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From the Georgia Journal

MR. CRAWFORD'S ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[*Concluded*]

The Vice President in his address, complain of plots and conspiracies directed against him The Telegraph charges these plots and conspiracies upon Mr Van Buren, and the Telegraph no doubt speaks by the authority of the Vice President. Hitherto my enemies have affected to consider me the principal whenever I have been charged with any agency. But now the Vice President and his editor, seem to consider me only as the instrument of Mr Van Buren When that gentleman and Mr. Cambreleng visited me in April 1827. I do not believe that the Presidential question was the topic of conversation during the visit; what makes me more confident on this subject is, that I have a distant recollection that Mr. Van Buren wrote to me from Augusta, to know my determination on that subject, if I had formed one. Before they left my house they informed me that they intended visiting a gentleman of my acquaintance in S. Carolina, of great worth and respectability. I wrote to him, introducing them. After they had left his house, he answered my letter, expressing much satisfaction with the visiters, especially with Mr. Van Buren, except in one particular, and that was that he seemed disposed to let Mr. Calhoun remain where he was. Now says he, I want to punish him for the mischief he has done. This satisfied me that Mr Van Buren was at that time not unfriendly to the Vice President. Mr. Van Buren is charged with conspiracy because he is the only person supposed to have an immediate interest in the downfall of the Vice President; and the conspiracy is supposed by the Vice President and his editor, to have originated in the spring of 1827, when Mr Van Buren paid me a friendly visit; by placing his origin so far back, the charge defeats itself. The Vice President in his letters to the President of the 25th August, 1830 alluding to my letter to A Balch, Esq of the 14th December, 1827, says, 'A proposition of the kind at that particular period when the election was most doubtful and warmly contested, needs no comment as to its object. The Presidential election was then on the 14th December, 1827, most doubtful and warmly contested Yet to give plausibility to the charges of conspiracy against Mr. Van Buren, it must be supposed not only that he foresaw General Jackson's election certain, but that he foresaw that the General when elected, would appoint him (Mr. Van Buren) Secretary of State. This is giving that gentleman more foresight than he claims or deserves, and the Vice President rather less than he possesses. If the Vice President seriously intends to apply the conspiracy of which he thinks or asserts that he is the victim of Mr. Van Buren, he must make it originate after he became Secretary of State, for until then he could have had no interest, in prostrating this political Colossus. The truth is there never has existed a conspiracy against the Vice President. The only conspiracy that has existed since 1818, except that of the Vice President and Ninian Edwards against me, has been one conducted by the Vice President and his friends, to expose me to the resentment and vengeance of Gen Jackson.

Now that is unveiled and can no longer be concealed, the plotter cries out plots and conspiracy. The recent conduct of the Vice President, brings forcibly to mind that line of the Latin author who says, '*Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat*' Which being translated is, 'He whom God intends to ruin, he first makes mad, or deprives him of his reason.' If the Vice President was not in this situation, he never would have published the correspondence. A tithe of the talents and tact, that he has generally been supposed to possess, would have prevented that publication.

But his want of reason did not stop with his determination to publish. The first want of reason and common sense, that I shall point out in the publication, is the disclosure of his pretended neutrality between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson in the Presidential canvass of 1823 and '4 It seems he had managed to deceive his friends as well as Gen. Jackson. There can be no doubt that Mr. Lumpkin believed him, a sincere, zealous, constant and uniform, 'supporter of Gen. Jackson.' The opinion of Mr Lumpkin, is communicated to him in January 1829. He never undeceives Mr. Lumpkin until in Feb. 1831, he declares to the public that he had been neutral between Mr. Adams and the General. This declaration was wholly unnecessary. The principal thing he intended to do was to contradict me. That in his estimation was indispensable but that imposed no obligation upon him to disclose his conduct upon that occasion. He might have saved Mr. Lumpkin's feelings and in all probability have preserved his friendship by silence. Again he affects great consideration for Mr. Monroe, yet in his letter of the 29th of May, so often referred to, he makes Mr. Monroe say, that the first time he had read Gen. Jackson's private letter was in December. 1818, when he had before him Mr. Monroe's letter of the 21st December, 1818, in which he informs Gen Jackson he had read it in the July proceeding, and on Mr. Calhoun's suggestion. Now although I have no high opinion of the accuracy or tenacity of Mr. Monroe's memory, it cannot be more defective than the Vice President's if he is to be believed.

