

...and the very dangerous to be meddled with in times of high political excitement—and the question here alluded to, as it touches the balance of power among the states, and is one of the very few instances where the states act upon a perfect equality, and in relation to the election of an incumbent for that office which the President now holds, and to which he is constitutionally re-eligible, it appears to us that such a proposition had as well come from any other quarter as from the President himself; and as this was a question by no means new or unknown, it appertained as much to the duties of a member of Congress to introduce it, as to those of the President to recommend it. But the proposition was brought before Congress and failed—and as many of the friends of President Adams, with others, did not agree to the provisions that were to accompany this change, he is censured for not attempting to control these members of Congress in an independent legislative act; and he is accused of dereliction of duty and of being false to his pledge, in not intermeddling with the proceedings of the House and enforcing the measure whilst it was before them. Here again we see another entrapping dilemma studiously prepared for the President. If he had presented this matter to Congress in a message, which he never gave the slightest promise or pledge to do, he would have been exposed to the imputation by those of his adversaries exposed to the measure, of using official influence to regulate the election of President to suit his own views. As he did not present the matter to Congress, he is accused of deserting his duty, and of violating a promise, set up for him by the wildest construction of his opponents, which he never made.

Again, because he did not intermeddle with the matter when it was before the Representatives, which he certainly had no right to do, and influence his friends to support the measure and its provisions, whether he or they thought them proper or not, he is condemned to bear all the blame of its miscarriage. On the other hand, if the President had intermeddled with a proposition pending before the House, he would deservedly have rendered himself obnoxious to the hue and cry of using official influence over the councils of an independent branch of the legislature. With such opponents, if he acts, he does wrong—if he forbears to act, he abandons duty—if he controls the votes of his friends, supposing that he could possibly do so, he is guilty, with some, of an unconstitutional interference with other branches of the government—if he does not attempt to control them, he is saddled by others with the blame of the miscarriage of the measure.

The true ground of difficulty in relation to changing this part of the constitution, is, how to dispose of and regulate the election of President, when it fails to be consummated by the electoral colleges—and upon this ground it is destined to fail perpetually. The views and suggestions are so various, and the feelings of state sovereignty are so strong, that there is little hope of a coincidence of opinion in any change—and this is the cause why the proposition failed when it was before Congress, and not from any want of interference or aid on the part of the President.

There can be no doubt that there are many men in this country, who would desire this change in the constitution, if they could substitute a satisfactory provision; but it is equally well known, that a particular set of politicians have fixed their hearts and staked their hopes upon this question and its management, as the great and efficient means to regulate the Presidential question for some time to come.—"To them 'tis the road to Byzantium," on which they are moving in gallant array.

Fedious as these details are, which have swelled this address to an extent much beyond our wishes, we are compelled to meet objections that are gravely and industriously put forth, however unsound in their view or unfounded in fact—and we must take notice of a last objection, relating to the Colonial Trade, which charges the administration with the loss of this trade—the first, from neglect to give instructions to our minister, and secondly, by omitting to recommend the repeal of the discriminating duties; and lastly, they are blamed for abandoning terms that were asked by a former administration—which terms, it was ascertained, could never be wanted.

We will meet these objections by a plain statement of the facts belonging to the case—and although none would more sincerely deplore the loss of the direct trade with the British West Indies, and none would be more prompt to resent its loss, where it could be ascribed to bad conduct, than ourselves, yet we are far from implicating the conduct of others by indefensible suspicions or attacks to answer political ends.

