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POLITICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

dential Election.

(SECOND EDITION.

(Concluded.)

Infortunately for Mr. Clay's re-

on, a correspondence between

ACESON STATE CONVENTION.

SEOPLE OF MARYLAND,

the late and approaching Presi-

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GEO SHAW. Kanapolis, Jan. 17.

FROPOSAL

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Let the date be recollected—It January Sth, 1825.—You comtory of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland; as connected with the michael of provinces and Colonies, a 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 and 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 samisces, daring spirit, and determined resolutions. You say that the friends of solutions of the contest, and that continues the subject of the contest, and that the state of the province of the contest, and that the state of the contest, and that the state of the contest, and that continues of the contest of the c

of its deep interest, but as a publi State Record of the voluntary sacris ces, daring spirit, and determined re solution, of her citizens, during thi period of doubt and dismay.

solution, of her citizens, during speriod of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient in portance to entitle it to their patron specific proposed in the subscriber is induced to issee the Subscriber is induced to issee these proposals.

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Court of Appeals of Manyland.

PUBLISHED/ By Subscription.

THE DECISIONS

. OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYL ND,

MARYLAND,
To be Reported by Thomas Harri
Esquire, Clerko the Court of Ar
peals, and Reverdy Johnson,
Esquire, Atterney at Law.
These Decisions will form a cout
nuation of the first volume of Reper
already published by Messrs. Hari
and Johnson, which cloves with th
year 1805. It is proposed to publishe Decisions in a Series of Number
each to contain not less than one has
dred and twinty five pages, and for
numbers to constitute a volume. Tr
last number of each volume "attect was future interests do not distinctly put you to the course which you spit to pursue."

"You then give some reasons why Mr. Adams should be preferred to smeral Jackson, among which I remember only the statement that the his delegation had determined to the for Mr. Adams, the alleged wat of qualification in the General whis military propensities. You had declare distinctly, and in nearly the following words."

"My friends entertain the belief had their kind wishes towards me, last number of each volume "all cortain a full and complete ander. The mode of publication it is conceited ree decided reference to that of published in the earlier publication of the or of Report and as not more than for numbers will be published in a year.

the their kind wishes towards me, mplished, by so bestowing their

use, we should all have concen-

rage of Mr. Adams' friends, you rem nearly the following words.

"A friend of Mr. Adams comes to

-Sir, Mr. Adams has always

"with tears in his eyes"

the greatest respect for you and the highest admiration for your ta-

ms. There is no station to which

m are not equal. You were un-butedly the second choice of New legland, and I pray you to consider thether the public good and your was future interests do not distinctly

sed our force upon you.

The lan-

You then declare, that you have ged them to be governed by their news of the public good alone, and the that you have been influenced aly by that consideration. In con-

"Your representative is inclined to and as I know his respect for your paion, I request if you concur in writers, that you will write to him return mail to strengthen him in in in inclinations. Shew this to Crit

leaden alone." "You say you could not publish his letter, without publishing letters from Mr. Blair, to show how he un-erstood it. This was written on the th of January. About the 20th he has have received it. I have stated, and he has admitted, that about the 20th be told me that Mr. Adams, if

elected, would make you Secretary | formed on the subject, every circumof state. Does not this show how he understood it."

"The letter concludes by saying, "Shew this to Crittenden alone."
Doubtless it was shewn to him. On the 19th of January, Mr. Crittenden wrote to "our representative," (Mr. White,) as follows:"

"Thinking as I do of Mr. Clayof his great integrity, his lofty American spirit, and his consummate ability, I believe it to be highly importo the public interest that he should occupy a distinguished station in the Executive Department. Un ier all present circumstances, my first wish in relation to this subject (and it is one dictated both by my personal partialities and considerations of the public good,) would be, that Jackson should be the President and Clay his Secretary of State. And I really do believe, that the common good is more concerned in Clay's being Secretary, than it is in the question whether Jackson or Adams shall be the President."

"Does not this show how he understood it?

"On the same day, Mr. Blair wrote to "our representative" (Mr. White,) as follows:

"You have it in your power to vote not only with a view to the first officer, but probably in reference to the whole administration. Under some circumstances, the latter consideration might deservedly be more offuential than the first, as the selection of the managers of the departments not only involves in a great degree, the conduct of public affairs throughout the presidential term, but probably will decide the next presiden-Again, "if it had 'ial election." been thought that Mr. Adams would be elected, and if elected, would give Mr. Clay the highest place in his cabinet, there is scarcely a doubt that the vote (of the Kentucky Legislatore) would have been in favour of ming. You say that the friends of treal candidates accost you in turn; at a friend of General Jackson says Mr. Adams.

