OTEL.
iber informs his
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the Easton Hotel—
ll be accommodated
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to still greater exer-
lishment is large and
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ent servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

d Hacks can be fur-
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S. L.

n Inn.
ber having taken the
N' INN, IN EASTON,
, respectfully solicits
of the public, in the
Innkeeper; he pledges
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lete order, and is now
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furniture—his stables
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r attention will be paid
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tion paid to their con-
eeping the best liquors

ate terms, by the week,

s Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
826.
ber being aware of the
, intends regulating his

N HOTEL.
forms his friends and the
t he has taken the well
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e last year by Mr. Samu-
here his customers will
odated with the best of
n, afforded by the mar-
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as attentive ostlers, he
on hand the best liquors
Baltimore, & his table will
ed with the best of provi-
nd ladies can at all times
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rs and the public general-
e him a call. The subscri-
h rooms to accommodate
uring the session of our
BRAHAM GRIFFITH.

TO BE RENTED.
nted for the next year,
ling House, garden, &c.
n Point, where Thomas
now lives—the house is
nd comfortable; it has a
ched to it—A so several
l Lots in and about the
—Also a small FARM
n.—For terms, &c. apply
GOLDSBOROUGH.
9.

lic Sale.
ndry fieri facias to me direc-
as Sherwood, at the suits of
sons, to wit: one at the suit
hompson, one at the suit of
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one at the suit of Wm. W.
t the suit of William Wright-
in the town of Eas on, on
ay of October next, the fol-
to wit: one negro man called
30 years of age and for life,
e sold to satisfy the above
the interest and costs due
due thereon—Sale to take
2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.
TOWNSEND, Constable.
S

ery and Exchange Office.
er respectfully informs his
public generally, that he has
ratt street, to the south west
d Baltimore streets, adjoining
ffice, where the LOTTERY
E BUSINESS will be conduc-
rieties under the above style
ers of Prize Tickets sold in
e invited to renew or cash
lace or the old stand, and all
directed to this place will be as
nptly attended to.
TH. PHENIX.
ep 9 4w

or Sale
Credit of Four Years.
at a very reduced price, a farm
ut four hundred and thirty a
in Caroline county, adjoining
illsborough. This farm is divi-
e fields, containing about one
orty thousand corn hills each, a
of the arable land is of a soil
improvement, with a large pro-
od land attached to it. I will
ral valuable lots in the town
lesirous of purchasing may make
the subscriber living on the
about two miles from Easton, or
Caldwell, residing on the prem-
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Notice.
retofore given the due and lega
l the creditors of Henry Casson
exhibit to me their claims legally
d for a dividend of assets, but
eceived notice of any important
supposing that there are several
lebts due from the deceased, I do
a final notice to all such creditors
Henry Casson to exhibit to me
duly authenticated according to
before the 10th day of November,
they will by law be excluded from
JAMES RIDGAWAY, Adm'r.
D. B. N. of Henry Casson

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

MR. MAXCY'S ADDRESS

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Maryland.

Fellow Citizens,

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. MAXCY.

Tulip Hill, Anne Arundel co.
July 17, 1826.

——— July 5, 1826.

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

Hoping to be favoured to hear from you on this subject soon, I remain, dear sir,
Very sincerely yours.

Virgil Maxcy, Esq.
Tulip Hill.

Tulip Hill, on West River,
July 14, 1826.

Dear Sir,

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

The election of the next president has, recently and since I became a candidate, when the question had yet excited but little attention, become, in consequence of the events of the last session of Congress, an object of great interest, and probably, as the day of election approaches, will be, instead of character and qualification, the hinge upon which the election may turn. This is not surprising, as it will become the duty of the members of Congress, who shall be elected next October, to choose our next President, if, unfortunately, that choice should devolve on the house of Representatives. I deem the duty of being perfectly candid, the more imperative, because I know that many of Mr. Adams' warmest friends in the district, who have tendered their support, may be under wrong impressions respecting my opinions, in consequence of my giving the preference to Mr. Adams at the last Presidential election over the rest of the candidates, after Mr. Calhoun, who was my first choice, had retired from the contest. If, after stating how far I shall feel disposed to support the administration, and the principles, which will govern my vote, in the deprecated event of the choice of the next President devolving upon the house, they are not satisfied, (and I frankly declare I do not expect they will be) I most freely release them from all pledges of support, which were given under different circumstances.

