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POLITICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

(SECOND EDITION.

(Continued.)

OF THE LCESON STATE CONVENTION

EOPLE OF MARYLAND,

he late and approaching Prest-dential Election.

cobject in calling him a Military find. The first to make the ssion that he has no experience or

eation in civil affairs: The second

of violence has arisen from the

he been placed, where none but the

tenergetic measures of scening via, but real necessity, and cool de

on could extricate his countr

disaster and disgrace. But those make this charge omit to tell you

to magnanimous example of sub-ion to the laws, which he set im-cately after the battle of New Or-

when arraigned before a court of cefor a writ of Habeas Corpus durs

to mutiny by an incendiary pub-

He was arrested by JACKSON and

kel to the order of Judge Hall, and ladge himself dispatched to a place

alety at some distance from the ci-

Ed Gen. JACKSON vielded to the

pare of Hall, his army must have a dissolved, and within a day the

he is regardless of the laws.

he 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and Volumes of the REPORTS are sale by the subscriber, at 86 per bound in calf, or at 85 per vol. oards.

G EO SHAW. onapolis, Jan 17.

PROPOSAL

### FOR PRINTING

e Journals of the Convention as of the Province of Ma. ryland,

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

F Sufficient encouragement be of-ed, the Subscriber proposes to pub-i, in one volume octavo, the Jour-s of the Conventions of the Province s of the Conventions of the Province Maryland in the years 1774, 75 and It is believed that there are not re than two copies of these Journals we extant; and from the circumstance to they were printed in pamphles m, and unbound, it may be fairly included that they, too, must in a few irrs be destroyed by the mere decay time. These Journals are the only then tic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interest yof. Maryland, during that interest g and unquiet period. Although have, in abundance, histories of aryland, as connected with the asso

against the improper assumption of wer on the part of the Mother Coun-r, yet none of these works embrace iat may be termed its Domestic at ternal Political History. This part of the history of Mary nd it should be her pride to hand wn to posterity, not only on accoun its deep interes, but as a publicate Record of the voluntary sacrification

s, daring spirit, and determined re-lution, of her citizens, during the riod of doubt and dismay. The the confident expectation that the tizens of Maryland will consider the coposed publication of sufficient instruments to entitle it to their patron. e, the Subscriber is induced to issue

es the Substitute of the Price per Copy, not to ex

## **DECISIONS**

Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Court of Appeals of Maryland.

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By Subscription.

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By Subscription.

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By Subscription.

PUBLISHED

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

To be Reported by Thomas Harri.

Esquire. Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Reverdy Johnson, Esquire. Attorney at Law.

These Decisions will form a cost invalid of the first volume of Reported by Messre Harri alter and Johnson, which closes with the year 1805. It is proposed to published by Messre Harri and Johnson, which closes with the pecisions in a Series of Number and twenty five pages, and fee and decay and twenty five pages, and fee and twenty five pages, and fee and wenty five pages, and fee and twenty five pages, and fee and a full and complete Index. The mode of publication, it is conceived by the done, deviaging "there are the publication of the first volume of the done, deviaging "there are the publication of the first volume and the publication of the first volume of Reports of the court of the done, deviaging "there are the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the publication of the first volume of Reports of the first volume of Repo mode of publication, it is conceived possesses advantages which give it decided preference to that of publis ing the Iteports in bulky volumes.

cosures the earlier publication of the Reports, and as not more than for numbers will be published in a year than the control of the results of the re the expense will not be so sensibi

TERMS The price of each number of the Reports will be \$1 25, payable end

. Subscriptions to the work are received at GEO SHAW Store, the Maryland Gazette Office and the respective Offices of the Cour.

#### Abner Linthicum, sen

Respectfully notifies his fellow ci zens of Anne-Arundel, that he is sti a Candidate for their suffrages at the election in October next, all reports the contrary notwithstanding.
July S1. R. 12w4w. R, July S1.

PRINTING Neathy executed at this Office

# The Marpland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, September 18. 1828.

not accept it, yet as it was the result of the most generous feelings, he solicited that the amount might be applied to the assistance and relief of those whose relations, during the siege, had fallen in battle; the proposition was acceded to, and the amount subscribed, which had been designed expressly for his relief, was disposed of for the benefit of the WIDOW and FATHERLESS?"

In the above relation, behold the genuine character of the "Military Chief tain," who is represented as despising the authority of the Laws and Consti tution of his country. Let us then rally war his valour, his patriotism, his mag-nan, miry and toilsome services, by the nanimity and totisome services, by the highest hunour a grateful people can bestow; assored that his success is associated with the triumph of the Constitution, of Liberary and the cause of our beloved Country.