But there are circumstances connected with the question, that must be conclusive against the Vice President. Mr Monroe appears to have had the subject constantly in his mind.—The Vice President publishes with the correspondence, three letters from the President to the General, dated in July, October and December, in the last of which, he states *when* and *how* the confidential letter was read. In May 1830, near twelve years afterwards, with Mr. Monroe's account of the matter in writing before him, it makes Mr. Monroe say that he had never read the letter until December, 1818 — However defective Mr. Monroe's memory may be, the Vice President's is worse. In my letter to him of the 2d October 1830, I state that some time in the year 1821, he informed me that his memory could not be relied upon as to facts even after a short lapse of time.

In October of that year I state that fact to him in a letter which he answered the next day, and takes no exception to that statement. I do not make this statement from memory. I have now before me, a letter written by me, the next day in which that fact was recurred to. The same fact is contained in my letter last cited. To the statement thus presented, Mr. Calhoun attaches no note, thereby twice admitting the correctness of the statement of the frailty of his memory. Yet in his letter of the 29th of may 1830, he asserts that his recollection is distinct that the confidential letter was not produced and read. If the tables of his memory retained impressions as durable as brass, he could not have made this assertion, if he had had one principle of honor, or honesty in his heart. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams have said as much as honest men could say; viz: that they had no recollection that it was produced and read. There is but in one case in which it is possible for an honest man to make such a declaration And that is when he has a distinct recollection of a fact which renders it impossible that the alleged fact should have occurred. But Mr. Calhoun does not allege any thing of this kind upon which to found his distinct recollection It is his naked assertion of his distinct recollection that he palms upon the President and afterwards upon the good people of the United States by his publication. Now I repeat, that *no honest* man, could or would have made such a declaration, let his memory be ever so good How then could the Vice President whose memory he has twice directly admitted could not be relied upon as to the facts, after the lapse of nearly twelve years pretend to recollect not a fact, but that a fact did not happen at a particular time, without pretending that any peculiar circumstance had fixed it in his memory.

In an interview, between, Mr. Calhoun, and myself in October, 1821. without being called upon by any thing; I had stated, he said, at the Presidential election, for a successor to Mr. Monroe, there would be but two candidates; one from the North, the other from the South: 'He was young enough to wait.' This declaration was repeated with emphasis; and he added, if my friends did not act an unfriendly part towards him, it was easy to foresee what part he would take in the contest. In less than six weeks, he was an avowed candidate for the Presidency, and the only avowed one. He never made any explanation of this change of opinion, nor did I ever intimate a wish to be informed. His declaration, above stated, does not depend on my memory, for I have in my possession, a letter written by me, the day after the declaration was made. And since the publication of the correspondence, I met with a gentlemen who was then friendly to us both, and for aught I know, is still, to whom in a letter, about the date of the declaration, I had communicated it. He reminded me of it, and urged me if I took any notice of the correspondence to present this fact to the public In compliance with his opinion, and advice, I have presented it.

I have been somewhat surprised, at the regrets that have been expressed by many of the newspapers, at the misunderstanding which has occurred between the President and Vice President. It is certainly a misnomer to call it a misunderstanding, it is a fact a correct understanding between the parties between whom there has been a misunderstanding since the summer of 1818 Some doubts have been expressed, whether the rupture would not produce a bad effect upon the ensuing Presidential election: such doubts are entirely visionary. Let Mr. Calhoun go over to the opposition to-morrow he cannot in my opinion control one electoral vote, not even in South Carolina, for I am credibly informed that the President of the United States, can get more votes in Abbeville district than Mr. Calhoun, although it is in his native district. The truth is, I believe, Mr Calhoun never was a republican in principle. He became a man after the federal party had been overthrown, and he had sagacity enough to be convinced that it would not rise in power in a short time. His ambition therefore prompted him to join the Republican party. During the war the excitement which existed, and the pressure which the enemy made on the country, required all the vigilance and all the energy of those charged with the public interest.—But after the war a new scene opened, and then it was discovered that many who had entered the public ranks, were not republicans in fact. The Tariff for the protection of domestic labour, and the internal improvements, became prominent and leading measures, in both of which Mr. Calhoun took a leading and active part. He is now at the head of the nullifiers in South Carolina, to nullify the Tariff of 1828, because it does protect domestic labor. I have no doubt that many honorable, respectable and informed citizens believe in the doctrine of Nullification. Mr. Calhoun is probably the only Nullifier in South Carolina, who can not be honestly so. If there be another it is his friend M'Duffie, who at least is only second to him in inconsistency as a politician.

