

DR. ALLEN'S SPEECH.

We have read with much satisfaction a speech delivered by Dr. R. N. Allen, at a Battalion meeting, which was held in Harford county on the 9th inst. It would afford us sincere pleasure to be able to lay the whole of it before our readers. This, however, we regret is altogether impracticable, and we must be content in confining ourselves to the making of such extracts as our limited time and space will permit.

The speech throughout is excellent, and reflects honor on both the head and the heart of the author. Dr. Allen, as he himself states, "strongly opposed the election of General Jackson," and afterwards "joined in the opposition against his administration."

Having found by experience, that the measures of the administration are conducive to the true interests of the country, and that his mind had been impressed with unjust prejudices against Jackson. Dr. Allen, now, with a candor and magnanimity honorable to himself, comes forward and makes a voluntary and manly renunciation of his error.

We cannot conclude these remarks without inquiring of the reader, whether a man can be bound by any principle of sound morality or patriotism, to adhere to an opposition "organized against" a president and his administration, before he had entered on the discharge of the important and solemn duties of his station; and, consequently, before his manner of administering the government had been disclosed?

At a meeting of the Friends of the General and State Governments, voters in this city, convened in pursuance of the authority vested in the President of the meeting of the 16th inst. James F. Brice, President, resumed the Chair, and Richard C. Hazderty, Secretary, attended.

The President having announced the declension of John H. T. Magruder, Esq. to become a candidate to represent this city, as a Delegate in the next General Assembly, and that the present meeting had been called in accordance with the order adopted at the last for the purpose of supplying the vacancy thus occasioned in the nomination that had been made, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That James F. Brice, Esq. be nominated and recommended by this meeting, as a suitable and proper person to represent the city of Annapolis as a Delegate in the next General Assembly of Maryland, vice John H. T. Magruder, Esq. who has declined being a candidate.

Mr. Brice addressed the meeting in reference to the opposition to the present general and state governments, by a remnant only of the late defeated Adams party, as now reorganized under the dictation of Henry Clay. And he consented to become a candidate, in accordance with the nomination of the meeting.

The proceedings were ordered to be published, and the meeting adjourned, in good spirits, with a determination to meet again in their individual and sovereign capacities, of freemen, on the first Monday of October, at the polls, where every true Jacksonian is resolved to do his duty.

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1830. The President of the United States returned to the seat of government on Saturday evening, from his visit to Tennessee, in good health.

For the Maryland Gazette. MARYLAND, NO. 17. THE ELECTION, AND ANNAPOLIS. The election is at hand; the first Monday in October draws very near, and the enemies of Andrew Jackson, being routed, discomfited, as they lately have been, even in states which were formerly for Adams, now rest their last hopes upon Maryland.

Where is Missouri, from whence the rascal Jackson, the notorious Barren, came? She has come nobly forward under the Jackson banner, and senator Barren will never again have an opportunity of slandering Andrew Jackson in the United States senate.

Extracts from Dr. ALLEN'S SPEECH. 'Tis known to most of you that I strongly opposed the election of General Jackson. I also joined in the opposition against his administration which is well known to have been organized before the ceremonial of his inauguration had transpired, and sustained it upon the common-place grounds then current among the party, for four months after its commencement.

son to its extreme point. I still think that my opposition was well grounded, though certainly carried to an unjustifiable extreme. Anticipation may be just, yet falsified by experience. To persist in objections, which though at first apparently well founded have been refuted by experience, would be to add voluntary injustices to injuries inflicted by involuntary error.

"In the period immediately succeeding the inauguration of General Jackson, I also expressed a predilection for Mr. Clay as a candidate for the next Presidency—but this was simply because he presented the only rallying point for the scattered forces of the defeated party. My preference for him of course ceased with my opposition to the existing administration.

"Although the course of events has convinced me that it is my duty to support the candidate whose election I before opposed, yet I am not conscious of having changed a single principle on which I rested during the recent contest. Did I then set my face against an indiscriminate, preorganized, and right or wrong opposition—I hold precisely the same attitude to-day—Did I then protest against an unnecessary change, and against forsaking what I deemed a good administration for the sake of mere political experiment? I do hold the same language, I repeat the same admissions. I might say in almost the very same words which I remember to have used during the former contest—we are safe, prosperous and happy; we are at peace with all the world; we are each of us enjoying in peace the fruits of his labour under his own vine and fig-tree; why then shall we seek for change, or cast ourselves on the chances of experiment? In passing then from the opposition to the support of General Jackson, I have sacrificed nothing but hostility to his personal character; a feeling which I shall always, when practicable, be happy to sacrifice, and especially at the shrine of my country.

