

The Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 14, 1828.

No 33.

VOL. LXXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
Jonas Green,
CROSS-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

POLITICAL.
AN ADDRESS
To the Federalists of New Jersey.

By
Joseph Evans,
James Iglehart,

July 3.

PROPOSAL
FOR PRINTING
The Journals of the Conventions
of the Province of Maryland,

Held in the City of Annapolis, in the
years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

IF Sufficient encouragement be
shown, the Subscriber proposes to
publish in one volume octavo, the
Journals of the Conventions of the
Province of Maryland in the years 1774, '5 and

'76. It is believed that there are
more than two copies of these Journals
now extant; and from the circumstances
that they were printed in pamphlet
form, and unbound, it may be inferred
concluded that they, too, must in a
few years be destroyed by the mere
decay of time. These Journals are the
authentic evidence of the Political
History of Maryland, during that interesting
and unquiet period. Although we
have, in abundance, histories of
Maryland, as connected with the
State of Maryland, and the Colonies,
that time formed, for mutual protection
against the improper assumption of
power on the part of the Mother Country,
yet none of these works embrace
what may be termed its Domestic or
Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland
it should be her pride to hand
down to posterity, not only on account
of its deep interest, but as a public
State Record of the voluntary sacrifice,
zeal, spirit, and determined resolution,
of her citizens, during the
period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the
citizens of Maryland will consider the
proposed publication of sufficient im-
portance to entitle it to their patron-
age, the Subscriber is induced to issue
these proposals.

The Price per Copy, not to exceed
\$2 00. J. GREEN.

DECISIONS
OF THE
Court of Appeals of Maryland,
PUBLISHED
By Subscription.

THE DECISIONS
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS OF
MARYLAND,

To be Reported by Thomas Harris,
Esquire, Clerk of the Court of Appeals,
and Richard Johnson,
Esquire, Attorney at Law.

These Decisions will form a con-
tinuation of the first volume of Reports
already published by Messrs Harris
and Johnson, which closes with the
year 1805. It is proposed to publish
the Decisions in a Series of Numbers,
each to contain not less than one hundred
and twenty five pages, and to
numbered to constitute a volume. The
mode of publication, it is expected
possesses advantages, which give it
decided preference to that of publishing
the Reports in bulky volumes.

ensures the earlier publication of
Reports, and as, not more than four
numbers will be published in a year,
the expense will not be so sensibly
felt.

TERMS
The price of each number of
Reports will be \$1 35, payable on
delivery.

*Subscriptions to the above
work are received at GEO. BHAFF
Store, the Maryland Gazette Office,
and the respective Offices of the
Clerk of this State.

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had constructed—which they had pro-
tected from assault in its early infancy,
and had carried into successful opera-
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It might have been expected, that as
a minority party, gratitude and honour,
and every just principle which could
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have bound John Adams, his family and
personal friends, by ties indissoluble
to the cause of those who lost all in
sustaining him. But what are the facts?

As soon as Mr Jefferson was securely
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the only hopes of J. Q. Adams, the as-
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Why this late hatred of his ancient
friend? The conversion of his own son,
and the following sentiments extracted
from his "Discourse of the American
Constitution," will afford a clue by
which the mystery may be unravelled.

"The spacious mid Statesman; it will
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and compare them with the sentiments
and language of his public letters, pub-
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in the Cunningham Correspondence;
and it will be found that not only the
son, but the father likewise abandoned
your party; and that as each deserted,
so likewise, each basely slandered
you. The father approved, and doubtless
instigated and advised, the apostasy of
the son. Forgotten were the hard
fought battles in which you contended,
to promote his elevation—forgotten
were the sacrifices you made for his
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his follies and obstinacy; and according
to the maxim, that "men seldom re-
give those whom they have injured,"
his unrelenting vengeance pursued you
in your overthrow, and endeavoured to
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most illustrious Federalists, to the lat-
est generation.

Thus far, Fellow Citizens, I have
endeavoured to trace the history of the
injuries you have received from the Fa-
ther. It certainly will never substan-
tiate any claim of his family, or of the
Eastern Federalists, to your support or
of the Son. You have done enough for
both. There are other acts of the
Eastern Federalists, of which you have
justly complained; but which I shall
forebear to notice in this appeal. I shall
now advert to the injuries which the
Son has inflicted upon you.

