Office of the Baltimore Patriot, }
MONDAY EVENING, May 7th, 1827 }

GREAT ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

The Meeting called for Saturday afternoon assembled at 5 P M. when a most numerous and highly respectable assemblage of citizens thronged the large area and the galleries of the Exchange.

Thomas Kell, Esq. Attorney General of Maryland, called the meeting to order, when *Luke Tiernan*, Esq. was unanimously elected President, *George Warner*, Esq. Vice-President, and Col. *William Stewart* and *Nathaniel F. Williams*, Esq. were appointed Secretaries. After some preliminary remarks by the Attorney General, the following Preamble and Resolutions were reported by a committee, composed of the following gentlemen: *John Hillen, Jas. L. Hawkins, George Hebb, Thomas Kelso Wm. Meeteer, Charles S. Walsh, James Ramsay Peter Galt, Jacob Deems*, and *David B Ferguson*, Esqrs. who, after having retired for some time reported them to the meeting, and they were unanimously adopted. The whole character of the meeting was highly satisfactory, and afforded the strongest evidence that "the bone and sinew" of Baltimore is in favor of the present Administration and will give a triumphant vote for the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

PREAMBLE.

Circumstances have rendered it expedient, to call together those who are the advocates of the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, for the purpose of adopting, in the conduct of the approaching electioneering campaign, some system conducive to that desirable result To many, this meeting may appear premature in point of time; but, if they regard the recent measures of our political antagonists, they will be convinced, that we are no longer left to our own option, but are forced either to meet them in the contest, or evince a censurable apathy in the cause which we have, hitherto, so warmly espoused. The conflict of opinion to which the pretensions of rival candidates for the Presidency of the Union inevitably gives rise, is usually attended with an excitement of public feeling more to be deprecated than desired.

Aware of this truth, we were willing to postpone it to the hour of actual necessity, in order to give as large a range to public opinion, as practicable, relative to the wisdom of the Administration; and to abide by the unimpassioned decision of the country, both on men and measures. Such a course is in perfect accordance with the claims of the illustrious Statesman whose continuance in office we advocate; for, the silent operation of time on the judgments of men will more certainly ensure that approbation of his conduct, talents and services, which he so eminently deserves, and has received from a large portion of the intelligent, the unprejudiced and the patriotic of the community.

It would be injustice to ourselves to remain inert, when every appeal is made to public passion and prejudice likely to perpetuate error and engender unjustifiable antipathy; for, no expedient which ingenuity can devise, or a reckless spirit attempt, has been left untried, to divert from its course, the steady current of opinion which now sets so strongly in favor of the present Administration. To enlist your earnest support of John Quincy Adams, we do not deem it necessary to expand to your view, those individual characteristics of the opposing candidate, which would render him in our estimation an unsafe depositary of political power. These have already convulsed the public mind, and have been loudly exposed even in the halls of national Legislation. But we would present you the illustrious statesman, John Quincy Adams. We seek not to light up your passions by the recollections of martial glory, but to engage your patriotism by a view of the civic virtues of integrity, knowledge, usefulness and experience. The history of his life is one long act of public service. He is the architect of a reputation exalted in the political world for all that qualifies a man to preside over the interests of a republic. Washington himself was his political Sponsor. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and even his distinguished rival, (who has declared that he was the man for the nation in the hour of difficulty, when purity of principle, energy of action, and justness of judgment were required,) concur in attesting that the prophecy of the Father of his country is realized in the matured character and official conduct of this great Statesman.

With such recommendations to the confidence of the public, three years ago, he stood a candidate for the first office within its gift. There was no immediate choice made by the people. The contingency then arose, contemplated by the constitution of the United States, and the appointment of a President devolved on the House of Representatives. In the clear exercise of constitutional power he was elevated to the chief magistracy.

Disappointment and mortified pride in a portion of the friends of the defeated candidates soon produced in a high degree, their usual results. No stone was left unturned to effect a revolution in public opinion, but, fortunately for the country, the effort has completely failed. Corruption was fiercely charged against those who fulfilled the meaning of the great charter of our liberties by choosing the person best qualified for the office of President, presented to their selection. An opposition indiscriminate in the objects of its hostility, was instantly commenced against men and measures, and the nation was loudly called on to visit on the head of a patriot, the alleged impolicy of the constitutional provision under which he was elected. No sophistry could disguise from the thinking and intelligent, that the obvious remedy for the evil, (did any exist) was the repeal of such provision and not the change of the officer. The people, however, through the collected wisdom of their representatives, chose to pronounce a different judgement on the subject, and actually to continue in force the very offensive section of the constitution of the Union.