The Vice President's past conduct, and present situation reminds me strongly of one of Æsop's fables, in which he relates that an ass having obtained a lion's skin, put it on him, and went into the forest, where his appearance spread affright and dismay among the tenants of the woods; who fled to their secret coverts and hiding places. Shortly after the ass began to bray.—The spell was dissolved; the affrighted beasts returned from their coverts, and collected around, they stripped him of the lion skin, and exposed him to the scorn and ridicule of the assembled beasts. For about 20 years of the Vice President had assumed the post, and mien, and exterior of patriot, and man of strict honor. Through the agency of a parcel of young officers whom he had the address to attach to him, while he was Secretary of War, he has managed to impose the belief upon the majority of the citizens of this republic, that he was what he seemed to be. Unfortunately in the month of February last, he came out with his address to the people of the U. S This addess has had the same effect upon him, that the braying had upon the Jackass. That publication has produced inquiry and criticism. And inquiry and criticism cannot fail to expose the Vice President to the scorn and ridicule, not of the assembled beasts but of the citizens of the United States. I now take my leave of the Vice President, by saying that if any of his quondam friends shall after reading this review wish to make him the object of adoration, they shall not be interrupted in their devotions by

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

LEXINGTON, (GA.) June, 1831.

**In answer to the inquiries you made of me the other day, I beg leave to state—The conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Seminole War of 1818. produced as great feeling in our little town as it did in any other part of our state You had written on to Thomas Cobb, Esq. one of our Representatives in Congress, and who then resided in Lexington, that you would leave Washington for Georgia as soon as a cabinet meeting should adjourn which would be held to make some inquiry into this matter. Your arrival in Lexington was looked for with great anxiety; and I remember the day you did arrive, that Mr. Cobb and Dr Dunn, now of Tennessee, were at my house at the time you were expected in that days stage, no other person was present except those gentlemen and myself. This was the last of July of that year. You had hardly seated yourself before Mr. Cobb started the subject of the cabinet meeting. All who recollect Mr Cobb will readily remember his anxiety upon all political subjects, and particularly on his great feeling on the subject, and feeling much myself along with most of our citizens, the conversation which then took place, made a very strong impression on my mind. It is not necessary to detail all of the conversation that I recollect, as it would fill several pages. After having satisfied several inquiries put to you by Mr. Cobb, relative to the proceedings of the meeting, he at last put some questions to you, which you refused to give a direct answer to, and then asked him if he had seen the National Intelligencer of a particular date. He said he had not. You then observed to him, that he would find in that paper all that the Administration thought proper to make public The conversation was kept up for several hours, during which you several times referred Mr Cobb to the statement in the Intelligencer, as he seemed to press his inquiries upon you further than you were disposed to answer. During the conversation, Mr. Cobb informed you that he considered the conduct of Gen. Jackson as very improper, and that it ought not to be allowed to pass over, without being more noticed, and as the Cabinet had not censured him, and as no further inquiry into his conduct on their part would likely take place, he was determined to bring the matter before Congress at the next session; such a precedent, he observed would be a dangerous one to pass without inquiry or censure You used several arguments to convince him that he would fail in his object if it was brought before Congress.