"I now proceed, fellow citizens, to present a few considerations in reference to the relative pretensions of the two candidates for the Chief Magistracy of the United States. We cannot fail in the outset, to remark the long continued and persevering expression of the popular sentiment in favour of General Jackson; against the pretensions of his present rival. In the year 1824, after an active canvass in which all the objections to his character were freely and forcibly urged, our present Chief Magistracy had a large and decided majority of electoral votes, over each of his competitors, Crawford, Adams and Clay. The same result attended the election of 1828, preceded as it was by a struggle of unexampled violence—but his majority had now become vast and overwhelming.

"Let us now see by what claims on the popular favour Mr. Clay seeks to redeem himself from this hostile tendency of public opinion, so long and perseveringly expressed. Is it by his everlasting harping on the American system? I believe there is now scarcely an individual to be found who will maintain that the duties are not already sufficiently high. The endless repetition of his monotonous eulogiums on protection, with which the West is forever resounding, is therefore wholly futile, and irrelevant to the issue between him and General Jackson. Indeed the latter, in his able and enlightened message to the last Congress, expressly assumes both the constitutionality and the expediency of a protecting Tariff.

"The returns give an increased victory for the JACKSON TICKET over that which we have heretofore announced. Of the seven Representatives in Congress, only one is elected opposed to the administration, viz. Mr. Evans. FIVE are elected, DECEIDED JACKSONIANS, viz. Rufus M. Little, of York District, JOHN ANDERSON, of Cumberland District, JAMES BATES, of Somerset and Penobscot District, LEONARD JARVIS, of Hancock & Washington District. For the seventh representative, in Lincoln county, there was no choice made. The Jackson candidates received the highest number of votes. The poll stood

for the JACKSON TICKET over that which we have heretofore announced. Of the seven Representatives in Congress, only one is elected opposed to the administration, viz. Mr. Evans. FIVE are elected, DECEIDED JACKSONIANS, viz. Rufus M. Little, of York District, JOHN ANDERSON, of Cumberland District, JAMES BATES, of Somerset and Penobscot District, LEONARD JARVIS, of Hancock & Washington District. For the seventh representative, in Lincoln county, there was no choice made. The Jackson candidates received the highest number of votes. The poll stood

have never attempted to produce any one of the articles in question, to any adequate extent. Is there then an individual here who can fairly impinge the policy of the Administration in reference to the Tariff? And to what purpose are the eternal declamations of Henry Clay on this subject? They are of no avail whatever—they tend to no object, except that of wantonly and needlessly aggravating the feelings of the Southern portion of the Union, already discomfited on the subject of the Tariff. And this consideration presents an objection to the election of Mr. Clay, which singly and of itself, is of overwhelming force.

"We are not to forget that the citizens of the South are our brethren—united to us by the more than fraternal ties of a common struggle for liberty. We should cherish, at least so far as consistent with our safety, a spirit of generous indulgence to what we may deem her errors. But has General Jackson ever given the slightest countenance to the Southern discontents? It cannot be pretended that he has—for he assumes the very principles against which the South has been contending. But while he gives no countenance to those discontents, his influence tends powerfully to allay them—and I solemnly declare that, had I but this solitary reason in favour of such a course, I should feel myself bound by it, to support the existing administration, and to oppose the pretensions of Mr. Clay.

"It is said indeed that this administration has been more intolerant than any which has preceded it—I doubt the assertions and distrust the statements on which it has been grounded. Do we not all remember when democracy was essential to the enjoyment of office under the general government? Do we not also remember the time when many, very many, who now join in the cry of intolerance, would have counted it a species of political treason even to vote for a federalist? We all remember these things—they are fresh in our recollection—but neither can we forget that many of those who now and here advance against the present National Administration the charge of intolerance, defended the absolute exclusion of their political opponents from every office under the late administration of our state government; nay, they not only defended this, but practised on their doctrine. Away then with this talk about liberality! it is no more than interested cant, by which the opposition wish to rise to power, that they may enjoy the precious opportunity of practising upon those doctrines, against which they now preach!