#### APPENDIX.

1. Mr. Adams, at the last election in the House of Representatives, received the votes of five of the western States. In the nine western States Gen. Jackson received twentynine electoral votes, and Mr. Adams only three; but one of which was from the people, whereas twenty-six of the Jackson electors were chosen immediately by the people them selves. The returns of the popular votes in eight western states, as contained in the papers printed at the

witten attaigned between a court of						
Tor a writ of Habeas Cornes duri	tained in the	papers -pr	inted •a	t the		
te existence of martial law. As	time, and not contradicted, are as fol-					
mount of his demeanor on the oc-	lows, viz.					
an displays one of the noblest cha-	Jackso:	s1dams.	Clay.			
wistics of the man, we will state it				ford.		
newords of an eloquent "VINDICA-	Ohio, 1848	9 12250	19255			
of his fame in the West:	Kentucky, 645	53	16782			
During the existence of Martial	Alabama, 944			1680		
at New Orleans, and whilst the	Indiana, 73	13 3095	5315			
as army, still quadruple of ours,	Tennes-			1		
within a few hours sail of the	see, 2019	7 216		312		
and whilst mutiny and dissatisfac-	Mississip-					
were making progress, Gen. JACK-	pi, 325	1694		119		
refrested a man, who in his legista-	Illinois, 19	01 1542	1047	219		
echaracter had before attempted to moder the city to the British, and	Missouri, 98		1401			
continued to excite the American	T + 1		10005	2220		

Total, 68067 21555 43867 2330 From the above returns it appears, that of the votes of the people in eight western States, General Jackson received 46,512 votes more than Mr. Adams-24,201 more than Mr. Clay-2,645 more than Mr. Clay and Adams together, and 315 more than the whole received by all three of the opposing candidates. Sup-pose the contest to have laid between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, and ers of Orleans have been drenched a American blood. But when the grows over, Gen. Jackson innue ter cvinced this respect for the not by yielding himself up to the the votes confined to those two, is there any one, who looks at the above statement of the actual votes received by Mr. Adams and reflects that Mr. Clay's friends had industriously represented Mr. Adams as unfriendto western interests, and that a ly to western interests, and that a President ought not again to be taken we reneat, who will venture to say that Mr. Adams would have got onefourth of the votes of the nine western States? And yet he received the votes of five States in Congress, and General Jackson only four. The following are the results of

the votes of such states, as are not contained in the above list, taken from the papers printed at the close of the Presidential election. They cannot vary far from the official re-

turns.				
	Jackson	Adams	Crare'd.	Clay
Maine.		6,370	2,3.0	
Mas achusetts.		30.687	0.516	
Connecticut.		7.8 17	1,974	
Rhode Island.		2.145	200	
New Hampshire.		4.107	643	
Virginia.	2,261	3,189	8.4 9	410
New Jersey.	10,945	9,1 0	8.195	
Penneylvania.	35,100	5,440	4,206	1,690
North Coroline,	20,415		1 . 6 :1	
Maryland,	14,523	14,633	3,545	633
				2.80
	24.384	13,707	44.075	43,56
Add Western States,	61,067	21,555	2,330	43,20
				40,66
Total U.S.	152,951	105,322	47,305	
From this	table	it app	cars,	tha

General Jackson's majority of the popular vote so far as taken throughout the United States, over Mr. Adams, was 47,629, and over both A

was about to adjourn the court, a lickson was in rose and requested with not be done, deviating "there witanger here—there shall be none; teme arm that protected from danishing and the state of the shall be none; the state of the shall be none; the state of the shall be none; the shall be not t dams and Clay, 961.

The return of votes from New Hampshire, Virginia and Missouri in the above tables, are not entirely complete, the votes from some few counties not being included. These however, could not vary the result 1000 votes, and supposing that thou-sand be taken from General Jackson, there can be no question in the mind of any one who recalls the state of public opinion in the states of Delaware, New-York, Vermont, Georgia, and South Carolina, where the elec-He marmured or complained."
He immediately paid the fine. The arms of New Orleans collected howtors were appointed by the legisla tures, that if the vote of the people had been taken, there would have mand placed the amount to his crehad been taken, there would have had been taken, there would have the rights and interests of the west, in the publication of these numbers from his book upon the Fisheries and as his successor? Will it be Josiah

refused it in a manner the most deli-cate. In his reply he declared he could one will recollect the state of public opinion in those southern and western States, where Clay and Craw ford received the principal part of their votes, he cannot, without flying in the face of all reasonable calculations, come to any other conclusion, than that, if the election in those states had been by the people, and the choice restricted to Jackson and Adams, the majority of the former over the latter, throughout the Union would have been greatly increased. And if you look to the public opinion in the States where Crawford and Clay received the votes, you will be obliged to admit that if their choice in the house had been confin ed to Adams and Jackson the votes been for Jackson, if the will of the people of these States had been attenued to by their representatives in

