The speech of Mr. M. Mahon conmaster piece of popular oratory, fraught
with virtue, truths, and damning conclusions—characterised by the bold,
intiguant and expostulating spirit of
the orator, and such, as if it had hap
pily fallen upon the ear of a supreme
functionary who at the moment of the
delivery might have heard it if he pleased, would, like a certain argument, in
the olden time, concerning "righteous." ness and judgment to come," ha caused the second Felix to tremble.

ADDRESS.

The friends & supporters of the People's cause, within the city of Baltimore, have hitherto regarded in silence, the efforts which have been made to dentify their cause with the cause of disunton, and themselves as leagued with traitors in the support of a Trai-Confined as they have hitherto

a sa leagued of a first control of the control of t

We might have bowed in deference to that lyng-eyed apprehension, which with the true

"the Jackson party in the South." If these words have meaning, what mean they but that the Joshon party of Worth Carolina, as a party, are arrayed in treasonable opposition to the government; and that rabellion is there the animating principle of the party which distinguishes them from the friends of the administration. These relocations are ushered into the world at a moment when by sly inamunations we are informed through the governmental presses, that the spirit of disaffection is amongst us all—that he whom we delight to honour by slevation to the Presidency, is a traitor, murderer, additherer, and we, his willing instruments for the gross traiton of all law and order to effect that clevation. With the spirit of indignant freemen, as jealous of our liberties and as regardful of our rights as the freends of, the administration can be or have been, we embrace this occasion "to renew our fealty to the great Union," and to the high and holy principles on which we rest our opposition to this administration. We deem it proper, however, briefly to advert to the recent occurrences in South Carolina, and to the circumstances under which the Franklin Hall resolutions were passed, only for the purpose of demonstrating their true objects.

We say with our opponents—"It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is not now necessary to enter into a defence of the Tariff System—It is no

we might have bowed in deference to that lyns-eyed apprehension, which with the true McFingal tact, soaring beyond that vulgar vision "which sees only what is to he seen," can discover storms in the cloudless sky, and behold darkness under the noon day sun—we might have applauded that generosity which tenders to our government, that which our government has the right to require—and we might perhaps have paused to enquire, why this assurance, for by whom had their patriotism been doubted."

The tenor of these resolutions has, however, imposed upon us the duty of exposing their read designs. The occasion, the actors, the circumstances under which these resolutions were under which these resolutions and an actional in their character, and to array by their raid the North against the South or the East against the West, we deny it not unto them—If it be patriotism to arouse feelings of hostility by the causeless and larsh imputation of them, or to lash a free, gallant and virtuous yet ardent People into madness by the charge of crime and the language of the substances and sorting and beautiful the patriotism of the particular distinction in ruins, if we cannot by its aid elevate our candidate to the Presidency. In the present the place of the violent measures taken by the "supporters of General Jackson in South etcapsions, in relation to the late Tariff?" and they declare "that they hold it to be the disposed to recognize, to pour upon the inspect of recognized to recognize, to pour upon the inspect of the violent measures taken by the cause which may disturb our Calvo, it occurs as a matter of serious concepts of the violent measures taken by t

istration be the Levites.

designs on the part of Mr. Adams, with the sugard the Holy Ark of the Constitution!

Disguised as these resolutions may be, encoded as they are in the language of the Father of his country, they fall open the active the Secretary's mouth as to his remised investigations of the official conditioners; and which has hermetically a scaled the Secretary's mouth as to his remised investigations of the official condition. Flying from an indignant people for the present Administration are owner, by the direct denial of the great American System, which they found obershadowing them and claimed the merican planting—at another upon the twenty of many tincers and descreters, with tears of comparison for those who had no compassion for the country, and finally seed the part of Mr. Adams, and the part of Mr. Adams, which is support on administration of one mitted the Secretary's mouth as to his remised investigations of the official condition and discretary with the Secretary's mouth as to his remised investigations of the official condition and the surface of the Maryland Gestiffs, with constitution and the surface of the constitution of power, by the direct denial of the form of the constituents, by which direct denial direct continuents of whose origin and the direct of whose origins and the proper of whose origins and the direct of whose origins and the direct of the Maryland Gestiffs, the literity is enditioned the merical type of the Maryland Gestiffs, with a such as the indication in your paper. It has been sustained since it came from the wind support on administration at power, by the different of the paper of whose origins and the direct of the Maryland Gestiffs, with a such as the indication in your and the proper of the maryland and the proper of the paper of the proper of the maryland the pro y it is to guard the Holy Ark of the Con-

