Clay's Bargain with Adams.

[CONCLUDED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

[Andrew Jackson's] elevation to this office, I thought I perceived the establishment of *a fearful precedent*, and I am mistaken in all the warnings of instructive history, if I erred in my judgment.

But how did he regard the elevation of Mr. Adams? In the same address last quoted, he says: "I saw, in his election, the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to *the safe precedents* which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe who had respectively filled the same office from which he was to be translated."

Connect with this declaration, the fact that Clay became Adams' Secretary of State, and what does it mean?—Simply this; that as Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were successively elevated from the office of Secretary State to that of President, and as John Quincy Adams was about to be, by his vote, so he himself could likewise be elevated to the same office, after the expiration of Adams' term. This it was, that made the election of Adams "*a safe precedent*," and that of Jackson a dangerous" and a "fearful" one. Mr. Adams would appoint Clay his Secretary of State. General Jackson would not. If Jackson would have agreed to appointed Clay his Secretary, as Crittenden desired, his election, without doubt, "in the twinkling of an eye," would have been coverted into one of the most beautiful and acceptable of "precedents."

Clay's self-contradiction.

In his Address to his constituents, of March 26th, 1825, Mr. Clay asserted that before he had left Kentucky in the preceeding fall, he had stated to two in dividuals, the one a Dr. Drake, and the other John J. Crittenden, his "determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson.

On the 12th of July 1827, nearly two years and a half after the election, in a speech made at a public dinner, at Lexington, Kentucky, Mr. Clay declared—

"It has been established, and can be further proved, that, before I left this state the preceding fall, I communicated to several gentlemen of the highest respectability, my fixed determination not to vote for General Jackson.—[*See Mallory's edition of Clay's speeches, vol.* 1. *p.* 540.

In an address to the public, dated December, 1827, Mr. Clay reiterates this assertion, and dwells upon it at great length. He also makes a witness of John J. Crittenden, and gets him to testify, in a letter dated Sept. 3d, 1827, that he, [Clay,] previous to going to Washington in the fall of 1824, had said to him that it was impossible for him to vote for Jackson "*in any event.*" It happens, however that this is the same John J. Crittenden who wrote to David White, on the 19th of January, 1825, that he desired that "*Jackson should be President and Clay his Secretary of State*," and this, too, in a letter which manifested the most devoted subserviency to Mr. Clay.

But fortunately for Mr. Clay, he has himself furnished ample contradiction of the truth of these statements. His own address of March 26, 1825, abounds with declarations for the purpose of showing that he made up his mind as to his vote for Adams, after he arrived at Washington. We will give a few extracts from that address, as we find them in Mallory's edition.

"Up to near Christmas" says Mr. Clay, "it remained uncertain wether Mr. Crawford or myself would be returned to the House of Representatives." That matter having been determined against Mr. Clay he adds—

"I found myself transformed from a candidate before the people, into an elector for the people. I deliberately examined the duties incident to this *new attitude*, and weighed all the facts before me, upon which *my judgment was to be formed* or reviewed."

Mr. Clay here speaks of *examining* the duties incident to a "new *attitude*," and a judgment which "*was to be formed.*" Will any candid man pretend that such language agrees with the story that he had previously determined his vote? Again he says:

"The first inquiry which it behooved me to make was, as to the influence which ought to be exerted on my judgment, by the relative state of the electoral votes which the three returned candidates brought into the house from the colleges."

Here the first inquiry in the process of forming his judgment, is stated to have been in relation to a fact which was entirely unknown to him until the last of December. After disposing of this subject he says:

"I *proceeded* to examine the other considerations which belonged to the question."

After the statement of the chief of these "other considerations," we find the following words;

"A collateral consideration of much weight, was derived from the wishes of the Ohio delegation. A majority of it, *during the progress of the session* made up their opinions to support Mr. Adams, they were communicated to me."

Is not this a plain declaration that his decision was strongly influenced by opinions of others, communicated to him "during the progress of the session?" Yet Mr. Clay would be glad to have it believed that his mind had been made up long before the commencement of the session, while he was yet in Kentucky. Surely no indicted criminal, was ever found to have involved himself in a more palpable contradiction.