It is presumed that the Administration is not held responsible for any measure that took place before it came into power—it will be unnecessary therefore to look back be-

...yond the termination of the negotiation in the hands of Mr. Rush, in the year 1824.—This unjust negotiation left us at that time in possession of a very advantageous trade with the British West Indies, and at the time it was suspended, it was with an understanding that the negotiation should be again renewed at a future time.—In the appointment of a successor to Mr. Rush, the strongest evidence was given that could be given, in the selection of Mr. King, of a desire to pursue this negotiation effectually and with advantage to the country. The established diplomatic character and eminent qualifications of that gentleman, together with his known acceptable and high standing at the British Court, were the best pledges of this—but the history of the world is full of examples how unforeseen occurrences have frustrated the plans of human wisdom.—Mr. King, unfortunately and unexpectedly, was taken ill on his voyage to England, and after his arrival there continued to be an afflicted and debilitated invalid—in so much so, that he was incompetent to any thing like labor, and could only attend to some minor subjects that remain unadjusted, that were less difficult of arrangement.—But it is said he received no instructions to enable him to renew the question on the Colonial Trade, if his health had improved.—The reason he did not receive these instructions is obvious, viz: because no intimation had been given on the part of the British Government of a disposition to renew the negotiation.

After the suspension of the negotiation in the hands of Mr. Rush, there was but little reason to believe, from the correspondence, that we could speedily obtain the terms proposed by our Government; and therefore, as we were in the enjoyment of a good trade, there was no inducement on our part to press the subject. Our greatest interest was, in having this trade permanently secured by treaty, rather than to leave it to the mutable and unsteady arrangements of legislative acts on both sides.—Forbearance therefore on our part, so far from being a fault, was rather advised by policy. Some time afterwards, when the British Government appointed two ministers to renew the negotiation, and sent information of it to our Government, through Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister at Washington, in March, 1826, with an invitation to unite another Minister with Mr. King, on account of his ill health; the selection of another minister engaged the immediate attention of Mr. Adams, and whilst he was consulting with a gentleman who should go out for that purpose, a letter was received from Mr. King begging to be recalled, and stating, that he had no longer a hope of recovering his health—the truth of which has been lamentably confirmed by the death of that distinguished man, who was soon after "gathered" to his associates, the departed Fathers of the Federal Constitution. The Administration could but yield to the position of Mr. King, and a minister (Mr. Gallatin) was immediately appointed with ample powers of conciliation and hurried on to London with all convenient despatch. Where, upon his arrival in August, instead of meeting with the British Commissioners to enter upon a negotiation, as he had been invited, he was met by a British order in council of July preceding, interdicting her West India ports to our vessels. Mr. Gallatin used every exertion to revive the negotiation, but the British Government, up to the last accounts, have proved inflexible.

It is further stated by the Opposition, that President Adams neither recommended the repeal of the discriminating duties, nor did he countenance the proposition brought before Congress for that purpose.—He did not recommend any measure to Congress in the session of 1825, 26, in relation to the colonial trade, as the negotiation was then suspended—nor at that of 1826, 27, because the British interdict had been previously issued—but he submitted the whole matter with the correspondence to Congress for their consideration.—That neither the President nor the Secretary of State discounted the proposition to repeal the discriminating duties, is satisfactorily proved by the testimony of two distinguished members of Congress, viz. Gen. Smith, a Senator from Maryland, and Mr. Cambreleng, a Representative from New York. The former of whom in a speech in the Senate execrated President Adams from having entertained any opposition to that measure; and the latter, in a speech in the House of Representatives, was equally explicit in a similar defence of Secretary Clay.—With such evidences against them

...we presume even opposition must cover and retire.

That the Administration have abandoned in their instructions to Mr. Gallatin, the terms which were insisted on under the Administration of Mr. Monroe, which were the terms upon which the negotiation was broken off in 1824, may be true, and certainly this Administration has acted wisely in so doing; but is there any thing derogatory in an Administration yielding up terms which had been unsuccessfully urged by a preceding one, and which it found unattainable? Or, is it either unusual or disreputable in governments, finding that they cannot obtain all they want in their commercial negotiations, to abandon a part of their pretensions in order to secure others? We omit to touch upon the views displayed by the British Cabinet in this matter, which would further illustrate our opinions, but as they do not particularly relate to the view of the question we are now taking, we decline it.

We conclude this part of the subject with the declaration, that the refusal of the British government to pursue the negotiation, after their invitation to our own for that purpose, was as unexpected by the world as it was by President Adams; nor could it have been calculated on or conjectured by any one who was not admitted into the secret plans of the British ministry.