"Does not this further show how he understood it?"

"You say in your letter to Mr. Blair, that your "friends entertain the belief, that their kind wishes towards you would be most likely to be accomplished by voting for Mr. Adams. What were their "kind wishes?" Doubtless the "kind wishof your friends in Frankfort and Washington were the same. We have seen that the "kind wishes" of Messre. Blair and Crittenden were, that you should be Secretary of State,

as a stepping stone to the presidency.

Mr. Trimble said, after he came home, that he "voted for Mr. Adams because it was distinctly ascertained, that he would make you Se-cretary of State." This shows what This shows what were his "kind wishes."

"Gen. Metcalfe said, they could not possibly get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State without voting for and electing Mr. Adams. This proves what were his "kind wishes."

"Mr. F. Johnson said, he "voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State." This shows what were his "kind wishes."

"Mr. White was not quite "kind enough, and you undertook to get letters from some of your friends among his constituents, to "strengthen him in his inclinations," and warm up his "kind wishes."

Mr. White in a letter of June 27th, 1828, says:

"My correspondents were numerous and from the coincidence of

their views and sentiments, I had reason to believe that it would be most agreeable to my constituents, and strictly consistent with the wish es of a majority of them, to adopt the course which I did finally pursue. That such communications; voluntarily made, from highly respectable and intelligent gentlemen, differing on local politics and leaders of parties at that time, on a subject of such deep interest and pressing emergency as that of the election of a Chief fagistrate, should have a powerful influence on my mind is perfectly natural. That I was confirmed in my vote by their suggestions, I do freely acknowledge; and, therefore, as I have often heretofore, frankly a-rowed, I now state, that I voted for Mr. Adams with a view to promote Mr. Adams with a view to promote Mr. Clay's future prospects for the presidency. In confirming this avowabe I do not mean to say, that others, either in or out of Congress, were or were not influenced by the same motive. So far as I was in- ples, and exerts his influence to defeat

those measures: We shall be able to decide, by the following extracts how laithfully Mr. Adams has adhered to the promise by which he ascended to power. stance tended to rivet on my mind the impression, that the people of Kentucky, and particularly of my district, looked forward to the ad-vancement of Mr. Clay's future suc-In the National Journal of the 10th of August 1824, are these authoritative declarations:
51 Mr. Adams should be elected. cess with a more intense interest than to the success of either of the

candidates then before the House of

Representatives, and whatever might have been my own inclinations and

preserences on the occasion, I selt

that I was bound by a duty para-mount to all others, which was to

give the vote according to the will of

a majority of my immediate constituents. Mr. Clay's promotion out

of the way, it is not probable that

frages of the State of Kentucky in

Congress, neither would I have been

a view to Mr. Clay's preferment.

incumbent, under any other circum-

stances than those which I had rea-

son to believe would have met the approbation of the people."

By a comparison of these extracts and

dates, it will be found that it was the first wish of some, if not all of Mr.

Clay's friends, that Gen Jackson should be president, and Mr. Clay Secretary of State. From the letters of General

Jackson to Carter Beverly, and Mr. Buchanan's address in reply, it appears

that Mr. Clay ascertained early in Ja-nuary, that Gen Jackson would give no

pledge as to whom he would appoint Secretary of State. On the 8th, Mr. Clay wrote to Mr. Blair requesting him to write to Mr. White to strengthen his disposition to vote for Mr. Ad

of Mr. Adams would promote the "A-merican System." Not because it would

protect "Domestic Industry," or favour "Internal Improvement," but because it would promote Mr. Clay's "future interests" In accordance with these

instructions, Mr. Blair and Mr. Crit-

tenden did procure numerous letters to be written to Mr White, expressly a-vowing the wish of the writers, that

view to secure the office of Secretary of State for Mr. Clay. Mr. Adams was elected, and Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary. Can any one sloubt that, there were secretary. White should give his vote with a

that there was an understanding be-tween Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams?

If any thing more were wanting, it is furnished in the following extract of a letter from the Hon. John M. Lane,

at that time a Senator in Congress from

Illinois, addressed to the Hon. John H.

who voted for Mr. Adams, had a meeting to determine upon the course, as I was informed by one of them, at which it was said to me, that upon the question being proposed to Mr. Clay, for whom shall we vote? He answered, in

substance, "that in case Gen. Jackson should be elected, he believed that the

administration, with its weight, would be opposed to him, to prostrate him; that should Mr. Adams be elected, he

-why? Not because the election

Mr. Adams would have got the suf-

The Anarpland Kazette.

we think we may safely affirm our be-lief, that he will conscientiously and firmly do all that it may be proper for him to do, to secure the election of the President in the hands of the People." President in the hands of the People."

