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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTAIN KIDD.

There is scarcely a man, woman, or child, of adult age, in this country, or in England, who has not either heard or read of the famous Captain Kidd, the pirate, whose exploits were so celebrated in the annals of the Buccaneers of America.

The old ballad of Captain Kidd is familiar to all classes of society; and, though a very homely performance, if its literary merit be considered, it will probably be found as imperishable as the works of Shakespeare, Spenser, Ben Jones, or any of the old poets and masters.

There is not a seaman, in the naval or merchant service of this country, or of England, who has not sung the ballad of Capt. Kidd, and wept over the fate

of William Moore, who was cruelly killed by the renowned Captain Kidd,

and the "salt," who should be found ignorant of the metre and the merits of the ballad, would be incontinently ejected from the forecastle by his shipmates. But, to the article in question. Here it is:—

Few names in the annals of our country have been more familiar to every class in the community, than that of William Kidd. Childhood has listened with terror to the tales of his unnumbered crimes, and credulous love of gold has sought with the confidence of assured success, the ill-gotten treasures which he buried in the lonely recesses of the sea shore.

The ballads of the nursery, too, have immortalized this renowned freebooter of the ocean; and, although it was not true that "his name was Robert Kidd, as he sailed," yet "most wickedly he did, as he sailed," and, among other things, "he murdered William Moore, and left him in his grave, not many leagues from shore," and when, at last, justice overtook him, he made a solemn appeal to "young and old to see him die;" most disinterestedly telling them they were "welcome to his gold, for by't he'd lost his soul, and must die."

Romance, also, has borrowed from the same store-house, and has told us how carefully the treasures which the pirate and his crew concealed have been watched over, from time immemorial, by a certain grim-visaged personage, who, for a valuable consideration, made known its hiding place to that curious gentleman "Thomas Walker."

Although these romantic incidents have made their abiding impressions upon the youthful imagination of thousands, few have stopped to draw from the personal history of Kidd, the illustration which it affords of the manner in which justice was administered in the English Courts, a century and a half ago.

Although, from a simple perusal of the indictments against Captain Kidd, and the evidence adduced to sustain them, no one would be led to imagine that his trial had any connection whatever with the political affairs of the country, yet such, in fact, was the case, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to offer a brief explanation of his previous history, in order to ascertain the full degree of importance which was attached to his arrest and conviction, as a murderer and a pirate.

The first we learn of his history, was in 1696. Before that time he had been an enterprising shipmaster, sailing from New York, where his family resided.

At this time there was a universal alarm felt in consequence of the numerous acts of piracy which had been committed on the high seas, especially in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; and the attention of the Government of England was particularly directed to the means of arresting the evil. The war which had been terminated by the peace of Ryswick, in 1696, had given rise to an extensive system of legalized piracy, called "privateering," many of the vessels so employed having received commissions from James the Second, then an exile, to cruise against the commerce of England.—Many of these privateers have laid aside the flimsy veil that covered their true character, and waged war indiscriminately upon whatever vessels came in their way.

Under the administration of Governor Fletcher, of New York, many of these piratical vessels sailed from ports within his government; and Smollet, in his History of England, gravely affirms that "during the war, the colonies had grown rich by piracy."

Upon the removal of Fletcher from his government, the King resolved to appoint some one who would be certain to adopt efficient measures to break up the system of piracy which had become so alarming; and for this purpose commissioned Lord Bellamont, a nobleman of high rank, as Governor of New York, and soon after added the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire to his jurisdiction.

It was proposed to fit out a naval expedition, to take command of the enterprise. By a singular and most unfortunate fatality, Kidd was the person so selected. He was then in London, and was highly recommended for the place by Mr. Livingston, of New York, who had known him there, and who happened to be in London, where he was consulted upon the subject by Lord Bellamont.

It was proposed to fit out a government ship of thirty guns, to be manned with a hundred and fifty men. But there were so many difficulties interposed by the Admiralty, that the expedition, as a public one, failed, and a private adventure was planned as a substitute.