You remarked that the nation would support Gen. Jackson in the course he had pursued in carrying on this war; that the public feeling was with him in every State, except Georgia; that the Administration would give him their support; and that being supported by the Nation and the Administration, you were convinced Congress would not censure his conduct Your arguments did not convince Mr. Cobb as he still persisted in saying that he should bring it before Congress —I distinctly recollect that you and Mr. Cobb differed in opinion upon several questions that day discussed, growing out of Gen Jackson's conduct in this war. I did not understand you as advocating Gen Jackson's conduct, but you certainly did appear to attach much less blame to him than Mr. Cobb or Dr. Dunn, or myself. It was a matter of some surprise to me to find you so moderate in in your feelings towards Gen. Jackson, and much less excited than the rest of us The newspapers of the day had prepared us to find you extremely hostile to Gen. Jackson, as it was said you were more inimical to him than any other member of the Cabinet, and your feelings were far short, I know, of hundreds of citizens in Georgia. During the conversation you disclosed to us many circumstances that you said occurred at the Cabinet meeting mentioned which you did not suppose were of a confidential nature, but several important facts that did occur, I never learnt until your return to Georgia in 1825. and one or two circumstances relating to this business, I did not learn until since the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and those facts I consider of a much more important nature than what we learnt from you in 1818, although I cannot say that you were very reserved in that conversation, yet I think that you were more so than usual, as you several times refused to satisfy Mr. Cobb's inquiries. Your reserve might have been produced in part by the nature of Mr. Cobb's inquiries, and the use he might intend to make of them; but such was the fact. One impression made on my mind that day is distinct by recollected; that some things that occurred at the Cabinet meeting, you did consider of a confidential nature, as you refused to detail them to Mr. Cobb, and he was not very diffident in pressing them on you. I believe I have answered all the inquiries you have made of me, which I consider important.

I am, sir your most obedient humble servant.

JOHN MOORE.

††Extract of a letter from Wm. H. Crawford to John Q. Adams, dated 5th July, 1830.

'I think it probable that the letter did not make a strong impression upon your mind, for I have no recollection that you made any use of it, in your effort to induce the President to support General Jackson's conduct throughout.'

FROM RICKNELL'S REPORTER.

MR. EATON'S REPLY

To Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and Berrien, on the Dissolution of the late Cabinet.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, September, 1831.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with extreme reluctance that I appear before the public, upon a subject purely of personal character. To me, nothing could be more painful than the necessity of bringing into discussion, in the newspapers, any thing which concerns my private and domestic relations. In civilized society, a man's house is his castle, and the circle of his family a sanctuary never to be violated. He who drags before the public its helpless inmates, and subjects them to rude assaults, deserves to be considered worse than a barbarian. Against those who commit such sacrilege, and shun an honourable accountability, the public will justify an appeal, which, under other circumstances, might not be considered admissible. I expect not by this effort to silence those who have been assailing all that is dear to me. It may open afresh the fountains of their abuse. It is probable, that the very remorse and shame which an accurately drawn picture may produce, will excite my persecutors to raise clouds of fresh calumnies to break upon me with redoubled fury. Let it all come! my head is uncovered, and my bosom bare.

There is another consideration which would seem to impose silence. These are times of angry political contest, unsuited to dispassionate inquiry.—Already have the enemies of the President made use of my private relations to injure and harass him. In attempting to represent him as devoting his thoughts and his power to further my views and wishes, they seek to blind the people to the principles and acts of his administration. They will doubtless seize even upon my humble efforts at self-vindication, as means of promoting that design, seriously calculating by their machination, that the people of the United States may be wrought in to a 'tempest of passion,' and thus induced to forget the signal success of his foreign negociations, and the unparalleled prosperity and happiness which, under his administration, our country enjoys.

But to all these consequences I submit myself with entire resignation. A portion of the community will at least do me justice. They will perceive that the President is in no need of any developments from me to give proofs of his integrity, and that it is not for his sake that I present myself before the public. It is a paramount duty which I owe to myself and to my family, and which shall be performed. Others may conceive, but I cannot describe, the pain those attacks have inflicted. It was indeed enough that I was assailed in private circles while I was in office; but retiring from its labours with a view to sit down at my own home in Tennessee, it was but a reasonable expectation to indulge, that I might escape a repetition of these assaults, and be permitted to enjoy my fireside and friends in peace. But instead of putting an end to this unfeeling war, my resignation served to make my enemies more bold. What before was whispered in dark corners, now glared in the columns of the newspapers. Men who had been my friends—who had received favours at my hands—who had partaken of the hospitalites of my house, and given pledges of friendship at my own board, became my deadliest enemies, while I still confided in them I sought that redress which wrongs so wanton and deadly provoked, and which public opinion, under such circumstances, has always justified. It was refused in a way which added insult to injury; and I was then accused, by one of the malignant calumniators, as having sought revenge at the head of a band of assassins. Not satisfied with privately injuring me in my own, and the honor of my household, and shrinking from an honorable and just accountability, these persons have, one after another, come before the public, to give countenance and sanction to the calumnies of a reckless press Mr Ingham, Mr. Branch, and Mr. Berrien, with evident concert, and deliberate design, by filling the country with erroneous and discoloured statements, and substituting falsehood for truth, have sought to consummate the ruin which their conduct in office so insiduously began.