11 Mr. Clay should be elected, he and his friends would be bound by a regard for consistency, if by no political considerations, to pursue the same course. We sincerely believe that an election by the People, in the worst possible mode, that could be devised by thise whose object was to devise the best, would be infinitely preferable to the best possible mode of electing a President, in which Congress or the State Legislatures have any concern." advised to support Mr. Adams, with would not have voted for the present

The Journal of the 19th October,

contains the following: "The chief magistrate, when elected has the whole patronage of the fixtion in his hands, and may reward with ho-nour or profit, those who have been ac-tive in his election. Thus when the power of choosing is exercised by a few duty, and induced to vote in opposition to the popular will. What a prophetic foresight of coming events!"

On another occasion (August 19th,) conduct, since vindicated by the same conduct, since vindicated by the same authority— When the voice of the people is proclaimed, the representative, if he be true to his trust, it bound to respond to that voice, and give it its full effect; if he do not, he no longer represents the people, but is an aristocrat and usurper." And again, (November 18.) "Is the public servant under no obligation to respect the will of his constitution to respect the will of his constitution. tion to respect the will of his constituents? Can it be doubted that those who have thus usurped and trampled on the rights of the people, would, were it in their power, put down the Sovereignty of the people and confederate with the Holy Alliance, to maintain their usur pation." Such are the unsparing terms in which Mr. Adams, through his semiofficial organ, unwittingly denounced, or anticipation, the means by which he has "usurped and trampled on the rights of the people." Phese are not our words—"out of his own mouth we condemn him." To show the strong and by anticipation, the means by which he decided opinion formerly entertained of the district system, we quote from the Journal of 20th November: "Let the right of choice be given directly to the people, in districts, there can be then no caviling about what is, and what is not, the will of the people, and above all, let the mode of election. Messrs. Adams and Clay. I remeasure well, was freely spoken of by many members of Congress, although I had no personal knowledge of any fact which would warrant he belief that the contract existed; begindes the high estimation in which I then held Mr. Clay, forbade my suspicions on any accusations not approach by partitive proof; that proof whatever it be, be uniform throughout the United States. It is thus only that the rights of the majority can be pro-

Such were the avowed principles of Mr. Adams while a candidate; princi-ples directly hostile to his subsequent practices.

8 Upon Mr. M. Duffie's resolution, in April, 1825, to refer the proposition to amend the Constitution, the vote stood thus:

Maine. Yeas-Messra. Anderson and Lin-

my suspicions on any accusations not supported by positive proof; that proof was not afforded me, and I held him guiltless; yet there were some circumstances of unfavourable appearance, and which, as the friend of Mr. Clay, I was sorry had existence. The circumstances to which I slinde, were the continued silence and lengthy reserve of Air. Clay's friends, in publishing or letting it be known that they would vote; and the fact that the Kentucky delegation, who voted for Mr. Adams, had a meeting to determine upon the course, as I coln Nays-Mesers. Kidder, O'Brien. Sprague and Herrick.
New Hampshire.

Nays -Messrs. Bartlett, Brown, Eastman, Realy and Whipple.

Nays-Messrs: Brailley, Mallary, Mattocks, and Wales. Rhode-Island.

Massachusetts.

that should Mr. Adams be elected, he felt satisfied that it would not be so, but that he hoped no personal consideration for him, toould induce them to act contrary to their desire." Upon these circumstances I have often remarked, that the first was in character of Kentuckians, that the last was the strongest appeal which could be made to a man's friends, and the heaviest requisition which could be levied on their attachment." Yeas—Messra, Bailey and Baylica,
Naya—Messra, Allen, Davis,
Dwight, Everett, Crowninshield, Locke,
Reed, Varnum, and Vebster. Connecticut.

Yeas-Nays-Messrs. Baldwin, Barber, Ingersol, Phelps, Tomliuson and Mer-Kere York.

ottachment."

