



NATIONAL NOMINATION.
THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON,

Recommended to the People of the United States by his pure Democratic Principles, Stern Integrity, Long Experience, Eminent Talents, and Transcendent Services to his Country.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

MARYLAND ELECTORS,
First District—JOSEPH STONE.

Second District—JOHN C. HERBERT.

Third District—WILLIAM FITZHUGH, JR.
WILLIAM TYLER.

Fourth District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Fifth District—ELIAS BROWN.

Sixth District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.

Seventh District—JOHN T. REES.

Eighth District—JAMES SANGSTON.

Ninth District—THOMAS K. CARROLL.

Gen. Jackson is a clear headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man now living.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."
JAMES MONROE.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c."
JAMES MADISON.

"General Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favor and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself."
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes."
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

When Secretary of State, and the defender of Gen. Jackson.

"To wards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness."
HENRY CLAY.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.
SIR,—The period is now fast approaching when the people of these United States will be called upon to elect their Chief Magistrate. In order, therefore, that the liberty which has been established at the expense of the best blood of the world, and the constitution, the fairest fabric of human invention, the proud offspring of such a blessing should be preserved from the unhallowed hand of corruption and intrigue, it is necessary the people, from whom of right all power has its source, should be correctly informed as to the merits of the candidates who aspire to so great a trust.

John Quincy Adams, the present Chief Magistrate, is again a candidate for the high station which he holds.—Without at present enquiring in what manner he has administered the important functions of his office, it is simply proposed to expose to the views of the public the means by which he has come to preside over the affairs of this great nation—to show to the people how two men, political and I might add personal enemies to each other, should suddenly forget their jealousies and antipathies, and join together to cheat the people out of their choice, and contrary to the distinct expression of their will, by intrigue, bribery and corruption, to place themselves in the highest offices in the gift of the people. This, it is my purpose now to do; to dispassionately present to the view of my fellow citizens, proofs, which if calmly and attentively considered, will I think without fail convince the most prejudiced understanding.

It is known to you, my fellow citizens, that at the last presidential election, Gen. Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay were the candidates.—Gen. Jackson you also recollect received the greatest number of electoral votes; yet no one having a majority of the whole electoral college, according to a provision of the constitution, it remained for Congress to choose from among the three having the greatest number of votes, one who should be your President. Mr. Clay having the fewest votes was of course excluded from the contest.—When, therefore, Mr. Clay found he could not receive the Presidency, he, together with his partisans in Congress, began to look around to see in what manner his (Mr. Clay's) influence could be best made to subvert his advancement to power. The office of President being out of his reach at present, and having, as it is acknowledged on all hands, the power, through his great influence in Congress to make any of the three candidates President he should choose, he determined to exercise that power in such a manner as to further his own elevation.—To no

one would he give his vote and influence but to him who would agree to place him in the chair of Secretary of State, the stepping stone to the Presidency, on the line of safe precedent. And so he managed it.—He gave his vote, and the votes of his friends in the west, over whom he had control, to Mr. Adams, after first having distinctly ascertained that Adams would make him his Secretary of State.

Now to the proof—and I beg my fellow citizens to pay particular attention to dates. Mr. Clay states in one of his addresses in Kentucky, he had determined as early as in October, 1824, not to vote for Gen. Jackson. Mr. Thomas P. Moore, one of the members of Congress from Kentucky, states: "In October 1824, Mr. Clay expressed a belief he should be excluded from the House of Representatives, and it would be best for us (meaning the members from Kentucky), in that case to remain uncommitted, as to our second choice. And on my arrival at Washington in November, Mr. Clay called at my room and reiterated the same language, and added we could vote for either of the candidates, viz: Adams, Jackson or Crawford, and justify ourselves to our constituents."

It will be borne in mind that the Legislature of Kentucky had passed a Resolution instructing the members of Congress from that State to vote for Gen. Jackson, as the second choice of Kentucky, if it should so happen Mr. Clay should not receive a sufficient number of votes in the Electoral College, to bring him before the House as a candidate.

Now let us hear what Mr. Floyd of Virginia says. In a letter to Gen. John P. Vane, dated April 4th, 1828, he states: "In January 1825, whilst the election of President of the United States was then in the House of Representatives, I called to see Mr. Clay—he observed in the course of conversation, I think nearly in the following words, 'when I take up the pretensions of Mr. Adams and weigh them, and lay them down then take up the pretensions of Gen. Jackson, weigh them, and lay them down by the side of those of Mr. Adams I never was as much puzzled in all my life, as I am to decide between them'."

