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fered, the Subscriber proposes to philish, in one volume octave, the Joseph Ish, in the House of Representatives, received the votes of five of the western States. In the nine western States. In the nine western States, Ish, in the Plancks Country of States Ren. Jackson received the votes of the volventy-six only three; but one of which was from to tell you for the Joseph Ish, and could extricate his country of the Jockson electors were chosen in the House of Representatives, received the votes of five of the western States. In the nine western States for Islands is suit to tell you for the Misspace. But those cannot to the Joseph Islands is suit to the Joseph Islands is the people, whereas twenty-six on the laws, which he set improper assumption of the Mother Case the Joseph Islands is the people whereas twenty-six of the Joseph Islands is the people whereas twenty-six of the Joseph Islands is the people whereas twenty-six of the Joseph Islands is the people whereas twenty-six of the Joseph Islands is th IF Sufficient encouragement be of fered, the Subscriber proposes to publish, in one volume octava, the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, '5 and '6. It is believed that there are not more than two copies of these Journal now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphle form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a form.

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DECISIONS OF THE

THE DECISIONS

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POLITICAL.

ADDRESS

ACEON STATE CONVENTION TO THE

FEOPLE OF MARYLAND, the late and approaching Presi-

(SECOND EDITION. (Continued.)

he enemies of Gen. Jackson have a he object in calling him a Military hair. The first is, to make the assion that he has no experience or festion in civil affairs: The second the is regardless of the laws. This

Aid Gen. Jackson yielded to the care of Hall, his army must have a dissilved, and within a day the error of Orleans have been drenched a American blood. But when the general was over, Gen. Jackson immet Court of Appeals of Maryland.

PUBLISHED

By Subscription.

THE DECISIONS

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS OF
MARYLAND.

To be Reported by Thomas Harri

Require. Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Reverdy Johnson,
peals, and Reverdy Johnson,
Esquire. Microury at Law. evinced "his respect for the by yielding himself up to the

refused it in a manner the most delicate. In an analysis one will recollect the state of public opinion in those southern and western states, where Clay and Craw-that the amount might be applied to the state of public opinion in those southern and western states, where Clay and Craw-that the amount might be applied to the principal part of states, where Clay and Craw-that the amount might be applied to the principal part of the princi lations, during the siege, had fallen in battle; the proposition was acceded to, and the amount anhacribed, 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 round this heroic citizen. Let us re-ward his valour, his patriotism, his magnan mity and toilsome services, by the highest hunour a crateful people can bestow; assired that his success is associated with the triumph of the Consociated with the triumph of the Con-STITUTION, of LIBERTY and the called of our beloved Country.

APPENDIX.

1. Mr. Adams, at the last election

lows, viz.				
	Tackson.	.1dams.	Clay.	Craw- ford.
Ohio.	18489	12280	19255	•
Kentucky	, 6453		16782	
Alabama,	9443	2417	67	1680
Indiana,	7343	3095	5315	
Tennes-				
see.	20197	216		312
Mississip				
pi,	3254	1694		119
Illinois,	1901	1542	1047	219
Missouri,	987	311	1401	

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 the votes confined to those two, is there any one, who looks at the above statement of the actual votes received by MreAdams and reflects that Mr. Clay's friends had industriously represented Mr. Adams as unfriendly to western interests, and President ought not again to be taken from the cabinet, is there any one, we repeat, who will venture to say that Mr. Adams would have got onefourth of the votes of the nine wes-tern States? And yet he received the wotes of five States in Congress, and General Jackson only four.

tern 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 confined to Adams and Jackson the votes of nearly all of them would have been for Jackson, if the will of the people of these States had been at-tenued to by their representatives in

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 Maryland—two out of five in Louisiana—one out of three in Illinois; that is, only seven electoral votes out of 17 states, and not a majority of the elec- presenting to the House, certain r toral 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.

In Illinois, the majority of the peo-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. Scorr, 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. Adams should not be elected on the first ballot, he could not be elected afterwards; 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." It 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

lated to destroy the confidence of the Mercer county, rose and said—
"That he could not vote for the a-

mendment offered by the honourable gentleman from Washington, as he had been taught to believe, from every thing he had seen in the public prints or otherwise, that Mr. Adams had long been an enemy to the West, and had attempted to code away the and to dispose of in his place of 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 some responsible witness to support the statement he had made.) Mr. Dareiss said that he had the evidence at hand. I will take the liberty of bers addressed to the people of Ohio, under the signature of Wayne, which were published in the Cincinnatti Gazette, in the year 1822, and afterwards republished in the Argus of Western America. These numbers, said 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 reponsible 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. Clay. 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 Fayette, (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 friends of Mr. Clay, remained silent,

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 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 shew the nature of that publication, are quoted The Reported by Thomas Berry

Ministration Clearly in Court of the States of the States in Congress, and when the contrary, bits several contrary of the states of the States in Congress, and the states of the Sta from it, Mr. Adams is amongst many other things, charged with "an

when Mr. Daviess proceeded and

at Lexington. The following ex-tract of a letter from you, dated Lex-ington, 23 June 1822, acknowledges Adams, and to promote the views of a rival candidate;" a debate took place to which Mr. Davess, from agency in this attack upon Mr. Adthe receipt of them, shows how they agency in this attack upon Mr. Ad-

"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 proand had attempted to cede away the navigation of the Mississippi to the British Government, at the treaty of 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 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 letters had been published in the Argus, Mr. CLAY conversed with the Editor "4bout 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 pam-phlet 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 "falsehood" in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi; with "weighing dollars against blood;" with "fulsehoods" relative to the extent of the fisheries, contested at Ghent; with "knowingly violating the very letter of his instructions;" with pursuing "a course wholly sectional;" with attempting to "make the Western people pay and blood, for the security of those fishermen, who frequent British waters;" with "manufacturing facts!" with according to the security of the security with according to the security of the facts;" with asserting "opposite principles;" with gross "absurdities, inconsistencies, and contradic-

(of 1821,) I was apprized by a Friend, that rumors very unfavourable to my reputation, even for integrity, were industriously circulated in the restern 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 proposed to a said as a least a high was represented as, at least, a high misdemeanor." "He said, the proposal was to be represented (as an offence) so that it was charged exclusively upon me; and that I should

hear 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 remarks. In the Kentucky Reporter, published in Lexington, and in the Argus of Western America, published in Frankfort, various publications have appeared, exhibiting similar views of the subject, representing the proposition made to the British Plenipotentiaries 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 crimo

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

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

5. The Kentucky Reporter, a paper edited by a near relative of Mr. Clay, and long known as the organ of his opinions, as early as July 1st 1815, in an article headed "Present state of Parties," said of Mr. Adams, "he was not born or educated a republican; but on the contrary, his

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