cereary of State of the United States.

SER: When you took rows the Argus the sublication of the laws of the United States and gave it to the Commentator, I took of the mark of your personal displeasure. It has the kindness I had received at their hands, that I needed this display of intolerance and proscription on your part, to respect to the attitude in which I was placed, and enable me so run the path of duty with perfect claucity. Permit me, therefore, and in thank you for your kind proscription, which has empowered my heart to follow the dighates of my understanding, without exciting the painful reflection, that I wound a bosom which retains the least friendly tening towards myself.

De not think, sir, that I am about to discuss any subject in relation to which there exists between us any obligation to secrecy, express or implied. There may be some things known to me, the disclosure of which your produce unpleasant secsations in your present attitude out I should despite myself.

would produce unpleasant scusations in your t attitude; but I should despise myself, were I capable of voluntarily disclosing, for the purpose of giving you pain, any particu-lar, which you may have committed to my confidence. To cut off the possibility of misconstruction, I feel it my duty further to declare, that in relation to the subject of this letter, you never held any communication with me, confidentially or otherwise.

The spirit of '76, the Editor of which has been decined of sufficient importance by your friends here to supplant the Argus in the patronage of the state, contains the follow-

"to give his vote where its weight would be most felt and acknowledged," legislative instructions to the contrary notwithstanding. No man in Frankfort was more anxious to get Mr. Adams elected over General Jack-son than Kendall."

That I was anxious for the election of Mr. Adams over General Jackson, is not true that I wrote to our representative in relation to his vote for President, is true. I shall roceed to detail the circumstances under which that letter was written, and if, in the sequel, you find yourself placed in an uncomfortable attitude, you may thank those officious friends who cannot carry on this conmeus friends who cannot carry on this con-test Cithout assailing the integrity and hon-of of all those who do not support the dagon of their idolatry.

In your reply to General Jackson's letter to Carter Beverley, you say:

"All allegations, intimations or muendoes,

that my vote (on the election of President) was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation or underin consideration of any stipulation or under-president and Clay Secretary of State, to which the last two and a half years of your standing, express or implied, direct or indipulsed. Jackson President and Mr. Adams Secretary life, have been distinguished.

I may be mistaken in supposing that it was any other person was not, to be appointed would have been lost, and the prospects of your own hand which penned and commitany other person was not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was in any man-ner to be personally benefitted, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation

t, near three weeks before the election ok place, that in the event of Mr. Adams' election, you were to be appointed Secretary of State. I say Iknew it. I knew it as well and as certainly as I could know of any event before it happens, which does not depend entirely on my own agency. I knew it by information which I did not then doubt, and flie correctness of which was verified by the spoiled to for the purpose of procuring my aid in carrying that understanding into effect, and the very letter with which your fields now taunt me, was the feet of the control of the control of the very letter with which your

fect, and the very letter with which your fields now taunt me, was the fruit of those applications. I cannot, therefore, be mistaken. I cannot mistake as to the manner in which an event was brought about which I had some slight agency in producing.

Permit me here to remark, that I see nothing of corruption or impropriety in the exertions of a man's friends, by legitimate means, to secure him the office of Secretary of State or any other. If the delegation from Kentucky knew that their constituents wished you to be made Secretary of State by the election of Mr. Adams, there was no impropriety in requiring from him a direct pledre priety in requiring from him a direct pleder to appoint you, before they gave him the vote of the State. The composition of the cannet is often as interesting to the people your friends to secure you the office of Se-erciary of State before the election, ought not now to be visited with your represents.

given. If that motive be personal advancement, without regard to the interests and will of the people, then does it become a corrupt bargain, deserving of the severest reprobation. With these views, I have been surprised at the character you and your presses give to your understanding, or that of your friends with Mr. Adams. I am sure that in my slight and reluctant agency, I thought I was promoting the interest of the country by alding in your clevation, and under the circumstances herein related, was willing you should be Secretary of State, for the same reasons that I was more than willing you should be President. With these preliminary remarks, I shall proceed to re-

tary would be more acceptable to Kentucky finally consented to write.

I have endeavoured to procure a copy of to make you Secretary of State if he should my letter, for the purpose of laying it before, he elected President. you and the public; but am informed that it Were you and all your friends totally is mislaid or lost. I cannot pretend, at this ignormat of this promise? Who conveyed it distance of time, to repeat its contents with to Frankfort? Was it Buchanan or some in charge of the state, contains the ionowing charge.