7 "The fact is notorious, that during the year preceding Mr. Adams's election, the National Journal was universally recognized, both by his friends and opponents, as the advocate of his pretensions and the organ of his views. We find no fault with him on this account that makes and the organ of the preceding the same and the same and the preceding the preceding the same and the preceding the same Yeas Messrs, Adams, Angel, Ashley, Badger, Cambreleng, Deitz, Fosdick, Garnsey, Hallock, Hoffman, Hayden, Hugueitt, Humphrey, Kel-Hayden, Huguein, Humphrey, Kellogg, McManus, Martindale, Markell, Marwin; Miller, Porter. Ross, Rose, Verplanck, Ward, Whittemore and

We find no fault with him on this account; but we do contend that when a
candidate for popular favour permits
himself to be supported for the highest
office in the gift of the people, by a
press directly under his eye, upon the
express ground, that he holds certain
principles, and will endeavour to cause
certain measures to be, adopted; he is
guilty of a flagrant breach of good faith,
if he afterwards abandons those princicles and exerts his influence to defeat Nays-Messrs. Hushbrook, Van Rennsalaer, Sands, Storrs, Strong, Taylor and White. New-Jerrey.

Yeas-Messrs. Cassedy, Garrison and Tucker. Nays-Messrs. Condict and Swann. Delaware.

Nays-Mr. McLane

Pennsylvania.

Yeas—Messra: Addams, Buchanan,
Bdwards, Findlay. Harris, Hemphill,
Ingham, Kremer, Lawrence, Markley,
Mitchell, McKean. Orr. Plamer,
Stewart, Stevenson, Thompson, J. Wilson, H. Wilson, Wolf and Wurts.
Nays—Mr. Miner.

Manyland.

Yeas—Messra-Barney, Kerr, Litile. Mitchell, Peter and Worthington.
Nays— Pennsulvania.

Virginia. Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Arm-strong, Barbour, Bassett, Davenport, Estill, Claiborne, Johnson, Mercer, McCoy, Powell, Rives, Smith, Tailafer-ro, Taylor, Trezvant, Stevenson and Nays-Mr: Newton.

Nays—Mr. Newton.
North Carolina.
Yeas—Messrs. Alston. Carson. Edwards, Conner. Hines. Holmes. Long.
Mangum. McNeil, Sawyer, Saunders and Williams. Nays-Mr. Bryen.
South-Carolind.
Yeas-Messrs. Carter, Gist, Gorman,

Hamilton. McDuffie, Tucker, Wilson and Drayton.

Georgia.
Yeas-Messra. Carey, Haynes, Meriwether, Tattnall and Thompson.
Nays-Mr. Forsyth.

Kentucky Yeas-Messrs. Buckner, Henry J. Johnson, F. Johnson, Lecompte, Letcher. Moore. Metcalfe. Trimble, Young, and Wickliffe.

Nays-Mr. Clarke.

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Blair, Cocke. Isaacs, Marable, Mitchel, Houston and Polk. Navs-

Ohio. Yeas-Messrs. Campbell, Findlay, McLean, Thompson, Wilson & Words. Nays-Mossrs, Bartiey, Beecher, Bradley, Sloam, Vinton, Whittlesey, Vance and Wright. Louisiana

Yeas-Messrs. Brent, Gurley and Livingston. Nays -Indiana.

Yeas-Messrs. Jennings, Boone and Navi-Mississippi. No Representative.

I.linois. Yeas-Mr. Cook. Nays-Alabama.

Yeas-Messrs. Moore and Owen. Missouri.

Yeas-Mr. J. Scott.

The force of public sentiment is made manifest-in the New-England States, where Mr. Adams was popular, his friend in Congress voted against a pro-position which he was pledged to support, lest their votes in favour of such propositions should be used as an argument, against the manner of his electi on. In Delaware the talented repre-sentative was known to have been opposed to Mr. Adams. He had not vio-lated the will of his constituents by lated the will of his constituents by voting for an unpopular constitutional President, and desirous to preserve the weight and influence of his State, he was opposed to any amendment which might lessen her influence, which under the present constitution with one two hundred and thirteenth part of the representation, gave her one twenty-four of the choice of a President. Yet the Representatives of Missouri and Il-Louisiana, two of whom had voted for Mr. Adams, were impelled by public sentiment to vote for the reference.

The policy of the Administration and the force of public sentiment are strikngly illustrated by the following table. For the Amend't. Against it.

New-York New-Jersey. Maine. New Hampshire, Pennaylvania Vermont. Rhode Island Maryland, Massachusetts, Virginia, North-Carolina, Connecticat. South-Carolina, Delaware. Georgia; Kentucky;

Tennessee, Louisiana, Indiana, Alabama, Missouri.

