In this state of things the friends of administration are forced to act in self defence —they are braved from their wished for state of quietness and compelled to resist by constitutional weapons the plans which are extensively and boldly preparing to put down the present administration, right or wrong,—this government is rightfully in the hands of the people, and if they will keep themselves free from passion and prejudices and exercise their sagacity in observing and reasoning upon the course of public men and those who want to be public men, they will come to much more safe and satisfactory conclusions than from any confidence they can repose in their specious and accommodating declarations or virulent invectives. The man who is open and candid, who avows freely, but without intentional offence, the same sentiments and opinions in public & in private, can be understood and confided in—whilst the man who is qualmish in making such avowals is both unintelligible and suspicious—like the ox with the hay fixed on his horn, the people ought to beware of him.

Some think that parties are necessary and highly useful in free governments—these are men of shallow knowledge and of peculiar temperament. The constitutions of this country, in consequence of the existence of such opinions, have endeavoured to resist and therefore to discountenance parties and factions, by organizing the government in such a way as to guard against their ill effects as far as practicable. A party spirit can never be a useful public spirit, it must in the very course of preserving its own existence degenerate into selfish and personal considerations. There is no alliance between party spirit and the freedom of opinion—the first is an artificial growth, the last is the natural right of man—the first is made up to suit a particular end, the last is the spontaneous production of a condition, guarded from tyranny and power, that gives to man his proper independence and character. To deprive the people of the freedom of opinion is to rob them of the very soul of their political existence—but the people have no interest in party spirit—demagogues, and leaders, and cunning men are interested in party spirit, because they make it subserve to putting themselves in place, and by fierce and fiery talk they enlist the passions and sometimes the pride of a part of the people to go with them—but is this any advantage to the people? does this promote the welfare or the happiness of the people or tend to the prosperity of the country? The people should doubt the men who want to rally them into parties—the people should always be vigilant and controul the public concerns.

Why should we oppose the present administration? has it done any act that calls for or justifies opposition? or are we to join opposition for the sake of opposition, or for the sake of gratifying those who are disappointed and want another revolution of the wheel to bring them up? When the people find the administration guilty of bad conduct then let them exercise their freedom of opinion and sovereign power in dictating an opposition to serve them and their country, but let the people be slow and cautious to join an opposition which is got up by designing or disappointed men to suit themselves, the progress of which is so diligently watched, and the promoters of which are so studeously courted, by some, who are doubtful to which they belong, and by others, who even profess to be disposed to support the administration.

COMMON SENSE.

For the Easton Gazette.

To James Sangston, Esq.

SIR,

It is one of the prerogatives of the citizen to call upon the candidate, when he offers himself—before the people and solicits their suffrages in support of his views, for an explanation of any part of his public life.

We judge public men by their acts, we search into their motives from what we see pass before our eyes and bestow credit for them where credit is due; oftentimes indeed a wrong construction is placed upon the motives of a man, and it as frequently happens that when a substantial reason can be offered for a particular act, that his character or reputation is not in the least diminished in the good opinion of his neighbours. There are then, sir, certain acts, in your life, of a recent date, baring all others of an elder, for which in fact we demand an explanation, and we call upon you, as you value your own character, to come forward and satisfy us—we as the great body of the people have a claim upon your courtesy; will you then *step from the lofty station which you now hold*, to the level, with an humble citizen and there unfold your misterious conduct?—surely, sir, your *good nature* will not prevent you from giving a listening ear, and explaining what is so reasonably asked.