Congress.
2. All the electoral votes for Mr. Adams were received from the New England States and New-York, except seven, which were received as follows: one out of three from Delaware-three out of eleven in Mary. land-two out of five in Louisianaone out of three in Illinois; that is, only seven electoral votes out of 17 states, and not a majority of the electoral votes in any one of those 17 states; yet in the House of Representatives he received the votes of 6

of these-17 states.
In confirmation of this view, the people of Kentucky at the last Congressional election, after Mr. Adams was chosen President, turned out those who had voted for him, and returned representatives, two-thirds of whom, are friendly to Gen. Jackson.

ple being in favour of Gen. Jackson, turned out Daniel P. Cook, who had voted against their will for Mr. A-

The same fate awaited Mr. Scott, who had violated the will of his constituents, and gave the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams.

It is proved by the statement of O. B. Brown, Esq. that in a conversa-tion with Mr. Scott, the latter in reply to the question, whether "his vote" (for Mr. Adams) "would be popular in Missouri," said, that nineteen-twentieths of his constituents would be opposed to it." He added, that "it was ascertained, if Mr. Ap-AMS should not be elected on the first wards; that if he had not voted for Mr. Adams, Mr. Cook, of Illinois, would not have voted for him, and that without both their votes, he would not have been elected." was then remarked, that, as the election had depended upon him, (Scott,) he (Brown) supposed, in case of his failure at the next election, he would be otherwise provided for. To this, he answered, that "he would accept of no appointment whatever under the administration of Mr. ADAMS, lest it should be regarded as the re-ward of his vote." The reward however of lucrative appointments were afterwards offered by Mr. Adams, both to Mr. Scorr and Mr. Coon, and by both accepted, as above

stated (3) Since the first edition of this address, an examination of testimony on oath was instituted before the Senate of Kentucky, in consequence of the introduction into that body, by a nember friendly to the present Administration, (Mr. BEATTY,) of a resolution declaring, that "the charges of bargain, sale and corruption in the election of John Q. Adams, are utterly false and malicious." In this examination, a variety of most important facts, which establish the bargain beyond all reasonable doubt, were proved by witnesses of unim-peached and unimpeachable character, a number of whom were at the time members of the Kentucky legislature. These facts will be referred to in subsequent notes. The object of this note is to show the hosti lity existing between Mr. CLAY and Mr. Adams previous to the last pre-

On an amendment of the above resolution, proposed by Mr. Pore, a gentleman who married a sister of Mr. Adams' wife, which went to de--"that the charges made against John Q. Adams, before the last Presidential election, in the western country, in the public prints and pamphlets, that he was hostile to

and that he attempted, in the negoti-ation at Ghent, to sacrifice or preju-dice the rights or interests of the dice the rights or interests of the western country, are utterly false, and were brought forward and circulited to destroy the confidence of the western people in the said John Q. ington, 23 June 1822, acknowledge. Adams, and to promote the views of the receipt of them, shows how they a rival candidate;" a debate took place in which Mr. Daverss, from agency in this attack upon Mr. AdMercer county, rose and said—