reting its vindication at dinner tables and revery press which has dared to guestion reduced. Where is my jealousy of the definition of the executive power, so closently and forcibly illustrated by the impression of the properties of the dispensed the offices and paterial Jefferson! Where is my respect for

per and faithful exercise—the organs of their will, and bound to give that will its fair and

That the maintenance of a due sense of the Representative's responsibility to his constituent, can alone ensure the perpetuity and full enjoyment of the civil and political blessings secured to us by the Constitution.

That the power of bestawing the offi ces and dispensing the public treasure of these United States, is vested in its President for the general welfare and common defence of our country. That all who are recognized by our

Constitution as its citizens, are entitled

to the free and full enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship.

That every precedent and practice, not expressly sanctioned by our Constitution and laws, when used as the sole justification of an exercise of power, or an appropriation of public money, under the Constitution, is unsafe and danger

That our Constitution can be pre served in its original force and purity only by opposing the beginnings of evil and by resisting, at the very thresh nold, all encroachments upon it; and that every such encroachment, if wink ed at or sanctioned, becomes immedi ately "a safe precedent," upon which some future usurper may take his stand to destroy the Constitution itself, under

the colour of law.

And that the true principle for the reformation of government, consists in the virtue and intelligence of a majoriof the people of these United States Acting under these principles, we are constrained to stand in opposition to the present Administration, for which let these facts speak.

It came into power by the votes of those who disregarded the will of their

constituents, for the avowed purpose of advancing to the office of Secretary of State, the individual who now holds it, and of thereby placing him, by the rule of safe precedent in the line of succession to the Presidency.

It came into power by votes thus

It came into power by votes thus given, in defiance of the known and ac-knowledged, or expressed will of the constituent; and give) under the mani-fest or known influence of the very in-dividual wayse elevation to the office of Secretary of State could be ensured on ly by so bestowing them.

It was organized at its birth by advancing to the office of Secretary of State, the very individual to whom Mr Adams is admitted to owe his election; ween them in foctunes and time, which a seat in the cabinet,) which required of him an abandonment of all the prinof him an abandonciples on which his own pretensions, and the Presidency had been sustained, and the surrender of an hostility founded upon awowed estimates of character, and allegations of improper acts and designs on the part of Mr. Adams; which, if believed, proved him destitute of in egrity, and unworthy of all public confidences and which has hermetically confidences and which has hermetically to oppose tablishment of "safe precedents," not sanctioned by our constitution and laws, and to support no administration, the whose origin and the direct

At-has dispensed the offices and pat-ronage of the government, for the avow-ed purpose of supporting those who are friendly to its continuance in power. It has re-called the offices and pa-tronage of the government from those to whom no misconduct or neglect of duty was imputed—solely because they have refused to become partisans in its

It has created a secret office for ob It has created a secret omce for objects wholly unnecessary; and has bestowed the same upon a representative, to whose vote, against the will of his constituents, it owed its existence; who was, both from the want of health and qualifications, utterly unable to accomplish even the assumed object for which qualifications, atterly unable to accomplish even the avowed object for which this office was created, if necessity. And it has created this secret office, and rewarded this individual with the secret service money of the government, after refusing to him an appointment which would have been known to the people of this country.

It has bestowed this secret office in such a manner, and under such circum-

It has bestowed this secret once in such a manner, and under such circum-stances, as to render it secret, rather with reference to the people of the U. States, than to the People amongst whom the objects of his secret mission were to be accomplished; and after refusing any but a confidential disclosure of the character and objects of this of fice, to a committee of congress empowered to enquire into these, it has, after the adjustriment of congress, and when there was no committee to cross examine and to press the enquiry beyond the facts stated, published to the

tion.
It has expended the people's money in paying for constructive journies, and in rewarding its adherents and par tisans at the most extravagant rates, for services, which were known at the time of payment, not to have been rendered by them.