Mr. Clay's letter to Judge Brooke, which we have before given may also be referred to in this connection. That letter bears date the 28th of January, only twelve days before the election and was evidently written by a man who had but recently decided on his course.

Further testimony upon this subject is given by Governor Floyd of Virginia; a man whose veracity Mr. Clay never dared to dispute.—Gov. Floyd testifies that, in the month of Jan. 1825, or in the latter part of the preceding month of December, he called upon Mr. Clay to ascertain his determination as to the Presidential election, and that Mr. Clay then stated his position to him "in nearly the following words:

"When I take up the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and weigh them; and lay them down—then take up the pretensions of General Jackson, weigh them and lay then down by the side of those of Mr. Adams—I never was as much puzzled in all my life, as I am to decide between them."

It is in view of facts like these, that we are fully justified in adopting the strong declaration of Mr. McDuffie—That the circumstances of the extraordinary coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, furnish as strong evidence of an ABANDONMENT OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLE on the part of Mr. Clay and a CORRUPT POLITICAL BARGAIN betwen him and Mr. Adams, as is ordinarily required in courts of justice, to establish the guilt of those who are charged with the highest crime known to the law.

Tell us not that Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have, with solemn appeals to Heaven asserted their own innocence. The facts are too decisive—and their own declarations, however solemn, can have no more weight than the self-exculpatory declarations of him who stands arraigned for his crimes, at the bar of a court of justice.

The Duel with Randolph.

Finding that he was not able to stem the tide of public opinion, neither by his pen nor by his tongue, Mr. Clay resorted to the weapons of which he had first thought, when, on the 31st of January, 1825, he saw Mr. Kremer's letter to the Columbian Observer.—That which he had failed to accomplish as a writer and an orator, he hoped to accompliseed in his character, as a duellist. Accordingly, in April, 1826, he singled out of the boldest of his opponents, John Randolph, of Virginia, and challenged him to mortal combat. The provocation and ground of the challenge, were the words we have placed on the title page of this address, * with Randolph had made use of on the floor of the Senate, in describing the union between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Upon their meeting, at the second fire, Mr. Randolph, not choosing to kill Mr. Clay, fired in the air, and the parties separated. Whether it was "*a safe precedent*" for an American Secretary of State challenge and fight a member of Congress for words spoken in debate, is a question we leave our readers to determine. Mr. Clay's "conscience," which he always "interrogated" upon important occasons, undoubtedly told him, that, aside from the risk which he run of getting shot, the precedent was perfectly "safe."

How the Issue was tried.

The matter in issue between Mr. Clay and his accusers, was tried, not by a partizan committee, as he had once endeavored to have it, but by the unbought people of the country. From the time of the consumation of the bargain up to the election of 1828, it was the main question before the people. The bargainers were backed by all the patronage of the government, and they struggled as if for their very lives.—Coffin handbills, monumental inscriptions, "shuffled militia documents," and every species of slander, falsehood and foul a buse, were the aliment which the coalition administration dealt out to the people. Every thing was resorted to, which could corrupt, intimidate, or seduce. Mr. Clay himself became a travelling electioneerer, a haranguer at political barbecues and dinners, and used all the eloquence and all the ingenuity he possessed, to persuade the people that he was innocent. He even ventured in a public speech made at Baltimore, in May, 1828, to invoke the name of Deity in his behalf, and pray that the Almighty would send "WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE" upon the country, rather than the election of that man whom, four years before, he had defrauded of the office to which the place he held in the hearts of his countrymen had justly entitled him.—The following were Mr. Clay's words, as reported in Niles' Register vol, 34, page 185.

"I would humbly prostrate myself before HIM and implore His mercy, to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge, other than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown."

The Result.