Thus we see Mr. Clay has stated that as early as October 1824, he had determined not to vote for Gen. Jackson, and here we find him deliberating in January 1825. According to his own declarations, he was determined in October 1824, not to vote for Jackson.—In November of the same year, that he with the rest of the Representatives from Kentucky could vote for either of the three candidates, and in January 1825, expresses himself as being at great loss how to act.

Sometime after the negotiation at Ghent, when Messrs. Adams, Clay, Gallatin and Byard, were sent to negotiate a Treaty of Peace, between the United States and England, during the late war. Mr. Clay became very hostile to Mr. Adams, and furnished Amos Kendall of Kentucky with facts and arguments to use against Adams. And amongst the number of publications which appeared against him was one written by Kendall over the signature of "Wayne" charging him [Adams] as being "hostile to Internal Improvement—hostility to the west—declaring that at Ghent he had pursued an unfeeling policy which would crimson our fields afresh with the blood of our border brethren, and light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings."

And at the same time, sentiments were interpersed with all due praise of Henry Clay, of his superior skill and sagacity. Those numbers or publications were sent to Mr. Clay at Lexington, as will more fully appear by an extract of a letter from Mr. Clay to Amos Kendall, dated Lexington, June 27th, 1822, in which he says: "I received your obliging favour of the 20th inst. and thank you most sincerely for the friendly sentiments towards me which it contains. Mr. Crittenden has obtained the productions which accompanied it, and which he has undertaken to divide and dispose of in his place of residence, (Cincinnati) according to our wishes."

A series of letters was published in the Argus of Kentucky by Kendall, reviewing the publication of Mr. Adams in answer to an attack made on him by Mr. Russell, relative to the fisheries. Those letters charged Mr. Adams with "hostility to the west, violation of instructions, duplicity, falsehood, and almost every thing that is dishonorable, and base in a public man. Those letters were approved of by Mr. Clay, and he paid one hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of publishing them. He also was instrumental in distributing them, as will appear by his letter to Mr. Kendall, dated Washington Dec. 17th.

"Dear Sir"—Several inquiries have been made about your pamphlet on the Fisheries, by members of Congress, and I have promised to request a copy to be sent to Mr. David Sloane of the Ohio Senate, at Columbus. Another to the Hon. Henry R. Stairs, and another to the Hon. John Sloane—here, will you be good enough to have them forwarded. There is an effort making to get up a caucus. I doubt its

success.—Mr. Adams is weaker to the North than I supposed, my prospects are very good."
"Young's with great esteem."
"HENRY CLAY."
"To Mr. Amos Kendall!"
Thus you perceive how hostile Mr. Clay was to Mr. Adams during the contest for the Presidency, and which hostility continued with unabated violence until he was convinced he would not be returned to the House of Representatives by the electors. He then began to turn his mind on the office of Secretary of State, with a view of promotion to the Presidential Chair at a future period. In order more fully to satisfy your minds on this subject, I shall now quote an extract of a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Blair of Kentucky, dated 8th January, 1825, a very short time previous to the election of the President; which when connected with the following letters cannot possibly leave a doubt on the mind of the strongest friend of the administration, but that there was a distinct understanding between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. We will proceed to the extracts. Mr. Clay writes thus to Mr. Blair, on the 8th of January, 1825: "The time has now arrived when I must begin to think seriously for whom I am to vote, that 'the friends of the candidates entertain the opinion that on me rests the decision of the contest'—This you will recollect confirms Mr. Floyd's statement; that in January 1825, he was at a loss how to decide between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams. And further he writes to Mr. Blair, "My situation is singular and amusing—the friends of the several candidates accost me in turns. A friend of Gen. Jackson says to me, 'My Dear Sir, my hopes are for you next to the Hero—you know the anxiety we all had for a western President. A friend of Mr. Crawford comes, and says, 'that the hopes of the Republican party are upon you.' 'A friend of Mr. Adams comes to me with tears in his eyes' and says, 'Sir Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you and the highest admiration of your talents: 'there is no station to which you are not equal: you were undoubtedly the 'second choice' of New England, and I pray you to consider, whether the public good and your own future interests do not distinctly point out the course which you ought to pursue!' And he says further to Mr. Blair "after consulting his friends on the subject of those interviews" "My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by bestowing their votes."

