

To the voters of Baltimore County. Fellow Citizens. Having been announced as an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that annunciation being approved of by respectable meetings in the County, I did not consider it necessary to address the public until the regimental and other public meetings took place throughout the County, at which time, I intended to make known my pretensions and enforce the claims of General Jackson ... Wm. Brown. Baltimore County, August 4th, 1824.

To the Voters of Baltimore County.

Fellow-Citizens,

Having been announced as an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that annunciation being approved of by respectable meetings in the County, I did not consider it necessary to address the public until the regimental and other public meetings took place throughout the County, at which time, I intended to make known my pretensions, and enforce the claims of GENERAL JACKSON, with all my strength. I did not anticipate that any other mode of electioneering would be resorted to. But the worthy Elector for Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, has made it his duty to express his opinions freely of the different candidates for that important office, through the medium of a handbill. Therefore, I presume it cannot be considered amiss for me to follow his example, I shall under that impression, proceed to give my views in like manner. In as much as neither Mr. CLAY nor Mr. CRAWFORD, stand much chance in this district, I deem it unnecessary to enlarge my handbill by pleading the merits or demerits of either of those gentlemen, and shall confine my observations entirely to the objections I have to Mr. ADAMS, and the reasons for my decided preference for GENERAL JACKSON.

The gentleman has taken the trouble to call in question the conduct, and point out the errors of some of the candidates, while he has taken much pains to glide smoothly over the foibles of Mr. Adams.

I shall attempt to throw a different light on the subject, by stating facts incontrovertible.

I will here take the opportunity, my Fellow-Citizens, to express my reluctance to meddle with the character of any man,—particularly those I cannot speak favorably of; but the circumstance of being a candidate for the Electoral College, together with the conduct of my opponent, compel me to say

that which may wound the feelings of MR. ADAMS and his friends—my duty is before me, and I cannot shrink from it.

It must be admitted that Mr. Adams is a scholar, has received an European education; has visited many of its courts, enjoyed the company of the nobility, partaken of its luxuries, inhaled much of its exhilarating air, and must be able to appreciate the worth of their despotic institutions. Mr. Sumerville stated that he enjoyed the confidence of *all our presidents*.

I think I will be able to make it appear that this is an error,—he did enjoy the confidence of the good old Washington, and was appointed by him minister to Holland and Portugal, as has been stated. But, Fellow-Citizens, this was at a time when *party-spirit* was not known, the *demon* had not its existence; all was quiet, all delighted, all rejoicing at the idea of having broken the chains of oppression, and having buried them under the ROCK OF LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE. Although MR. ADAMS was old enough to be appointed on foreign missions, you cannot see that ever he raised a sword to achieve that Independence.

I will now proceed to the long to be remembered resignation of *the father of our Country*, and subsequent occurrences. The administration during the succeeding four years, may be considered the dark ages of our government. Mr. John Adams, father of the present candidate, was then President of the United States, and the unfortunate course which was then pursued by the Administration, is much to be regretted. It was then that corruption began to raise its head. It was at this time that the arrow touched with poison, was aimed at the vitals of our republic. And it was at this time that John Quincy Adams enjoyed the confidence of his father, and *his* party, and was appointed Minister to Prussia. The majority of the people, ever tenacious of their rights, and determined not to lose that which had cost them so much blood and treasure, turned their eyes on Thomas Jefferson, whose manly and dignified conduct caused them to consider him the only one calculated to save them from ruin and degradation, and after Mr. Adams had only served four years, placed Mr. Jefferson in the Presidential Chair, who immediately after coming into office, recalled Mr. J. Q. Adams, from Prussia. This is a strong proof of *his* being unworthy of his confidence and that of the nation. He never received any appointment in the gift of the government during the administration of Thomas Jefferson. We admit, that on his arrival in the United States, the then *famous federal State of Massachusetts*, took him by the hand and elected him to the Senate of the United States, as no doubt he was a man capable of representing their views, both political and otherwise, in that honourable body. You must, Fellow-Citizens, recollect that party-spirit was then at its highest crisis, and he therefore must be identified with the party he represented. Using Mr. Sumerville's own quotation, "Tell us with whom you live, and we will tell you who you are." Mr. J. Q. Adams finding that Mr. Jefferson had the nation at his back, and being perfectly aware that it was

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useless for the State of Massachusetts to hold up her puny arm in opposition to the administration, and being less firm and steadfast than the state he represented, he offered up his political sentiment, as a sacrifice on the *alter of public opinion*. The change in his political character soon began to make its appearance, for he refused to obey the strenuous commands of his constituents; and being determined not to represent their views in the Senate, he ultimately resigned his seat.— Since that he has received several appointments, filled them with credit to himself and advantage to his country; and has avoided through the course of his life, that sulphurous ingredient (gunpowder) from ever offending his olfactory nerves, whether in peace or war, he has succeeded in avoiding its smell.—Mr. Sumerville has stated that each of the other candidates has “politely killed his man.” I do not undertake to defend the principle of duelling, but do consider that every man has a right to protect his character or person, and save it from degradation and injury. However the people are able to judge whether this can be a sufficient objection to either of the candidates.

I shall now proceed to say something in relation to General Jackson's services, and his superior claims on the people.

