

# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.  
THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1826.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.  
There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday the 31st instant. Thos. Culbreth, Clk.

HYMENAL.  
Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Deaford EDWARD SPARKS, to Miss ROBERTA, daughter of JONATHAN FINKNEY, Esq. all of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. JOHN LAMB, to Miss ANN NORMAN, all of this city.

TO THE VOTERS  
Of the Second Congressional District of Maryland.

Fellow Citizens,  
Having come to the conclusion, that it is my duty to withdraw my name as a candidate for your support at the next Congressional Election, I owe it to those gentlemen of the district, at whose instance I originally became a Candidate, but more especially to my generous friends in the Vanville Election District, who have since, in the most gratifying terms, volunteered an avowal of their intention to support me, as well as to the voters generally, to assign the reasons for the step I have decided upon. No one can be more deeply sensible than myself, that in taking this step I am exposed to the imputation, in a certain degree, of having acted under the influence of caprice or disgust. But, if I know myself, I feel perfectly conscious, that neither the one nor the other have influenced my determination. My motives are of an entirely different character, which I will briefly explain.

When I became a candidate for the honor of representing you in Congress, the next presidential election excited but little interest. The opinions of the candidates for this district upon that subject, heretofore, were deemed of little importance, and hardly produced an inquiry. Since that time, however, events have taken place which have entirely changed the state of things. The heat excited by discussions in Congress has extended to the district, and the inquiry in relation to the candidates, instead of being, which is best qualified for the duty of legislation, is beginning to be, Is he for General Jackson or Mr. Adams for the next President? These circumstances, with others not necessary to enumerate, have satisfied me, that the next presidential election will be the hinge upon which the next congressional election in this district will, in a great measure, turn.

It is well known, that at the late presidential election, Mr. Adams was not my first choice. He was my second choice however, after Mr. Calhoun, the candidate whom I preferred to all, had withdrawn from the contest. I gave Mr. Adams a preference over General Jackson, not because I was insensible of the great services, unbending integrity and firmness, or the strong natural powers of the latter, still less because I did not fully appreciate the full value of the elevated, noble and patriotic sentiments contained in his letter to Mr. Monroe on the formation of his cabinet; but simply because I supposed the course of Mr. Adams' life had made him a more learned and accomplished statesman.

Knowing that many of the highly respectable citizens, thro' whose favorable opinion my name was announced as a candidate, preferred Mr. Adams, and believing that they would naturally suppose, from my own preference to him at the late presidential election, that he still continued to be the object of my choice, I deemed it to be my duty to acquit them distinctly with my feelings and views in relation to the next presidential election, and to inform them, that I considered no pledge of support, giving under different impressions, as binding. I have been highly gratified at finding, that a procedure, which a sense of honor dictated on my part, met their cordial approbation, and elicited from the greater part of them testimonials of respect, attachment and unshaken or rather increased confidence, accompanied with renewed solicitations that I would continue to be a candidate, being satisfied, that the true republican principle, that the majority should rule, only required me to vote, as I had avowed I should feel it my duty to do on the presidential election, with the majority of the district, but I found that some other most respectable individuals whose influence and support would probably be necessary to my success, would not be satisfied without a thorough-going friend of the administration as a candidate, who would, whether the majority of the district should be for him or not, vote for Mr. Adams' re-election, and therefore determined to retire from the contest.

In order, Fellow Citizens, that you may more fully understand my motives, as well as the reasons why I am opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams, I beg leave to lay before you, a letter from an intelligent and influential friend of Mr. Adams, with my reply thereto, the substance of which I have also written to some others of the most respectable citizens of the district. I trust, that what I have stated and what will be disclosed by that correspondence will justify me to continue to be a candidate, after the frank avowal of my sentiments on the next presidential election, and relieve me from the responsibility of not complying with their wishes, and place it upon those, who require more of me than my sense of duty would allow me to grant.