"Kendall was a friend of Mr. Clay, and

"Kendall was a friend of Mr. to the imformation I had received, I gave it they had no friends or correspondents in as my opinion, that circumstances might ex- Kentucky. Was it Mr. Clay or his friends? ist which would justify the giving her vote to Unquestionably it was the one or the other. another, with the entire approbation of the The object was to secure you office and pow-great mass of the people. I do not think I er, and who should be active in this effort great mass of the people. I do not think I er, and who should be active in directly advised the giving of the vote to Mr. but yourself and your friends?

Shall I be candid? I do believe that you believe that yo Adams; but I was clearly of opinion, aid notended to be sounderstood, that in case Gen. gave this information yourself. I believe so, Jackson was determined to make Mr. Adams because the two men set in motion by it, one Secretary of State, and Mr. Adams was prominent in the oid court party and the willing to put Mr. Clay in that office, then, other in the new, are well known to have been upon a knowledge of those facts, the vote of your own confidential friends and correspondentially ought to be given to Mr. Adams. I then hoped, as did the people of Kentucky ought to be given to Mr. Adams. I then hoped, as did the people of Kentucky our secret thoughts and hidden plans to your secret thoughts and hidden plans to your person in Kentucky, it would have been generally, to see you, at no distant day, ac- any person in Kerrucky, it would have been cupy the Presidential Chair; and I thought to one or both of these two. I believe to bethe union of Adams and Jackson would be cause I know of but one other man who was fatal to all those hopes. At that time, I at all likely to have given this information have no doubt that four-fifths of the people and I know he did not. I believe it, because of Kentucky, with the same information on I know you did write to them about that the subject, would have felt and acted as I time. I believe it, because it is precisely did.—They would have preferred Adams, like those acts of adrest management for vourself utterly obscured and destroyed.

But it now seems that an essential ... all truth, and destitute of any foundation the representations on which I acted, and election of Mr. Adams. If so, you can corhatever.

You further say, "the letter of General mor prevailed also at Washington and in demand whether they received this intelligible in the corner of th makes, the further charge, that an arrangement was proposed and made between Mr.
Adams' friends and mine, by which, in the
event of his election, I was to be appointed
Secretary of State. I pronounce that charge
also, as far as I know, or believe, to be untrue and without the least foundation.

Lead these declarations with wonder and
astonishment; because I knew, herein Frankfort, mear three weeks before the election is not a property of the first of the first of the property of the first of the property of the property of the first of the property of the who desired your future elevation. Cer-during the month of January, 1825. Or, it tain it is, that it was used with effect at they had such letters and have them no ion-

any crime, moral or political, in giving me or that they never received or saw any such the information I have repeated, or that I letter or had restron you, then will lacknowlessmutted any in writing that letter. There edge my a stake and state to the world that were thirty or forty individuals of the highest standing in society, and in both of our local parties, who were induced to write by simi-lar information, and I am sure that most of them, if not all, were actuated by a firm con-viction, that in thus endeavoring to secure to you a proffered elevation, they were promoting the true interest of Kentucky, of the western country and of the Union. But you will not admit, that this thing could be innocent in yourself or four friends You de-clare, that no understanding existed by which you were to receive the office of Se cretary of State, and you say, that if such were the fact, "there is no punishment which could exceed the measure of of-fence." Well, you may acknowledge yourfence." Well, you may acknowledge your-self as guilty as you please, but I protest

est and personal ambition, without the least regard to the will or the interests of the people. Then indeed was accompt. Their are you right boilly to deny the whole transaction, and cast down the gauntlet to the whole world. A tool face may awe some into allence and convince others of your inscence it is only by a desperate leap, that a man who stands upon a crambling precipice, can save himself from destruction. Your conduct in this affair partakes of such desperation. As if conscious of guilt and impending punishment, you atterly deny that which might have been innocently done, and with desperate resolution rely upon the pica of hol guilty, when you might with more safety have pleaded justification. Perhaps you think the evidence does not exist or cannot be procured which would lead to your conduct induces multiplied disciouse. The exultation of your rely upon the source, therefore probable, that this information was to travil from Washington to Fankfort. Those which conveyed his intelligence must, then took tetters from twelve to fitteen days to travil from Washington to Fankfort. Those which conveyed this intelligence must, therefore, have left the cetty ascerty as the second or third of January. Buchanan's interview with Jackson, which cut off all hope of your sedvancement by han, or at least proved that it was impossible to obtain any broad that it was impossible to obtain any broad that it was impossible to obtain any