But all the efforts of the coalition were in vain. The majority which the people gave to the brave and noble-hearted Chief of the Hermitage, was overwhelming. Every one of the five States, whose Representatives had followed the lead of Clay, voted against Clay and Adams. Even Kentucky herself refused to ratify the corrupt bargain of her false Representative, and voted for Andrew Jackson.—Adams obtained but 83 out of 261 electoral votes, and the whole nation hailed the elevation of Jackson as a "precedent" which vindicated the sovereignty of the unbought million, and rescued the government from the hands of those who had made base traffic of honor, principle and duty, and whose corrupt ambition had threatened the total ruin of our free institutions. The verdict of the country, in 1828, was repeated, with still more emphasis, in 1832. Clay, himself, was then the sole candidate of his party and, out of 286 electoral votes, received barely 49.

Shall the Verdict be Reversed.

It is nearly twenty years since the commission of the high offence for which Clay was thus condemned; and he now has the effrontry to seek a *reversal* of that verdict which was pronounced upon his case while the fact was still recent, and all its circumstances were fresh within the memory of the people. If it is reversed at all, it must be done, not on the ground of newly discovered testimony and established innocence, but on the same principle upon which a condemned felon receives a *pardon* from the Executive. And what has Mr. Clay done to entitle him to his country's clemency?—Has he repented of the high crime of which he was guilty? Has he in the least degree, atoned for the foulest insult which was ever offered to the majesty of a free people? Has he blotted out his former infamy by subsequent life of generous devotion to the interests of his country? No'it is unrepented; it is unatoned; it is not, and it never can be, blotted out. He has continued, up to this day, to exhibit the same selfish spirit and unprincipled ambition which, in 1825, led him to violate the most sacred obligations of his life: His political schemes have been framed solely for his own political aggrandizement. His measures have been all disastrous to the country, and the very agitation of his plans has been constantly the source of mischief and confusion. And we ask you, fellow citizens, that it may not be forgotten that, from the time of the coalition to the present moment, he has never ceased to be the virulent opponent and vindictive vilifier of ANDREW JACKSON. True it is, his malignant labors have ever been in vain, and JACKSON has all the while, continued to increase in the estimation of his countrymen: yet Clay's bad passions have seemed only to burn with greater fury; his malice has been none the less, and he, therefore, none the less deserves the censure and rebuke of the millions who love and venerate the most illustrious statesman and hero of our times.

The people of Ohio have a double interest in this question, because, they have not only to pass again upon the claims of Henry Clay, who especially deceived them in 1824, and whom they condemned, both in 1828 and in 1832, but they have also before them, as the anti-democratic candidate for Governor MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richmond one of those men, of the "Ohio detegation," who became the willing instruments, in the hands of Mr. Clay, for the consummation of his corrupt and treacherous bargain. Let, then, the voice of Ohio be heard on the side of sound principles and of political honor, and that too, in such thunder tones as demagogues may never hear but once.

We leave the subject, fellow-citizens, to your candid consideration, with a confident assurance that you will honestly discharge your whole duty; and we rejoice in the anticipation, that the result of the pending Presidential election will not only be auspicious to the best interests of our beloved country, but that it will also make the *name* and *fate* of HENRY CLAY, a solemn warning, and "*a fearful precedent*" to every corrupt and faithless politician, through all time to come."

CHARLES B. FLOOD,
THOMAS J. MORGAN,
JACOB MEDARY,
CHARLES A. LOOMIS,
Young Men's Democratic State Central Committee.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1844.

"The coalition of Blifil and Black George—the combination, unheard of until then, of the puritan with the blackleg."

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old news-papers. It brings up the very age, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated half-a-century ago, without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph?

ANNEXATION.—John Tyler, President of the United States, was married, on the on the 26th ult., to Miss Julia Gardiner, of New York, daughter of Mr. Gardiner, killed by the explosion on the Princeton.

NEW ARRAGEMENTS.—The Post Office Department having altered the days and hours for the mails leaving Towanda, some few weeks will necessarily elapse before regularity can be obtained.

REPORTER.

Wednesday, July 17, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Pesident in 1844,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Electors for President and Vice President.