Having thus gone through the objections made against President Adams, in which we have tested conjecture by facts, and controverted arbitrary instances by those rules of construction which obtain in cases of the highest tribunals of our country, we cheerfully submit the decision to the unprejudiced opinion of our fellow-citizens.

If we believed that the measures of the present administration were improper, or if a rational hope could be held out to us that a different course of measures more propitious to the interest of the republic, would be pursued by another more capable of administering the government than the present incumbent, our duty to our country would oblige us unhesitatingly to support that man.

We desire not to cloud this great question with any thing that can lead us from the simplicity of truth, or furnish a doubt of the sincerity with which we speak. We know of no act of General Jackson's life, of nothing that has proceeded from him, that can justify us in the belief that he is qualified to fill the station of chief magistrate of this country; and if we can trust his bosom friend and biographer (Eaton) who is among the most ardent of his supporters, the General's sense of duty has hitherto obliged him to resign the several subordinate civil stations to which he has been appointed, because he felt himself incapable to discharge their duties properly, and not as the Jackson manifesto would adroitly impress the belief, that it was to "take higher ones." Thus, in the absence of all other qualifications, the military popularity of the chieftain is to be the club of Hercules in the hands of an aspiring opposition, with which they are to fell the present administration—and the dynasty of the nation is cast, that after the reward of a single term in the presidential chair, his sun is to set in the west and a new orb is to arise, whose shorn radiance is in the meantime to be returned.

But with a chief magistrate thus pronounced incompetent by his intimate friend, at a guileless moment when there was no expectation that the General would ever be thought of as a candidate for the presidential chair, what are we to expect, but that his course will be directed by a privity council of friends?—and look to those friends, talented as they are, and see what a heterogeneous mixture of political policy they present, so far as their views are made known—how destitute of the essential principle of cohesion—how versatile some have appeared in the progress of events. Can the people of this country act so unreflecting as to reject a competent, and tried, and approved administration for the purpose of running the risk of such a state of things as the contemplated change would be likely to entail on them? Satisfied with the present course of measures, they ought to be cautious how they permit this change—for to use the thought of one of our earliest and soundest statesmen, "To undo what has been done by a predecessor is considered by a rival successor as the best proof of his own capacity and desert; and where the change of men has been the result of public choice, the person substituted will consider himself warranted in supposing that the dismissal of his predecessor has proceeded from

...a dislike to his measures, and the more he varies from his course, the more he will be likely to recommend himself to the favour of his constituents. These considerations, in the case of rival candidates, where an administration has been supplanted by a competitor would be apt to induce the new president to promote changes which would not only subvert the existing policy, but occasion a disgraceful and ruinous mutability in the administration of government. When then the people have reason to approve of the conduct and measures of a chief magistrate, they act wisely to continue him in the station in order to prolong the utility of his talents and virtues, and to secure to the government the advantages of permanency in a wise system of administration."

Fellow-Citizens of Maryland: Our task is fulfilled.—With this appeal to you, we offer our humble and reverential application to the Author of all Good, that He will be pleased to direct with wisdom the Councils of our Country, and lead our fellow-countrymen in all their acts to the best and happiest results.

In accordance with these views we submit the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, John Quincy Adams was elected President of the United States pursuant both to the form and the spirit of the Constitution, and therefore, in the execution of his high and responsible duties, is entitled to the support and co-operation of the good people of Maryland.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the charges of intrigue and corruption alleged against John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay in relation to the last Presidential election, are totally without foundation in truth.