He does not say, that by voting for Mr. Adams, the honor of the country, the welfare of the west, or the purity of the republic, would be accomplished; he does not say that by so bestowing their votes, danger from a military chieftain would be averted, but he says, that by voting for Mr. Adams, the kind wishes of his friends towards himself, would, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished, than by voting for any body else!—And he goes on to tell Mr. Blair, "your Representative (Mr. White) is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments, and as I know his respect for your opinions, 'I request if you concur in our views that you will write to him by return mail, to strengthen him in his inclinations.'" Show this to Crittenden alone.

Now you will observe, immediately upon the receipt of this letter from Mr. Clay Mr. Blair according to Clays instructions writes to Mr. White on the 19th January 1825 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 influential 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 may, and probably will, decide the next residential contest.' For my own part, I have no hesitation in saying, that although Jackson personally all preferred to Adams by the people, yet if it were known that Jackson would give such direction to the course of his administration by his appointments or otherwise, as to foster Adams' future views in preference to Clays, there would be but one sentiment among the supporters of the latter in Kentucky. 'If we are doomed to have Mr. Adams as president at some time let us have him now, we would rather have him now at the expense of Jackson than hereafter at the expense of Clay, but if Jackson gives earnest that he will throw his weight into the western scale, then let us throw ours into his."

On the same day, to wit, the 19th January 1825, Mr. Crittenden, to whom Mr. Clay's letter to Blair, above was to be shown, writes also to Mr. White, as follows: "Thinking as I do of Mr. Clay; of his great integrity, his lofty American spirit, and his consummate ability, I believe it to be highly important to the public interest, that he should occupy a distinguished station in the Executive Department; under all present circumstances my first wish in regard 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 should be the President."

Having given extracts from the letters of Blair and Crittenden to Mr. White one of the representatives in Congress from Kentucky, agreeably to the request of Mr. Clay, let us now see what Mr. White says relative to the conversation in Washington at that time, and the influence those letters had on him and on his vote.

Mr. White in a letter to Mr. Amos Kendall, dated Lawrenceburg, June 27th, 1828, says: "Your note of the 25th inst requesting me to send you for publication copies of certain letters addressed to me by Messrs. J. J. Crittenden and I. P. Blair, on the subject of the late Presidential Election by the House of Representatives, and just previous thereto, has been received—These letters and many others of the like import, on the same subject, were received by me between the last of January and the 5th of February, 1825." 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 wishes of a majority of them, to adopt the course which I finally did 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 Magistrate, should have a powerful influence on my mind, is perfectly natural—that I was confirmed in my vote by these suggestions I do freely acknowledge, and therefore, as I have often heretofore frankly avowed, I now state, that I voted for Mr. Adams with a view to promote Mr. Clay's future prospects for the Presidency."

Mr. Clay's promotion out of the way, it is not probable that Mr. Adams would have got the suffrages of the State of Kentucky in Congress. Neither would I have been advised to support Mr. Adams, with a view to Mr. Clay's preferment. It was rumored, and was a subject of general conversation at Washington about the time, and perhaps before I received my information from Kentucky, that in the event of Gen. Jackson's election, he would offer Mr. Adams a continuation of the place of Secretary of State.—And the same rumor said in the event of Mr. Adams' election, Mr. Clay would be offered the appointment. Such conversation no doubt, produced Mr. Kremer's letter to the Editor of the Columbian Observer—and induced Mr. Buchanan to seek an interview with Gen. Jackson."

To wind up the matter for the present, we will now offer an extract of a letter from Mr. John S. Lytle to Mr. S. Penn, Jr. going to show not only that there was a complete understanding between Messrs. Adams & Clay, relative to the Presidency, as has been fully proved by the foregoing letters and observations; but that Mr. Clay's friends in other parts of the United States as well as in Kentucky, knew of it previous to the election's taking place. This letter of Mr. Lytle bears date, Cincinnati, (Ohio,) July 13th, 1828, and says: "I have received your letter and in reply can state, that some time in January, I think about the 20th, 1825, I was in the office of J. S. Bingham, Esq. with several of my acquaintances, discussing the subject of the Presidency, when Mr. Thomas Hammond, a younger brother of Charles, came in, and upon hearing the topic, observed: 'Gents, it is useless to argue any further upon the matter, for the question is settled—Mr. Adams is to be the next President.' We laughed at the idea; for I well remember we all believed, that the contest would be between Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson—he then remarked, 'you may laugh if you please, but it is even so—Charles has received a letter from Mr. Clay, (mark this) in which he says that Mr. Adams will be elected on the first ballot, and the western delegation will generally vote for him.' I replied, Ohio will not; 'yes,' he said, 'the Ohio delegation, except three or four, will vote for him'."

