, to conclude the argument I had commenced there the day before, in the mandamas case of Kendall rs. Stockton and Stokes -Nor did I again see Mr K, that evening in Washngton-we met that night in this city. It may he proper to add, that, from the period referred to, to the present time, the occurrences alluded to have never been the subject of conversation be-

tween Mr Clay and myself. REVERDY JOHNSON. Baltimore, February 7, 1842.

MR WISE TO MR CLAY.

Washingron, February 25, 1842. Sin: I enclose to you are editorial from the Weakly Courier and New York Enquirer," edited by James Watson Webb, of the 12th inst. In response, I presume, to the call upon you testimony" therein referred to, you have, in this morning's Intelligencer, published a letter from W. J. Graves Eq., accompanied by statements of Charles King and Reverdy Johnson,

Now, sir, I am most respectfully inquire of you 1st. Whether by your publication in the Intel-ligences of these statements, in connexion with the editorial referred to, you mean to give con tinuance to the imputation contained in this edito rial, that I over deceived you, either us to the time or place of meeting between Messes Graves and Cil ey? 2d. Whether you were so deceived by me or my associates, as therein charged? And, if by them, who of them? 3d, Were you not fully informed the day beforehand of all the terms prescribed by Mr Cilley for that meeting, and did you not advise their adoption? 4th. Did you not lraw the form of the challenge which I have for Mr Graves to Mr Cilley on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of February, 1838; 5th. Und Lat once on catering the parior, took Mr Welb you, before that day, the 23d I een advised with by Mr Graves and his correspondence and his course preliminary to the challenge, and was

I trust you will fully perceive the propriety, son, one of our guests, and the nexter having been and necessity even, of these inquires, and that explained to him, it was agreed that Mr Johnson your own scase of honor will appreciate the jus-I am, sir, with all due consideration, yours

HENRY A. WISE. Hon. HENRY CLAY, Washington.

MR CLAY'S REPLY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1842.

Sin: The Hon. Mr Linn, of the Senate, on Saturday night last, delivered to me an open letter from you order date the 25th instant, proless as a friend of Mr Graves than out of regard unhappy affair between Messrs Graves and Cilley, Before I proceed to return a more specific anbe the deepest wrong and injury to him that others swer to your note, I must recall to your recollection certain encumerances which have occurred during the present season of Congress.