Resolved, That the principles and policy of the existing administration, are those which distinguished the administration of Mr. Monroe, and which then gave universal satisfaction to the people of the Union.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the military services of General Andrew Jackson, but have no faith in his experience, ability or moderation as a statesman. That we deprecate his election to the first civil office in the gift of the people, merely as the result of his military achievements, as an example fraught with danger to the liberties of the American people. Further, that by the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency, we fear an abandonment of the policy of internal improvement. And as far as executive influence can effect it, a prevalence of the "State right" doctrine in the construction of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the people of Maryland, a cordial and active support of John Quincy Adams as the next President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. S. Walsh, W. Meeteer, John Edelen, Isaac Munroe, George Hebb, Truman F. Cross and James Harwood, of the city of Baltimore, be appointed a Central Committee of Correspondence, for the purpose of communicating with the Committees of Correspondence of the several Counties, and the friends of the Administration throughout the State, and that it be recommended to those Counties by whom it has not already been done to appoint Committees of Correspondence.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Baltimore Committee, for the appropriate arrangements in preparing a room for the accommodation of the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the President, Vice President and Secretaries, for the dignified and able manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective stations.

The U. S. Telegraph gives us to understand that the member of Congress to whom Gen. Jackson refers as authority for the charge against Mr. Clay, is Mr. Buchanan, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and further that Mr. Buchanan's informant is Mr. Philip S. Markley, of the same state.

Mammoth.—The remains of a large mammoth have been found near Hackett's town in this state, by the workmen employed in excavating the Morris Canal. A gentleman of this town, who examined them a few days since, informs us that the tusk which is six feet in length, weighs 150 lbs. and is 2 1/2 inches in circumference. The grinders are perfectly sound; one of them which was separated from the jaw bone, was found to weigh 4 lbs. It is estimated that the animal must have been at least 18 feet high. The whole skeleton has not yet been found, but the contractor of that section of the canal is continuing his researches for the remainder. It has been purchased for 250 dollars, by a gentleman who intends shortly to send it to Europe.—N. Jersey Eagle.

Sir Humphrey Davy has resigned the chair of the Royal Society.

Mr. Green's ascent of his perilous ascent from Newbury.
On the evening of Thursday, Mr. Charles Green, the veteran balloonist, made his 19th ascent in an splendid balloon, from the town of Newbury, in Berkshire, under the most discouraging circumstances. He was accompanied by Mr. H. Simmons, a gentleman of Reading, who has been deaf and dumb from his infancy. The following interesting particulars of his tempestuous voyage are thus described by Mr. Green:—"My second ascent from this town since I left London being announced to take place, on Thursday last, all the necessary preparations were made, and the balloon was inflated early in the day. Notwithstanding the morning being very squally, a great number of visitants had assembled on the ground before 8 o'clock, at which hour we were visited by a most tremendous storm of hail, rain and thunder, the wind at the time blowing a perfect hurricane, which in a very few seconds cleared the ground of the company, and threatened inevitable destruction to the balloon itself, which could scarcely be kept down although loaded with two tons weight of iron, and the united exertions of nearly 100 individuals holding to the net work. This storm continued one hour, when it partially subsided, and betwixt four and five o'clock the clouds broke up and dispersed; but the wind continued to rage with unabated fury the whole of the evening. A little before six o'clock, the ground being filled with company, I entered the car followed by my companion du voyage, Mr. Simmons, who had once before ascended with me from Reading; and having secured the grappling iron, and all the necessary apparatus, at 6 o'clock precisely I gave the word "Away."

The moment the machine was disencumbered of its weight, it was torn, by the violence of the wind, from the exhausted assistants, who had been contending with the combined fury of the elements, during the whole day, and bounded off with the velocity of lightning in a southerly direction, and in a very short space of time attained an elevation of nearly two miles. At this elevation we perceived two immense bodies of clouds operated on by contrary currents of air, until at length they became united; at which moment my ears were assailed by the most awful and long-continued peal of thunder I ever heard. These clouds were a full mile beneath us; but perceiving other strata floating at the same elevation we were sailing, which from their appearance, I judged to be highly charged with electric matter, I considered it prudent to discharge 20 lb of ballast; and we rose nearly half a mile above the elevation, where I considered we were perfectly safe and beyond their influence. However awful our situation might have been considered by those on earth who witnessed the storm which followed, it was highly interesting to us, as I had an opportunity of observing, amongst other phenomena, that at every discharge of thunder, all the detached pillars of clouds within the distance of a mile round, became attracted, and appeared to concentrate their force with the first body of clouds alluded to, leaving the atmosphere clear and calm beneath and around us.