It had two objects in view—one, to cruise against the French with a commission as a privateer, the other to seize and send home for trial all who had been engaged in piratical enterprises; and high expectations were raised of making the adventure a profitable one, Mr. Livingston offered to be concerned with Captain Kidd in one-fifth of the vessel, and to be bound for the faithful execution of his commission.

The King not only countenanced the enterprise, but was to share one tenth in the profits so confidently anticipated to result from it. Several of the nobility took shares in the adventure, among whom were the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Earls of Romney and Oxford, and Lord Chancellor Somers.

The chief management of the affair was entrusted to Lord Bellamont, through whom the commission of Kidd was regularly issued. Under this he sailed from Plymouth for New York, in April, 1696, in a ship called the adventure Galley. On his way thither he took a French ship, which he carried into New York, where she was condemned; and there he enlisted a large number of men by promising them a share of the prizes he might take. His whole crew, in the end, consisted of about one hundred and fifty men.

Bellamont did not reach New York till nearly two years after Kidd had sailed from England; and found, on arriving there, that instead of having exterminated piracy, the man whom he had commissioned for that purpose had become the terror of the ocean, by the bold and indiscriminate war which he had been carrying on against the vessels of all nations.

Such an issue of an expedition, which the ministry and leading Whigs had originated, could hardly fail to bring reproach upon its authors, especially while party spirit was as rife as it was then in England.

Lord Somers, though of long tried worth and great sagacity as a political leader, was particularly obnoxious to the Tories; and, after holding the great seal for seven years, was, by their instigation, dismissed from office.

In 1701, he with the earls of portland and Oxford, was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and one of the articles against the late Chancellor was his connection with Captain Kidd. Kidd was even examined at the bar of the House of Commons, with a view to make evidence against the ministry; but the attempt to connect him with them in any way calculated to impeach their moral or political character, wholly failed. The Commons did not pursue their articles of impeachment, and no trial was ever had upon them; and, when the trial of Kidd took place, the entire innocence of all who were interested in the enterprise which had been entrusted to him, was conclusively established.

The course which Kidd pursued, after leaving New York with his augmented crew, was directed to the Indian Ocean, where he made many rich prizes; and, having divided his booty with his crew, about ninety left him, and engaged in other similar adventures. He thereupon burned his own vessel, and embarked in one of his prizes for the West Indies. Here he purchased a sloop, and leaving his prize in charge of a part of his crew, he sailed with the remainder for New England, and with a strange degree of foolhardiness, ventured to appear openly in Boston, and to engage in traffic there.

As soon, however, as his arrival there was known; he was sent for by the Government, and required to render an account of what he had done under his commission, within three days. As he failed to comply with this order, an officer was sent to arrest him, on the 6th of July, 1699; but Kidd being determined not to surrender, drew his sword on the officer, and only submitted after he was overpowered by superior force.

The Governor made no delay in sending notice of his arrest to England, and so important was it deemed to secure him from escape, that a vessel was fitted out for the purpose, and ordered to Boston to bring him to England.

Upon his being arrested in Boston, his plate and other valuables were seized in New York, but subsequently given up by Government to his wife, upon her representation that she had come honestly by it. True to her character as a woman and a wife, she came to Boston and visited her husband in prison, and made a most urgent application to the Governor to extend favor towards him. This application, as well as that for the restoration of her property, is among the curious papers in the Secretary's office of the Commonwealth.

The same ill fortune, which first involved the ministry in a connection with Kidd, attended their efforts to remove him to England. The vessel sent out for that purpose, after encountering tremendous storms, was obliged to put back without reaching her destination; and it was openly charged that they dare not bring the matter to the test of a public trial.

Kidd, however, together with one Bradish, a famous pirate, was at length sent home, where he was indicted and put upon his trial for murder and piracy. This did not take place until the eighth of May 1701, although, as has been stated, his original arrest was made nearly two years prior to that date.

In regard to the charge of murder, of which he was convicted, it seems it was the result of a hasty brawl between him and his gunner, William Moore, and at this day would have been regarded as an act of manslaughter only. The blow which caused his death was inflicted with a bucket, and was given in consequence of irritating language used by the deceased towards his commander, in an angry dispute.

