





to regulate or control the exercise of the discretion of the members of the Congress of the United States. I permit to the candor of every elector prior to his intended to part with his own, or another's vote, the expression of his power by the legislator, when he has his vote in August, 1864, when he only intimation which I received from a legislator, that he was not a respectable portion of my constituents; and that directed me to exercise my own discretion, regardless of the will of the legislator. I was consequently raised to my vote by unequivocal assurances repeatedly given of my affectionate attachment and your unshaken confidence. I was satisfied two years ago by the election of one of my personal friends (Judge Clarke) to succeed me in the House of Representatives, who had himself assumed the duty of legislative instruction, and to give to the voters of this State the assurance and the approbation of this

rejoice again and again, that the conflict has at last assumed its present practical form. Heretofore, malignant whisperings and dark surmises have been clandestinely circulated, or openly and unashamedly uttered by irresponsible agents. They were borne upon the winds, and like

ern were invisible and intangible. No responsible man stood forward to sustain them, with his acknowledged authority.— They have at last a local habitation and a name. General Jackson has now thrown off the mask, and comes confessedly forth from behind his concealed batteries, publicly to accuse and convict. We stand

infronced before the American people. I am announcing the charges, as I again do, in the name of all foundation, and gross assertions, whether clandestinely or openly made from the halls of the Capitol, the saloons of the Hermitage, or by press, by pen, or by tongue: and safely resting on my conscious integrity. I demand the public

The issue is fairly joined. The imputed offence does not comprehend a single friend, but the collective body of my friends in Congress; and it accuses them of offering, and me with sanctioning correct propositions, derogating from honest

and in violation of the most sacred of duties. The charge has been made after two years deliberation. Gen. Jackson has voluntarily taken his position, and without provocation. In voting against him as president of the United States, I gave him no just cause of offence. I exercised no power then, nor indiscreetly sacrificed to

more than my indisputable privilege, as, in a subsequent occasion, of which I have never complained, he exercised his in voting against me as Secretary of State. Had I voted for him, I must have gone counter to every fixed principle of my public life. I believed him incompetent, and the election fraught with danger. At this

arly period of the Republic, keeping  
tendently in view the dangers which had  
returned every other Free State, I be-  
lieved it to be essential to the lasting  
preservation of our liberties, that a man, de-  
void of civil talents, and offering no recom-  
mendation but one founded on military  
service, should not be selected to admin-

under the Government. I believe so; yet, and I shall consider the days of the Commonwealth numbered, when an opposite principle is established. I believed, and still believe, that now, when our institutions are in comparative infancy, is the time to establish the great principle, that military qualification alone is not a sufficient

to the Presidency. If we start right, we may run a long race of liberty, happiness, and glory. If we stumble in setting out, we shall fall as others have fallen before us, and fall without even a claim to be regrets or sympathies of unkindred.

I have never done Gen. Jackson, knowingly, any injustice. I have taken plea-

ture, on every proper occasion, to bestow on him merited praise for the glorious issue of the battle of New-Orleans. No American citizen enjoyed higher satisfaction than I did with the event. I heard it for the first time on the Boulevards of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the actions, with the anxious hope that

should find that the gallant militia of my own State had avenged, on the bank of the Mississippi, the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of Vicksburg. That hope was not then gratified; and although I had the mortification to read the official statement, that they had ingloriously fled, I was nevertheless

thankful for the success of the arms of my country, and felt grateful to him who had most contributed to the ever memorable victory. This concession is not now made for the purpose of conciliating the favor or mitigating the wrath of Gen. Jackson. He has erected an impassable barrier between us, and I would scorn to ex-

I have, as your Representative, freely examined, and in my deliberate judgment, justly condemned the conduct of General Jackson in some of our Indian wars. I

believed, and yet believe him, to have trampled upon the Constitution of his country, and to have violated the principles of humanity. Entertaining these opinions, I did not and could not vote for him.

ruption of the festivities of the day. I hope that my desire to vindicate the honored object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them, will be deemed sufficient.

day morning, Judge Deen presiding. The fug status -- Whilst the petit jury were in sitting, Strang was brought into court, surrounded by a strong body of the police, and placed in the prisoner's box. He appears to be about 20 years of age; in stature he is below the average size; his complexion swarthy, his eyes black, his hair cropped, but bushy and redundant. He

He sat down resting his head upon his left hand, in which he held a silk pocket-handkerchief; his other hand was thrown carelessly over the box, and he appeared to be musing himself with bending a toe with his fingers. He fixed his eyes intently upon his judges for a few moments, and seemed closely to scrutinise them; he escaped him, but directly after the appearance

ed composed, and seemed to witness the  
ization of the court with as much indifference as  
any one present. When arraigned on his in-  
dictment, he listened to the charges against him  
with apparent composure, and placed no ob-  
jection. His trial was to commence on Tuesday.