The axiom is familiar to us all, that the people can declare through what instrumentality they will act; and, that the act of the constituted agent is as valid as that of the principal. He, therefore, who is appointed by the tribunal constitutionally vested with the power of election is manifestly the people's choice. The refusal to continue Mr. Adams in office, cannot consequently, as pretended, settle any principle. The people spoke through their legitimate organs, and to refuse their suffrages on a second election, would prove only a change of sentiment in relation to the individual and not a change of the principle of action. Had it been intended, that a plurality of electoral votes should make a President reference of the choice to the enlightened mind of the House of Representatives, would have been but an idle mockery. It would have been to call upon them, in the supposed uncertainty of public opinion, to decide that which had been already determined.

On Mr. Adams' undertaking the duties of the Presidency, the same inveterate spirit of denunciation watched every movement of the Executive with a jaundiced eye challenged every motive and discolored every act with the hues of intolerance. It was deemed corruption in him to invoke to his aid 'the great champion of liberty in two hemispheres,' whom his predecessor had, without reproach, desired to engage as a member of his cabinet. It was deemed corruption in him to single out for an auxiliary, one whom the House of Representatives had repeatedly called to preside over its legislation. It was deemed corruption in him to enlist talent from every quarter without regarding the invidious distinctions of party for the purpose of arraying the government of the United States with that intellectual force and respectability calculated to inspire esteem abroad and insure a wise administration of our national concerns at home. Charges like these find their refutation in the sober sense of a patriotic community; and, the impurity of that zeal becomes unequivocal which resorted to every device of legislative chicanery to stifle the voice of sympathy for our sister Republics in the Southern portion of this continent and to impede the execution of that noble scheme of policy embodied in the objects of the Panama Mission. The views by which it was dictated were obvious to the country at large. They were to improve & perpetuate our commercial relations with those rising governments—to foster the spirit of enlightened liberty which animated their infant institutions—to assume before the world, the attitude of a great confederacy, illustrating in its history, condition & conduct, the wisdom of the principles on which it was founded; and to demonstrate its desire to see other nations of the earth in the full enjoyment of similar felicity.—These just and elevated views triumphed and their triumph was cheered from every quarter of the Union:

No less signal was the victory of the administration with the people, in the Georgia controversy. There were not wanting on that occasion, those who would have rejoiced at a conflict between the General and a State Government, in order to take the chances of some assailable error of our rulers on which opposition might rise with some show of principle, & some plausible pretext for weakening the confidence of the nation in their public agents. The boastings of the petulent and imbecile governor of that state are no longer heard, or regarded as deserving rather a smile than serious apprehension On the other hand, the promptness energy and wisdom of the President in the official execution of the laws of the Union, have been rewarded with the general approbation of the country.

A great majority of the people are satisfied with the Executive. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the arts, receive a fostering attention from the government. Each succeeding session of Congress bears testimony to the wise recommendations of the President. Internal Improvement, since his election, more than at any former period, asserts its claims to the enterprize of our fellow citizens, and the judicious counsels of his annual Messages have given them a strong and beneficial impulse.

Influenced by these considerations, we invoke the support of our fellow citizens to his re-election. We ask them to look around and decide, whether the peaceful posture of public affairs, and the steady career of prosperity in which our Commonwealth advances, be any indications of impending ruin, the invasion of their rights, the insecurity of person, the suppression of free opinion, the domination of anti-republican principles in the government, or the corruption of those by whom it is administered. We enquire of them what is their grievance, what their discontent. Surely the best test of the purity and wisdom of any government is to be found in the continued happiness and general prosperity of the governed. To this test we confidently appeal and leave it to the good sense of the people of this district to determine whether they are willing to abandon the substantial benefits which they derive from the administration of the present incumbent of the Presidency, for a mere experiment of possible improvement in their condition.