John Quincy Adams commenced his
career as a Federalist—a warm, intem-
perate, and imprudent Federalist. As
long as there was any prospect of office
and power by adhering to your fortunes,
he was your most sycophantic idolater.
But when all hopes vanished of your
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clearing to your cause—when the fiercest
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bounds would there have been to your
indignation? But you did not know
the world has only recently been made
acquainted with the nature of those
P. offences. Since the election of John
Q. Adams, Gov. Giles of Virginia, has
considered it his duty to lift the veil
which covered that nefarious transac-
tion. It appears from his statement, that
Mr. Adams, in order to pave the way
to a gracious reception from Mr. Jef-
ferson and the Democratic party, delib-
erately charged your leaders with trea-
sonable designs—a desire to dismem-
ber our happy union, and to return once
more to a connection with Great Brit-
ain. The following are extracts of the
letter of Gov. Giles, addressed to The
Public through the Richmond Enquirer
and dated February 25th, 1828.

"Mr. Adams made the disclosure to
me of his intending to desert the Fed-
eral party in 1807, 1808—to the best of
my recollection it was a short time pre-
vious to the first embargo. Mr. Jef-
ferson stated the grounds of this charge
as announced by Mr. Adams him-
self to be the treasonable views of the
Federal Party, and that these treason-
able views extended to disunion." Gov.
Giles, it appears, before he made this
exposure, addressed Mr. Adams' con-
version, addressed Mr. Jefferson, asking
his opinion of the propriety of mak-
ing public the circumstances of that
transaction. Mr. Jefferson replied that
it was a question which belonged to the
forum of feeling; and added, "I doubt
whether a single fact known to the world
will carry as clear a conviction to it,
of the correctness of our knowledge of
the treasonable views of the Federal
party, as that disclosed by this most
reluctant and daring attempt to dis-
sever the Union"—meaning, evidently,
some attempt falsely charged upon the
Federalists, by Mr. Adams. After
quoting these words of Mr. Jefferson,
Governor Giles says—"All that now
remains to be disclosed to the public,
to give a full view of the whole ground
of this eventual transaction, is, to de-
signate the particular conspirators on
the part of the Federalists of that day,
(1807,) which did induce Mr. Adams
to charge them, according to Mr. Jef-
ferson's statement, with treasonable
views to dismember the Union. The par-
ticular foreign agents with whom it
was carried on—the particular circum-
stances which gave rise to it, and the par-
ticular portions of the Federalists im-
placated in the treasonable negotiations,"

Mr. Adams can spare these facts to the
public, if he should think proper to do
so; or, if which I suppose responsible,
he should deny them. Then ought he
to tell what other political sin the Fed-
eral party had committed of so heinous
a character as to justify his open, for-
mal, and sudden abandonment of them
in their utmost need." Gov. Giles then
adds—"If we were to sole an asseveration—
by Mr. Adams' own acknowledgments
—I now sincerely believe that the worse
of these charges against the Federalists
were unfounded, and consisted only in
Mr. Adams' own mental misgivings and
poetic licenses." Accused thus public-
ly both by Mr. Jefferson and Gov. Giles,
Mr. Adams' lips have been as silent as
the grave, with respect to the most fa-
cious and odious charge ever made
contrary to his usual practice, he has
passed by this tremendous assault upon
his character, with the most profound
indifference. To the newspaper attacks
of Alexander Smyth, Jonathan Russell
and Henry Clay, his replies have been
prompt, satisfactory and triumphant.
But to this appalling charge of Mr. Jef-
ferson, sounding like a voice from the
tombs, and to the repeated calls of the
vernor Giles, he is dumb. We could
desire no better testimony than that of
Mr. Jefferson and Gov. Giles, to satisfy
you that Mr. Adams did make these
charges. And can the human under-
standing conceive of conduct more un-
principled and disgusting? Not content
with deserting those who cherished
and sustained himself and family, he
seeks to fix the stigma of infamy upon
their counsils—upon all those to whom
he owed even the means of becoming
a formidable traitor. He endeavours,
by a pretended belief in this monstrous
invention, to convince his new friends
of the sincerity of his conversion, and to
persuade them that an impassable gulf
existed between him and the Federal
party. The gulf ought to have been
more impassable than the weakness of
some Federalists have manifested it to
be. We feel convinced, that had the
letters of Messrs. Jefferson and Giles,
previous to the election of 1824, Mr.
Adams would never have received any
portion of your suffrages. He soon
reaped the reward of his treachery—
Mr. Jefferson transferred him to the for-
eign service; where from, after a long
career, during which he did nothing