ro Gen. Jickson as President with your exclusion from the cabinet? He told me, that Mr. Adams, if elected, would make you simply informed that such an inderstanding intelligence from Washington City. I was simply informed that such an inderstanding proved of that arrangement, to write to our men, ber of Congress, requesting him to vote to General Jackson, inving period that arrangement, with the subject; but I here to Gen. Jackson, and declined writing. He same veem, we should probably have Mr. Adams, as well as my preference for Adams in the cabinet, either as President or Secretary of State. But it is notorious from the facts already related, that Mr. Adams in the same views, but with the same result. He must have told somebody, that in case of his called a third time, and told me, that if Gen. Jackson were elected, he would make Mr. of State; for pobody cise could tell what he history of this transaction in its origin at lackson were elected, he would make Mr. of State; for polody else could tell what he Adams Secretary of State, and urged that would do. That somebody conveyed this Mr. Adams President and Mr. Clay Secre-important piece of information to Frankfort, is alike obvious; for otherwise it would not Adams Secretary. I thought so too, and have get here. That it was true, is equally than Gen. Jackson President, and Mr. obvious; because the result proved it to be Adams Secretary, I thought soliton, and so. The proof is therefore conclusive, that Mr. Adams did pronise, before the election,

ted to the mail the desputch which gave noof tice of your prospects dependant upon the election of Mr. Adams. If so, you can cor-Washington City and elsewhere. ger, call on them to state their contents. If I did not think that your friend committed thus surhorized, they declare on their honyou were not the man who gave this information.

But, sir, this is not all that is necessary for your vindication. Your denial of the exis-tence of an understanding comprehends your friends at Washington as well as yourself. If it was not you, it is therefore necessary for you to require those friends to disclose the name of him who gave them the infornation which they hered seminated. was it, that gave us intelligence which was so wrong and yet so right? Who was it that dared to say, it was understood that you would be secretary, if Mr. Adams was President, when there was in truth no such understanding? was it that communicated to your friends here an arrant lie for your benefit, and yet told the truth? "Masks off;" call out your friends; exhibit your usual bold front; and self as guilty as you please, but I protest against your attempting to fix turpitude upon the acts of your friends, who thought that in elevating you, they promoted the interests of their country. I admit that they were mistaken, and that a worse cabinet for the peace and interests of the country, could scarcely confidence which cannot be withdrawn, may have been formed; but the honest efforts of knowing that no man of honor will volunt.

the same reasons that I was more than willing you should be President. With these preliminary remarks, I shall proceed to relate high what manner I came to the knowledge, near three weeks before the election, that if Mr. Adams was made President you would be Scoretary of State.

About the 20th of January 1825, a confidential friend and correspondent of yours in this place, called on me, and introducing the subject of the President and lefection, inquired whether I would not prefer Mr. Adams as President with yourself as Secretary of State, to Gen. Jackson as President with your exclusion from the cabinet? He told me, that confidential friend, who conveyed to him this confidential friend, who conveyed to him this confidential friend, who conveyed to him this the object of securing the vote of our representations.

listory of this transaction in its origin at Washington, as well as its ramifications in Prankfort.

Probably, in my next, I shall touch apon another subject, in relation to which, your fricads and seeking pretences to reproach me. AMOS KENDALL.

Notice.

3 VIIE . Ascriber intending to relinquish business one to dombia, calls on those indebted to him once more," to come forward and settle their respective notes and accounts. All such as do not axis. Let meetives a this notice in the course of ten days, will at the expertion of that time, find their notes and account placed in the bands of a proper officer for collection, without any distinction of persons. He has to much demands against him which must be settled, consequently the present node of procedure originates from necessity and not from choice: It is no unpleasant step, and othing short of extreme necessity urges him to it. He, however, since rely hopes all interested in this notice, will send themselves of it, and thereby

save their feelings and his.

MICHAEL MELROY.

N. B. M. MELROY bus on band an assort nent . I gest inte

Boots and Shoes,

of the most tashionable kind, and of warranted workmaship, which he will dispose of cheap for each and cash only, as he is determined to dispense with the credit business, consequently from this time, in no instanco whatever, will credit be given. May 25 21 if

Notice.

LL persons to whom the estate of Richard A Evans, deceased, may be indebted are re-quested to render statements of the same, and hose who may be indebted thereto, are called upon to make payment to either of the subscribers ELIZABETH EVANS, .dom'rz. ELIZABETH EVANS, Adm'r. ROBERT PURVIS, Adm'r. 28 if

Columbia, 10th July, 1827.