But has our present Chief Magistracy been in fact so partial in the distribution of offices as is represented by his enemies? I do not believe it fellow citizens. There are many of his opponents, within the circle of my own knowledge who have been retained in office. It is stated upon authority which appears unquestionable, that of 35 officers attached to the Baltimore Custom House, 17 are against the present administration; and of about 300 officers employed under the Departments at Washington, it is said that only 30 or 40 have been removed. Of course a great majority of political opponents, or of those who were such, must remain in the service of the Departments. These facts are far from evincing that intolerance which we have been accustomed so loudly to upbraid.

"I have thus, fellow-citizens, detailed a few of the reasons which induced me to renounce my opposition to the re-election of our present Chief Magistracy. I regret the necessity which has led to the discussion, but it has been created entirely by the opposition. They have again thrown among us the brands of civil discord without any definite object of national benefit, to compensate for this portentous evil. But for this contest, originated and maintained for the aggrandizement of individuals, at the expense of the public repose, and the public interest, we might have enjoyed many years of tranquillity. But it has been otherwise decreed—and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to maintain the institutions of his country against the shock of party violence, and of factious opposition."

MAINE ELECTION. The returns give an increased victory for the JACKSON TICKET over that which we have heretofore announced. Of the seven Representatives in Congress, only one is elected opposed to the administration, viz. Mr. Evans. FIVE are elected, DECEIDED JACKSONIANS, viz. Rufus M. Little, of York District, JOHN ANDERSON, of Cumberland District, JAMES BATES, of Somerset and Penobscot District, LEONARD JARVIS, of Hancock & Washington District. For the seventh representative, in Lincoln county, there was no choice made. The Jackson candidates received the highest number of votes. The poll stood

For the JACKSON TICKET over that which we have heretofore announced. Of the seven Representatives in Congress, only one is elected opposed to the administration, viz. Mr. Evans. FIVE are elected, DECEIDED JACKSONIANS, viz. Rufus M. Little, of York District, JOHN ANDERSON, of Cumberland District, JAMES BATES, of Somerset and Penobscot District, LEONARD JARVIS, of Hancock & Washington District. For the seventh representative, in Lincoln county, there was no choice made. The Jackson candidates received the highest number of votes. The poll stood

For Kavanaugh (Jackson) 2905
Shaw, (Clay) 2845
Scattering 434
This is a GLORIOUS RESULT, the results of the representation in Congress is elected, favourable to JACKSONIANS, and there is a probability of another Jackson vote. The Clay party have but one vote in Congress from regenerated Maine.

The Jackson Governor had at the last returns (on the 23d) about 1000 majority. The votes were
For Smith, (Jackson) 27421
Huntton, (Clay) 26391
Last year the Clay majority in these same towns was about 230. A few returns to be yet received.
In the Senate TWELVE out of twenty are for Jackson.
In the House of Representatives a majority of about 25 is elected for Jackson.

All branches of the government, Legislative, Executive, and National, are for JACKSON, and the Clay party is completely routed. Since writing the above the Eastern Argus, received by last night's mail has brought us additional returns increasing the Jackson majority.
RECAPITULATION.
1830. 1829.
Smith Huntton Smith Han.
4924 3866 3576 3513
Cumberland 5408 4275 4619 3952
Lincoln 3384 4268 2370 3313
Kennebec 2998 5215 2042 4427
Somerset 2281 2752 1713 2105
Oxford 3142 2282 2575 1769
Penobscot 2873 1834 1924 1827
Washington 953 1145 843 828
Hancock 1303 1356 911 1098
Waldo 3042 1438 2487 932
14 towns & plants, remain to be heard from, make it probable that there has been no choice.

WESTERN ELECTIONS. The Clay fever is intermittent. It is now going down again. A few weeks since, it was huzza for Clay and Davy Barton!!! Kentucky is safe—Illinois—Missouri and Louisiana are safe!!! But soon the shouting and huzzing were over—the facts—stubborn and incontrovertible facts—came along—and how stands the case now? What is said of Louisiana? Why Mr. Roman, who had more votes than any other person for Governor, received part of the Jackson suffrages—and even then he had not a majority. In one District, two Jackson men were run for Congress against one Adams man—and as the highest is elected, though he had not a majority at all the votes, the Adams candidate succeeded. In the Legislature, there is a decided majority for the administration. In Missouri, it is now said there is a handsome majority favourable to General Jackson—and that Mr. Barton cannot be chosen again. In Illinois, both Candidates for Governor were friendly to the administration, Mr. Reynolds, who is supposed to be elected is not a Clay, but a Jackson man. Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee are admitted, we believe by the Adams party to be firm for the administration.