more than his duty, he returned to take
his place in the line of safe precedents
of the Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe.
The wages of sin were thus far amply
bestowed. After the election of Mr.
Monroe a new era commenced. All the
great questions which formerly agitated
the Republic—respecting neutral and
belligerent rights—the improvement of
seaports, and the efficacy of blockades,
were now, by the prevalence of peace
throughout christendom, at an end—
When they ceased to exist, the ancient
lines of party division were obliterated.
Your continued exclusion from office,
could be the consequence only of a de-
termination to narrow the range of ex-
ecutive patronage—a determination un-
just in itself, and injurious to the coun-
try. The election of 1824, came on in
this state of the nation. Some of you
formed hopes, perhaps, that Mr. Adams,
if elected by your instrumental-
ity, would cease to administer the
government as a mere party President.
This expectation seemed to be more
plausible when you observed the easi-
ness with which your first indignation at
Mr. Adams' apostasy. But we repeat there
cannot be a doubt that had the letters
of Messrs. Giles and Jefferson been pub-
lished previous to the election of 1824,
Mr. J. Q. Adams would not have been
president. But what claims had the eastern
Federalist to your implicit confidence in
1824? The pertinacity of the eastern
Federalists, in their support of the
elder Adams, was the chief cause of your
downfall. The eastern politicians, when-
ever they have acquired an ascendancy,
they had no right to expect that you
would sacrifice your just objections to
J. Q. Adams—lest they have no right to
demand you to do so at present. In the
present contest, although you do not
possess an organized party, much reli-
ance is placed by Mr. Adams, upon
your adherence to him. Your influence,
though operative only as individual in-
fluences, is still potent in many quar-
ters. But is it possible that you can
be so listless to a just sense of the dis-
tinctions which were once your pride,
as to forget—pardon without atonement,
the ungrateful, perfidious and flagitious
conduct of the principal instrument of
your overthrow? Can you believe that
a politician, whose life has been sullied
by the guilt which stains that of John
Q. Adams, deserves to receive from
your hands the high trust to which he
aspires? If you think so, you can have
neither veneration for the principles
you once professed, nor any just views
of retributive justice. You must have
forgotten to days when you gathered
around the Father of his country, as
the guardians of the constitution and
the laws. I know that many of you
consider yourselves placed in a dilem-
ma, by having been induced to lend
your support to the election of
citizens, the pretensions of Mr. Adams
to your support, since the recent dis-
closure of Governor Giles, if they ever
had any force, ought now to be de-
stroyed by every true man, as lighter than
air. But I fear he may among you
still reluctant, manfully to come forth,
and avow his change of sentiment, leav-
ing you to decide your wavering inclinations
by directing you to evince subsequent
loyalty to the last election. I doubt not
that there were many, (I was myself one)
in 1824 and '26, considered the
principles of Mr. Adams unchanged,
and his desire to stand well with his
former friends, sincere. Let the
subsequent conduct confute so prepo-
sterous a conceit, and prove him still
the slave of the same cold and aban-
doned treachery, as signalled his more
youthful days. When the election of
President came to be decided in the
House of Representatives, it was soon
ascertained that the votes of New York,
Delaware and Maryland, were in the
hands of old Federalists. New York
was so divided that it fell to the lot
of Mr. Van Rensselaer, to give, by his
vote, the preference of that state to Mr.
Adams or his opponent, according to
his inclination. The same took place
in the case of Maryland, in the person
of Mr. Warfield; and as to the vote
of Mr. McLane, a uniform Federal-
ist, depended on a single vote. With-
out two of these three states, Mr. A-
dams could not have been elected. Here
there was a predicament of the most
mortifying nature; the men whom he
had once betrayed and falsely calum-
niated, in possession of the power of
granting or withholding the final object
of his ambition. In this difficulty an
eastern Federalist, Mr. Webster, of
Massachusetts, high in the esteem and
confidence of these gentlemen, prepar-
ed a letter which was first exhibited to
Mr. Adams, and by him approved—
assuring him to whom it was addressed
—of Mr. Adams' friendly feeling to-
wards the Federalists, and his deter-
mination no longer to exclude them