I will conclude with making a single remark more, that my preference for General Jackson is founded on political principles, the preservation of which I deem essential, (as is more fully explained in the subjoined letters,) to the duration of our institutions and the preservation of republican principles in their purity, and is accompanied in no degree with feelings of personal dislike or opposition to Mr. Adams. While I deeply regret that he has, as I conceive, separated himself from those principles, and by his influence defeated their incorporation into the constitution, I still continue to entertain a high respect for his private virtues and extensive acquirements. But however high may be my respect for him in these particulars, I should be wrong in the first duty of a citizen, if I permitted it to control my regard to political principle, and what I deem the best interest of my country.

Y. MAXCY.  
Tulip Hill, Anne-Arundel county,  
July 17, 1826.

July 5, 1826.  
Dear Sir,  
The time is near at hand, when the Voters of this Congressional District, friendly to the present administration of the general government, must make up their minds, in the choice of a member of Congress, either to decide between you and Mr. Adams, or, determining to be neutral in the contest—or, having, as I think, good grounds to believe, that they constitute a majority of the district, may conclude to bring another Candidate into the field. With regard to you two gentlemen, it would be peculiarly unpleasant to me, if I should not be able to vote for either on the occasion, without departing from that political consistency which ought to mark the conduct of every independent voter.

I think you will agree with me, that it were vain at this time of day to expect, that the political affairs of this great country could be carried on to any considerable length, as a natural consequence of freedom of opinion—and that in fact it is not desirable it should be otherwise. It is a feeling, within due bounds, is no doubt salutary, and therefore to a certain degree necessary, as well as inevitable. Its liability to exceed the proper limits and limits is a condition of our nature, like unto that which accompanies many of our blessings, and even that of Liberty itself. Considering then the question whether we can do, or even indeed should wish to do without Party, as no longer open to discussion, but rather as one determined in the negative by general opinion and universal practice—it only remains for us to keep the feeling within proper bounds, that we may derive from it the greatest degree of good with the least possible alloy.

Having come to this conclusion, I feel it incumbent on me as a citizen, to adhere to that party in our public affairs, whose general character for Virtue, Patriotism and Talent, I can most respect, and whose general political principles may seem to me best adapted to the interests of the country—not that it is to be expected that any honest man, thinking for himself, shall be able alone to approve the measures and conduct of any party whatever—but, having given a general preference to one party over another, it seems to follow, as a necessary and proper consequence, that we should give the preferred party an avowed and cordial support, although in particular instances we might differ in opinion, unless those instances should involve principle, and be of paramount consideration.

This then, my good sir, is my creed in regard to the present administration of the country. I preferred Mr. Adams as President from the first, and you (as you mentioned to me) preferred him after Mr. Calhoun was withdrawn. I decidedly approve of the general measures of his administration, and as decidedly condemn the conduct of the opposition—consistency therefore requires of me, and those who think as I do on those subjects, to vote only for such persons, members of that administration. Yet I admit, that no independent candidate can agree to bind himself to the unknown future measures of any party, nor can it reasonably be expected he should do so. No intelligent candidate will ever be at a loss, by terms sufficiently expressive, to satisfy the friends of a particular party that he means to deserve the confidence he seeks. This however must be an affair of discretion and trust on both sides. On the one hand, as respects the representative, a liberal confidence should be placed in him; and on the other, it might rightfully be expected, that the known wishes of his constituents should not be disappointed.

Believing, my dear sir, as without a compliment I do, that no person in this election district, is capable of representing it in Congress more efficiently and honorably than yourself, I hope your coincidence in political sentiment with the friends of Mr. Adams' administration is such, as when publicly known will ensure your cordial support at the ensuing election.

Hoping to be favored to hear from you on this subject soon, I remain dear sir,  
Very sincerely yours,  
VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq.  
Tulip Hill.