It made however, but little practical difference with the prisoner, whether the verdict in this instance was right or wrong, for, upon each of the five indictments which followed, he was convicted, and a general sentence of death was pronounced upon him. Eight of his associates were convicted and sentenced at the same time; but Kidd protested to the last, that he had been sacrificed by perjured witnesses.

The sentence was soon after executed upon him, and the name of "Captain Kidd" has ever since been associated in the legends of our early history, with the powers of darkness; and the unsolved mystery of countless heaps of buried treasure.

EXTRA BAGGAGE.—A Frenchman wishing to take the stage at Utica, was asked by the driver if he had any extra baggage. "Extra baggage! what you call that? I have no baggage at all but my three trunks, five dogs one black girl."

"What were the dark ages?" inquired the schoolmaster.

"I guess they were the ages before spectacles were invented," replied the boy.



THE SENTINEL.

Cadiz, May 29, 1844.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of May 9.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

Last evening the "Central Convention of Van Buren Associations" held their first meeting at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of organizing and entering in earnest on the work of the presidential campaign. We are told by a gentleman who is not prone to exaggeration, and who has had much familiarity with popular assemblies, that his enthusiasm and energy far exceeded anything he had ever before witnessed.

The organization will be found in our advertising columns. The resolutions we annex:

Central Convention of Van Buren Associations.

At a meeting of this convention, held at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, May 8, 1844, the following resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and ordered to be transmitted for publication to the Evening Post, Plebeian, Washington Globe, Pennsylvania, Richmond Enquirer, Ohio Statesman, Albany Argus, and Albany Atlas:

Resolved, That, in the election of delegates to the Baltimore convention, in formal instructions to those delegates, and in contemporaneous expressions of opinion, a vast majority of the democracy designated Martin Van Buren as their preferred candidate for the Presidency; that they have not reversed that judgment, or revoked that considered and solemn declaration of their will; that, while they recognize the obligation of every part of the democracy to submit to the common judgment of the whole, they have not authorized their representatives in the convention to overrule the determination of a majority; and that any attempt to do so, by changing their candidate without their express authority, would be not only a violation of justice, and a sacrifice of principle, but a betrayal of the most sacred trust.

Resolved, That the democracy have not delegated the power to act for them at all upon this question to the members of Congress—least of all to a small minority of those members to counteract their wishes, and dictate their choice of a candidate; that they will not take the opinions of officers who, on the eve of the battle, when the final position is taken, and the soldiers are eager for the fray, advance to the lines of the enemy, to talk of surrender, and propose a new leader, and to record a certificate, not of our defeat, but of their own pusillanimity.

Resolved, That the preference for Martin Van Buren is not so much a tribute to the man as an instinct of justice, stirring in the hearts of the democracy, rousing them to vindicate, in his person, their cherished principles, which were in his person dishonored, and inspiring them with a deeper energy than can come from personal popularity; that if there be fancied leaders who quail before the enemy, we ask them to retire to the rear of the camp, and give place to earnest-hearted men who fill the ranks and who will officer the army anew, and lead it to victory.

Resolved, That upon the issue offered by the whigs, and accepted in everything but form by the democrats, between Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, we are ready to go to the people; that with express reference to this issue, and since public sentiment has designated Mr. Van Buren as the candidate, have our political successes in seventeen out of twenty-six States been achieved; and upon this issue we are assured of a glorious triumph to our candidate and our cause.

GEORGE C. ALEXANDER, President, WM. H. CORNELL, 1st Vice President, JOSEPH C. HART, 2d do. do. CLEMENT GIBSON, Secretary.

BLUFF; BUT SPEAKS VOLUMES.—Mr. Creane, a gentleman that the coons of Pottsville, Pa., selected as Vice President of their Clay Club, declines serving; his communication in the Emporium concludes thus:—

"I cannot join your managerie, though you would give me the lion's cage. I cannot countenance your ribaldry and humbug. I am too old to be bribed with a bauble, and too 'wide awake' to be caught in a Coon trap. With infinite pleasure I assure the fraternity of coons there is no coon here, no how."