9. Mr. Clay, in a speech delivered in Congress on the 14th January 1817, on the repeal of the famous Compensation Law, asserts the doctrine of obedience on the part of the Representatives to the will of their constituents, in the following language, equally broad and strong: Mr. Clay said—"He agreed perfectly in the sentiment, that instrucry on the Representative. This was a principle, consecrated by the Revoluti-

on, inseparable from all free government, and which he therefore insped never to see departed from in practice under ours. Whilst, then, he had a seat on this floor, it was immaterial sort he arrived at the will of his constituents. or what were the evidences of it; it was sufficient that he should know it." Vide National Intelligencer, January 28,

10 Extract from a circular published at Washington, by the friends of Mrs. Clay in Congress, May 25, 1824.

"If contrary to all probability, Mr. Clay should not be returned to the House, his friends, having done their duty, will be able by concentration to controul the eventy—they hold in their hands the balance:—they will determine between the appairing and conflicting between the opposing and conflicting interests."

Extract from a Circular Address of a Committee of Correspondence ap-pointed by Mr. Caly's friends in the Legislature of Kentucky: "And let them (the people) remember that, after them (the people) remember that, after the choice of electors once takes place, their voice will no more be heard in this contest. All will be carried by influence and intrigue, bargain and management. He who has the most extensive means of influence, and will promise the most favores will promise the most favours, will have the prospect of success; and the nation will receive the President, not

from the pure hands of the people, but from a club of political managers and intriguers."

The same committee proceed to say, if he. (Mr. Clay) be returned to the House of Representatives, we have "little doubt of his float election!!"

11 At the late election of President, in the House of Representatives, the votes of Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, and Mississippi, and the casting votes of the great state of New York, and of Maryland, were held by individuals; so that six individuals had the disposal of that six individuals had the disposal of the votes of six states, which is one quarter of the whole number. The re-presentative—we should say, the mem-ber, who held the vote of Missouri, Mr. Scott, gave it sgainst the will of his constituents, and they turned him out at the next election—but Mr. Adams rewarded him by a jugrative appointment. The member, who held the vote of lilinois. Daniel P. Cook, voted against the will of the people and they turned him out also—but he was recompensed by Mr. Adams, by a secret mission to Cuba. The casting sote of Kentucky was given by Francis Johnson. and DAVID TRIMBLE against the will of and DAVID IRIMBLE against the will of their constituents, who, at the next election, turned them out. If the votes of these three states, which were known before the election to prefer Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams, and which have son to Mr. Adams, and who have since, by their votes, at the last Congressional election, proved it, had been given according to the will of the people, Mr. Adams could not have been elected. Three being taken from Mr. ADAMS, and given to Gen. JACKSON would have made their respective numbers equal, each having ten votes. And it is well known that when the friends of Mr. Crawford, who held the votes of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware, had found his election hopeless, that the Representatives of at hopeless, that the Representatives of at least three of those States—Georgia, North Carolina, and Delaware, would have taken Gen. Jackson as their second choice, which would have given him a majority of the States; shd it is well known that Col. MITCHELL. of this state, who voted for Mr. Adams, under a pledge to his constituents, has declared that on a second ballot he would vote for Gen. Jacksow and thus have increased the majority by the vote of Maryland.

12 Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts. 13. Such were the sentire ents expressed by Mr. Clay and his political friends, but a short time before the election. Mr. Scott, of Missouri, was a candi-date for the 19th Congress, and in July 1824, addressed a circular letter to the people of that State, from which the following is an extract.

"You are apprized, fellow citizens, that within my present term of service, should the election of President come before the House of Representatives, it is my bounden duty, and exalted privilege, to have a voice in that eleqvilege, to have a voice us that offer tion would have influenced you in electing me, who naw offers to represent year in Congress, is past, is done, and cannot be undone. If your confidence is misplaced, as some would have you belleve, it is now irremediable. But to satisfy you who have capilided to me this important trust, and Defore whom I this important (russ, and before whem a appear a candidate to represent you in the 19th Congress, I feel a willingness and desire, when all motive to conceal is past, to express, in this public address, my course on this momentous subject. In such an event, (provided the election of electors is made by the people) I have two types to give our for an elector for President, another for a President, another for a President; the first se a citizen of

· Subscriptions to the abor rk are received at GEO. SHAW

felt.

C:

Sore, the Maryland Gazette Office and the respective Offices of the Cou Clerks of this State.

the expense will not be so sensib

TERMS

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price of each number of the

Abner Linthicum; sen

Respectfully notifies his fellow cit zens of Anne-Arundel, that he is still a Candidate for their suffrages at the election in October next, all reperts

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he contrary notwithstanding.
July 51. 1144m