WILSON M'CANDLESS, } Senatorial.
ASA DIMOCK, }

1. George F. Lehman.	13. George Schnabel.
2. Christian Kneass.	14. Nath'l B. Eldred.
3. William H. Smith.	15. M. N. Irvine.
4. John Hill, (Phila.)	16. James Woodburn.
5. Samuel E. Leech.	17. Hugh Montgomery
6. Samuel Camp.	18. Isaac Ankney.
7. Jesse Sharpe.	19. John Matthews.
8. N. W. Sample.	20. William Patterson.
9. Wm. Heidenrich.	21. Andrew Burke.
10. Conrad Shimer.	22. John M'Gill.
11. Stephen Baldy.	23. Christian Meyers.
12. Jonah Browster.	24. Robert Orr.

For Governor,
HON. HENRY A. MUHLENBURG,
OF BERKS.

For Canal Commissioner,
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,
OF CHESTER.

For the Campaign.

We will furnish the Reprorter until the first of December, at the low price of fifty cents, to be in all cases paid in advance. Send on your names.

Riot & Murder in Philadelphia.

The city of Philadelphia has again been the scene of anarchy and bloodshed. The riot grew out of the discovery of a number of fire arms, powder, &c., in the Church of St. Philip, on Saturday, July 8. A mob soon collected, and disturbances being threatened, the military, under command of Gen. Cadwallader, were called out and attempted to disperse the mob, but unsuccessfully. Preparations were made to fire upon the crowd, and the word given, when Charles Naylor threw himself in front of the piece to prevent it. He was immediately arrested and placed in custody in the church, but the church was forced and Mr. Naylor rescued in the morning by the mob. The military were again marched to the spot, and the crowd ordered to disperse. Upon refusing, one of the companies fired upon them, killing and wounding several. The mob retreated and procured a four pounder, which they fired upon the military, and a general conflict ensued, resulting in killing and wounding many, the precise number not known. Col. A. J. Pleasanton and Capt. R. K. Scott were severely wounded. Gen. Cadwallader's uniform was penetrated by at least ten bullets, without injury to himself. A gallows was actually erected in Wharton market for the purpose of hanging him should he be taken. Requisition had been made for U. S. Troops, but we trust that the force of the riot had had spent itself, and peace now reigns.

Later intelligence from Philadelphia brings us information that the riots in that city have entirely ceased and quiet resumed. The number of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, is 15 killed—50 wounded.

The houses in the immediate vicinity are completely riddled with grape shot and balls. The city is filled with companies from the country, ordered in by the Governor, whose conduct is highly applauded.

JO SMITH DEAD!—The Nauvoo troubles have resulted in the death of Joseph Smith and his brother Hiram. They had met the Governor of Illinois at Carthage in that state, and surrendered themselves into his charge, expressing a desire for a legal investigation into their conduct. They were secured in jail, and the Governor proceeded to Nauvoo for the state arms, but on the afternoon of the 27th of June, during his abscence, a party broke into the jail, and murdered them in cold blood! It was feared that the Governor and his small force would be destroyed when the news reached Nauvoo.

THE BARGAIN AND SALE.—In our paper this week will found a somewhat lengthy but able and convincing letter relating to the Coalition between Clay and Adams. It will repay a careful and attentive perusal, presenting entire and conclusive evidence of Henry Clay's treachery to his constituents and his country.

ROCHESTER, June 27, 1844.

On my arrival at this place, I found so much to attract my curiosity, that I concluded to tarry a day and visit the several places of attraction. I am at the "Rochester House," one of principal Hotels of the City, and I have found the Host and attendants exceedingly courteous and obliging. I also found at this house, Mr. C. B. Stewart late of our county, who has kindly conducted me over all parts of the City and introduced me to many of its citizens.