Lest your memory may be of a treacherous character, and the scenes which have passed before you may have been forgotten, let me call to your recollection, the struggle in this county in the fall of eighteen hundred and twenty four and twenty five—In the year of twenty four, district caucuses were held in three several places in this county, and you were not unfriendly to them, nor did you oppose, as I ever understood, the manner in which they were then held. Elijah Barwick (*a Gentleman, I dare say, you know very well*) was a candidate, at that time, before the caucus in Denton, and unfortunately for him, he was not elected by some 7 or 8 votes, this was indeed a galling stroke, and one too, which Elijah's strong desire, to become a public man, could not resist, after that he was not long in making up his mind what course to pursue,—he came out, *red hot* against *king caucus*, as he termed it, —denounced the principle as prejudicial at that time, and as the means of keeping up old party distinctions, when no cause remained for so doing.—Did you approve of his conduct? No! sir—you denounced him as *an apostate* and the name of Elijah Barwick in the estimation of yourself and friends was associated with every thing base, vicious & corrupt: The turmoil of the political campaign ended and Barwick had the mortification to experience a defeat amidst scoffs and frowns.

Sometime in May or June 1825 a vacancy was created in the office of Reg'r. of Wills, by the death of the then incumbent, Geo: A. Smith; yourself with others became a candidate therefor before the executive of Maryland and you were fortunate enough to obtain the appointment, but yet you were not then secure, it was either to be confirmed or revoked by the next Legislature of Maryland, and you endeavoured to get such men elected as would be entirely subservient to your views—report says you promoted the election of Edward Barwick, to the exclusion of William M. Hardcastle, although he was nominated in caucus, for this very reason, that the former would support you for Register if elected, and the latter, you were fearful would not, because he had not told you so in plain terms. I beg you to mark what here follows, and see what a consistant and disinterested politician you are.

In preparation for the election, ensuing the executive appointment, the Democratic party was called and an effort made on your part to have a general caucus at Denton, but it failed—whether you undertook to prove before that meeting from learned and logical deductions that a general caucus was right and district caucuses were wrong, I know not, but certain it was that then you were a strenuous advocate for a general caucus, but not so the year previous. The secret was confined to your own breast, which your subsequent conduct unfolded; you wished the caucus in Denton that you might exercise your influence, for recollect sir, before going into the election, you endeavoured to feel the pulse of the candidates, whether they were inclined to support you or not, and Mr. Thomas Carter, whom you had frequently solicited to come forward as a candidate and who was then before the caucus, but afterwards declined standing, you would not support, because he was too honest to pledge himself—few you could find who possessed the patriotism of which you could boast—your last hope then rested on the pliant Mr. Barwick, who, regenerated and purged of the faults he had committed the previous year, you received as a faithful servant in the cause and a devoted one to your interest; could you assign any plausible reason for this change in your opinions? You attempted no explanation; you were conscious of your own designs, and you dare not attempt any explanation to the contrary which is not fraught with falsehood.

You are now before the people of this county and suspicions are afloat, that you have a particular object in view—have you, let me ask, in an honest simplicity of soul, such designs as have been imputed to you? If you have, do you think there is one liberal minded freeman, who will rest passive under such circumstances? Be assured the voice of liberty will shake the frail fabric, which you have built in your imagination to the dust, and all the bright visions of your expectant friends must fall with them.

A CITIZEN

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

At a Quarterly Meeting Conference for Caroline Circuit, held at Ebeneazer, near Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th day of August, 1826, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted.

We the members of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Caroline Circuit in Conference assembled, taking into consideration the baneful tendency of the indiscriminate and inordinate use of ardent spirits in general, and particularly the demoralizing effects of that system of treating which is practised by some candidates for office, and their friends, during what is called the electioneering campaign—for the suppression of vice and wickedness, and the promotion of morality and religion, we do agree as far as possible to carry into practical operation the following resolutions.

Resolved, 1st. We will generally discountenance that system of treating practised by the candidates for office, and their friends during the electioneering campaign.

2d. We will not vote for any man or set of men, who engage in this pernicious practice, or employ others in it, nor for any intemperate man, and so far as our influence extends, we will endeavour to prevail on the people to withhold their support from such candidates.

3d. We do hereby request the co-operation of all the religious denominations in this county, and the aid of all persons friendly to morality, religion and good government, that we may be able the more effectually to suppress this abominable practice.

4th. *Resolved*, that a copy of this document be sent to the Editors of the Easton Star and Gazette for publication, requesting the favour of them to give it publicity through the medium of their papers as often as they may think proper.