It has suffered its members to roat

about our country, vindicating and eu-logizing themselves, and arraigning the conduct and motives of those who are opposed to its continuance in power.

It has drawn invidious and unjus distinctions not sanctioned by the constitution, between natural born and na turalized citizens. It has sought to create and sustain it

self upon sectional feelings, and local divisions, unfriendly to the peace and

harmony of our country.

It has sacrificed our commerce by the arts of diplomacy intended to engross to itself the whole merit of preserving it. In fine its whole course has been that of an administration fearful of the original ground on which it rested—ea ger to divert the public mind from the manner of its origin, and seizing upon every question which might answer that pose-identifying itself with those violate the people's will by bring ing it into existence, and rewarding an sustaining them when prostrated by the people - bringing all the force of go vernmental displeasure to bear upor those who dare to differ from it, and bestowing all its power and patronage with an eye single to its continuance in flice.
Characterised as it is, by these, and

many other qualities and acts which ought not to characterise the adminis-tration of the government of a free and republican people, we array ourselved in opposition to it, in a spirit and man her which become freemen and friend to our country, and to the perpetuation of these United States. Appear ing to no arms but the Ballot Box, ask ng no privilege but the free and pure exercise of the elective franchise, we rely with entire confidence upon thes for the renovation of our constitutions principles, and for restoration to the free, pure and constitutional adminis-tration of our government, Therefore, Resolved, That as we hold dear the

Constitution and Union under which we live, and the liberties we enjoy, we owe it to our forefathers, to ourselve

Jackson, who has mall times past, a under all Administrations, sare the present found worthy of his control worthy of his control worthy of his country's love, we will ender by all proper and constitutional neares, to elevate him to the office

President of these states.

Resolved, That the Editors of a various newspapers in this city, and others friendly to the perpetuity of Union, be respectfully requested publish the above address and resolved.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Park SAMUEL MOORE, F. P. P. B. M. Clintock Young, Secretaries.

THE DENGUE. Take Gout, and Rhum, and brit

And each vile pain that can be; Combine them all, and then you'll or You've something like the Desgre

Waryland Wazet

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, August 14, 1828

PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT. ANDREW JACKSON, FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. DALHOUR. 'My friendship for General Jackson, a have given him, while President forsides taking any part in the ensuing president of taking any part in the ensuing presidest election.

JAMES MONROL

election. JAMES MONROL
"The recollection of the public relais
in which I stood to Genera-Jackson, wh
President, and the proofs given to his,
the high estimation in which he was held
me, i.e.
JAMES MADISON

"General Jackson is a clear headed, gm minded man, and has more of the Rossa him than any man now living. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Gen. Jackson justly enjoys in an emin degree the public favour; and of his wer talents and services, no one entertains a hier, or more respectful opinion than mye.

"An officer whose services entitle him the highest rewards, and whose whole can has been signalized by the purest intention and the most elevated purposes.

"Towards that distinguished Capt (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so me GLORY on our country, whose renows a stitutes so great a portion of its mont perty, I never had, I sware CAN HAY any other feelings than those of the me profound RESPECT, and of the wise kindness.

MARYLAND ELECTORS, MARYLAND ELECTORS,

MARYLAND ELECTORS,

1st District—JOSEPH STONE,
2d District—JOHN C. HERBERT.
3d District—WILLIAM FITZHUGH In.
WILLIAM TYLEH.
4th District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.
5th District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.
7th District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.
7th District—THOMAS M. CARROLL.

We are authorised to anaounce M CHARLES D. WARFIELD, as candiflate to represent Anne Aruna county in the next General Assemb

of Maryland. Juckson Ticket for Anne-Arund

Mr. Green, To correct all misrepresentation to remove all doubt upon the subject there are four gentlemen, Candidate for the Legislature, in Anne Arund county, who are decidedly favour ble to the election of General Andre

Jackson to the Presidency, viz.