Notice.

A LI. persons indebted to the estate of the late. WILLIAM YOUNG, of this place, deceased, are requested to make payment and those persons having demands against the said estate, will please render attested statements of the same to the subscriber, who is authorized to arrange the

Altorney for Donean Leiteh, adm

Notice.

LL persons are forwarned not to credit any A person on my account unless an order be produced signed either by myself or wife.
THOMAS BRIGGS.

January 8

Law Notice.

THE copartnership of GREGG & HUNTER is dissolved.

GREGO & HUDSON

will practice LAW jointly in the courts for Fak field district, and will retain the office formerly of Gregg & Hunter at Winnsborough, where Hud

Final Notice. A LL persons indebted to the subscriber, are again carriedly called on to make payment Those who disregard this notice, are, once for all informed, their notes and accounts will be lodge. in the hands of an attorney for collection, unless satisfactory arrangements are entered into previ ous to next return day.

JOSEPH R. ARTHUR

February 8

6-4 Bolting Cloths

For sale by the subscribers, cheaper than ever of ferred in this market.

EXTIA & MCLAUCHLIN.

SHE ALSO CONTINUES T Millenner Busin

Lightwood-knot Sprin

LIG NEW OOG-KROL DAN

Ast, above relables ment at must fount of a dentition, a configurated in a clette reachiness for the reception of the life proprision has erected a first rate DELLI TABLE, for the amusem at of such as of dispose to engage in this issues at increasing At this place is a hold and inexhaustible to of water, supplied with the means of bathing pronounced to be leferior to none in the Liu exp new which the propriesor backers in providing every necessary recommodating pleasant and healthy attactors of the established its vicinity to Columbia, bu hopes will be him a generous patronage. him a generous patronage. Juni 29.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has on hand, at the old said formerly occupied by J. Bryce, & County, done to the Masonic Hall and opposite, Mr. Atthuck Book Store, an extensive assortment of year, as Gentlemens Wellington Foots and Just

hoes: also 4000 pair of first rate nagro Shoes.

all of southern manufacture. He also been constantly on hand an assortment of Sold and Upper Lanther, and Kit for Shoemakers.

JAMES FENTON

Columbia, Bept. 28.

T. DICKINSON MERCHANT TAILOR

D.E.G. teave to Inform the gentlemen of Co.
Lumbia and its vicinity that he has resurges
from New York and again tenders them his ser-

He also offers them a choice estection of GOODS, comprising every article of genilement, wear selected with the greatest care from the lat-

(2) Orders from the country will be thanking ceived and promptly executed
October 19

Branch of the Bank

Of the State of South Carolina, Columbin 12th Octuber, 1827.

A l.L persons indebted to this office will be re-quired to pay 10 per cent on the principal of each nete due after the 16th day of November huxt, on every renewal.

you every renewal.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES A. BLACK, Cashier.

41

REMOVAL.

Brick Store, formerly occupied by Messes.

Kyle & Pousonby, where he is now receiving his fall supply of GOODS. Grateful to the public for the liberal patronage he has received from them, hopes, by his attention to business, and keeping a constant supply of cheap Goods, to merit a continuance of the same.

LEWIS LEVIN The MILLENARY former

ly conducted by L. M. BROWN, is left in-orates of Miss S. C. Burner, who is authorized to reit of the stock at cost. All person indebted to the same will be calling on Miss Brenen and help bills left receited in her charge, with full authority to settle the sense. ty to settle the same.

Just Received

From New-York and Philadelphia A LARGE SUPPLY OF

ONDON Duffle, Point and Rose Blankels,
White and mixt Plains,
Super Broad Cloths and Cassimers,
White and coloured Flannels,

Together with a general variety of seasonal goods all of which will be sold low for case LATTA & M-LAUCHLES

REMOVAL RUSSELL & M'LEOD, TAILORS.

DESPECTFULLY interm he public that I.d. have removed to the house next below. Arthur's Book Store, and a few doors above gar's Inn, where they are propared to execute orders in their line with punctuality, that he

BOOKS.

ITHE subscriber has on hand the balance of invoice of SCHOOL BOOKS, together we some Law and Miscellaneous Works, which is be offered to country merchants and teachers, wholesale at cost and transportation, until the it of December next. Also, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on Day Books cheap for easy.

Wanted to Hire. 10 or 12 able NEGRO FELLOWS, to

The course conjust out of 100 We could assume the literature of the course to the property of the property