

[BY REQUEST.]
From the Essex Register.
THE PRESIDENCY
Of a kindred character with the attack on the manners and temper of Mr. Adams, that on his religious character. We understand the advocates of one of the candidates have asserted, that it was the only one who had not abandoned the religion of his father—thus insinuating to Mr. Adams, and the other candidates, a disbelief in Christianity. No attack, so far as regards Mr. Adams, could be more unfortunate; for we believe no statesman of the present or any former period, has had a more thorough penetration of the truth of Christianity, or has more uniformly performed the duties required of the disciples of that religion. Fortunately, we are not left to conjecture, as it relates to Mr. Adams' opinions on this subject; but we have them from his own pen, in the most striking and impressive manner. When Mr. Adams was Minister in Russia, he left part of his family behind him in Quincy. A series of letters written by him whilst there, to his son, is expressly devoted to his remarks on the Christian Religion, and the Book which contains its history and precepts. If the public could possess this little volume, they would never question the manners, temper, or Christian principles of Mr. Adams. But to a request made within a few months, by a Christian Society, for permission to publish these letters, Mr. Adams has given a refusal. When they can be published, without any suspicion of the motives for publication, we have no doubt they will be given to the world, and will add another illustrious testimony of greatness to the truth of our religion. Although these letters have never been printed, many manuscript copies of them have got abroad, and hundreds have read them, and they have been introduced into some private schools. And we trust, when the purpose for which we quote them, to defend Mr. Adams against a most cruel attack, is considered, we shall not be charged with piracy, in making a few extracts from them.

Our quotations will be to two points—Mr. Adams' opinion of the Bible, and the religion it inculcates—and his opinion of the operation and government of the passions.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO HIS SON
"In your letter of the 9th of January, to your mother, you mention, that you read to your aunt a chapter in the Bible, or a section from Dr. Doddridge, every evening. This information gave me great pleasure; so strongly do I believe that when daily read and meditated upon, it is of all books in the world, that which contributes most to make men good, wise and happy; that the earlier children begin to read it, and the more steadily they pursue the practice of reading it throughout their lives, the more lively and confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens to their country, respectable members of society, and a real blessing to their parents." "I advise you, my son, in whatsoever you read, and most of all in reading the Bible, to remember that it is for the purpose of making you wiser, and more virtuous. I have for my self, for many years, made it a practice to read through the Bible once every year; I have always endeavoured to read it with the same spirit and temper of mind which I now recommend to you, that is, with the intention and desire that it might contribute to my advancement in wisdom and virtue; my desire is indeed very imperfectly successful, for like you, and the Apostle Paul, I find a law in my members warring against the law of my mind. But as I know it is my nature to be imperfect, so I know that it is my duty to aim at perfection, and feeling and desiring my own frailties, I can only pray, my duty God for the aid of his spirit to strengthen my good desires, and subdue my propensities to evil; for it is from him that every good and perfect gift descendeth. My custom is, to read four or five chapters of the Bible every morning, I immediately after rising from bed; it employs about an hour of my time, and seems the most suitable manner of beginning the day." "Every time I read the Bible I understand some passages which I never understood before." "Heaven has given to every human being the power of controlling his passions; and if he neglects or loses it, the fault is his own, and he must be accountable for it." "It is essential, my son, in order that you may go through life with comfort to yourself, and usefulness to your fellow creatures, that you should form and adopt certain rules and principles for the government of your conduct and temper; unless you have such rules and principles, there will be humbler occasions in which you will have no guide for your government, but your passions. It is in the Bible you must learn these rules and principles."