John S. Sellman, of 1st District, Abner Linthicum, of 4 do. Charles S. Mathews, of 5 do. Charles D. Warfield; of 6 do., These four gentlemen will be su ported with zeal, by the Voters Mesolved, That in the defence of success of the Tennessee Farmer.

NEW THEATRE. The corner-stone of the Theatre

The corner-stone of the Theatre permission in this city, was laid on the that the theatre is a supersistent of the things of the things of the things of the supersistent of the Building Committee, a copy that of the Newspapers printed this city, and a copy of the Will General Washington, was deposited under it. An appropriate Additional the same states was delivered by James F. Brief, Esquire, in the presence of the things of the spot, that the presence of the things of the spot, the spot the spot, the spot the s has was delivered by James F. Since, Esquire, in the presence of the Committee, and a respectable amber of citizens, who had assemble to witness the ceremony. It descripes of remark, that the stone of the first corner stone of this descripts of remark, that the stone and for the corner-stone of the factor which formerly stood or state which formerly stood or state that the corner-stone of the factor which formerly stood or state that the corner state of the state of regresented in a former number of Maryland Gazette, the oldest of the Maryland Gazette, the oldest of the United States. Impressed, there with a proper veneration for antiquity, and desirous of perpendig the recollection of it, the difference of its

for the recollection of it, the bake de th the walls of the New Theatre, a Tarkish co sit may appear and be known as which was of the old one. Though the precise period at which be did Theore was founded cannot

secrained, its history may be secrained, its history may be seed back to a time when it is seen, that half the Old World sidered this country as little or than a wilderness, and her change the second from the second sec ere state et forests, her by fresh troo which are now the admiration as a distinct the European traveller, were regarded with terror even by regraed with terror and indeed an tion who had been adjudged an them. What gross ignorance if the Tark this betray of the enlightened European pictured them to his sention as living in a state not bert of barbarism, our chroni-se that time show that they emindiging in the most rational improving amusement of polish-

For these reasons alone, it

t but be viewed as justly com-

from Europe.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

to Turks would neither give nor starter. Some doubt, however,

and but be viewed as justly com-edable on the part of the Com-ice, that they have, in superin-ling the construction of the New pursuading the persecu re, made it commemorative of enfined taste which distinguished sinhabitants of this city, at so by a period of our history as at the tity we are left to premen of war at which we are left to prethat these v he picket ship York, captain De shich arrived yesterday from Li 6. which wo and has brought Lundon papers to

Adrianople

first before

but that it is Reaccounts from Constantinople whe Sist of May, at which time, will be seen by our extracts, it was May 31 .. July, but would enter into ne-This, but would enter into he in order to make with Russia. It was even Greek quest that the French and English Am added had been requested to relate the Constantinople to negociate on Netherlands

Greek question.

Eman papers to the 17th furnish however these two A ts from the East, in which it is swer of the that the fortress of Brails had nifesto is ex taken by storm on the 29th of already in Account Account Accounts strater. Some doubt, noveder, had re he the account of the mock battle. The Morning Herald of the 22d pulation ably himsters have, it is understood, and to send Mr. Stratford Cangular to send stature, it is added, is undertakmijately with France, in consea of the hope's entertained of
the question of Grecian indeto an issue. Mr. C. it is exd will proceed instantly on his
and will leave town in one or
typ at least.

cording to letters from the Morea
a were adopted to improve and se-

were adopted to improve and se-pational revenue, and it was ex-frontiers to the librahita and the Egyptians, interest or long been linative, world at No arrange as compelled to re enthank for of, and no recompeted to re embark for of, and no the Greek is or not. The Part of the Greek is or not. The Part of the Greek is or not. The Greek is or not. The Greek is or not. The Greek is or not is Majesty in the camp, and precedings till the 26th of May. If the catt posts, in order to judge instet of the mortars placed in a their of the position.

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The the left of the position the Sulfan.

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The Sulfan the Su