It would be in vain to attempt to give you in the limits of a letter, the improvements that have been made here since I last visited the place, which was in 1823, twenty-one years ago. It was then but a village, and I thought a muddy one at that; now it is the constant scene of active business and enterprise,—a city with a population of 25,000 souls: its business streets thronged with a living mass, and exhibiting as much activity as Broadway or Pearl street, New York. In my rambles over the city, I was struck with its neat and *country* like appearance. All those parts devoted to private residences present the neatness and taste of the most delightful country village. Scarcely an instance can be found where two residences are immediately contiguous; and, in almost every instance they are placed at a distance from the street, with yards in front—all beautifully decorated with shrubbery and ornamental trees. I have concluded to take the Boat this evening on lake Ontario, by which I will arrive at the falls to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and as I have a little leisure from this till she leaves, (7 P. M.) I will give you a chapter of the statistics of this place, which may be interesting to our readers.

Where now stands a mighty City—second to but one in the state, *thirty-three* years ago, was nought but primeval forests; where now is heard the din and battle of active life, and the merry clatter of a thousand wheels, was nought but solemn stillness, unbroken, save by the stealthy tread of wild beasts, the echoing whoop of the savage and the constant roar of the majestic waterfall. In 1812 the "village" of Rochester was laid out into lots. At that time there were but two framed dwellings, and but ten or fifteen persons, inhabitants of the spot where the CITY of Rochester now stands covering an area of near 12 square miles. The first religious society was organized in 1816,—there are now 25 churches, some of them of extraordinary size and the most elegant and costly finish. The Post office was established in 1812, its first quarterly return was $3 42—each quarterly return in 1842 averaged nearly $6,000.

As late as 1817, much inconvenience was experienced by those living upon the outskirts of the settlement, from the depredations of wild beasts. To say now that it is in the richest of one of the most fertile regions of the world is but to repeat a tale often told. Its amount of manufacturing interest, too, is immense. The staple manufacture of Rochester is flour. There are 21 flouring mills here, with an aggregate of 108 run of stones; during the year 1843 they manufactured 380,282 barrels of flour.

The Genesee river falls upwards of 250 feet within the limits of the city. The first or upper fall is about 12 feet—the middle fall is *ninety-six* feet perpendicular, in the very middle of the city; it was here the celebrated "Sam Patch" lost his life. He leaped from a scaffold 25 feet high, built on the very brink of the fall in the abyss below, the whole distance being 126 feet. The lower fall which is near "Carthage," is 104 feet: the river here is made narrower than at the "middle fall." The river is dammed at the upper part of the city, and the water diverted into "races" on either side, to be used for turning the extensive machinery of the mills and the various other establishments, such as cotton and woollen factories, Plains machines turning letters, &c.

Great attention has been given by the enterprising citizens of this place to a proper system of Education. There are in the city sixteen common school districts, in each of which has been erected and completed a large and commodious school house, all built on one plan and exactly resembling each other in outward appearance.

The streets are all paved or M'Adamized—regularly graded with spacious and neat sidewalks. The council expend about $25,000 annually in the construction and repairs of streets. There are four good bridges across the Genesee within the limits of city bridge, the bridge upon which the rail-road crosses. But among the artificial curiosities of Rochester, nothing can compare with the aqueduct of the Erie canal over the Genesee river. It is probably the most magnificent piece of masonry in the United States, and probably will rank among the most splendid structures of the world. It was commenced in 1836 and completed in 1842. It is supported on seven arches of 52 feet span each. The foundation of the piers is upon the solid rock of the bed of the stream. It is 800 feet long and 50 feet wide. The material used in its construction is lime stone, quarried and dressed at Onondaga, nearly 100 miles distant. About 40,000 cubic yards of stone were excavated from the river in preparing for the foundation. The superstructure contains 26,772 cubic yards of solid masonry. The railing is of iron, the whole weight of which is 107,697 pounds; and the whole work cost $459,387 68. It was constructed under the direction of the Chief Engineer, Nathan S. Roberts, Esq.

The pride of Rochester, and the boast of its people is "Mount Hope," a century consecrated as the receptacle of their fondest memories, and within the precincts of which rest the ashes of many who were dearer to those living than any now in existence. This romantic and beautiful spot is about two miles from the centre in the extreme south part of the city, on an eminence 190 feet above the principal street. It contains seventy two acres of ground, most of which has been laid out into burial lots, with carriage ways and gravel walks extending to all parts of the ground, although nearly the whole of it is still covered with the forest and shubbery, planted by the hand of [illegible] itself. From several different points of view of the city and adjacent country, [illegible] a landscape of the most surpassing beauty on a clear day, from the summit, is a fine view of Lake Ontario.