COM. D. PORTER.—We regret to learn from the National Journal, that the gallant Commodore Porter has resigned his commission in the Navy of the United States. A letter from Vera Cruz, received at New Orleans, states that his pay and emoluments, as commander in chief of the Mexican fleet, are equal to 24,000 dollars per annum.

The Springs.—The Sarotoga Sentinel mentions that between 5 and 6000 persons have already visited that village this season. There are at present nearly 1200 visiters at the different boarding establishments, among whom is the Count Survilliers.

A gentleman from Kentucky passed through Winchester some days since, who stated that he left Frankfort on the 15th ult. at which time an express to the governor had arrived with information that Isaac B. Desha had died of the wound he had inflicted on himself some days previous.

Governor Troup has been requested, and has consented, to deliver an Eulogy on THOMAS JEFFERSON, before the People, at Milledgeville, in Georgia.

The Milledgeville *Statesman* of the 25th ult. states, that Governor TROUP issued a formal order the day previous, directing the Surveyor General to order out the Surveyors appointed by the Legislature in 1825, with directions to them to commence their surveys on the 1st day of September next. Upon the attempt of His Excellency, to oppose the Laws of the United States, the editors say they can offer no better commentary than the extract from Judge CHASE's address to JOHN FRIES, who was arraigned and convicted of Treason, and which they subjoin.

A corps of U. S. Engineers is busily employed in surveying the route of a ship canal across the territory of Florida.

The price of Flour at Cincinnati, on the 28th inst. was $2 12½ per bbl.

It is stated in one of the eastern papers that the duties which have devolved on the President of the United States, by the death of his venerable Father, are so various and important, that they will detain him at the Family Mansion much longer than was anticipated —If not called to Washington by unexpected business, it is probable that he will not reach that city, until early in October. Mr. Clay is probably on his way to the seat of government.

From the Baltimore American Aug. 16.

By a paragraph in the National Intelligencer of yesterday we learn that so serious are the indications of a failure of the grain crop of the middle region of the eastern part of the state of North Carolina, that, in one of the most productive and substantially wealthy counties (Warren,) a public meeting has been held, at which the very respectable Judge HALL presided, and other gentlemen of the first character were present, the object of which was to take into consideration the alarming and distressing situation to which many of the citizens of the county are in danger of being reduced by the calamity of *famine*, apparently impending. A subscription was opened for the relief of those entirely dependent on the crop for bread, and a committee was appointed to report further measures, to be acted upon at a future general county meeting.

SCARCITY IN NORTH CAROLINA

We published in yesterday's American a letter from North Carolina, detailing the severe distress under which a portion of the population laboured, by reason of excessive drought since the last Spring. In most instances, the ordinary supplies of vegetables and bread stuffs have been entirely cut off. In corroboration of this statement, we find the following notification in the Warrenton, N. C. Reporter of the 4th inst. which is re-published for the information of our commercial friends.—*American.*

Notice to shippers of Bread stuffs, &c.

The continued drought from the early part of the spring, has destroyed the prospect of a supply of Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. through the central region across North Carolina. The first effect has been the withholding from market by the holders of the usual supplies, by which a large portion of our citizens have subsisted. Purchases cannot be made even at this time. Corn, wheat, flour, oats, and even hay, will command, from this time until next summer, high prices, and offer encouragement to the shippers of such articles from other ports of the union to send their cargoes to our ports. The places of deposit for this section of country, will be Plymouth, Halifax and Weldon's. Persons adventuring with cargoes, will do well to send notice to any of our post offices, taverns, &c. of the sailing of their cargoes and the intended place of deposit or sale.

**Printers in the shipping districts will render a patriotic service by giving this notice publicity.

FREDERICK, Aug. 9.