(The same of the "That he could not vote for the a-

mendment offered by the honourable

had been taught to believe, from every thing he had seen in the public prints or otherwise, that Mr. Adams duction which accompanied it, and had long been an enemy to the West, and had attempted to code away the and to dispose of in his place of navigation of the Mississippi to the residence, (Cincinnatti,) according British Government, at the treaty of to OUR WISHES." Ghent. These were the declarations of Mr. Clay and his friends anterior to the Presidential election, (Mr. D. was here interrupted by Mr. Wickliffe, who denied the charge of Mr. Clay's having ever said any thing about Mr. Adams, and called upon the gentleman from Mercer, (Mr. Daveiss,) to furnish the House with ) to furnish the 110035 responsible witness to support he had made.) Mr. the statement he had made.) Daveiss said that he had the evidence at hand. I will take the liberty of presenting to the House, certain numpers addressed to the people of Ohio, under the signature of Wayne, which vere published in the Cincinnatti Gazette, in the year 1822, and after-wards-republished in the Argust of Western America. These numbers aid Mr. D. I now hold in my hand. (Mr. Wickliffe again interrupted Mr. Daveiss, by observing that he had called upon the gentleman for a repossible witness, whose name would be surrendered up.) Mr Daveiss said that he hoped the gentleman would have patience, before he was done he would render the evidence complete. I state, continued Mr. D. upon the most unquestionable authority, that these numbers were written by a citizen of Kentucky, and the manuscript sent to Mr. Clav. How they afterwards made their appearance in the Cincinnatti Gazette, will be for Mr. Clay to account. I am now ready to prove the fact, if the gentieman from Favette, (Mr. Wickliffe) requires it. The proof is now within the walls of this House. I pause to see if the friends of Mr. Clay will call for the proof "not daring to meet this proof, the

state, as well as Kentucky. The extract from WAYNE then read, being too long for insertion at large in this note, the following expresssions, which are sufficient to show the nature of that publication, are quoted ny other things, charged with "an unfeeling policy," which "would crimson our fresh fields with the blood of our border brethren, and light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings;" with "giving our wives and children for fish, and bartering the blood of our cilizens for money," with being "ignorant" of western interests, or "disregarding" them. The proposition made at Ghent, he declares to he a "fatal project," an "atrocious proposal," "as strange as it is alarming," and that but for Mr. CLAY's exertions, "the seeds of war might now have been sowing, along our northern and western borders which, at no distant day, would teners, at he distant day, about have produced an abundant harvest of tears and blood." The publica-tion concluded by saying, in allusion to the alleged hostility of Mr. Adams to the West, as demonstrated by the Ghent negotiation. It shows the interest we have in placing a distin guished Western man at the helm of the nation, and the justice of distributing to every section, its due share in foreign missions, as well as in the cabinet itself."

friends of Mr. Clay, remained silent, when Mr. Daviess proceeded and

said, "these numbers, particularly the third and fourth, present Mr. Adams in a most odious point of view to the people of the West, and

had the effect to prostrate him, in that

These publications, signed Wayne, and reviewed by Mr. CLAY before they were sent to the Press, may be seen at large in the Cincinnatti Gazette, where they first appeared, or in the Argus, where they were re-published on the 14th and 21st No-

vember, 1822.

But the part which Mr. CTAY bore

"These numbers were sent to you at Lexington. The following ex-tract of a letter from you, dated Lexthe receipt of them, shows how they agency in this attack upon Mr. Ad-

"I received your obliging favour mendment offered by the honourable of the 20th inst. and thank you most gentleman from Washington, as he sincerely for the friendly sentiments towards me which it contains. Mr. T. Crittenden has retained the pro-

In the above mentioned investigation before the Senate of Kentucky, it was proved on oath, that, after the publication of Mr. Adams' book up-on the Fisheries, Mr. CLAY called upon his friend, the Editor of the Argus of Western America, published at Frankfort, in Kentucky, gave him a narrative of the proceedings at Ghent, and explained the principles involved in them. The Editor then took up the publication of Mr. Adams, and reviewed it in a series of nine letters, addressed to John Quincy ADAMS. After most of these letter had been published in the Argus, Mr. CLAY conversed with the Editor "a-bout publishing them in a pamphiet, and offered to pay \$50 of the expense." This was declined. It was proved, however, by the oath of Mr. Tanner, a printer, that Mr. CLAY afterwards conversed with him as to the expense of printing the pamphlet. Mr. Tanner being asked, "whether he printed it?" he replied "that he did." And on being asked "whether Mr. CLAY paid any part of the expense?" he replied, "that he did pay one hundred dollars." The full extent of the charges a