Fellow-Citizens, General Jackson commenced his career at the early age of fourteen, under the banner of the *Immortal Washington*, in the hot days of *Seventy-six*, together with two of his brothers, who were killed, and he himself wounded in the arm, which would he will carry to his grave.

Yes, Countrymen, it was he that opened his youthful breast to a despotic and ruthless foe, and stained with his juvenile blood, the blade of a Briton's sword. The death of his two brothers, and shortly after that of his mother, left him a lonely orphan—not one drop of his blood ran through the veins of any one in this country, whose Independence he had spilt his blood to gain. But with the small patrimony his father had left him, guided by the propitious eye of heaven, he received a classical education, then commenced the study of the law, and at an early age its practice, his brilliant talents were soon discovered, and he was appointed at the age of 22 Attorney General of the then North-Western Territory.

Tennessee, that part of the territory in which he lived, was soon admitted into the Union as a state; and he was appointed one of the convention, to draft their constitution. He was among the leaders of that convention, who drafted the most equitable and republican constitution of any in the United States, holding as its polar star, the *rights of man*. At the age of twenty-nine years, when party spirit ran like a torrent from the appenines, he was elected the first representative from that state, to the congress of the United States; and proved himself to be then what he is now—the consistent, able, and undeviating supporter of equal rights.

He next was elected by the legislature of that state, to the senate of the United States, and his name now stands recorded in the minority, on the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws, that the Adams party succeeded in having passed. His domestic concerns and delicate health, caused him to resign his seat in that honourable body. He soon after, received the appointment of chief judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, in which capacity he acted until his services in the field were demanded by his country; he then laid down his law books, the sweets of domestic life, and seized his sword to revenge his country's wrongs. The savages were murdering by hundreds, men, women, and children, of our frontier; the tomahawk was reaking with the blood of innocence. It was then, my countrymen, that JACKSON led the van; it was then this noble soldier, made his pillow of snow, and had for his roof the canopy of heaven. Yea, countrymen, I might extend my hand-bill to a volume, and I could not then give you a correct idea of the magnanimous and generous soul, of this unparalleled hero.

While passing through the wilderness, his army in a state of despair, cried out, "Good God, General, what is to become of us;" he replied, "put your trust in God, and confide in me." It would draw a tear from his most bitter enemy, to relate the pains he took to make comfortable his dying soldiers. He was even constrained to shed tears for them, while he had himself, to live upon roasted acorns, and sleep beneath the oak of the forest. But, fellow-citizens, when the health of his army would permit, all their toils and sufferings were forgotten, with the more pleasing theme of victory after victory, until none dare to oppose their march. The treaties he has made with the Creeks and other tribes, speak volumes to his praise as a statesman. His whole care was to protect our frontier inhabitants, and secure the interest of our country.

We will next proceed fellow-citizens, to the battle of Orleans; was there ever such a victory gained at any time, or in any country? did he not capture four thousand five hundred of the invincibles of Spain, who had burnt our Capitol, visited Hampton, | Havre de Grace, and Baltimore; committed deeds that makes the heart rend at the idea, and whose object was still rapine and plunder? Yes, fellow-citizens, he was made the instrument by Heaven, to check and punish that reptile and barbarous foe, at the expense of a few lives; and on the decisive battle of the eighth of January, 1815, nearly three thousand of this banditti of tyrants, were killed and taken, with the loss of only six men. His conduct there in imprisoning the mayor of the city, (although it has caused some to say he is rash and precipitate,) goes to prove in my humble opinion, the superiority of his talents and greatness of soul. He was willing to suffer, and did suffer, the penalty of the law, for the salvation of that great key of the west. He was not willing, nor would he permit that gentlemen to yield up that great city to this band of *robbers*. No, countrymen, he risked his life, his fortune, and sacred reputation to defend it, and did defend it to the astonishment of the world, which has left a laurel on the brow of this nation never to be effaced.

He next was engaged in the Seminole war, and to his intrepidity of character alone, the nation is indebted for its speedy termination.

Subsequently he has received a number of civil appointments, all of which, (except one that he declined,) he filled with advantage to our government, and in a manner that has added additional lustre to his character. During his governorship of the Floridas, his correspondence with the heads of department, in relation to the powers vested in him, clearly demonstrate all that has been said in relation to his ambition, is unfounded, and proves beyond all contradiction, that he is in every sense of the term, a Democratic Republican.

As a member of the senate, in which honourable body he now holds a seat, his unassuming manners has daily gained him friends, and, to the astonishment of all, the manners of the soldier are lost in the duty of the statesman.

When we come fellow-citizens, to enumerate the different appointments that General Jackson has received at the hands of our executive, you will find, that they are equal in number and honour, to those of Mr. Adams. When you weigh the difference of duty and services rendered, you will find them far superior. I did not fellow-citizens, intend to extend my hand-bill thus far, nor did I intend to make any charges, for I believe the people of Baltimore County are able to judge for themselves; but do consider myself privileged to answer Mr. Somerville, and have therefore taken the liberty to give my ideas on this subject, and hope that this will suffice, until we meet before the public, when my observations shall be governed in a great measure, by the manner my opponents proceed.

I therefore conclude, by pledging myself, if elected, to vote for Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, as President, and some known republican, as Vice President, such a man as I have reason to believe is the choice of the people of this county.

With sentiments of esteem, I am your obedient servant, Wm. Brown.

Baltimore County, August 4th, 1824.