Tulip Hill, on West River, July 14, 1826.  
Dear Sir,  
Your letter dated, 5th July, but post marked on the 11th, was received yesterday. I admit to the fullest extent, the rights of the voter to be informed of the opinions of candidates, on all subjects, pertaining to the duties of the office, to which they aspire, and shall, in compliance with your wish, lay before you my sentiments in respect to the administration, frankly and fully. Another highly respected friend has written to me, "that he should do all in his power to promote my election, under the thorough conviction, that I, like himself warmly supported Mr. Adams as a second choice," and that he "finds it a generally prevailing opinion on the subject," (referring to the contest between General Jackson and Mr. Adams.) Although some persons, who look to names more than things, have said that I was a man of no decided opinions, because I have for several years past declared, that I considered the contest between Federalists and Democrats, as opposing parties, at an end, or ought to be at an end, since the causes of difference and opposition, in which they originated, had ceased to exist, and I did not think it worth while to distract the community by quarrelling about the ghosts and shadows of names, which, as relates to the General Government at least, have no longer any meaning; I do not recollect to have hesitated for a moment, on proper occasions, to express decided and positive opinions of public men and measures, whatever bearing it might have. On the present occasion, when the public have a real interest in knowing opinions, I deem perfect candour a duty paramount to all others; and you shall judge whether I obey its dictates, though perfectly aware, that it will probably not only deprive me of your support, but also of a sufficient number of others to defeat my election, either by the withholding of their votes, or an agreement to support another candidate.

The election of the next president has, recently and since I became a candidate, when the question had yet excited but little attention, become, in consequence of the events of the last session of Congress, an object of great interest, and probably as the day of election approaches, will be, instead of character and qualification, the hinge upon which the election may turn. This is not surprising, as it will become the duty of the members of Congress, who shall be elected

next October, to choose our next president, if, unfortunately, that choice should devolve on the House of Representatives. I deem the duty of being perfectly candid, the most imperative, because I know that many of Mr. Adams' warmest friends in the district, who have rendered their support, may be under wrong impressions respecting my opinions, in consequence of my giving the preference to Mr. Adams at the last presidential election over the rest of the candidates, after Mr. Calhoun, who was my first choice, had retired from the contest. If, after stating how far I shall feel disposed to support the administration, and the principles, which will govern my vote, in the deprecated event of the choice of the next president devolving upon the House, they are not satisfied, (and I frankly declare I do not expect they will be) I must freely release them from all pledges of support, which were given under different circumstances.

A systematic opposition to the measures of this or any other administration, form no part of my policy. I am of opinion, that every measure, tending to the public good, ought to be supported, in whatever quarter it may originate. And on the contrary, that those of an opposite tendency should be resisted, however high the authority, which recommends them. Nor am I conscious of any bias upon my mind either for or against the administration, which would pre-dispose me to condemn or approve of measures, simply because they may be recommended or opposed by them. On the contrary, if I know myself, my mind would be perfectly open to the judgment of every measure by its own intrinsic character. I need scarcely add, that I cordially supported the measures of the late administration, and believe, that our true policy consists in preserving in their original purity the sacred principles, on which our revolution was founded, and preserving and improving those establishments, which experience has shown to be necessary for the prosperity and protection of our country. Mr. Adams, in his inaugural address holds up that administration as the model of his own. So far as he shall fulfill this pledge, he will, whether I am in Congress or out of it, as I have heretofore stated to you in conversation, receive from me a liberal and decided support of his measures. As for the next President, were I a member of Congress, and the election should unfortunately devolve upon the House of Representatives, my vote would not depend upon my personal predilection. According to my principle, as often stated to you in conversation, and contained in the resolutions respecting the presidential election introduced by me into our legislature and adopted almost unanimously by them, I should not consider the vote I had to give mine, but that of the district, which I should represent, and feel myself bound by the highest political obligation to carry into effect as far as depended on me, the will of my constituents, by voting for the candidate, who should appear from the previous election to have been their choice.

