

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 16th January next, if not the next Friday thereafter, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the late James P. Soper, in the aforesaid county, on the south side of Patuxent River, situate on said river between Hawkins Point and Stoner Creek, part of the
Personal Estate
Of the said deceased, consisting of valuable Negroes, Horses, Farming Utensils, among which are Carts, Ploughs, Cultivators, Rakes, Hoes, Axes, &c. &c. with a number of other useful articles. A set of Blacksmith's Tools, Household Furniture, among which is an excellent Bureau and Book case, &c. &c. Fowling Piece, a pair of good Pistols, and a first rate new Rifle. History of England in 6 volumes, and a number of other books. A quantity of excellent Plank; Gig and Harness, almost new. Also a number of other valuable and useful articles too tedious to be enumerated. The sale to be continued from day to day.
TERMS OF SALE
For all sums of twenty dollars and under, the cash to be paid, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, on the purchaser giving note or bond, with approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale.
Anne Soper, Ex'r.
Joseph Evans, Ex'r.
Dec. 14, 1826

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For Sale,

THE VALUABLE BRICK BUILDING,

In this City, now occupied as a Tavern, by Mrs. Robinson. This building is very commodious, and is quite suitable for the purpose for which it is now used. In all it contains 24 rooms. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
Hyde Ray.
Annapolis, Dec. 26, 1826.

Sheriffalty.

John Knighton,

Respectfully notifies his Fellow-Citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the election to be held in 1827; and solicits their suffrages
April 27.

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing, on my Farm, lying on the north side of Severn river, as the severest penalties of the law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.
JOHN A. GRAMMER.
Nov. 9

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER,
Respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and particularly request their attention to their large and extensive assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queen's Ware, Glass Ware and
LUMBER

all of which they will sell on the most accommodating terms, for as they are compelled to call on all those that are in any way indebted to them, for a payment of their accounts, on or before the 15th of September next, otherwise they shall bring suits on all accounts that have been standing over twelve months without any discrimination. They therefore hope this notice will be attended to, and relieve them from the disagreeable necessity of doing what is very unpleasant.
June 5

Cabinet Making.

The subscriber, at his shop in Francis Street, one door above Mr. N. J. Watkins, and just below Mrs. Gambrell's Boarding House, respectfully tenders his thanks for the patronage afforded him. Having laid in a large assortment of Mahogany, and procured good workmen, he is prepared to execute work in the best and most fashionable style. He solicits a share of public favour.
He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
He will also attend to the business of
UPHOLSTERING.
Jonathan Weedon.

Jan. 12.

MARYLAND AND STATE REGISTER.



ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1826. No. 543

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, GEORGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Lottery Office. The subscriber having commenced the Lottery business in this City, pledges himself to dispose of Tickets and Shares on as reasonable terms as any office in this State, therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
THOMAS SWANN.
Annapolis, Dec. 9th 1826.

DRAWINGS ANNOUNCED. Swann's Office, Annapolis, Dec. 9th, 1826. DRAWING NEXT MONTH. Odd and Even System. Scheme No 9 of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland.—The holder of two tickets of two shares, will be certain of at least one prize and may draw three.—The whole to be drawn in one day, and will take place in Baltimore, on the 17th of JANUARY.

HIGHEST PRIZE 20,000 DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. 1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000 1 do 10,000 is 10,000 1 do 5,000 is 5,000 5 prizes of 1,000 is 5,000 10 do 500 is 5,000 50 do 100 is 5,000 100 do 20 is 2,000 200 do 10 is 2,000 1000 do 4 is 60,000

1358 Prizes amounting to \$114,000. PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Half do 2 50 Quarters 1 25 Eighths 62 1/2
To be had in the greatest variety of numbers (odd and even) at

SWANN'S OFFICE

THIRD CLASS OF THE Grand State Lottery of Virginia.

To take place in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday, 24th of next month.

The Whole in One Day. SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000 4 prizes of 1,000 is 4,000 20 prizes of 100 is 2,000 20 prizes of 50 is 1,000 200 prizes of 10 is 2,000 200 prizes of 5 is 1,000 1,000 prizes of 4 is 4,000

4446 prizes amounting to \$49,000 1358 blanks. 20,000 Tickets \$49,000 Whole Tickets \$5 00 Half 2 50 Quarters 1 25 Eighths 62 1/2

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application—address to
THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis.

Notice.

The Conditions of the late Thomas Swann's Lottery, as proposed to meet at the drawing, are hereby notified, and it is desired that every subscriber should be made acquainted with them, as they will be of great importance. R. Green.

[BY REQUEST.] From the Easton Gazette. HOW MEN DIFFER. The Maryland Gazette of Annapolis seems a little out of sorts at our remarks on this head, and after repeating some of Mr. Calhoun's cobweb arguments (now don't suppose that we mean from this that Mr. C. is a gossamer fellow) to prove that president Adams did not support the project last winter of his (Mr. Calhoun's) protege, under takes to show, that Mr. Maxcy and the Centreville Times correspondent are quite reconcilable in their opposite positions.