Speaking of those parts of the Scriptures that appear mysterious, he says—"All this is undoubtedly marvellous and above our comprehension; much of it is clearly figurative and allegorical; but it is to be understood in a literal, and what in a symbolical sense—but that plain. The great and essential principles upon which our duties and enjoyments depend, are involved in no obscurity." "When one of the personages in one of Terence's comedies, the first time uttered in the Theatre the line, 'Elo sum; and humani amentium puto,' an universal shout of applause burst from the whole audience, and that in so great a multitude of Romans, and of Deputies from the nations their subjects and allies, there was not one individual but felt in his heart the power of this noble sentiment. Yet how feeble and defective is it, in comparison with the Christian discourses of Christ, as unfolded in the writings of the Apostles. The heart of man will always respond with rapture to the sentiment, when there is no selfish, no unsocial passion at work, to oppose it. But the common road to lay it down as the great fundamental rule of conduct for human life, and to subdue and sacrifice all the tyrannical and selfish passions, to preserve it—this is the peculiar and unending glory of Christianity. This is a conquest over ourselves, which, without the aid of a merciful God, none of us can achieve, and which it was worthy of his special interposition to enable us to accomplish." "In my last I showed you, from what he commanded his disciples to aim at perfection; and that this perfect life, and to which he summoned his disciples to aspire. Endeavour, my dear son, to discipline your own heart, and to govern your passions, by these principles, that you may be made, by grace, as kindly and facile to all mankind, not excepting your own enemies. But never be tame or sordid, never give way to the pushes of impudence, or show yourself yielding and complying to prejudices, wrong headedness, or intractability, which would lead or draw you away from the dictates of your own conscience, or sense of right." "Till you die, let not your integrity depart from you. Build your house upon a Rock; and then let the rains descend, and the floods come, and the winds blow, and beat upon that house; it shall fall, for it will be founded upon a Rock, which promises you, blessed Lord and Saviour, and prays your affection at father."

"The principles and rules of composition, derived from Greek and Roman schools, and the examples of their principal writers, have been so generally adopted in modern literature, that the style of the scriptures, differing so essentially from them, could not be imitated without great affectation. But for paths of narrative, for the selection of incidents that directly to the heart; for the picturesque circumstances that mark the individuality of persons; for copiousness, grandeur, and sublimity of imagery; for unswerving cogency and closeness of reasoning; for irresistible force of persuasion; no book in the world deserves to be so unceasingly studied, and so profoundly meditated upon as the Bible." "Be careful not to let your reading make you a pedant, or a bigot; nor to puff you up, with a conceited opinion of your own knowledge; or make you intolerant of opinions which others draw from the same source, however different from your own. And may the Merciful Creator, who gave the Scriptures for our instruction, bless our study of them, and make them to you fruitful of good works."

The foregoing are extracted from eleven long letters, covering more than seventy pages of manuscript. Such is the man, the father, who is charged with having passions uncontrolled and apostatizing from the religion of his forefathers. In this whole series of letters, there are no sectarian or controversial views. The public, from these extracts, can judge of the temper and Christian principles of Mr. Adams. We leave them to draw their own conclusions, without any comments from us.