Yours, &c., JAMES PETER CREANE.

Pottsville, April 13th, 1844.

ONE SIDE OF THE CLAY BANNER.—The Savannah Republican, a warm Clay paper in Georgia, says:

"We deny that Mr. Clay or the whigs of Georgia, whose candidate he is, seek for the establishment of a protective tariff; but adhere to the principles of the Compromise Act."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CLAY BANNER.—CONNECTICUT.—"We present a recapitulation of the result and cordially congratulate our whig friends throughout the country upon it. In Connecticut, as in Maryland, HENRY CLAY and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF have done the work."

The Galveston Gazette expresses a belief that Santa Anna will establish himself Emperor of Mexico, and maintain his authority by the army.

AN ADDRESS To the Electors of Ohio, ON THE COALITION OF 1825: OR

Henry Clay's Bargain with John Quincy Adams, through which, the latter, in defiance of the will of the people, was made President of the United States, and the former corruptly secured to himself the office of Secretary of State.

BY THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, OF OHIO.

"The coalition of Bluff and Black George—the combination unheeded of ill men, of the puritan with the blackleg."—JOHN RANDOLPH.

TO THE FREEMEN OF OHIO.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Henry Clay is once again a candidate for the high office of Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union. Twenty years have now elapsed since he was first an unsuccessful candidate for this same office, and his repeated defeats and disappointments render it sufficiently evident, that, with the naas of the American people, his general unfitness for the station is no new theme. But that act of his life, which has been rightly considered of a darker hue and a more damning character than any other, is one to which we may justly call your especial attention. It belongs to an era, since which an entire generation has passed from the stage of human action; & though the career of its author had otherwise been "without spot or blemish," it should of itself suffice forever to debar him from the exalted place to which he aspires.

In entering upon a detailed exposition of that foul transaction, we do not avail ourselves of a right which belongs to all American citizens—the right freely to discuss the character and qualifications of every man who asks us for our votes. We shall endeavor to give its history with perfect fairness and candor. We have ever been taught, and we most sincerely believe, that no falsehood can be of any use in free discussion before a free people. If we should err in a single statement, the error will not only be unintentional, but it must occur in spite of our most anxious precaution. All important facts shall be stated with the utmost particularity. We will give means, times and places, and all our quotations shall be from the most authentic sources. We desire, fellow citizens, to lay nothing before you which will not safely bear your severest scrutiny. May we not, therefore, fairly solicit, and confidently expect the candid attention of every honest man into whose hands this address may fall, no matter what may have been his previous political bias?

The Charge.

The charge against Mr. Clay, in the investigation of which we now wish you to join, is briefly this:

That he, while the election for President was before the House of Representatives, in the winter of 1824-5, being a representative from Kentucky and Speaker of the House, entered into a corrupt coalition with John Quincy Adams, a man to whom he had previously been personally and politically opposed, in consummation of which condition, in open defiance of the will of the people of the State of Kentucky and of the United States, and also in direct opposition to his own professed principles, he made Adams President of the United States, and Adams, in return, made him his Secretary of State, and placed him in what he afterwards termed "the line of safe precedents" for elevation to the Presidency—or, to state it still more briefly, so far as in him lay—

HE SOLD HIMSELF, HIS CONSTITUENTS AND HIS COUNTRY TO A POLITICAL AND PERSONAL ENEMY, FOR THE CORRUPT AND SELFISH PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, AND SECURING THE SUCCESSION TO THE HIGHEST OFFICE IN THE LAND.

Position of Men and Parties, in 1824.

"The Hartford Convention, the victory of Orleans, the peace of Ghent, prostrated the name of federalism. Its votaries abandoned it through shame and mortification, and now call themselves republicans." Such was the language of Thomas Jefferson, in a letter written to General La Fayette, near the close of the year 1823.—See 4th vol. of Jefferson's Correspondence, p. 384.