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

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

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

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

So deeply in fact was I impressed with the importance of the principle, that the election of the President should be *the independent act of the people* that I introduced Resolutions into the Legislature at the session of 1824, before the election of Mr. Adams by the House, so to amend the Constitution as to prevent, as far as practicable, the possibility of the election being taken out of their hands. There not being sufficient time to act upon them at that session, I gave notice, that I should, if re-elected, introduce them at the next. Accordingly at the last session, I introduced Resolutions to give the choice of the President, *directly to the people* of the States, voting by Districts:—and also to prevent the election from devolving upon the House of Representatives. These resolutions received the cordial support of the legislature. In the Senate they passed *unanimously*, and in the House of Delegates, there were only eight dissenting voices. The strong support of Maryland, added to the belief, that resolutions of a similar character, which had been moved in Congress, would receive the warm support of the administration and its friends, afforded the pleasing anticipation, that they would be adopted as amendments of the constitution, especially as it was well known that the friends of General Jackson had avowed their determination to sustain them, and as the great and leading state of New York had by an act of its legislature adopted *substantially* the principle upon which they were founded. There thus appeared to be a co-operation on all sides, in favour of an alteration of the constitution, which *I do most solemnly believe to be essential in order to give the people a direct, full and permanent control over the presidential election.* I hold it certain, that our government is republican *only* because, by its theory, the chief magistrate is chosen by the people and responsible to them. The power of the president is almost kingly. Besides participating in the power of legislation, he is the sole administrator of the laws, and what is still more important, in him centres the whole patronage of the government. It would be the very essence of monarchy to place these high powers in the hands of a single magistrate, not chosen by the people and not accountable to them. And it must be manifest, that in proportion as the people lose this control through any defect of the Constitution, or by management, intrigue or corruption, under whatever shape or name, exactly in the same proportion will our government cease to be really Republican, and tend to corruption and monarchy. The adoption of the amendment to the Constitution necessary to arrest this tendency, has, I am sorry to say, been defeated,—and what I still more regret, has been defeated by the opposition or the want of support on the part of the administration and its friends who were bound, not only by principle, but by distinct pledges given the people, pending the presidential election, to give it their cordial support. For it is well known that Mr. Adams was advocated explicitly on the ground that he was favourable to the amendment, and, if elected, would give it his decided support, while it was stated by his friends as a decisive objection to one of the candidates, (I allude to Mr. Crawford,) that he would be opposed to the amendment of the Constitution. It will not be necessary for me to cite proof, further than to refer to the Journals which supported Mr. Adams' election, and the habitual declaration of his friends:—But it would be improper to omit Mr. Adams' own declaration, in his answer to the committee that waited on him after his election, in which, after alluding to the circumstance of his not being elected by a majority of the electoral voices, and also of General Jackson having a greater number than himself, he says, "In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust, thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the Constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency, which would arise in the event of my refusal!"—thus explicitly recognizing the great principle, that *the control of the presidential election ought to be in the hands of the people*.—And considering an eventual election by the House of Representatives, though in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution, as so great a misfortune, that he would not accept of the high office by such election, if there were any means through which the voice of the People could be made to prevail

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

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

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

I then object to the mode of Mr. Adams' election in the House of Representatives, as in conversation I have heretofore often done to you and others. It is notorious, that he came in by the votes of members of Congress from some states, the people of which had voted for General Jackson;

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