PENELOPE

We recommend to the governor and council the following gentlemen to be commissioned as members of the levy court of Anne Arundel county:
Levy Court.
Rezin Estep, Henry Hammond, Richard G. Stockell, John Keats, Christopher L. Gantt, Robert W. Kent, Nicholas Watkins.
Orphans Court.
James Mackubin, Thomas H. Dorsey, and Gideon White.
Signed
D. CLAUDE,
T. H. CARROLL,
and
JERH. HUGHES
"Copy of the original on file in the Executive Department."
NINIAN PINKNEY
No. 3.
Annapolis, January 9, 1824.
Dear Sir,
I would ask leave of you to mention to His Excellency the Governor, and the honourable the Council, that I have been requested to name Mr. Thomas Treagle, of Elk Ridge, as a fit and proper person to be appointed a Justice of the Peace for Anne Arundel county. It gives me pleasure to state, that I am acquainted with Mr. Treagle, and that he is well fitted for the office; that his appointment would be acceptable to the Republicans of his neighbourhood, and I believe to the people generally. He is a firm and undeviating Republican, and I believe to be a man of great integrity and respectability of character. If I did not believe him to be well qualified, I should not make this recommendation in his favour, notwithstanding my admiration and respect for his Republican principles. I have understood that a vacancy has occurred in the levy court by the resignation of Mr. John Merriken, and I avail myself of this opportunity to recommend Henry Hammond, of this city, to fill said vacancy. Mr. Hammond is known to you, and therefore it is unnecessary for me to say any thing relative to his capability and great respectability of character.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT,
Nicholas Brewer, Esquire.
Copy of the original on file in the Executive Department."
NINIAN PINKNEY.
No. 4.
Nicholas Worthington, (of Thos.) James Mackubin, Rezin Estep, Edward Warfield, Joseph G. Harrison, Dyer, General H. Snowden, Henry Hammond, of Annapolis, Jacob Williams, Samuel Brown, Jr., Theodore M. Williams, Thomas W. Turner, John Wood, (of John), Thomas T. Simmons, Lot Lintinham, Francis Belmar, Lewis Sutton, Osborn W. Mulliken, William Norman, Richard G. Hutton, William Marriott, (of Thos.) John Hays, Moses Orme, Elias Brown, (of Samuel), Nicholas Dorsey, (of Lloyd), cap. John Merriken, Francis Hancock, Stephen Boone, Richard G. Watkins, cap. Christopher L. Gantt, Gideon White, William P. Watkins, Allen Warfield, Robt. Welch (Preacher), Howard Duval, Richard H. Merriken, George Howard, (of Brice), Henry Williams, Joseph Norris, Cornelius Duval, Doct. Richard G. Stockell, Lloyd Selby, Nathan Shipley, Richard Phelps, John S. Williams, John Warfield, (of Josiah), Edward E. Anderson, John Frost, (of James), William D. Merriken, Joseph Nicholson, Joseph Mayo, Joshua Black, Nimrod Welch, Nicholas D. Warfield, (of Bels.), Philemon Warfield, William Hall, Jr., John F. Wilson, John Clayton, Walter Brown, Benjamin Shipley, Samuel Harrison, (of John), Rezin Moxley, Thomas Hood, Thomas Burgess, McLane Brown, Abner Lintinham, Thomas Treagle, Lewis D. Vall, Grandison Catlett, Mortimer Dorsey, David Waters, Edward Gaither, Larkin Lawrence, Horatio Hudson, John G. Worthington, William Bateman, Jeremiah Berry, Stevens Gambrell, Augustine Sappington, George Andrews, Henry A. Johnson, Stephen Beard, Thomas Galehart, Bruce I. Worthington, Wilson Compton, Samuel Husband, Richard Elliott, Thomas Davis, James Hunter, Thomas W. Watkins, James Matthews, Edward Williams, John Thomas, 3d, Caleb Minn, Elliott, Richard I. Cowman, Caleb White, & Benjamin Brown, Jr.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Mr. GREEN.
The being who is so inhuman, uncharitable and self interested, as not to be moved with sympathy at the misfortunes of his suffering fellow-creatures, passes over them, like a cold, and an indifferent glance, but he who is constrained by an almost irresistible impulse to advocate the injured cause of the poor and persecuted man, will view of seeing him from being plunged still deeper in the abyss of woe, is sometimes thought and denominated, by our high-minded modern philosophers, a fool, or something in their own estimation as far as is concerned from Hell, below their self-sufficiency and pre-eminence both in wisdom and judgment. But being under the impression that you have not clubbed yourself a member of the latter class of mankind, I have, with this assurance, concluded that the following will be considered by you a sufficient apology for the liberty I have taken, to intrude upon a vacancy in your useful paper, for its insertion. "This favour was requested of you last week, but you returned in answer, that as this was then anonymous, those who might take umbrage at its publication, might impeach you with being its author; for which reason you prudently declined publishing it. But having now subscribed my name, as you will see, fully at bottom, will, I hope, quite do away your apprehensions of incurring the displeasure of those whom the cap may fit. Your compliance now, will add to the many obligations the public already feel under to you; as we feel determined to give our great men in office, broadside before they drink the treasury as dry of our hard earnings as they did last year, and leave little or nothing of much moment on record to show for it."
We country people, after a series of bloody noses, having, as we think, made a judicious choice in the election of our respective representatives in our state legislature, anticipate, as a remuneration for our squabbles and great pains, something else besides this expensive Jew bill, county lines, &c. &c. something for the immediate good of the common people these hard times; otherwise, if affairs are permitted to go on as usual, there will be no other alternative than for a part of us to take up our abode under an overcoat at the poor house, to be supported by the other part of the county, and if they should not have, at all times, in fearful readiness for the collector, money to pay those enormous taxes, every year, their property, bread, meat, beds, and all there is no mercy for them in this blessed republic of freedom, liberty and independence.