It was indeed true that federalism had nominally ceased to exist. There were then four candidates for the presidency in the field, all seeking support from the republican party. Three of these, Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay, had always been associated with that party. One of them, John Quincy Adams, was the son of that black-cocked federalist, John Adams, and, in the outset of his public life, had shown himself one of the most bitter and vindictive among the federal politicians. But, in 1807, he suddenly apostatized from his father's party, and became a supporter of the Jeffersonian administration. So managing as to make the republican party believe him sincere, he was taken into favor, became the recipient of their bounty, and, at the time of which we speak, was President Monroe's Secretary of State. He had, however, so cultivated the good will of his old associates, that the great majority of the republicans became distrustful of him; and in the same letter, just quoted, Mr. Jefferson, speaking of him as "the northernmost candidate," declared that he would "get every federal vote in the Union." It should here be remarked that, when Mr. Jefferson said that the federalists had changed their name, he added, "but the name alone is changed, the principles are the same."

The republicanism of Jackson and Crawford had never been distrusted. Mr. Clay had many splendid qualities, and had been of some service to the republican cause. In 1811, he had made an eloquent and unanswerable argument against a National Bank, and he had given a vigorous support to the war. Still, he had not gained the confidence of the people. His abilities were deemed more showy than solid, and in several instances, he had exhibited an overweening ambition, and an ungenerous jealousy of those supposed to stand in his way. Thomas M. Randolph, the son-in-law and intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, has given us Mr. Jefferson's opinion of Mr. Clay, in these words:

"Towards Mr. Clay, as a politician, Mr. Jefferson constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical."—See M'Cle's Register, vol. 23, p. 21.

Mr. Clay's Relations towards Jackson and Crawford.

In his speech on the Seminole war, in 1818, Mr. Clay expressed his high respect for General Jackson in the following words:

"Towards that distinguished Captain, who 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."—See M'Cle's edition of Clay's Speeches, vol. 1, p. 365.

In consequence, however, of Mr. Clay's course upon the Seminole campaign, a temporary estrangement occurred between him and Gen. Jackson; but in his address to the public, of December 1827, Mr. Clay, alluding to his opinions in regard to that campaign, says that,

"They never had been supposed by me to form any just occasion for private animosity between us, and that none had been cherished on my part."

In the same address, Mr. Clay testifies that "friendly intercourse" was restored between them at the session of 1823; and, after admitting that they then repeatedly dined together, he adds:

"We frequently met, in the course of the winter, always respectfully addressing each other."—See M'Cle's Register, vol. 33, p. 303.

Even after the coalition, in his address to his constituents, of the date of March 26, 1825; Mr. Clay was compelled to speak of Gen. Jackson in these terms:

"In speaking of General Jackson, I am aware of the delicacy and respect which are justly due to that distinguished citizen. It is far from my purpose to attempt to disparage him. I could not do it if I were capable of making the attempt."—He has displayed great skill and bravery, as a military commander, and his own renown will endure as long as the mounds exist preserving a recollection of human transactions."—See this address in M'Cle's edition, vol. 1, p. 495.

Mr. Crawford was on friendly terms with Mr. Clay. Early in the Campaign, he was prostrated by sickness, and ceased to be regarded as a formidable candidate.

Mr. Clay's Relations to John Quincy Adams—The Adjoined Question of Veracity.

How stood Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams? A few facts will show that they were personal and political enemies.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay had been associated as Commissioners for the negotiation of the Treaty of Ghent. A difference arose between them, in that negotiation, in respect to a proposition, supported by Mr. Adams, to surrender to the British the right of free navigation of the Mississippi, as an equivalent for the privilege of fishing on the British coasts of North America. In 1822, a book was published by Mr. Adams, on this subject, in which he reflected severely on the character of Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay was obliged to take some notice of this book. Accordingly, he sent a note to the National Intelligencer, dated the 16th of November, 1822, in which, after declaring that Mr. Adams had made erroneous statements, both of fact and opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, he says:

"I WILL, at some future period, make propositions than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, lay before the public a narrative of those transactions, as I understand them."