As the preference, which I felt for Mr. Adams, before his election by the House of Representatives, no longer continues, I feel it due to myself, my friends, and the public, in justification of the step, which I may be compelled to take by those, who require of me more than I can consistently with truth, or with view I take of my duty, I can accede to, as well as to prevent any misapprehension of my motives for that step, assign concisely but explicitly, (though I do it reluctantly and solely from the necessity of self-defence) my reasons, why that preference no longer continues.

You are fully apprised of the course I pursued in the late presidential election, and the principles, which governed me. After Mr. Calhoun had retired, Mr. Adams and General Jackson, were my choice in the order, in which they were named, giving to the former a preference, but not of so decided and warm a character, as that which you gave. The great and leading object with me, was, that the choice should be made freely and fairly by the people, unbiassed by caucus, intrigue or management of any description. I deemed the preservation of this great principle of much more importance, than the person, who should be the President of the United States. Believing, that both Mr. Adams and General Jackson, and their friends, were governed by a sacred regard for this principle, I was perfectly disposed to acquiesce in the election of either; but still preferring in the degree above stated, the election of Mr. Adams.

The same principle governed me not only in my choice, but in my opposition. I was principally opposed to the election of Mr. Crawford—first, because his friends placed his election upon the support of a congressional caucus, and the co-operation of the leading and influential politicians in the several states, without confiding in the unbiased support of the people—and in the second place, because they appeared to be hostile to the establishments of the country, which experience had shown to be necessary to its defence. Upon all these points I was certainly under the impression, that I acted in full accord with you.

So deeply in fact was I impressed with the importance of the principle, that the election of the President should be the independent act of the people, that I introduced Resolutions into the Legislature at the session of 1824, before the election of Mr. Adams by the House, so to amend the Constitution, to prevent, as far as practicable, the possibility of the election being taken out of their hands. There not being sufficient time to act upon them at that session, I gave notice, that I should, if re-elected, introduce them at the next. Accordingly at the last session, I introduced resolutions to give the choice of the President, directly to the people of the States, voting by Districts—and also to prevent the election from devolving upon the House of Representatives. These resolutions received the cordial support of the legislature. In the Senate they passed unanimously, and in the House of Delegates, there were only eight dissenting voices. The strong support of Maryland, added to the belief that resolutions of a similar character, which had been moved in Congress, would receive the warm support of the administration & its friends, afforded the pleasing anticipation, that they would be adopted as amendments of the constitution, especially as it was well known that the friends of General Jackson had avowed their determination to sustain them, and as the great and leading measure adopted substantially the principle upon which they were founded. There this appeared to be a co-operation on all sides, in favour of an alteration of the constitution, which I do most solemnly believe to be essential in order to give the people a direct full and permanent control over the presidential election. I hold it certain that our government is republican, only because

by its theory, the chief magistrate is chosen by the people, and responsible to them. The power of the President is almost kingly. Besides participating in the power of legislation, he is the sole administrator of the law, and what is still more important, in him centres the whole patronage of the government. It would be the very essence of monarchy to place these high powers in the hands of a single magistrate, not chosen by the people and not accountable to them. And it must be manifest that in proportion as the people lose this control thro' any defect of the Constitution, or by management, intrigue or corruption, under whatever shape or name, exactly in the same proportion will our government cease to be really Republican, and tend to corruption and Monarchy. The adoption of the amendment to the Constitution necessary to arrest this tendency, has, I am sorry to say, been defeated, and what I still more regret, has been defeated by the opposition or the want of support on the part of the administration and its friends, who were bound, not only by principle, but by distinct pledges given to the people, in the presidential election, to give it their cordial support. For it is well known, that Mr. Adams was advocated explicitly on the ground that he was favorable to the amendment, and, if elected, would give it his decided support, while it was stated by his friends as a decisive objection to one of the candidates, (I allude to Mr. Crawford,) that he would be opposed to the amendment of the Constitution. It will not be necessary for me to cite proof, further than to refer to the Journals which supported Mr. Adams' election, and the habitual declaration of his friends: But it would be improper to omit Mr. Adams' own declaration, in his answer to the committee that waited on him after his election, in which, after alluding to the circumstance of his not being elected by a majority of the electoral votes, and also of General Jackson having a greater number than himself, he says, "In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust, thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this trust, and to submit the decision of this question to the question of their determination. But the Constitution itself has not disposed of the contingency, which would arise in the event of my refusal"—thus explicitly recognizing the great principle, that the control of the presidential election ought to be in the hands of the People. And considering an eventual election by the House of Representatives, though in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution, as so great a misfortune, that he would not accept of the high office by such election, if there were any means through which the voice of the People could be made to prevail.