gainst Mr. Adams, contained in these letters, the materials for which had been originally furnished by Mr. CLAY, as was proved by the oath of the Editor of the Argus, in which they first appeared, can only be judged of after a perusal of the pamphlet itself, which was printed in the latter part of 1823. The following extracts, however, will sufficiently shew the nature and spirit of them. Mr. Adams is charged with "bearing false witness against his neighbour;" with "falschood" in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi; with "weighing doltars against blood;" with "falsehoods" relative to the extent of the fisheries, con tested at Ghent; with "knowingly violating the very letter of his instructions;" with pursuing "a course wholly sectional;" with attempting and the Western people pay an exclusive the Western people pay an exclusive tax of rivulship, war and blood, for the security of those fishermen, who frequent British waters;" with "manufacturing the waters;" with "manufacturing the waters;" facts;" with asserting "opposite principles;" with gross "absurdities, inconsistencies, and contradictions," with injustice to his colleagues of the minority; with a policy promoting Indian wars and masterests of the Western country;"
with hostility to the annexation of Louisiana to the United States with sacres; with "a deadly hostility, or a culpable indifference, to the inwith hostility to the annexation of Louisiana to the United States; with insincerity in the defence of his votes, in relation to the West; with which we down the standard of the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the head of "next election of President," says, "The other point which we down the same paper of July 15th, 1825, under the same paper of July 15 "adding insult and mockery, to abandonment and injustice; being "an artful sophist, a clumsy negotiator, and vindictive man; with "views too erroneous, feelings too sectional, and temper too vindictive, for the Chief Magistrate of a free people."

THOMAS P. MOORE, a member from Kentucky, who refused to vote against the will of the people of that State, to promote Mr. CLAY's views, though at that period one of his mos ardent friends, in a letter to General VAN NESS, after saying he was, before the Presidential election, "war ally attached to Mr. CLAY, and decidedly hostile to Mr. ADAMS," states, that he "had denounced him (Mr. Adams) in all parts of the district represented by him, on the authority of facts, derived from Mr.

CLAY. That Mr. Adams was aware of the hostility of Mr. Clay, is perfectly manifest from the following extracts No. 38.

(of 1821,) I was apprized by a friend, that rumors very unfavourable to my reputation, even for integrity, were-industriously circulated in the wes-tern country. That it was said I had made a proposition at Ghent to grant to the British the right to navigate the Mississippi, in return for the Newfoundland fisheries, and that this was represented as, at least, a high misdemeanor." "He said, the pro-posal was to be represented (as an offence) so that it was charged exclusively upon me; and that I should rear more about it ere long.

In his book, page 232, he says: "Since the communication of his Mr. Russell's) letters to the House of Representatives, the uses for which it was supposed the production of them was intended, and to which they were adapted, have not been altogether abandoned in some parts of the western country. The St. Louis Enquirer, has pursued this purpose in the simplest form, by publishing the message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, of the 7th May, and Mr. Russell's private letter, and by suppressing the duplicate and the renarks. In the Kentucky Reporter, published in Lexington, and in the Argus of Western America, published in Frankfort, various publications have appeared, exhibiting similar. where of the subject; representing the proposition made to the British Pleniotentiaries on the 1st December, 1814, as a very grievous offence, and ascribing it exclusively to me."

In page 254, he further says: "Tho perusal of Mr. Russell's duplicate, disclosed to me the mystery of ruin which had been brewing against me, from the very day after the signature of the treaty of Ghent. It was by representations like those of that letter, that the minds of my fellow-citizens in the west, had for a succession of years been abused and ulcerated against me. That letter, indeed, in-culpated the whole majority of the mission of Ghent; but subsidiary slander had performed its part of pointing all the guilt, and fastening all the responsibility of the crime upon me."

The allusions to Mr. Clay, and the

imputations cast on him by Mr. Adams, were too obvious and too severe to pass without notice, and he came out in the Intelligencer with the famous letter about the Ghent negotiation, from which the quotation in the text above is taken.

4. Vide National Intelligencer, Dec. 17, 1822.

5. The Kentucky Reporter, a per edited by a near relative of Mr. of his opinions, as early as July 1st 1815, in an article headed "Present state of Parties," said of Mr. A-dams, "he was not born or educated a republican; but on the contrary, his whole life has been distinguished by a decided attachment for, and we be-lieve, an intemperate zeal in support of, the principles of his father, and the aristocracy of the country. It is true, he abandoned the service of his old friends for the enjoyment of of-

which we hope to gain, is, that he (Mr. Monroe) shall not be suffered to appoint his successor. Jefferson and Madison have both exercised this power, but we trust the preceder to will be followed no further; it is time to take alarm, our objection, ites chiefy to the principle, the sigh, if it were jections to the man also. But in regard to him we feel indifferent -We should object to any man as President, Tylio was not the free and regulur, choice of the people. Mr. Adams

is designated by the President and his presses as the heir apparent, the next successor to the Presidency.—Since the principle was introduced, there has been a rapid degeneracy in the Chief Magistrate; and the PROSPECT of still GREATER DEGENERACY is STRONG and ALARMING. Admit the people should acquiesce in the Presidential appointment of Mr. Adams to this high office; who again will be choose