We confess we are not; and we therefore submit the following resolutions, to unite the friends of Mr. Adams in their support of his re-election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

Resolved, That it is the undoubted right and bounden duty of every citizen of this Republic, to have and hold opinions on public measures and public men for himself and to express them freely and firmly on all proper occasions; but that in holding or expressing such opinions, it is neither necessary nor proper that he should impeach the motives or commit violence on the feelings of others, because they happen to have different views of important subjects equally interesting to all parties.

Resolved, That the present Administration of the United States, being wholly composed of long tried, highly approved & eminently talented Patriots, is entitled to the respectful consideration and honorable support of this meeting. attached to that public policy which has exalted the reputation of our country abroad, and opened the way for the preservation of permanent Peace and steady prosperity at home.

Resolved, That the measures recommended or put into operation, by the present Executive have been eminently calculated to advance the best interest of these United States, whether relating to our Foreign or Domestic affairs; and that the moderation mixed with firmness, which has been so conspicuous in those measures, is entitled to and receives our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That the policy of the present Administration in promoting Surveys, for making Roads and Canals, and of our Coasts, Harbors and Rivers. for the purposes of *Internal Improvement*, thereby to facilitate the interior and exterior Commerce of the United States,—that the disposition manifested to protect every branch of the National Industry, Agricultural, Manufacturing or Commercial, and to encourage all classes of persons in their own lawful pursuits—the resolution to maintain the reputation of the Republic in all Countries, and the honor of the "Star Spangled Banner" in every sea—in the determination to execute the laws of the land temperately, but decisively, and render justice without favor or affection to every description of persons—and seeking Peace, Commerce, and Honest Friendship with all Nations, but yielding to no one the least particle of those rights which belong to our Sovereignty and Independence—in neither oppressing the weak or submitting to the strong—the General Government has displayed that degree of wisdom and virtue for which we desire that our country may be always distinguished and should receive the honest and continued support of the worthy, good and considerate People of the United States, who can have no other object than the public safety and the general welfare.

Resolved, That the Citizens of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland at large, are deeply interested in *Internal Improvements*, and that the liberal construction of the Constitution of the United States as acted upon in the administrations of *Washington, Jefferson, Madison* and *Monroe*, and held good by the present Executive *is the true exposition of the Constitution*; & cannot be yielded to visionary speculators, or those who make combinations to obtain political power, without incalculable injury to these United States, and great violence to the interests of the People thereof, and that the sincere and hearty thanks of this meeting be given, and are hereby voted to the Legislative and Executive Departments of the State of Maryland, for the steadiness and ability with which they have supported this great National concern, and for the liberality and zeal which they have manifested to promote Internal Improvement.

Resolved, That the present Administration of the Government, in its past and present policy, having adopted and pursued the measures of its illustrious predecessors has every possible claim on our best feelings for support; and that, without cause, we cannot consent that the delicate and important management of our civil social & foreign affairs, shall suddenly pass into the charge of inexperienced hands—and, before we can agree to any change, the benefits to be derived from it must be made apparent to us.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we will, with moderation, firmness and zeal, advocate the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States; because we highly approve of his public conduct, and have full reliance in the wisdom and virtue of those whom he hath associated with him in administering the public concerns of our country.

Resolved That it be recommended to the friends of the Administration in the several counties of this State, to assemble as soon as they conveniently can, at such public places as are most central, or best fitted for the purpose, and to appoint any number of Delegates not exceeding twelve, to represent them in a CONVENTION, *to be held in Baltimore on the fourth Monday of July ensuing*, being the 23d day of that month, for the consideration and adoption of such measures as shall appear needful to bring out a full and fair expression of the will of the people of Maryland, and sustain the administration of the United States.

Resolved, That—

SOLOMON ETTING, JOHN HILLEN, WM STEUART, NAT'L F. WILLIAMS, THOMAS WATKINS, DR. J B. STANSBURY, and GEORGE KEYSER,

be a committee, whose business it shall be to call or appoint Ward Meetings of the friends of the Administration, which shall be requested to appoint standing committees of Vigilance, & other committees as they shall think proper, and also to designate and appoint one citizen for each Ward, to be associated with the seven appointed by this meeting to form a General Committee which shall be permanent, with power to adopt measures to keep up their number in case of absence, or death, or from any other cause, and to do and attend to such interests of the friends of the Administration in the City of Baltimore, as to them shall appear necessary and proper, until superseded by some new proceedings of the People on this subject—and said General Committee are charged with the appointment of Delegates to represent us in the Convention proposed to be held in the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That the preceding Address and Resolutions be signed by the President, Vice President, and the Secretaries, and published under the charge of, and in such manner, as the Committee above named shall direct.