With very trifling variation, we continued the same course until about a quarter past seven, when I began to make preparations for a descent; and having opened the valve, and suffered a quantity of gas to escape, we reached within 500 feet of the earth; but perceiving from the disturbed surface of the rivers and lakes beneath us, that a strong current of air still existed near the earth, we again ascended, and continued our course until upwards of half-past seven, when I determined on making a final descent, which was safely effected in a meadow field in the parish of Cranley, in Surrey, situate between Guilford and Horsham, and 58 miles from Newbury; which storm, yet in a great degree interesting voyage, was performed in one hour and a half. Every accommodation and assistance was afforded us, and the balloon and its appendages being properly secured, we returned to Newbury on Friday morning, and received the hearty congratulations of those, who, from the effects of the storm below, had entertained strong doubts of our ever reaching terra firma in safety. My companion appeared highly gratified with the novelty of his situation, and I cannot speak too highly of his coolness and presence of mind amidst the surrounding dangers.

At the Jersey glass works near N. York, stained and marbled glass is manufactured.

On Saturday the 31st a distressing event occurred at the town of Falls. Miss Eliza M. Berry, daughter of John Bayden, of this city, who was making a pleasure trip with a large party, was precipitated from the narrow ledge of rock, which visitors are in the habit of tending to an eminence from the scenery of the falls may be seen to advantage, and which is at the height of 75 feet from the perpendicular rock on which the cataract. This event has overwhelmed one of our most respectable families, and their numerous connections and friends with sudden grief.

Three young ladies at Cumberland Hill, R. I. Emma, Louisa, and Cecelia Ballou, walked to a point the 9th inst. the banks of the river were very steep. Louisa, in being lost her balance, and fell into the water about 15 feet deep. Emma extending a hand to her, she immediately drawn in; and the feelings of the unfortunate Emma prompted her to plunge after her companions. A lady who was present, (Mrs. Frost,) succeeded in relieving Emma from this perilous situation, and her cries summoned some persons to their aid, Louisa was also taken from the water in the meantime, the ill-fated Frances had sunk to rise no more. She was the daughter of Mr. Eliel Ballou, in her 18th year. Her companions were daughters of Mr. Ziba Ballou. On the 10th, the body was interred with solemn and impressive ceremonies.

Counterfeit Notes.
Counterfeit United States Bank Notes, of the denomination of two dollars, of the New-York Branch, are in circulation in that city. They are dated 24th of May, 1824; and the counterfeits, the U. N. in the motto of the vignette "E. M. B. Unum," are joined at the top of the letters; in the genuine notes, the letters are very distinct. The signatures of N. Biddle, in the counterfeits, are more sprawling than in the true bill.

The Lancaster Gazette cautions readers to beware of counterfeit 50, 20 and 10 dollars notes of the Bank of the United States, Bank plate, which are said to be in circulation in that neighbourhood.

The Hon. John Sergeant, and William B. Reed, esq. his private secretary, have arrived at Philadelphia the brig Eliza, from Vera Cruz. The Panama Congress did not assemble, as was expected.