from a share in the conduct of public
affairs. Fellow citizens, these facts
have been admitted by the tacit assent
of all whose names have been implead-
ed in a knowledge of this famous let-
ter. Though called upon to deny the
existence of such a letter and the use
made of it, neither Messrs. Webster,
Van Rensselaer, Warfield, Walsh,
Hopkinson or R. F. Stockton, have ven-
tured to deny it. They have contented
themselves with contradicting im-
material facts—thus admitting the main
point at issue. This letter, when offer-
ed to Mr. McLane, and informed of its
contents, he is said indignantly to have
refused to peruse. With Messrs. Van
Rensselaer and Warfield, it proved ef-
fectual, and decided their uncertain
determinations. Their original prefer-
ence, before openly avowed, lay in an-
other direction. Thus was Mr. Adams
elevated by the instrumentality of Fed-
eralists, to the station he now holds.
Fellow citizens, the gentlemen who re-
fused to vote for him, until assured that
he would be a national and not a party
President, when parties no longer exist-
ed as they once did, were right—just
to themselves, their friends, and their
country. It was a stipulation for hon-
esty and good behaviour. The neces-
sity for such a stipulation for him, is
the severest satire upon his character.
In addition to this private pledge, in
his inaugural address, he avowed pub-
licly before the world, his resolution to
destroy the "monster party." He an-
ticipated a warm opposition, and desir-
ed to draw to his ranks the friends whom
he once deserted. But how has he re-
deemed these fair promises? By bring-
ing into his cabinet a Federalist accord-
ing to the advice of Gen. Jackson, and
thus destroying the "monster party?"
No, fellow citizens; he has not had the
honesty or courage to redeem these
pledges—he never will redeem them—
it is worse than folly to expect it. He
has as sigdly excluded you from the
pale of executive favours, as if you
were now waging the most vindictive
warfare against every measure of the
government. And this he has done
withstanding your support of Mr.
Monroe's administration, of which he
formed a part, in spite even of the
support, (and that not trifling,) which
you have extended to his present admin-
istration. Mr. Jefferson never, in the
hottest season of your opposition to him,
proscribed and frowned upon you, with
more unrelenting severity, than this se-
cond Adams who, after having slan-
dered you, and twice betrayed you,
would again cheat you with fair words
to the espousal of his cause. A Pres-
ident from the Democratic ranks, not a
just and independent man, would not
in the present posture of the nation
continue to persecute you. Mr. Jef-
ferson himself, if living and in power,
could not be guilty of such injustice
to the public service. But an apostate
dare not do otherwise than only moves
to crush you? Avail you receive into
your bosom again, the serpent, who af-
ter being warned there into vipers, has
struck his fangs into your vitals? Will
you cling to the feet which spurn and
trample upon you? It is not revenge
I would rouse you to gratify. But the
dignity of retributive justice, I would
invoke you to exercise. Not for the
punishment of an individual, however
unworthy; but for the vindication of the
immutable laws of public faith and
confidence which have been violated and
outraged towards you. Fellow citizens,
it is successful treachery, it is unprin-
ciple conduct in public men, such as
that I have depicted, which have pre-
ceded the destruction of all Republics.
It is such unprincipled abandonment of
political virtue, which has corrupted the
pure waters of liberty, which has over-
thrown the free nations which have be-
come enslaved.

If then, a regard for the noble band
in which you were once associated with
Delaware and Maryland, were in the
hands of old Federalists. New York
was so divided that it fell to the lot
of Mr. Van Rensselaer, to give, by his
vote, the preference of that state to Mr.
Adams or his opponent, according to
his inclination. The same took place
in the case of Maryland, in the person
of Mr. Warfield; and as to the vote
of Mr. McLane, a uniform Federal-
ist, depended on a single vote. With-
out two of these three states, Mr. A-
dams could not have been elected. Here
there was a predicament of the most
mortifying nature; the men whom he
had once betrayed and falsely calum-
niated, in possession of the power of
granting or withholding the final object
of his ambition. In this difficulty an
eastern Federalist, Mr. Webster, of
Massachusetts, high in the esteem and
confidence of these gentlemen, prepar-
ed a letter which was first exhibited to
Mr. Adams, and by him approved—
assuring him to whom it was addressed
—of Mr. Adams' friendly feeling to-
wards the Federalists, and his deter-
mination no longer to exclude them

from a share in the conduct of public
affairs. Fellow citizens, these facts
have been admitted by the tacit assent
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