Notwithstanding all this, the proposed amendment of the constitution was opposed and defeated in the manner I have stated, of which I need adduce no other proof than to refer to the speeches and votes of the friends of the administration, on the discussion of the question at the last session. The fact is notorious, that the leading members in opposition were his personal and political friends. There were but few speeches against the amendment, which did not come from them. Of the fifty-one votes against the proposition to prevent the election from devolving on the House in any event, there were, as far as my information extends, but three that are not supporters of Mr. Adams' administration. Thirty-five of the fifty-one were from New-England, being the whole of the votes from that section, except four. A mere statement of these facts without comment or illustration, leaves no doubt that the weight of the administration was decidedly against the amendment, which undoubtedly would have succeeded, but for this opposition.

I thus find myself, upon this great, fundamental and essential principle of liberty, separated from the administration, certainly by no act of mine nor any change on my part while in like manner I find myself, in relation to that principle connected with those, who are friends of General Jackson, who has given a public pledge in favor of it, while his friends in Congress have unanimously supported it by their speeches and votes. I am then forced to the alternative of a great point upon which I have so publicly and solemnly taken my stand in the legislature, on whose records my act and theirs is placed, to go with the administration and abandon principle, or to adhere to principle and abandon the administration. How am I, as an honest man, believing as I do on this important subject, to act? But one answer is left, and that is to adhere to principle, however painful it might be to separate from you and others, with whom I have concurred in supporting Mr. Adams; but who in adhering to him, show, that you take a different view of this subject, or do not attach to it the vital importance which I do.

I should here rest the explanation of my position in relation to the next presidential election, as I deem it sufficient for my objection to Mr. Adams, in conformity with my long established principles, but that it might be inferred from my silence on other points, that the important one already urged, constituted my whole objection to him. I regret, I must in candour, say, it does not; but as my letter is probably already too long, I will do little more than refer to the points, without aiming at a full explanation.

I then object to the mode of Mr. Adams' election in the House of Representatives, as in conversation I have heretofore often done to you and others. It is notorious, that he came in by the votes of members of Congress from some states, the people of which had voted for General Jackson; and of members from other states, where he was known to be the next choice after Mr. Clay, who was not returned to the House. I consider the mere fact itself of such an election to be a national misfortune, but if Mr. Adams had avoided identifying himself with the cause that produced it, I should have considered it merely his misfortune, that he was so elected, and not his fault. Such, however I conceive not to be the fact. It is a conceded point, that this defeat of the voice of the people, which ensued to Mr. Adams' benefit and election, was effected by the agency of a single individual. I speak merely of the fact without questioning motives. On this individual Mr. Adams, immediately after his election, bestowed the first office in his gift, which he unquestionably identified

himself with him; and must necessarily share whatever blame must attach to him. Viewing the matter in this light, and considering it merely a question of fact, without impeaching motives, I cannot but feel that the course of events has been highly adverse to the public interest. Two consequences, deeply to be deplored, strikes me, result from the appointment of Mr. Clay. It is calculated to excite, and has in fact excited, suspicion as to the purity of our public administration, and the propriety of Mr. Adams in offering and Mr. Clay in accepting the Department of State. There are thousands of citizens, who can see in the transaction, as they believe, evidence of corrupt political dealing, which impression is confirmed by the previous unfriendly relation existing between them, and which ought out of deference to public opinion have prevented the appointment and acceptance.