Although we have occasion to grumble about our taxes, (when its greatness cannot be considered equivalent to the time for getting funds to meet the impudic demands of the sheriff,) we have equal occasion to feel much dissatisfied, that our legislators, did not smother some law, for regulating sheriff and constable sales, and some law for the benefit of a poor distressed and persecuted tenant, in circumstances of the full means to meet the demands of an unrelenting landlord. No, there is no law to restrict the latter, if he may be devil, from exercising all the fraud which meets the cold heart of a villain, in securing to himself for about one-fourth its value, both out door and in door, articles of his tenants effects, leaving him nothing upon earth wherewith he could live until means were taken to convey him to the alms-house. "The increased numbers at that place will, in a little time, prove the necessity of some law to remedy this evil in a measure. You, too, unfortunately being must go on the county—Our taxes are now more than many of us can pay; and it is not ridiculous to see them daily augmented by either a careless neglect, or an oversight in our legislative body. Circumstances of the above nature are often occurring; it is indeed enough to arouse us; and I should think of sufficient importance to attract the riveted attention of our legislators, should they think a little more of us than our suffrage. Let any one deny it he can, that we poor labouring class of the community, are not the very prop for the existence of the American republic; who cultivate the ground, and bears the drudgery more than we do; and in time of hostilities with an invading foe, who bears his sharpest attacks more than we have always felt. This country depends for its existence on the poor, and notwithstanding this, our legislators, our complaints are not anticipated by our lawmakers. They are not noticed, but disregarded, and if they are in a manner forced to give attention to the voice of complaint, it is treated with contempt. All this is for what? The plain English of it is, because we are poor; and the public voice of a poor labouring man claims not as much attention as the dignified noise of a man of importance and influence. It is what might be expected in a country where the wealth of the poor oppressed countrymen is daily answer, that is the unextinguishable and remaining flame of '76; nor kinds in me a love for my country; nor will I ever be extinguished while I have breath to declare it. I am now near seventy years of age; I have united myself, when in my youth, with my contemporaries in struggling for our national independence; the field of battle is no stranger to me—I have fought for the independence of my beloved country, and would not it be hard if I were prevented from making this complaint to our legislature of the sufferings of my poor countrymen, when if the former were not would be unanimous in sentiment, and might devise some means for the comfort and better welfare of the latter.
Among other things which has given rise to this arrant, is a most notorious circumstance of the foregoing nature which has recently occurred in my neighbourhood. A landlord advertised the property of his tenant for sale—people assembled, as they generally do on such occasions—the landlord publicly stated that, as his tenant was an old man, decrepit, and having a helpless family, he intended to give the property for the use of his tenants, until able to pay his rent. The thing understood by all present, no one thought of bidding against Mr. Landlord, who brought in the property at about one-third its value. Instead of leaving it in the possession of his tenant, as he taught people to believe he would, he carried it away, leaving this decrepit old man not the least article wherewith he could keep his family together. Now this family must go, as is usual, to the almshouse, to be supported there by the county, (myself included,) when going there might be prevented by certain restrictions on landlords in their dealings with tenants, enforced by an act of law. I now appeal to any man who may be an advocate for the fair thing, is, or ought the sale of this tenanted property, (it being fraudulently secured as above stated) by the legislature for a tenant in this case, it is then legal, consistent with the laws of this republic. Look at this ye legislators! Is there no redress for my injured old neighbour? Can it be possible that the laws of my country can and will tolerate such an unparalleled violence on justice, and such an outrage on humanity.
Our legislators may go on with their dignified rhetoric, running the state to an almost insupportable expense, sporting about things quite foreign to the immediate welfare of the common people, and may think as little of this poor arrant as their elevated conceptions of things upon which they may depend for supporting the suffrages of the people; flattering promoters, and leading him fairly by the nose to the polls, as they have done, they will be full of their nonattention to those wretched complaints I have not the least doubt resting with me, but that every countryman, into whose hands this paper may fall, will, at the next election of delegates for the assembly, tell those who have been in office, and who may again be a candidate, that they ought to have anticipated the wants of the poor labouring class of the community when they were in office. Do more than what can the legislature do more than they have done for the common people? It would be like paying a man to do work, and doing his work ourselves were we to dictate minutely to our respective representations. If this be the case, they could be considered as nothing more than as many monuments standing in the house, making a noise in jarring hard earnings. But it may be said, what can a few who are disposed to favour the people, do with the major part of the house? I answer, that there are poor people enough in every county in this state, who are as needy as they are in our county, and who are the members from these counties who think a little more of their poor labouring pressed supporters than the suffrage of a betimement in the house in their stead."