What can I do? What course adopt? There are persons committed to my charge who are dear to me. I am their only protector Shall I see them worse than murdered, by men who claim the polish and the culture of civilized life, and not lift my hand and my voice for their rescue? These gentlemen express a desire to preserve their characters, as a precious inheritance for their children. Is the good name of a mother, of less value to her orphan daughters? Did they forget that she whom so relentlessly they pursue, and who in nothing ever wronged them, has two innocent little children, whose father lies buried on a foreign shore? Had these little ones ever injured them? Were they and their mother so much in the way of these gentlemen, that in their malignity they should consent to sap the foundation of their future prospects in life? Had they no remorse, in conspiring and seeking to rob them of all that villany and fraud had left them—the inheritance of a mother's good name? And if they could be stimulated in their addresses to the public, by the desire of transmitting to *their* children a spotless honour and unsullied name, what might not be expected of me, in defence of the slandered wife of my bosom, and her helpless, unprotected children? Attacks on myself, I disregard. A man's character is in his own hands; in his bosom he knows how to protect it. It is by his own acts only, that he can be degraded. Not so with a female. The innocent and the guilty alike, the envenomed tongue of slander may reach and destroy. It is a withering blast, which can blight the sweetest rose, as well as the most noisome weed.

Although I expect nothing at the hands of those who can violate the laws of social life, and all the precepts of 'holy charity;' yet by an exposure of their motives and designs, I may be able to render their future malignity powerless. This induces me to make this appeal to my countrymen, and to their award to trust it.—There is in the public mind intuitive honour—a native sense of justice, which revolts at wanton attacks on female character, and in the end will visit the unfeeling assailants with terrible retribution. To these I appeal, and on those rely; not in the hope to silence the malignant and the vindictive, but to make their attacks to recoil upon themselves.

A place in Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, by me, was never desired. My ambition was satisfied with a seat in the Senate, which thrice had been kindly bestowed upon me, by my fellow citizens of Tennessee. Distrust in my competency to discharge the duties of one of the departments, and a reluctance to encounter its labors, induced me to prefer my situation in the Senate. About to enter upon untried scenes, with a limited knowledge of the characters and feelings of those by whom he was to be surrounded, the President felt anxious to have near him some of his long tried personal friends, in whom he had entire confidence. He desired that Judge White, my colleague in the Senate, or myself should except one of the Departments. I urged it upon Judge White, because I considered him better qualified and better adapted to the station, than myself. He declined it. I then felt it be my duty to accept the offer of the President. He had just lost the partner of his bosom, and was solitary and disconsolate. As in his kindness he seemed to think I could be serviceable to him, it did not seem consistent with the friendly relations which had long subsisted between us, to leave him at such a moment.

Mr. Van Buren was appointed because the President had confidence in his talents and integrity, and because he appeared to be the expectation of the country. Mr. Ingham was selected, for the reason that the President was *induced* to believe that the democracy of Pennsylvania desired it—Mr. Barry, from a confidence reposed in him by the President, derived from his personal knowledge of his worth and merits. Between the first and last named gentlemen and myself, the most cordial friendship has always subsisted, nothing has ever arisen to interrupt in the least our friendly relations.

Mr. Branch and myself were born and reared in the same county of North Carolina, educated at the same college, and had been associates and friends, in early and in more advanced life. I solicited his appointment as a member of the Cabinet, and at the Presidents request informed him of the selection. He made no objection—not the least, save on the score of a modest distrust of his competency, and expressed at the time much gratitude towards the President, and exhibited much good feeling towards myself.

With Mr. Berrien I had been on terms of intimacy and supposing him to be a man of talents and honor, was pleased that he was selected The President requested me to confer with him in relation to his acceptance. At that time we were in habits of the kindest intercourse. He seemed highly flattered by this manifestation of the Presidents confidence and offered no objection to an acceptance, except intimating a possible interference with his private business The next day he informed me that he would except, which reply I communicated to the President.