LUKE TIERNAN, *President.*
GEORGE WARNER, *Vice President,*
WILLIAM STEUART, NATH'L F. WILLIAMS, } *Secretaries.*

From the (West-Chester Pa.) Village Recorder.

We call the attention of the Public to the following. It is important—highly important:

CORRUPT BARGAINING.

[*From the Fayetteville (N. C) Observer.*]

The following extract from a letter now in our possession, received by a gentleman in this town, from a *highly respectable Virginian*, at present on a visit to Tennessee puts the matter beyond a doubt:

TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE 8th March.

"I have just returned from General Jackson's. I found a crowd of company with him: seven Virginians were of the number. He gave me a most friendly reception, and urged me to stay some days longer with him. He told me this morning, *before all his company*, in reply to a question I put to him concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise *for him, not* to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would, in *one hour*, make *him* (Jackson) the President. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromit himself; and unless most *openly and fairly* made the President by Congress, he would never receive it: He declared that he said to them, he would see the whole earth sink under him before he would *bargain* or intrigue for it."

The election of Mr. Adams—the very man whom the friends of Mr. Clay considered unworthy of the office of Secretary of State—was the consequence of this honest and open declaration. The fact that the friends of Mr. Clay made such a proposal to the friends of General Jackson, *may not* warrant the conclusion that a similar one was made to Mr. Adams, and met with a more favourable reception; but the people will judge for themselves.

REMARKS.

Now, the charge of an attempt at corrupt bargaining is before us in a shape nearly tangible. Let us grasp it—shake it before the sun's light, and the winds of heaven, and see whether it has substance, or whether it is chaff. The Richmond Enquirer has published the letter. We call on the Editors of that respectable print to state who this "Virginian" is? We call for proofs who the friends of Mr. Clay were who made the proposition for this bargain with Gen. Jackson. We can come pretty near to the point if true It is TRUE or FALSE. If true, it can now be traced home. General Jackson has declared it "*before all his company*," and that company consisted of a "*crowd*" Now are we in a fair way to fix the seal upon these corrupt bargainers. Let us see.

1. A proposition was made to General Jackson through his friends—

2 By the friends of Mr. Clay—

3 That if he would not appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, they would make him President.

4 In one HOUR.

Here is matter—high matter; considering the quarter it comes from; it being from Gen Jackson's own mouth, before a crowd of company, it is of the highest consequence that it should be fixed on the friends of Mr Clay; or that they should meet and repel it.

Who were the friends of Mr. Clay? His friends IN CONGRESS, evidently, for *they* would, in case of the General consenting to the terms, *make him President.*"

Who were the friends of Mr. Clay, in Congress, at that time? This is easily told. They were the Representatives from Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, & Louisiana. The proposition was made, not by one or two—but by Mr. Clay's Friends, it is fair to presume, in a body—all are implicated, because, before the friends of Gen. Jackson went to him with the important proposition, bearing nothing less than a station more noble than an imperial throne—more exalted than a crown and diadem could bestow—they must have been, of course, not only assured, but satisfied it was no random talk—but the sober, made up, deliberate proposition for a bargain, by those who had the power and the will to fulfil it. The time too is plainly indicated. "In one *hour*," they would make General Jackson President. It must have been, then, the day of the election—just as the hour of selection approached. "IN ONE HOUR," this is italicised in the letter, and of great weight & most serious consequence in this matter. For, it proves this fact, at least, that up to that time—namely, one hour before the final decision of the question, no bargain had been made with Mr. Adams. The proposition to sell themselves to Gen. Jackson for the poor boon, not of obtaining any thing for their friend, but to exclude Mr. Adams from the station of Secretary of State, was made immediately before the election; for General Jackson declares in terms that the offer was, they would "*in one hour*, make him (Jackson) President!"

The name of this letter writer must be known. The people have a right to it. As General Jackson has come out, personally before a crowd of company, and stated the base proposition of Mr. Clay's friends to him through his friends, to sell themselves, he is bound to name *persons*. It is not a matter that belongs to him—and Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. The nation is interested. We repeat that after publishing the charge against the friends of Mr. Clay, in this open manner, before a crowd—so precise as to time—so specific as to terms; it is *His* solemn duty, before the Nation, to the People, to come forth and state the names of the actors in this base and miserable attempt at corrupt bargaining.