THE COURT.—Frederick County Court convened agreeable to law on Monday last. The grand and petit jurors were in attendance; the bustling of clients gave 'note of preparation' for the coming contest; and even the prisoners in jail, shook their chains in gladness at the prospect of a delivery from their bondage. The lawyers hastily thurst their books into their green bags, at the appointed signal of meeting, and in a few minutes after the court room resounded with the proclamation '*Oyez! Oyez!*' The grand jury, in expectation of a solemn and impressive charge, had fixed their attention—when lo! they were dismissed to the fourth Monday in October next, the *weather being too warm for the court and bar to transact business!* The jurors had to wheel to the right about and march home; clients to look out for more cash; prisoners to remain near eighty days longer in jail; and the *people*—have to pay *only* about five or six hundred dollars because August did not happen to be as cool as October!

Some persons may foolishly imagine that the rights of the citizens are guaranteed by the constitution, and that the following sections of that instrument have some meaning. Shallow creatures—have they not heard of the justice who declared that 'he was in the law, and the law in him?' and how much greater are judges than justices. Away then, with all cavilling at the acts of our superiors—for

"Some shall dance whilst others pay;
Thus runs the world away."

'Every freeman, for any injury done him in his person or property, ought to have remedy, by the course of the law of the land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and *speedily without delay* according to the law of the land.'—Constitution of Maryland sec. 17.

'In all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for witnesses; to examine the witnesses, for and against him, on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent, he ought not to be found guilty.'—*Ibid Sec.* 19. *Examiner.*

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. Aug. 14.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Don Quizotte, arrived yesterday afternoon in 28 days from Havre, whence she sailed on the 15th ult.—Captain Clarke has favored us with Paris papers to the 14th, and London papers from the 10th to the 13th of last month, inclusive. They announce no new events of importance.

A revolt took place among the Turkish Janissaries on the 15th June, but was quelled at Constantinople on the 19th.

The Turkish Commissioners left Constantinople June 9th, to settle the terms of peace with those of Russia. The Commissioners are to assemble at Ackerman.

It is said the European powers have required of the Divan a cessation of bloodshed in Greece.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that the proceedings of Bible Societies be suspended until further orders.

The Perseverance steamboat in which Lord Cochrane embarked for Malta, put into Altimeira, June 11th, in consequence of the crew being disorderly.

It is said that money cannot be employed in London at a higher rate of interest than two per cent.

LONDON, July 13 —Consols this day 73¼. The South American Securities are a shade better, but the transactions in them are to a trifling extent. Mexican, 41¾ Colombian, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—By the new Customs Act, which came into operation on Friday, tobacco may be imported from Colombia made up in rolls in a package, containing only 320 lbs (it requires 450 from the United States,) and the duty is 3s instead of 6s as heretofore exacted.

MANCHESTER, July 11.—There is still no amendment in the market; prices keep settling down, but no purchasers, or at least none to effect any general good. Yarn, 40 hanks to the pound, has been sold at 13d, and calicoes are again reduced 2d per piece. Still there is no getting rid of goods.

PARIS, July 14 —The stock market continues in the same state of stagnation as for some time past.

Letters of the 25th ult. from Corfu announce that Reschild Pacha having marched for the plains of Livadia came up with a corps of Greeks who occupied the foot of Mt Liacourn. A dreadful action ensued, in which Reschild was defeated, and after four hours fighting was compelled to retreat.

Lieut. General Livron, one of the principal agents of the Pacha of Egypt, has been for some time at Paris, where it is said, he has had frequent conferences with the President of the Council.

For some time nothing official has been published at St. Petersburg, relative, to the operations of the Georgian army against the revolted tribes of the Caucasus. Private letters from Teflis, however, mention an action in which the regiment of Mocow Grenadiers, which figured in the insurrection of Dec. 27, distinguished itself. The force of the Georgian army under General Yermoloff, is computed 50,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and several polks of Cossacks.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople is to the 17th ult. The Sultan and his ministers are represented as elated by their victory, and resolved to push the advantages of it as far as they can. Forty ortas of Janissaries have been conquered in the capital; but there remain 156 desseminated in the provinces.

MARRIED

In this town on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. *James Hughey* to Miss *Mary Bromwell.*

DIED

In this town on Sunday last, after a short illness Mrs. *Sarah*, wife of Tristram Needles, in the 20th year of her age.