But there is another, and in my opinion more disastrous consequence. The precedent is eminently dangerous. As the constitution now stands, the election of President must frequently devolve on the House, and he must have a slight knowledge of human nature, who does not see, that the tendency of the example is to introduce corruption. The necessity of realizing this example is, in my opinion, in small degree increased by the fact, that the proposed amendment to the constitution, to take the election wholly out of the House of Representatives has failed. As the constitution now stands, there is but one remedy which I can see, and that is not to re-elect Mr. Adams, and thereby reverse the precedent, and it must be apparent, that just in proportion as it is important, that the election of the President should be made by the people themselves—in the same proportion the precedent dangerous and ought to be rejected.

I will allude to but one more objection, which also I have made to you in conversation. I refer to the manner in which appointments have been distributed. The administration has been accused of adopting the system of some European monarchies, of buying up political enemies. I have not seen this objection satisfactorily answered. It is well known that there were no parties more warmly opposed to the late presidential contest than the supporters of Mr. Adams, and those who advocated a congressional caucus. The friends of Mr. Adams objected to the latter were opposed to the establishments for the defence of the country, and that instead of relying upon the support of the people, they placed their confidence in a congressional caucus and the management of political leaders, while the latter no less strenuously objected to Mr. Adams, that his political principles were unsound, and that his temper and want of knowledge of men, disqualified him for that high office. Yet there has been apparently a systematic and continued effort on the part of the administration to secure the support of its decided political opponents, by lavishing appointments on them. I know not how to reconcile this seeming contradiction. In objecting to it I am not actuated by illiberate feelings, but by principle. I would be amongst the last to object to a unanimous course as it regards appointments: but it is manifest, that praise-worthy as such magnanimity may be an application of the vast patronage of the government to obtain partisans on the other hand, in an equal degree censurable.

Whether the systematic appointment of political opponents is referable to one or the other of these causes can only be judged by taking into consideration all the circumstances. Most confess that regarding it in the most liberal manner, I see much, that it is difficult for me to account for upon the ground of magnanimity; and in this view of the subject, it is needless for me to say I cannot give my approval. I consider liberty as no longer in danger from force or prerogative. Any attempt to exercise either, illegal or improperly, would, in the present enlightened period immediately unite the whole community and would end in disgrace and defeat. But while danger from that quarter has ceased, it must be obvious to every one, who is in the least conversant with the history of modern times, that a new and more formidable enemy has appeared in the shape of governmental patronage and influence. The liberty of England, which so triumphantly resisted force and prerogative, has been long sinking under the insidious attacks of this new and more dangerous antagonist, and must from all appearances, finally and irretrievably perish under its agency. We ought to be admonished by this and other examples, to guard against the approaches of this new enemy: and I deem it to be amongst the most effectual guards for the people to exercise an habitual and increasing vigilance over the exercise of the patronage of the government, in order that the means, which may be placed under the control of the public agent to carry on the operations of government, may not be perverted to the benefit of any individual, or to the injury of the public.

Without such vigilance, cannot but have a foreboding, that our institutions, with all their grand

of liberty, will follow in the course of the corrupt monarchies of the world.