Maryland Gazette

Annapolis, Thursday, March 4.

TO THE FREEMEN OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
In consequence of certain reports now in circulation in the county, it has become necessary for us, in discharging a duty which we owe to you, as well as to ourselves, to submit to your consideration the following statement. In doing which we wish it expressly to be understood, that we disclaim any other motive or view than that of expiating ourselves from the charge of not having recommended certain persons whose names do not appear in the list of appointments. No 1, herewith, shows our recommendations; No. 2 and 3 will show the recommendations of others, and No 4 will show the appointments made by the executive.
GEO HOWARD, of Brice,
ABNER LINTINHUM,
CHARLES R STEWART,
LEONARD IGLEHART.
February 25, 1824.

No. 1.

A list of Magistrates for Anne Arundel county

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos James Mackubin, Rezin Estep, Abner Lintinham, Edward Warfield, Joseph G Harrison, Dr. Gerard H. Snowden, Henry Hammond (of Broad Neck), Jacob Williams, Samuel Brown Jr, Theodore M. Williams, Thomas W. Turner, John Wood of John, Thos. T. Simmons, Lot Lintinham, William H. Hall, Francis Belmar, Lewis Sutton, Osborn W. Mulliken, Richard G. Hutton, William Marriott, (of Thos.) John Hays, Moses Orme, Elias Brown, (of Samuel), Nicholas Dorsey, (of Lloyd), cap. John Merriken, Francis Hancock, Stephen Boone, Richard G. Watkins, cap. Christopher L. Gantt, Gideon White, William P. Watkins, Allen Warfield, Robt. Welch (Preacher), Howard Duval, Richard H. Merriken, George Howard, (of Brice), Henry Williams, Joseph Norris, Cornelius Duval, Doct. Richard G. Stockell, Lloyd Selby, Nathan Shipley, Robert Franklin, Richard Phelps, John S. Williams, John Warfield of Joshua, James Natwell, Allied Seltman, John Seltman, John Frost, of Jas William D. Merriken, Joseph Nicholson, Joseph Mayo, Thomas W. Hall, Leonard Garey, Joshua Black, Nimrod Welch, Nicholas D. Warfield, (of Bels.) John F. Wilson, John Clayton, Walter Brown, Benjamin Shipley, Samuel Harrison, (of John), Rezin Moxley, Thomas Hood, Thomas Burgess, McLane Brown, Abner Lintinham, Thomas Treagle, Lewis D. Vall, Grandison Catlett, Mortimer Dorsey, David Waters, Edward Gaither, Larkin Lawrence, Horatio Hudson, John G. Worthington, William Bateman, Jeremiah Berry, Augustine Gambrell, Stevens Gambrell, Augustine Sappington, Beale Gaither, George Andrews, Henry A. Johnson, Stephen Beard, Thomas Galehart, Bruce I. Worthington, Wilson Compton, Samuel Husband, Richard Elliott, Thomas Davis, James Hunter, Thomas W. Watkins, James Matthews, Edward Williams, John Thomas, 3d, Caleb Minn, Elliott, Richard I. Cowman, Caleb White.

Levy Court for same
Rezin Estep, Lot Lintinham, Christopher L. Gantt, Robert Kent, Robt Welch, Preacher, Thomas Cross, Nicholas Dorsey (of Lloyd)

Orphans Court.
Jas Mackubin, Thos. H. Dorsey, Joseph Sands.

We recommend to the executive of Maryland the appointment of the foregoing persons.
GEO HOWARD, of B (Signed)
ABNER LINTINHUM,
CHARLES R STEWART,
LEONARD IGLEHART.

The within is a true copy of the original on file in the Executive Department as handed in by the Delegates.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Anti Caucus Republic

North-Side, Annapolis, March 1.
Mr. Printer, we are to have no caucusing in Anne Arundel County, the City of Annapolis. Is the practice reported to no longer? Have the flaming caucus men, who last year claimed all anti-caucus candidates, and disorganizers, apostatized their old opinions, and joined Anti-Caucus Party? At that time, it was said in a high degree, for a man to announce himself a candidate for seat in Legislature, or in Congress, without having been previously nominated in Congress. It now seems it is not criminal to find that Robert H. Bowie, esquire, a candidate to represent the district in Congress, and that a similar mark against him proceed from months of those who were last year caucusing against the gentlemen composing the anti-caucus tickets of the county. Now if those caucus men have over to our side, the best evidence of their sincerity, is to support the anti-caucus ticket which they formerly decried in the city last year; and farther, to suppress all symptoms of opposition among themselves to the reelection of the anti-caucus ticket which we gloriously carried the county last year. These are certain unquestionable proof of their earnestness. The old friends of caucus do this one, and we shall have confidence in them. I probably have too much in suspending of changing sides, and that no man, as a caucus man, can be so firm, as that their not abusing Mr. Bowie, declaring himself a candidate without being nominated by them, proceed from a fear that he has taken a step places him on the stronger side. It has not changed and are not restrained such fear, why do they spare him when they did the anti-caucus candidate of the town and county last year. His position is similar to that of those candidates, who were known, were bespattered with mud, and more especially by the caucus party, and more especially by those who it contained within the limits of a little city.