This was published in the National Intelligencer, at Washington, on the 17th of December, the very next day, Mr. Adams sent to the Intelligencer a reply to Clay, beginning with a sneering allusion to "a note from Mr. Henry Clay," instead of the Honorable Henry Clay, and ending with the following keenly pointed paragraph:

"But, as by the adjournment of that publication to a period more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, it may chance to be postponed until both of us shall have been summoned to account for all our errors, before a higher tribunal than that of our country, I feel myself now called upon to say, that let the appropriate dispositions, when and how they will, expose the open day and secret night of the transactions at Ghent, the statements both of fact and opinion, in the papers which I have written and published, in relation to this controversy, will, in every particular, essential or important to their interests of the nation, or to the character of Mr. Clay, be found to abide unshaken, the test of human scrutiny, of talents, and of time."

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS." This is the affair usually referred to as "the adjoined question of veracity."—For the sake of the coalition, Mr. Clay has pocketed a gross insult, his veracity is in dispute, and as Mr. Adams tauntingly insinuated, the question will continue "to be postponed" until they shall both have been summoned before the tribunal of another world.

Clay's Hostility to Adams.

Mr. Clay had, very early, been led to look upon Adams, as a rival whom it was expedient to crush. As early as 1818, the Kentucky Reporter, a paper edited by Mr. Smith, a friend, connexion, and devoted instrument of Mr. Adams, contained articles bitterly attacking Mr. Clay. From one of these, of the date of July 15, 1818, we take the following extract, in relation to the appointment of Mr. Adams, by Mr. Monroe, to be Secretary of State.

"Mr. Adams is designated by the President and his process as the heir apparent, the next successor to the Presidency. Since the principle was introduced, there has been a rapid degeneracy in the chief magistracy; and the prospect of still greater degeneracy, is strong and alarming. Admit the people should acquiesce in the Presidential appointment of Mr. Adams to that high office; who again will he choose as his successor? Will it be Josiah Quincy, H. G. Otis, or Rufus King? An arbitrator, at least, if not a traitor will be our portion."

In the Presidential contest, Clay regarded Adams as his chief opponent. He seemed utterly ignorant of the strong hold which General Jackson had upon the esteem of the people. On the 16th of February 1823, he wrote a letter from Washington to Amos Kendall, then in Kentucky, in which he says:

"Judging from present appearances, the contest will be between Mr. Adams and me."

Mr. Kendall was then the warm and intimate friend of Mr. Clay. He abandoned Clay, when he found that Clay had abandoned his republican principles, and allied himself to Adams.

On the 17th of December, of the same year, Clay again wrote to Kendall, as follows:

"There is no effort making to get up an enemy—doubt its success. Mr. Adams is weaker to the north than I supposed him to be, if one is to judge from what he utters in this place. My prospects are very good."

Clay's Attacks on Adams.

In the fall of 1828, Mr. Clay procured a series of articles, signed "Wayne," to be published in the "Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette," (then, as now, a Clay paper) for the purpose of prejudicing the people of Ohio against John Q.

Adams.—These articles charged Mr. Adams with "an unfeeling policy;" with "giving our wives and children for fish, and bartering the blood of our citizens for money;" with a policy which "would crimson our fresh fields with the blood of our border brethren, and light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings." "JOHN Q. ADAMS," said one of these articles, "can never receive the vote of Ohio. He is too ignorant of our interests, or he disregards them." Such was the language sanctioned by Mr. Clay in 1822. In the ensuing year, a pamphlet was written in Kentucky, at his instigation, by Mr. Kendall, on the subject of the fisheries, in which Mr. Adams was charged with hostility to the west, with violation of instructions, and with duplicity, falsehood, and almost every thing dishonorable and base in a public man. Mr. Adams was denounced in it as "an artful sophist, a clumsy negotiator," and as possessing "views too erroneous, feelings too sectional, and temper too indelicate for the chief magistrate of a free people!"