I have now, my dear sir, distinctly stated the reasons, which have induced me to think the public good requires that Mr. Adams should not be re-elected—and although if I were a member of Congress and the Presidential election should devolve on the House, I should deem it my duty, as before stated, to vote for him, if he had a majority of the votes in my district at the previous electoral election, yet on the proposition that General Jackson and Mr. Adams will be the only candidates at the next election, I should be compelled by truth to say, if asked which of the two I should personally prefer, that General Jackson, who is elected by a public declaration, to support the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which I look upon as absolutely essential to the preservation, in their purity, of the republican principles of our government, is my choice. This frank declaration, which, in consequence of the interest now felt in the question of the next President, will probably put an end to my being a candidate, the Jackson ground being already pre-occupied by my competitors, between whom and myself, there is no relation subsisting, which could give me or my friends any right to expect him to retire, I have thought to be due to truth, to sincerity, to good faith to the voters generally, to the friendly relation which subsists between us, and to my own character: and I deem it more especially due to the number of very respectable voters, who differ from me on the Presidential election, but who, without reference to that object, have honoured me, with an assurance of their support in the Congressional contest. I feel and am sure shall feel deeply grateful for their opinion, which I hope to retain in the candid and disinterested course I have pursued, though I may lose their votes—and which good opinion I should justly forfeit by any other. It is due to those gentlemen to have an opportunity of reconsidering their preference of me, after being thus fully informed of my opinion on the subject of the re-election of Mr. Adams. While I cheerfully release them from all supposed obligation to support me, if with this knowledge, they should still wish me to be a candidate, the debt of my gratitude will be greatly increased. On this subject I request a return of candour for candour; and whatever course may be determined by you and your friends, I wish you not to be assured, there will be no part to no diminution of personal respect and esteem. You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may think proper. I shall be obliged by a speedy answer, as I wish to decide upon the course I shall take, before I take a journey, which my physician has recommended for the health of my family.

I beg you to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you conclude your letter, and believe me to be

Dear Sir,  
—With much esteem and respect  
Very faithfully and truly yours  
V. MAXCY.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.

Agreeable to a general notice, a numerous and most respectable convention of the citizens of Calvert county was held at Lower Marlborough, on Wednesday the 19th inst. and unanimously adopted the following resolution, as expressive of their high sense of the great obligations conferred on them, and the world, by the great and immortal statesman and compatriot whose loss we must ever deplore. The meeting was called to order, when the Hon. DANIEL KENT, was unanimously called to the chair, and JAMES GRAHAM, Esq. appointed Secretary.

Resolved, as a testimonial of our high respect for the worth and inestimable services of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, That it be recommended to every man, who feels that the glow of patriotism which warmed the bosoms of 1776, to wear crapes on the left arm during thirty days.

Also Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Parker, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and on the Rev. Mr. Hoffman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and request them to deliver an appropriate discourse on this most solemn and awful dispensation; and that Richard Graham, William C. Hodgkin, and James W. Lawrence, Esqrs. be said committee.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

DANIEL KENT, Chairman.  
JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary.

DESHA.  
A letter to the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated Lexington, Ky. July 10, states that Isaac B. Desha, cut his throat on the 8th, and the opinion of the attending physician was, that he could never recover. The windpipe was cut through and he was speechless. Pen, ink and paper were given him, and he wrote that he was not guilty of the charge for which he was confined.

CO  
Moul  
287 t  
to sum  
quash  
for the  
gainst  
tion;  
the mo  
vendit  
return  
The  
was ag  
in favor  
against  
refused  
The  
(No. 66  
appella  
pellice  
Frida  
livered  
Drake  
ed by  
the app  
for the  
and pro  
Bucari  
pinion o  
of Bal  
the last  
ney for  
Johnson  
U. S.)  
Reverse  
The  
Drumme  
gruder  
and con  
pellant,  
Bucari  
pinion o  
Fennick  
son, arg  
ant, arg  
lee. Ju  
The  
second  
purpose  
nished l  
We l  
tucky Co  
the assa  
ed acco  
stant.  
attemp  
taking l  
himself  
day bef  
It is  
that fift  
thirty fo  
toll, by  
the sever  
the law  
till the s  
The  
Compar  
their Ar  
Mr. Dan  
THE  
July 3  
By vi  
cery cou  
at publi  
of Augu  
premises  
All the  
and bei  
called B  
contain  
ed by th  
land wil  
of down  
dow. T  
paid on  
fication  
the rati  
payment  
subscrib  
to conver  
July 3  
By vi  
sued by  
tice of  
county,  
the good  
nments  
Ephraim  
liams, I  
cution,  
or parce  
Waters  
Lok, or  
may be  
sares of  
Thursda  
next, at  
highest  
debt due  
mence a  
July 3  
The J  
the Cou  
poli on  
next, bei  
month.  
Feb. 6