My Fellow-Citizens: I have now laid before you a condensed view of the transactions, relative to the last Presidential Election. This is no garbled, no distorted account of the affair, to cheat you out of your sentiments—it is a plain and undeniable history of the manner by which Mr. Adams came to be your President, and Mr. Clay your Secretary of State. It goes to show you, that corruption and intrigue have found their way among the highest officers of government. Intrigue and corruption, vices peculiarly destructive to republican forms of government. These are the same rapped the foundations of all ancient republics, till they tottered to their fall and wiped every vestige of their existence

from the earth except their names. Seldom or never has it happened that they have been overthrown by military chieftains.—Never I might say until anarchy and confusion, the results of corruption among their civil rulers have torn them to their centres, and divested the people of their rights and privileges. 'Tis impossible that men who have risked their lives—who have staked their all for their country, should have other than its good at heart. According to the acceptance of the term as held by administration men, Washington was a military chieftain.—Just such a military chieftain as Washington was, is Gen. Jackson. Both fought bravely for their country; and both, when the object for which they fought was obtained, returned their swords to their scabbards and retired to private life. Such men can never be foes to their country's good.

If you wish to preserve your invaluable institutions free from pollution—if you wish to transmit the rights and privileges bought by the toil and blood of your fathers, unconfaminated to your posterity, tolerate not corruption in your rulers. The first germ should be rooted up, or it will grow and increase in strength till it shall become too mighty for you to oppose. No matter how well men shall govern. No matter how wisely they shall conduct the affairs of the nation—if they shall have got into power otherwise than by the gift of the People—if they shall have come to their offices through intrigue, and gain and corruption—if they have sealed the will instead of going it at the gate, the people have designated they shall go in—they are robbers, and as such should be hurled out. Once suffer men to climb into power by the means through which Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have hoisted themselves, and your liberties are gone.—Liberty will perhaps serve you to talk of, but you will virtually have none. You will be able to tell your children it did exist—that you inherited it from your fathers, but that you suffered it to slip through your fingers—you permitted designing men to wrest it from your grasp. And will you be able to tell them this without feeling the burning blush of shame mantle on your cheeks? My Fellow Citizens,—I have no interest—can have none separate from yours—I am a private citizen—holding no office, and expecting none. Yet the liberties of the common country are dear to me; and I charge you as you value your happiness—the happiness of your posterity, and the prosperity of your country, to scout those men from the offices they have so shamefully usurped.

BRUTUS.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.
To the Federalists of the Eighth Electoral District of Maryland.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Many of you recollect when we delighted to honour the name of John Quincy Adams. He was the champion of our cause; he advocated with fearlessness the principles of Federalism; and exerted all his eloquence to prostrate the democratic party. He published "Publicola" in order to bring Mr. Jefferson and his party into ridicule. But about the time of the celebrated embargo law, when there was a prospect of office, he renounced those very principles for which he had so manfully contended, and wheeled into the ranks of those who had been his most inveterate enemies. And with all the fawning of the sycophant, he recommended that the embargo law, should, without any debate, be passed into a law immediately, because the president had recommended it on his own responsibility!!! Such doctrine was more suitable to the meridian of Constantino, than to the freemen of this great Republic! But what has been his course to federalists since his elevation to the presidential chair? Has a federalist been admitted into his cabinet? No. Has a federalist been appointed to any important office or mission? No. Rufus King, it is true, was appointed Minister to London; but as his son, Charles King, of the New York American, had become a violent democrat, Mr. King at least, was become neutral, and had ceased to be ranked with the federal party. John Sergeant was also appointed to a foreign mission, which resulted in so much glory to the republic!!! but in his congressional election, he was always supported by the democratic, as well as the federal party. In truth, he was claimed by both parties. We therefore assert, that under Mr. Adams, our party has been proscribed. We have been represented by him in his letter to Mr. Harris, as sold to British influence!!! This language might have been palliated, had it come from some democrat; but it is calculated to arouse the most indignant feelings, when we consider that it proceeded from the mouth of one, who like Esau, sold every thing that was valuable for a mess of pottage. Contrast the course of this apostate with that of Andrew Jackson, who has always been a democrat; but who in his private communications to Mr. Monroe, advised him to select his cabinet from among the GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES who said that the president of a great republic like this, should not be the president of a party, but should endeavour to soothe the asperity of party, by selecting the most distinguished citizens without any regard to his political