Will the friends of Mr. Clay remain silent—Earnestly we hope not. We hope, if innocent, as we believe they are, they will address a letter to General Jackson, either individually, in parties, or in a body, respectfully asking for the names of the persons concerned; and, in our opinion, Mr. Clay and his friends then in Congress, are in duty bound to pursue the author of these charges, thus made without passion, but with firmness—and steadiness, that the author, whoever he may be, may be brought directly before the American People, who are "all eye—all ear—all expectation," to the coming proof—that judgment may rest upon the guilty.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

CUBA IN 1827.

LETTER 4.

It has already been mentioned that the forts in and about the Havana were built of the same kind of Lime Stone as the houses and public buildings. The rock on which the Moro stands is of the same, and is very high. This place is supposed to be one of the strongest in the world. Nature has given it a base of nearly an hundred feet above the sea, in addition to what art has effected. Indeed, the former has done most of the work. The Moro can mount from 200 to 250 guns—at present it is garrisoned by about 300 troops. On the top of the immense rock already mentioned, is the light house, elevated a considerable distance above the highest part of the fortification. At times in the winter, when the North wind blows the sea is so heavy as even to reach it, and as the rock projects so far into the water, an occurrence of this kind produces a scene of uncommon sublimity and grandeur.

Immediately behind this is the Cabana, a still stronger fortification, elevated sufficiently above it to command it. This place can contain from 600 to 700 pieces of artillery, and garrison 10,000 soldiers. At present there are but 5 companies, or 500 troops. Fort Principe also is capable of garrisoning from 600 to 800 men. Another fort called 'No. Four,' situated at the head of the bay on a commanding eminence can garrison 600 troops. The Twelve Apostles, directly at the foot of the Moro, would itself command the entrance into the harbour—and if, in addition to these, the forts at the Punta, opposite, be taken into the account, it will be seen that Havana has the means of making most powerful resistance against any invader, should there be internal peace and harmony.

There are in and about Havana, 7500 troops, all of whom have been sent from Spain. They are well fed, clothed and disciplined; they receive 11 dollars per month for wages, from which are usually deducted about 3 dollars for their uniform, &c. They have been sent from Spain for various causes some because they are faithful and some because they had fought for the constitution. The first year of their arrival they are usually subject to the fever, and no small number fall thus sacrificed. Spain however must have Spanish soldiers, as she can never trust the Islanders; and if Ferdinand has a discontented regiment, Cuba affords a good place for a tomb. It is supposed that 60,000 soldiers might be raised in the Island in case of union & emergency. But so great is the apprehension of the Government toward the natives, that during the past winter, it was found necessary to send a large body of troops from Havana to Matanzas, because they were commanded by Cuban officers.

The troops parade every day, either in the Palaza de Armas or *estramaros*. Their common dress is white coarse linen, with a black cloth cap and yellow tassels. Their full uniform however is a leather cap with a feather, blue cloth coat, and white trowsers, laced with white and plated buttons: they are always remarkably clean. Commodore W. of the United States Navy, told me that he never saw finer troops nor did he think it possible to drill men more perfectly. Some of the other officers I found did not concur entirely with the Commodore as to their ability to withstand a charge of a British force of equal number; inasmuch as in mass, they are not as stout men as the latter.

As to the ability of a foreign power to take Havana, there is a great difference of opinion. The troops which occupy it having been sent away from their own country against their own will, might in case of an insurrection either join with the rebels, or, if a foreign power should come, might create such discontent as to render the efforts of their officers unavailing.

If, in addition to this, the dissatisfaction and jealousy of the natives be considered, it will appear possible that without much expense, either of treasure or blood, Havana might fall. The Cubana being commanded by an eminence within distance, might possibly be taken, and then the Moro must fall, as well as the other fortresses. The walls of the city would be no protection, as the houses outside would completely shelter the approach of besiegers. By cutting off the supplies of the city for provisions and water, (the work of an hour,) and driving the inhabitants of the suburbs within the walls, famine must inevitably follow—and to famine capitulation. The climate, so fatal to foreigners of the north is no less so to Spaniards from the mother country; and hence, in this respect, there would be no advantage to the latter.—

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