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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIII. Annapolis, Thursday, September 18, 1828. No. 38.

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PEOPLE OF MARYLAND. The late and approaching Presidential Election. (Second Edition.) (Continued.)

Gen. Jackson yielded to the order of Judge Hall, and fled himself dispatched to a place at some distance from the city...

refused it in a manner the most delicate. In his reply he declared he could not accept it, yet as it was the result of the most generous feelings...

APPENDIX. 1. Mr. Adams, at the late election in the House of Representatives, received the votes of five of the western States...

State	Jackson	Adams	Clay	Crawford
Ohio	18189	12280	19255	
Kentucky	6453		16782	
Alabama	9443	2417	67	1680
Indiana	7343	3095	5315	
Tennessee		20197	216	312
Mississippi		3254	1694	119
Illinois		1901	1542	1047
Missouri		957	311	1401
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. Adams and Adams together, and 315 more than the whole received by all three of the opposing candidates...

State	Jackson	Adams	Clay
Maine	6,710	2,019	2,019
Massachusetts	30,287	6,019	6,019
Connecticut	7,417	1,814	1,814
Rhode Island	4,148	800	800
New Hampshire	4,107	843	843
Virginia	8,951	3,190	8,410
New Jersey	10,093	910	8,196
Pennsylvania	35,000	4,400	4,200
North Carolina	30,418	1,811	1,811
Maryland	14,253	14,253	3,249
All Western States	64,884	17,707	44,979
Total U.S.	1,167,711	21,218	2,230

From this table it appears, that General Jackson's majority of the popular vote so far as taken throughout the United States, over Mr. Adams, was 47,628, and over both Adams and Clay, 961.

and that he attempted, in the negotiation at Ghent, to sacrifice or prejudice the rights or interests of the western country, are utterly false, and were brought forward and circulated to destroy the confidence of the western people in the said John Q. Adams...

In confirmation of this view, the people of Kentucky at the late 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.

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 conversation with Mr. Scott, the latter in reply to the question, whether "his vote" (for Mr. Adams) "would be popular in Missouri," said, "nineteen-twentieths of his constituents would be opposed to it."

(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 member 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."

On an amendment of the above resolution, proposed by Mr. POPE, a gentleman who married a sister of Mr. Adams' wife, which went to declare—"that the charges made against John Q. Adams, before the late Presidential election, in the western country, in the public prints and pamphlets, that he was hostile to the rights and interests of the west,

is proven by his own letter. In an address to Mr. Clay, lately published, Mr. Kendall says: "These numbers were sent to you at Lexington. The following extract of a letter from you, dated Lexington, 23 June 1822, acknowledges the receipt of them, shows how they got to Cincinnati, and proves your agency in this attack upon Mr. Adams."

"I received your obliging favour of the 20th inst. and thank you most sincerely for the friendly sentiments towards me which it contains. Mr. T. Crittenden has retained the production which accompanied it, and which he has undertaken to divide and to dispose of in his place of residence, (Cincinnati), according to OUR WISHES."

In the above mentioned investigation before the Senate of Kentucky, it was proved on oath, that after the publication of Mr. ADAMS' book upon 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 full extent of the charges against 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 extract from WAYNE then read, being too long for insertion at large in this note, the following expressions, which are sufficient to show the nature of that publication, are quoted from it, Mr. ADAMS is amongst many 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 citizens for money," with being "ignorant" of western interests, or "disregarding" them.

The proposition made at Ghent, he declares to be 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 have produced an abundant harvest of tears and blood."

These publications, signed Wayne, and reviewed by Mr. CLAY before they were sent to the Press, may be seen at large in the Cincinnati Gazette, where they first appeared, or in the Argus, where they were republished on the 14th and 21st November, 1822.

But the part which Mr. CLAY bore in the publication of these numbers

the Mississippi. In the first page of the introduction, Mr. Adams says: "In the course of last summer, (of 1821,) I was apprized by a friend, that rumors very unfavourable to my reputation, even for integrity, were industriously circulated in the western country."

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