The Vendean War.—In the late Vendean War, the courage and rashness. They hesitated not to tack and carry artillery with no other weapons than their staves, and most of their worst losses proceeded from their attacking fortified towns and positions, with the purpose of carrying them by main force. All conquests they were in general humane and merciful, but this depends on the character of the chiefs. Macheoul, the insurgents conducted themselves with great ferocity in the very beginning of the war, and towards the end of it mutual and reciprocal injuries had exasperated the parties against each other, that quarter was neither given nor taken on either side. Yet, provoked by the extreme cruelty of the revolutionary party, and when conducted by some peculiarly ferocious chief, the character of the Vendean united clemency with rage. They gave quarter readily to the vanquished, but having no means of retaining prisoners, they shaved their heads before they set them at liberty, that they might be distinguished if found again in a contrary to their parols. A no less striking feature was the severity of a discipline respecting property, which was taught them only by the moral sense. No temptation could excite them to pillage, and Macheoul, La Roche Jacquelin has preserved the following singular instance of their simple honesty:—"After the peasants had taken the town of Brezere by storm, she overheard two of them complain of the want of tobacco, to the use of which they were addicted, like the natives of the countries in general. "What," said the lady, "is there no tobacco in the shops?" "Tobacco enough," answered the simple hearted peasant, "but we have no money to buy it." [Sir W. Scott's Life of Napoleon.]

Baltimore Gazette
ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1827.

CANDIDATE.—We are authorized to announce to his fellow-citizens of Annapolis, that Colonel James Hood, of the upper election district, is a candidate for their suffrage at the ensuing fall election, and a seat in the House of Delegates Maryland.

Three houses were destroyed by fire in the town of Cumberland, Annapolis county, on Friday morning last. They were situate on Bedford street, were owned by Mr. Jeremiah Berry, and occupied by the Rev. B. Little and Mr. Samuel Magill. Mr. Little's loss is said to be considerable; Mr. Magill's not so great. Mr. Berry's loss is estimated to be from 1000 to 1500 dollars.

The trial of Jesse Strang, for the murder of Mr. John Whipple, was concluded at Albany on Friday last. The prisoner was found guilty.

On the arraignment of Mrs. Whipple, as an accessory to the murder of her husband, she was put in the plea of not guilty. She was greatly agitated and wept bitterly. Her trial was postponed until Monday.

The Nantucket Journal contains a extract of a letter from Gallipoli, describing a singular accident. A salt well. A person had been lowered to the bottom of the well, the depth of 53 feet, for the purpose of making some repair, when finding dark, he called for a light. A candle was procured, and was lowered to the depth of about 20 feet, where the air of the well took fire. The person at the bottom was immediately drawn up—his hands and face were scorched, and his hair and whiskers consumed, but he is likely to survive the accident.

THE GREEKS.
Extract of a letter from a member of the Greek Committee in London to Dr. William Thornton, of the City of Washington.

"The Porte will not listen to any overtures for the pacification of Greece, though strenuously urged by the English and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople. In the meantime, the Turks are reinforcing their armies in Greece, which are disciplined after the European manner. There will be some desperate fighting; but, as stated in the prospectus of Lord Cochrane, the siege of Athens is raised, and Attica free from the presence of the enemy. The energy of Lord Cochrane, if provided with money and provisions, will accomplish much; and probably has effected a union of the two Greek Assemblies. General Church, an excellent and experienced officer, will command all the land forces, and the brave, active and persevering Col. Fabvier, commands in the Acropolis of Athens. The hopes of Greece are revived by the ultimate success; however doubtful, it is certain; and it may be verified by events that the Turks will, within 20 years, be driven from Constantinople, and compelled to retire to their Asiatic territories."

The West India Squadron.—The Norfolk Beacon states that the following orders have been issued, from the Navy Department, to the commander of the West India Squadron, to be without delay, without delay, with the whole force at Key West. We are informed that this movement has so much connection with the removal of the Spanish Government, by the Spanish Minister at Washington, against the latter's being permitted to make use of that as a neutral port.—Patriot.

From the Essex County Republic.
Beaver Fight.—Mr. Andrew Siglow and Mr. Harvey Bliss, of Andover, while engaged in fishing in a small canoe, a few weeks since, on Long Pond, discovered a large bear playing in the water. Being armed only with a bow and arrow, they were obliged to discharge it into his face, which enraged the monster, that he swam towards them with great speed, and was determined on revenge. Being thus insulted while fishing for his own amusement, he made repeated attempts to overturn the canoe, but the men, not being able to reload their pieces, as they had piled their paddles upon his gun. He was dragged ashore and found to weigh 500 pounds.

Boston Reporter