For printing this pamphlet, Mr. Clay paid to Mr. Tanner, of Lexington, Kentucky, the sum of one hundred dollars, as was proven by Mr. Tanner's own testimony before the Legislature of Ky., in 1828. He was also personally active in the circulation of it, as is proven by the following letter to its author, a part of which we have before quoted:

"DEAR SIR:—Several inquiries have been made about your pamphlet on the fisheries, by members of Congress, and I have promised to request a copy to be sent to Mr. David Sloan, of the Ohio Senate, at Columbus; another to the Hon. Henry R. Storrs, and another to the Hon. John Sloane, here. Will you be good enough to have them forwarded?"

"There is an effort making to get up a caucus. I doubt its success. Mr. Adams is weaker to the north than I supposed him to be, if one is to judge from what he utters in this place. My prospects are very good."

Yours with great esteem, H. CLAY.

Washington, 17th Dec.

The course of Mr. Clay's friends.

The subordinates took their cue from the chief. Every where Clay's friends attacked Adams as unfit for the Presidency.

David Trimble, one of Mr. Clay's most effective supporters in the Congressional delegation from Kentucky, in September, 1824, denounced Mr. Adams as "an apostate federalist, and an enemy to the west, who had offered to barter away the navigation of the Mississippi for whales and mackerel."—See evidence before the Kentucky Legislature, 1828.

John Sloan, a member of Congress from the State of Ohio, the same for whom Mr. Clay requested from Kendall a copy of the pamphlet on the fisheries—and the same man who was lately our Secretary of State, and who is now one of the editors of the Ohio State Journal, was then, as now, a warm friend of Mr. Clay. He also denounced the Adams party, and, in a letter dated December, 1823, addressed to a Mr. Naylor, of Columbiana county, Ohio, declared that "the old federalists and men of no political party were generally for Mr. Adams."

The Address of the Clay convention, in Ohio, in July, 1824, avowed that the chief object of supporting Mr. Clay, was to defeat Mr. Adams. We give the words of the address:

"Were Mr. Clay withdrawn, the result as to the election by the electors, would most probably be the same; or if it were not, it would place in the Presidential chair one of the present cabinet; an event which it was the first object of the friends of Mr. Clay to prevent."

The address containing this language was written by Charles Hammond, of the Cincinnati Gazette, and signed by Joseph Vance, as chairman of the convention.

Clay's Selfish and Sinister Designs.

As the election approached, Mr. Clay's chances greatly diminished. The rapid progress of Gen. Jackson's popularity swept away his last hope of being elected by the people, and rendered it extremely doubtful whether he could be one of the three candidates returned to the House of Representatives. Had he been an honest man, free from all sinister designs, he would have withdrawn his pretensions, and left the people to choose their own President. But his eager thirst for self aggrandizement did not permit him to pursue a course so honorable and patriotic.

His friends at Washington city, in May, 1814, put forth a circular, which, there is good reason to believe, was written by Mr. Clay himself, advising his friends "to adhere to him steadily, and assuring them

"If Mr. Clay should not be returned to the House, his friends having done their duty, will be able, by concentration, to control the event. They will hold in their hands the balance."

In the Month of October, 1824, Mr. Clay himself declared to the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, the probability of his being excluded from the House, and said that,

To meet such a contingency, my friends must be prepared, and I think it best that they should not hastily commit themselves in their second choice."

At the same time, he recommended the same non-committalism to the Hon. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky. These facts clearly show that he kept up a separate party with the express design of being enabled "to control the event" by making the very bargain which he afterwards did.

The result before the people.

Mr. Clay was the lowest of the four candidates—Jackson having 99 electoral votes, and being the highest, Adams 84, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. Jackson had the votes of 11 States; Adams, of 7; Crawford, of 3; and Clay, of 3. The three States which voted for Mr. Clay, were Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri. Had Mr. Clay declined the canvass, and left them to have made their own choice between Jackson and Adams, it is undeniable that Jackson would have received an almost unanimous vote in each of them; and thereby been elected by the people.

The Popular Expectation.

Such being the state of things, when Congress met