I met all the members of the Cabinet as friends, personal and political, to whom was assigned the high destiny, by harmony of feeling among themselves, of giving unity of design and vigour of action to the administration of General Jackson. In the same light, I am sure, did he consider us In the singleness of his heart and the ardour of his patriotism, he suspected not that there was amongst us, any other object, than, by our cordial support, to enable him in the Cabinet, as he had done in the field, 'to fill the measure of his country's glory' Far, otherwise were the feelings and purposes of Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, as in the course of of this exposition, will, I believe, satisfactorily and fully appear

[Here follows a detailed history of the formation of the first Cabinet, with the intrigues of Calhoun, Ingham, Berrien & Co., which provoked its dissolution, for which we have not space. The following is the conclusion of the reply:]

Having resigned my seat in the Cabinet, and being about to retire to my residence in Tennessee, I did dot calculate that I should be detained here from my home and business, to defend myself against their unprovoked attacks. In this I was mistaken. My pursuers were resolved that I should not escape the sweet revenge, which their deep mortification at the loss of office had aroused. I could not bear it longer. Messrs. Ingham and Berrien, who were here, were in the habits of daily intercourse with the editor of the Telegraph, and their names being used in connection with the abuse which was propagated through that print against me, I conceived I had a right to enquire, whether their names had been used, and references to them made, with their sanction

I readily admit, that no imperative obligation rests upon a man to engage in private combat, merely because he is invited to do so. Public opinion sanctions such appeals, only when the injured party has right and justice on his side, without other remedy. But a man who asserts a claim to the character of a gentleman, is bound to act like one. Mr. Ingham did not thus act, when to a plain and proper question, he returned an insulting reply, and sought 'to strut the hero, and to ape the warrior,' without the capacity to go through with that which so improvidently and rashly he had begun I never asked him to admit or deny, that my family and his did or did not associate. He never so understood me It was for the publication only, and his supposed participation in it, that I held him responsible My correspondence with Mr Ingham, his degrading apprehensions, false charges, and ignoble retreat, have already, through himself, been made known to the public He is suffering merited punishment, in the contempt of the brave, the abhorrence of the honourable, and the detestation of the community.

I addressed Mr Berrien on the same subject. The correspondence which took place, he has laid before the public in his recent address. When it terminated, I had hoped our difference was ended. His late address, however, was of a character to induce with me a belief, that my forbearance on the former occasion had a tendency to embolden him to further malignant assaults, and accordingly, without seeking explanation, I made a direct call upon him for personal redress.

His answer was never communicated to me. The friend who acted in my behalf, finding it an argumentative, labored reply, to a plain and simple demand, returned it as a paper not of a character to be presented or received. A second call was made, which resulted in a refusal on the part of Mr. Berrien, to grant the satisfaction which had been asked. He has proved that, with malice and hatred in his heart, he could wear the garb of a friend. Pretending to have claims to honour and character, he could become the traducer of a woman, seek the ruin of the family which had never harmed him, and shrink from responsibility. It must be ever so! Base men are not brave. A guilty conscience is a bad panoply on the field of honorable combat The conscious wrong doer anticipates the worst, and calculates to suffer, from a knowledge that he deserves it. It is not surprising therefore, that Mr. Berrien's conscience did not permit him to trust himself with one, whom, so wantonly, and so pertinaciously he had wronged and sought to injure. These two men, Ingham and Berrien, will stand together in after time, and with honourable men, monuments of duplicity, ingratitude and baseness—traitors to their friend and destroyers of themselves—a memorable illustration of the melancholy truth, that 'a man may smile and smile and be a villain.'

For Mr. Branch, I feel but pity and contempt. He has been the dupe of his own littleness of mind and the victim of his more wily associates. Though he has entered into their feelings, and sided them in their designs—has asserted untruths, and offered injurious imputations, I cannot find in my heart to entertain a feeling of revenge towards so humble an accomplice.

The restless, troubled spirit, that, through such secret agencies, moved and controlled all this intrigue and management, became visible last winter in his proper person. His influence and address have associated in his schemes many partisans, besides those who embarrassed the late Cabinet with difficulties. They have made themselves victims to his ambition If he can now find pleasure in the course he has adopted for the promotion of his views, in the afflictions with which he has visited my dwelling, or in the sacrifice of the willing instruments, who, as friends, were employed to do this service, he must owe his satisfaction to the delusions of ambition. The time will come when the vic-

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