In our remarks as to the difference of course and conclusion between men zealous in the same cause, in which they are not upheld by truth, fact, or reason, we did not mean to impute any thing morally disreputable to either of the persons alluded to—the gentleman named, who asserted under his own proper signature what we stated, we know and consider him underserving such reproach—the other, though wholly unknown to us, we had no reason to suppose less so—and we did not intend a harsh or unbecoming aspersion of either.—We meant the truth, the fact, and the reason of the circumstance itself, all of which may have been unattended to, or very different from what they are understood or declared to be by two commentators.

Now to the point. That any set of men should catch up a complimentary reply of a president elect to a committee of gentlemen appointed by congress to wait on him and inform him of the result of the election, as a matter of convenient, polite and respectful attention, to make up a hideous lue and cry against him is not a little extraordinary, and is of itself a strong inducement to believe, that such gentlemen are very hard pressed to find something as "a bone to gnaw" for opposition. If this civil reply of the president to a civil message from congress must be scanned, to see what it may contain, it seems to us, that in the absence of a predetermined spirit of opposition, the passage quoted might be read with other and much more obvious, and much more natural meanings than those designed to be ascribed to it by the parties in question.—The passage is, "could my refusal to accept the trust, thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form, and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal."

Attend now to the true circumstances of this case.—The popular vote had been divided very much by four candidates—by that vote no one was elected—the constitutional resort was to the representatives of the people in congress—and there, after a great noise and much excitement, and a vast deal of exertion, in behalf of all three of the candidates, by their respective friends, Mr. Adams was elected on the first ballot, which went up all further plans and hopes. The facts arising in the case are these.—At the election of Mr. Adams, many of the friends of the disappointed candidates gave vent to their dissatisfaction freely, as probably would have been done by the friends of Mr. Adams if either of the others had succeeded—and there was not only a great deal of high talking, but a vast many wonderful calculations made to show, how it ought to have been different, and how it would have been so, if it had not been for this man and that man, and this thing and that circumstance, which is always the resort of the disappointed friends of an unsuccessful candidate.—All these things were universally known at Washington, and known too to Mr. Adams as well as to every body else. At this stage of events, Mr. Adams is officially informed that he is constitutionally elected president, to which he returns a polite reply in which is found the passage before quoted.

Now as to the reasonable construction of this passage, (ie.) its fair meaning—whenever has recourse to replies made on such occasions to find out constitutional opinions or leading doctrines will probably pay in vain. It is not the place for such things—it would be as proper to look into the Vice-President's reply to one of Mr. Adams's invitations for the determination of a question of order—but to distort a man's language or meaning to make him to be understood to utter such things, is offering violence to the occasion, unsuited and uncalled for by every thing like courtesy or fair play. The interpretation to be given to such replies is, or ought to be, in reference to the excited sensibility of the party by the honour of his high destiny, and the generous feelings perhaps bordering on extravagance, that it is calculated to call forth.

Before we saw any comments upon this passage, or supposed that it could be the subject of commentary, we understood it thus.—As the number and the high character of the candidates for president had divided and rendered the popular vote ineffectual (which will almost uniformly be the case where there are many favourite candidates) and he (Mr. Adams) had been elected by the representatives of the people of the United States in Congress, yet he was not so anxious for the station, highly as he prized the honour, but that he would be willing to decline it, if, by doing so he could the better gratify the popular will of the nation, and thereby improve the general happiness and contentment of the republic.

But as this could not be done, seeing that the Constitution, which directs every thing, would not permit him by its authority to do so, he respectfully accepted it.—Or it might be construed very fairly to say, that he would prefer the election of President by a majority of the whole people to having the honour conferred on him in any other way—and that he would be willing to leave it to the popular voice of the nation, under any circumstances, to make the choice—but such was not the course enjoined by the constitution, and with that he was satisfied.—And here we take leave to say, that this was the sort of interpretation given to the passage by the Centreville Times correspondent, who meant, that the declaration made in this passage by President Adams was false and hypocritical, and that he (Mr. Adams) was guilty of that falsehood in consequence of a subsequent act, as is put into his mouth by the Maryland Gazette, when he did not act at all, in not aiding Mr. McDuffie's project.—We dare say the Centreville Times correspondent never thought of Mr. McDuffie's project at the time.—This attempt to reconcile Mr. Maxcy's attack and the Centreville Times correspondent's attack, is an after thought, pressed into the service very like the running of a little lawyer in some of his petty little libels;—Mr. Maxcy says, Mr. Adams was pledged (in this passage)