PLURALITY FOR MR. SMITH 1599!
From the Vermont Sentinel of the 17th inst. From the returns already received, it is rendered highly probable, indeed, we think almost certain that there is no choice of Governor. If there is not the election will, of course, devolve upon the Legislature. There has evidently been a considerable gain both

ANN-ARUNDEL COUNTY, TO WIT. Whereas Anthony Smith, late Collector of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the Commissioners for said county, the following list of lands in said county, on which taxes are due for the year 1829, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same.
Names of Persons Assessed, Names of Land, Amount of Tax due.
All John Part of Post's Chance and Worthless 83 17
Banks, Samuel and Allen Bunker's Hill Fortified 6 99
Burkead Elizabeth, Part of Moorely's Choice, Lot No. 1 1 00
Burgess, Ruth Burgess's Forrest 2 20
Brown, Richard Name unknown 1 41
Illa K, Christopher Jun. Part of This or None 37
Barrett, Joseph A House and Lot in Annapolis 2 64
Couri's, Joseph heirs Gowry Banks 3 08
Cook, William Swamp 2 07
Ch Ids, William of Wm's heirs Name unknown 1 75
Chamv, Jesse Part of Littleton Chaney's Purchase and Nancy's Park 4 97
Dowell, William Pig Point 47
Duxall John of Marsh Part of Happy Choice 5 50
Dorsey, John of John Name unknown 1 94
Davis, Thomas Part of Head Quarters 1 32
Elliott, Daniel Name unknown 1 08
Forrest, Josiah Addition to Forrest Range 1 10
Flewarth, John Part of Blooming Plains 2 57
Gill, Lewis Whortleberry Island 2 86
Gussaway, Cassandra Part of Littleworth and Hayward's Discovery 5 28
Hughes, Christopher Jun'r Part of Hall's Palace 2 64
Hammond, Matthias heirs Hammond's Enclosure, Part of Finland, Part of Hammond's Range and Hammond's Plains 48 21
Hammond, George W. Part of Marsh's Forrest, Part of Hammond's 4, 5 and 6 Connexion 21 76
Harman, John Part of Wilderness 2 17
Hood, Joseph Part of Finland 53
Hapton, Jesse's heirs Two Lots in Lisbon 38
Juice, Anne Part of Hopewell 57
Juice, Thomas K's heirs Bear Neck 53
Johns, John's heirs Part of Whortleberry Forrest 1 32
Jones, Isaac Davidson's Reserve 1 76
Lucas, Ralh Part of Holland's Choice 61
Lyon, Susanna Part of Moorely's Choice and Body's Adventure, Lot No. 5 1 71
Murlinck, Gilbert's heirs House and Lot in Annapolis 1 76
Marriott, Careb Part of Duvall's Delight 3 50
Mensor, Samuel Additional Defence 3 08
Mason, William T. T. House and Lot in Annapolis 4 67
Morgan, Thomas House and Lot in Annapolis 88
Plummer, James Part of Plummer's Pasture 3 46
Phelps, Matthew Part of Portland Manor 6 69
Pennington, Welthy Part of Mount Ville 64
Pennington, Levy's heirs Part of Fitzsimmons's Gift 71
Plummer, John Part of Howard's Patapoco Range 12 40
Randall, Susanna Part of Moorely's Choice and Body's Adventure 70
Robinson, John George's Luck 1 24
Robinson, Henrietta M. Rebecca and Sophia Ann Maxwell Part of Moorely's Choice and Body's Adventure 1 00
Rummells, Stephen House and Lot in Annapolis 3 52
Smith, Capt. William Pig Point 47
Stevens, William Pig Point 1 28
Sollars, Zadock Pig Point 47
Scrivener Benjamin's heirs Gowry Banks 1 54
Sides, Benjamin G. Two Lots in Lisbon 60
Sparger, George V. Name unknown 2 64
Snowden, Richard N. Part of Ridgely's Range, Ridgely's Great Park and Dorsey's Grove 12 78
Shipley, George's heirs Part of Shipley's Adventure 3 52
Thomas, John 3d Part of Moorehouse Generosity, and Dorsey's Addition to Thomas' Lot 11 56
Urvine, James Name unknown 1 70
Waters, Aquila Waters' Lot 1 57
Waters, Edward Part of Hammond and Gist 1 76

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties in this state.
By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Com'rs. A. S. C.
To be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Republican and Carrolltonian, Annapolis, and Baltimore Republican.
Sept 30