—— In this county on Monday last, Mr. *Daniel Layton.*

We understand the following gentlemen are Candidates for the Legislature for Caroline county; *Wm. H. Hardcastle, John Brown, Robert T. Keene*, and *Thomas Saulsbury.*

We are authorized to say that BENJAMIN I. JONES is a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset county.

We are authorized to announce *Stephen Reyner*, Esq. as a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of Talbot county to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	$4 37½ a	
" City Mills, superior qual.	" 4 25 a	
WHEAT, per bushel	80 a 90	
Indian Corn,	" 68 a 70	
Rye,	" 55 a	
Oats,	" 26 a 28	

[*Pat.*

Wanted

AN OVERSEER—To a man who understands farming, the care of stock, and the managing to the best advantage not less than 15 or 16 hands, liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Editor.

August 19 3w S

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION *for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of Speech.*—Mr. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success makes him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils.—Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826.

Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.

JOHN CROMWELL.
SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland.
RICH'D. WILMOT HALL, M. D. Professor Obstetricks and diseases of children, University of Maryland.
THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

Aug. 19 4w

Notice.

Broke from the jail of Somerset county, on Monday night last, two criminals, by name, Hugh Carter, alias Puckum, and Samuel Cornish—Hugh is about 45 years of age, light complexion, supposed to be 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, no marks, recollected, very indifferent clothing, said to be from the Eastern Shore of the state of Virginia. I will give to any person who will deliver him to my jailer in Princess Anne, Somerset county, the sum of 25 dollars.—Samuel is supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age, dark complexion about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, clothing good—I will give to any person 15 dollars who will deliver him to my jailer as above.

ROBT. STEWART, Shff. S. C.

Aug. 19 3w.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Robertson, of George, late of Somerset county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, otherwise, they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate —Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1826.

ROB'T STEWART, Ex'r.

Aug. 19 3w

Public Sale.

The subscriber being about to decline housekeeping will expose to Public Sale, at his dwelling house in Easton on the road leading to EastonPoint, on sixth day (Friday) the 25th inst. all his Household and Kitchen furniture, amongst which are three very good Beds, bedding &c. &c.—

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5, upon the purchaser giving note with approved security; on all sums of and under $5 the cash will be required.—No article to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

TRISTRAM NEEDLES.

8th mo. 19 1826.

For Rent,

For the next year, the farm near Dover Bridge, now occupied by Mr. Henry Snow—Also the house and Garden, near Dover Bridge at present occupied by Mr. James Ludrick; with the house & garden, will be rented a black-smith's shop—This is considered one of the best stands for a black-smith's shop in the county and will be rented low to a good tenant—apply to

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, August 19

COACH GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity of informing the citizens of Somerset, that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he intends carrying on the Coach Gigg, and Harness-making business in all their various branches. Having furnished himself with experienced workmen and a good stock of materials, he flatters himself, he shall be able, by executing his work with neatness and despatch, in the most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms, to meet the wishes of the public, and especially those who may favour him with employment. Prompt attention will be given to business; and every effort used to please his customers, and to show himself worthy of public confidence. As heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have, mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity of sending their work to some distant shop out of the county, he hopes for the future this necessity will be prevented; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages of relief now offered them. He solicits a share of public patronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in his line of business would do well to give him a call.

WILLIAM QUINN.

Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

NOTICE.

W. Hughlett—having commenced carrying on the operations of his Saw Mill, near Greensborough Caroline county, (lately conducted by Mr. James Hughes now deceased) he will keep a careful sawyer at the Mill—he will saw timber on shares the logs to be divided before *sawed*, or he will saw for a reasonable compensation in money—He proposes to keep on hand for sale at moderate prices: Oak Gum, & Pine plank—Laths and Scantling—Bills of plank and Scantling will be sawed to order.

W. Hughlett proposes to attend at the Saw Mill on the first Monday in every month, or oftener if necessary, in his absence, application will be made to Mr. Charles Adams, merchant, Greensborough.

The Saw Mill with a Careful sawyer may be Rented for the next year.

August 19 w

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