to support the resolution [mark ye that] to take the election of President from the House of Representatives—and then the Maryland Gazette says, that this Gazette pronounces the declaration of the Centreville Times correspondent to be, that Mr. Adams in declaring himself averse to the election of the President by the House, and in favour of giving it to the people, had been guilty of a violation of the truth.—Now this we deny to be our statement, but assert this to be the made up misstatement of the hard pressed writer in the Maryland Gazette. Our words were, "Another gentleman in the Centreville Times quotes the identical same passage (that Mr. Maxcy does) to prove Mr. Adams guilty of a 'shameful prostitution of the truth'—The gentleman in the Centreville Times says nothing about Mr. McDuffie, or taking away elections from the House of Representatives, and he obviously did not mean to say nor to be understood to say any thing about that whole affair—he confined his remark exclusively to the passage in the reply quoted, and understanding Mr. Adams to say in that, as we have explained, viz. that highly as he prized the honour of being elected President, yet he did not covet it so much but that he would be willing to have it over again before the people, if by declining to accept he could do so—the correspondent says of this declaration that it is a 'shameful prostitution of the truth'—Take the correspondent's words themselves—'Because he (Mr. J. Q. Adams) shamefully prostituted the truth, by declaring, after he had been chosen by the corrupt and degrading measures to which he resorted, that he would be willing to send the election back to the people, if he believed the choice would be more unanimous'—Here the correspondent says, the 'prostitution of the truth' consisted in the declaration above, immediately after he had been chosen, and refers neither to nor in any part of his piece to Mr. McDuffie's resolution.—But the Maryland Gazette wants to make the Centreville Times correspondent say, that Mr. Adams in declaring himself averse to the election of the President by the House and in favour of giving it to the people, has been guilty of a violation of the truth—this is as unlike the Centreville Times correspondent's assertion, as it is far from the meaning of Mr. Adams.

We regret to be so minute and so extended upon this matter—but our position has been excepted to—our words and sentences have been misstated—and this forced & erroneous interpretation of the passage quoted from President Adams's reply is intended, as it has been used, as a popular argument against Mr. Adams.—The fallacy ought to be exposed—the attempt to impose a different meaning upon a man's language—from that he intended, for the sake of abusing him, and to serve in the hands of political stool pigeons as a decoy to draw others over, is as insulting to the genuine sense of the people, as it will be found unsuccessful.

Mr. Adams's reply was made a few months before Mr. McDuffie's resolution was discussed and decided—he had nothing to say to it—how could he make a pledge about a resolution twelve months before he knew any thing of it? His reply was not the paper in which he ought to have made pledges about constitutional changes and he did not. If he is a friend to such a constitutional change as Mr. McDuffie's resolution contemplated, he did right not to interfere in it, whilst it was before the Congress.—If Congress passed it, it would then come to him in its constitutional legislative

course, and then would be his time to act on it and not before.—The President is a part of the law making power—it would be wrong in him to interfere in any way unasked by either House, with a pending legislative measure—as well might the Senate interfere with a legislative measure before the House which originated there, as the President without being called on.—The more therefore that we sift this 'notion' which is bandied abroad by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, the more we shall see that it is the illegitimate offspring of an act of rapacious violence on the body of Mr. Adams's reply.

As the misapprehension of our views has gone far through the Maryland Gazette to its readers, if it would not be asking too much, we would solicit a place in it for this our reply and correction.

Extracts from a communication in the American Sentinel.

ETIQUETTE, argues Mr. Adams, transforms barbarians into gentlemen, makes the society of Washington as agreeable and as imposing as that of St. Petersburg, and gives imperial dignity to the otherwise coarse manners of a republic. What would be thought of this presidential doctrine, by Doctor Franklin, whose fur cap and home-spun coat attracted universal encomium if not admiration, at the splendid Court of Louis the Sixteenth? What would the late Chancellor Livingston say to it, whose plain suit of black and equally unaffected deportment, rivetted the gaze and extorted the compliments of Napoleon? Why, how must the satirical life of Canning, curl, as he reads the treatise of Mr. Adams, and yet, with his blue coat and metal buttons, dies with royalty and enforces universal respect?

I am afraid that our president judges others by himself; and feeling the influence and charm of embroidery, tinsel, and parade, wishes to produce the impression which his own bosom cannot resist. He has acquired the habit of thinking that government, be it ever so popular, cannot be administered without pomp, ostentation, and ceremony. His long residence abroad led him gradually to this; and now, when he participates in the executive, like Buffon the naturalist, he must put on all his splendour to do well. Mr. Adams presents not the first instance of contradiction and contrast between the personal aptitudes and the speculative lessons of a rhetorician. An awkward man is said to be most sensitive to the beauties of graceful action, and it may be that one whose temper leads to constant breaches of politeness would be most solicitous to establish rules of etiquette!

Permit me to remark that etiquette even in Europe, was never resorted to, except to uphold ruder, or to maintain false honour. High rank and nobility could not keep their places without it. Merit and virtue would soon overtake and pass them by. To keep up unfounded preferential, an artificial and arbitrary system is necessary. The truth is that democracy is not the only foe of etiquette; true politeness is quite as much so. Where good education is common, & men respect each other for positive virtues, etiquette is, even in the case of fashion, obsolete and absurd.

Would Andrew Jackson deal in these trifles? The question is put gravely. He is termed a military chieftain; and we might think presuming that habit would have given him a relish for parade, splendour, and ceremony. There is, however, we suspect Mr. Adams, to be the better soldier.