Taken altogether, Rochester is one of the most romantic and enchanting spots in the State of New York, and as a city, it is one of the most active and enterprizing in the world.

Yours, &c.

S[illegible]

[From the Owego Gazette.]

Great and Enthusiastic Meeting.

Tuesday the 2d inst., was the day appointed for a Democratic meeting at Athens, Bradford county, Pa. Invitations to attend, having been extended to the Democrats of the adjacent counties in the state of New York—Chemung and Tioga—about forty started from this place early on Tuesday morning for the purpose of uniting with the Democracy of Bradford in the contemplated meeting. On reaching Smithboro we overtook large delegations from Tioga and Nichols, moving on in [illegible] four-horse wagons, double carriages and buggies—all beautifully decorated with HICKORY bushes, with flags and banners floating aloft upon [illegible] HICKORY trees from almost every [illegible] on. Ere we had arrived at Athens procession had become very long and imposing; and large delegations of the unconquerable Democracy of old Democratic Bartoń had left Barton village and Factoryville before we arrived at those places. As we hove in sight of the Chemung Valley, passing from Factoryville to Athens, the road leading to Elmira presented to the view, as far as the eye could see, one moving mass of people! The sight was grand, magnetic and sublime! And as we passed into town, which was already thronged with the hardy yeomanry of Bradford and the southern extremity of this county, and casting a look down the hill of the Susquehanna, towards Towanda it really seemed for a while that there was no end to the procession which was moving towards the place from every direction! It was men in wagons, on horseback, and men on foot, as far as we could see in that, and every direction from the village; and the village was already jammed to overflowing!! As the word was given by the Marshals, each procession, on its arrival, together with the multitude around sent up three loud and hearty cheers for the EMPIRE STATE—three for the KEY STONE STATE—and three for POLK and DALLAS—which rang the valleys ring, while the hills sent back the shrill response!!

Among the numerous banners in the various processions, we noticed, particularly, the following, in addition to the numerous National flags, and banners bearing the names of POLK, DALLAS and MUHLENBURG.

There were several bearing the truthful motto:

"*Our Cause is just.*"

We also noticed several with this inscription:

"*Sacred*"
"*To the memory of*"
"*The lamented*"
"*Cilley.*"

And again a beautiful banner exhibiting an *old* and apparently dying *Hickory*, with a *young* and thrifty one by its side—the one representing Gen. JACKSON, and the other Col. POLK—with a most beautiful and appropriate device.

There was also a splendid full-length portrait of Col. POLK, borne by the Towanda Delegation.

Besides these, there were numerous expressive mottoes in *prose* and in *verse* which it is impossible for us to recollect. Among the latter description, we remember to have seen one in the wagon of Mr. MILES FOREMAN, of Nichols, the *sentiment* of which was very much admired, even though it didn't *rhyme* quite so well. It was as follows:

"*Get out of the way old Kentucky,*"
"*Clear the track for POLK & DALLAS!*"

Our attention was attracted, also by a *Coon* in the branches of a young hickory tree, borne by one of the wagons with a *poke* upon his neck—emblematical of the present forlorn and hopeless condition of the *coon* party, literally POLK-*ed* as they are by the unexpected nominations of the Democracy.

At about one o'clock, a procession was formed in front of the Exchange and under the direction of the officers of the day, marched to the place prepared for the meeting on the public square in front of Mr. Matthewson's Hotel, where a splendid hickory was raised just as our delegation arrived in town. The assemblage was immense—it being conceded, generally, that there were not less than FIVE THOUSAND present!! A stand had been erected on the north side of the square for speakers, officers and music; and as soon as the people had collected on the Square, in front and around the stand, the meeting was called to order by H. C. BAIRD Esq. on whose motion

GUY TOZER, of Athens, was appointed President.

On motion of Col. V. E. PIOLLET, of Bradford, the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents, viz: