and of members from other states, where he was known to be the next choice after Mr. Clay, who was not returned to the house. I consider the mere fact itself of such an election to be a national misfortune: but if Mr Adams had avoided identifying himself with the course that produced it, I should have considered it merely as his misfortune, that he was so elected and not his fault. Such, however, I conceive not to be the fact. It is a conceded point, that this defeat of the voice of the people, which ensured to Mr. Adams' benefit and election, was effected by the agency of a single individual. I speak merely of the fact without questioning motives. On this individual, Mr. Adams, immediately after his election bestowed the first office in his gift, by which he unquestionably identified himself with him, and must necessarily share whatever blame must attach to him. Viewing the matter in this light, and considering it merely as a question of fact, without impeaching motives, I cannot but feel that the course of events has been highly adverse to the public interest. Two consequences, deeply to be deplored, as it strikes me, result from the appointment of Mr Clay. It is calculated to excite, and has in fact excited, suspicion as to the purity of our public men. Whatever may have been the motive of Mr. Adams in offering and Mr. Clay in accepting the Department of State, there are thousands of citizens, who can see in the transaction, as they believe, evidence of corrupt political bargaining, which impression is confirmed by the previous unfriendly relation existing between them, and which ought, out of deference to public opinion to have prevented the appointment and acceptance.

But there is another, and in my opinion more disastrous consequence. The precedent is eminently dangerous. As the constitution now stands, the election of President must frequently devolve on the house, and he must have but a slight knowledge of human nature, who does not see, that the tendency of the example is to introduce corruption. The necessity of resisting this example is, in my opinion, in no small degree increased by the fact, that the proposed amendment of the constitution, to take the election wholly out of the House of Representatives, has failed: As the constitution now stands, there is but one remedy which I can see, and that is not to re-elect Mr. Adams, and thereby *reverse the precedent*: and that it must be apparent to all, that *just in proportion as it is important, that the election of the President should be made by the people themselves—in the same proportion is the precedent dangerous and ought to be resisted.*

I will allude to but one more objection, which also I have made to you in conversation. I refer to the manner in which appointments have been distributed The administration has been accused of adopting the system of some European monarchies, of buying up political enemies. I have not seen this objection satisfactorily answered. It is well known that there were no two parties more warmly opposed in the late presidential contest than the supporters of Mr Adams, and those who advocated a congressional caucus. The friends of Mr Adams objected that the latter were opposed to the establishments for the defence of the country, and that instead of relying upon the support of the People, they placed their confidence in a *congressional caucus* and the *management of political leaders*, whilst the latter no less strenuously objected to Mr. Adams, that his political principles were unsound, and that his temper and want of knowledge of men, disqualified him for that high office Yet there has been apparently a systematic and continued effort on the part of the administration to secure the support of its decided political opponents, by lavishing appointments on them. I know not how to reconcile this seeming contradiction. In objecting to it I am not actuated by illiberal feelings, but by principle, I would be amongst the last to object to a magnanimous course as it regards appointments: but it is manifest, that praiseworthy as such magnanimity may be, an application of the vast patronage of the government to obtain partizans is on the other hand, in an equal degree censurable. Whether the systematic appointment of political opponents is referrable to one or the other of these causes, can only be judged by taking into consideration all the circumstances. I must confess that regarding it in the most liberal manner, I see much, that it is difficult for me to account for upon the ground of magnanimity: and in this view of the subject, it is needless for me to say I cannot give my approval. I consider liberty as no longer in danger from *force* or *prerogative*. Any attempt to exercise either, illegally or improperly, would, in the present enlightened period immediately unite the whole community and would only end in disgrace and defeat. But while danger from that quarter has ceased, it must be obvious to every one, who is in the least conversant with the history of modern times, that a new and more formidable enemy has appeared in the shape of *governmental patronage or influence*. The liberty of England, which so triumphantly resisted force and prerogative, has been long sinking under the insidious assaults of this new and more dangerous antagonist, and must from all appearances, finally and irretrievably perish under its assaults. We ought to be admonished by this and other examples, to guard against the approaches of this new enemy: and I deem it to be amongst the most effectual guards for the people to exercise an habitual and increasing vigilance over the exercise of the patronage of the government, in order that the means, which may be placed under the control of the public agents to carry on the operations of government, may not be perverted into instruments of corruption and ambition. Without such vigilance, I cannot but have a foreboding, that our institutions, with all their guards in favour of liberty will follow in the course of the corrupt monarchies of the old world.

I have now, my dear sir, distinctly stated the reasons, which have induced me to think the public good requires that Mr. Adams should not be re-elected—and although if I were a member of Congress and the Presidential election should devolve on the House, I should deem it my duty, as before stated, to vote for him, if he had a majority of the votes in my district at the previous electoral election, yet on the supposition that General Jackson and Mr Adams will be the only candidates at the next election, I should be compelled by truth to say, if asked which of the two I should personally prefer, that General Jackson, who is pledged by a public declaration, to support the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which I look upon as *absolutely essential to the preservation, in their purity, of the republican principles of our government*, is *my choice*. This frank declaration, which, in consequence of the interest now felt in the question of the next President, will probably put an end to my being a candidate, the Jackson ground being already preoccupied by my competitor, between whom and myself, there is no relation subsisting, which could give me or my friends any right to expect him to retire, I have thought it to be due to truth, to sincerity, to good faith, to the voters generally, to the friendly relation which subsists between us, and to my own character: and I deem it more especially due to the number of very respectable voters, who differ from me on the Presidential election, but who, without reference to that object have honored me, with an assurance of their support in the Congressional contest. I feel and ever shall feel grateful for their good opinion, which I hope to retain by the candid and disinterested course I have pursued, though I may lose their votes,—and which good opinion I should justly forfeit by any other. It is due to those gentlemen to have an opportunity of reconsidering their preference of me, after being thus fully informed of my opinion on the subject of the re-election of Mr. Adams. While I cheerfully release them from all supposed obligation to support me if with this knowledge, they should still wish me to be a candidate, the debt of my gratitude will be greatly encreased. On this subject I request a return of candour for candour; and whatever course may be determined on by you and your friends I wish you and them to be assured, there will be on my part no diminution of personal respect and esteem. You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may think proper.—I shall be obliged by a speedy answer, as I wish to decide upon the course I shall take, before I take a journey, which my physician has recommended for the health of my family.

I beg you to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you conclude your letter and believe me to be

Dear Sir,

With much esteem and respect

Very faithfully and truly yours,

V. MAXCY

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 14.

We were unable, owing to the sickness of the hands employed in this office, to issue the Gazette on Saturday last.

PREMIUMS WORTH CONTENDING FOR.

The *Maryland Agricultural Society* have determined to give a premium of *Fifty dollars* to the land renter, on the Eastern Shore, who shall carry out the greatest quantity of Manure between the first day of December, 1826. and the last day of September, 1827, according to his means and resources—Of *Thirty dollars* for the second greatest quantity, and of *Twenty dollars* for the third greatest quantity.

The whole body of land renters will therefore find it to their advantage to despatch their wheat seeding and finish hauling and housing their crops of corn as speedily as possible, that they may have their hands & teams ready to start for these handsome premiums. Each man's force of hands, teams and carts will be considered his means, and his resources of manure, whether natural, or only what he can make, or both, will be taken into consideration. This is a contest in which it is hoped every land renter will engage actively and zealously, for it is a contest, in which every one will be certain to come out a winner. Due notice will be given of the Committee, who will receive the names.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday, the 23d. inst.

Delaware Election—Mr. Polk is elected governor, and Mr. M'Lane re-elected to Congress.

Ninety-nine Post Offices were established in the United States from the 1st of July to the 1st of October, 1826.

The elegant Map of South Carolina, lately published, cost the state about 90,000 dollars, and the Map of Virginia, also lately published, cost that state $65,000.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.

Candidates.	Easton.	St. Michaels.	Trappe.	Chapel.	Total.
CONGRESS.					
J. L. Kerr	286	196	159	203	844
P. B. Hopper	77	117	98	55	347
ASSEMBLY.					
T. P. Bennett	260	223	175	125	783
S. Reyner	226	108	199	110	643
S. Denny	199	225	108	104	636
R. Banning	170	173	155	123	621
L. Millis	165	130	95	186	576
J. N. Benny	229	49	130	146	554
W. P. Ridgaway	35	169	10	3	217
Primary Schools.					
For	277	267	188	174	906
Against	57	56	41	51	205
Number of votes received.	375	328	268	278	1249

Caroline County.

CONGRESS.	*Upper*	*Middle*	*Lower*	*Total.*
J. L. Kerr	197	300	189	686
P. B. Hopper	149	176	209	534
DELEGATES.				
Saulsbury	172	282	242	696
Keen	188	294	270	752
Brown	180	274	220	674
Hardcastle	231	228	232	691
Hughlett	196	207	154	557
Taylor	134	240	134	508
Manship	108	212	129	449

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

CONGRESS:

Philemon B. Hopper, 799

John L. Kerr, 360

Kerr's majority in the district 210

ASSEMBLY.

Robert Stevens 624, Charles R. Nicholson 543, James Winchester 400, Richard Ridgaway 369, John C. Ruth 341 Thomas Wright the 3d 318, John Browne 304, Vincent Benton 293, Samuel R. Oldson 195, Henry R. Pratt 194, Thos. Reed, jr 184, Peter Foster 149, William Glenn 30.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The following is a correct list of members of the next Legislature of this State; the Senate as chosen by the college of electors in September, and the House of Delegates as elected by the People on Monday the 2d instant.

SENATORS.

WESTERN SHORE.

Charles S. Sewell,
*Reverdy Johnson,
*James Thomas,
William H. Marriott,
John Nelson,
Daniel Sprigg,
Benjamin S. Forrest,
Upton S Heath,
J. C. Herbert, Esqrs:

EASTERN SHORE.

J. T. Reese,
Irving Spence,
William Whitely,
Littleton P. Dennis,
Edward Lloyd,
Kinsey Harrison.

DELEGATES.

St Marys County.

*John T. Hawkins,
*John L. Millard,
*Stephen H. Gough,
Richard Thomas, Esqrs.

Kent County.

Wm B. Wilmer,
Joseph Mann,
J. Campbell,
*James Boon, Esqrs.

Anne Arundel County.

Charles R. Stewart,
Wilson I. Compton,
Robert W. Kent,
*Abner Linthicum, Esqrs.

Calvert County.

*Mordecai Smith,
*John J Brooke,
Somervell,
Bourne, Esqrs.

Charles County.

*John G. Chapman,
*Thomas Rogerson,
John Hughes,
Philip King, Esqrs.

Baltimore County.

*James H. M'Culloh,
*James Turner,
James M Buchanan,
Abraham H. Price, Esqrs.

Talbot County.

Thomas P. Bennett,
Stephen Reyner,
*Robert Banning,
Spry Denny, Esqrs.

Somerset County.

William Done,
Littleton I. Dennis,
Henry Gibbons,
*Littleton D. Teackle, Esqrs.

Dorchester County.

John R Pitt,
Brice J. Goldsborough,
Martin L. Wright,
Samuel Rawleigh, Esqrs.

Cecil County.

*John W. Thomas,
R. B. Thompson,
*Joseph Harlan,
John S. Moffitt, Esqrs.

Prince Georges County.

*William D. Beall,
*Edmund B. Duvall,
Richard Peach,
Benjamin L. Gantt, Esqrs.

City of Annapolis

*Joseph J. Speed,
Richard J. Crabb, Esqrs.

Queen Anns County.

William R. Stevens,
James Winchester,
*Richard Ridgaway,
Charles R. Nicholson, Esqrs.

Worcester County.

L. R. Smith,
J. P. Slemaker,
G. Bishop,
L. Hitch,

Frederick County.

*John C. Cockey,
*Samuel Barnes,
*Thomas Sappington,
*William P. Farquhar. Esqrs.

Harford County.

Thomas Hope,
Alexander Norris,
Samuel Sutton,
*James Montgomery, Esqrs.

Carolne County.

William M. Hardcastle,
*Robert S. Keene,
*Thomas Saulsbury,
John Brown, Esqrs.

City of Baltimore.

*John S Tyson,
John Stricker, Esqrs.

Washington County.

Thomas B. Hall,
Robert M. Titball,
Jonathan Newcomer,
William H Fitzhugh, Esqrs.

Montgomery County.

*Edward Hughes,
John P. C. Peter,
Willey Janes,
*John W. Landsdale, Esqrs.

Allegany County.

William Ridgely,
Jacob Hoblitzell,
William Shaw,
*Robert Armstroug, Esqrs.

☞Those marked with an *asteric* (*) were members of the last Legislature.

Primary School Bill.

The vote of Anne Arundel was 1944 for, 172 against it; majority 1772 in favor of the School System.

Baltimore county—carried by a large majority.

Frederick—2430 for, 2306 against; majority 124 in favor.

Washington—1109 for 1680 against—rejected by a majority of 511.

Montgomery majority in favor of Primary Schools 793.

Allegany—for Schools 460 against 826.

Queen Anns—for the System a large majority.

Caroline—against the Bill a large majority.

Talbot—for the System 906, against 205.

Dorchester—for the bill 393, against it 1064.

Somerset—against the School Bill.

Worcester—against the School Bill.

Kent—The School Bill carried by a large majority.

CONGRESS.

The following is a correct list of the members elected to Congress in this state.

Ftrst District—Composed of the counties of Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert—Clement Dorsey; no opposition.

Second District—Composed of the counties of Prince Georges, Anne-Arundel & the City of Annapolis—John C. Weems.

Third District—Composed of Montgomery and part of Frederick county—Maj. George Peter.

Fourth District—Composed of Washing, Allegany and part of Frederick—Michael C. Sprigg.

Fifth District—Composed of the City and county of Baltimore—sends two members—Col. Little and John Barney.

Sixth District—Composed of the counties of Harford, Cecil and Kent—Levin Gale.

Seventh District—Composed of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline counties—John Leeds Kerr.

Eighth District—Composed of Somerset, Dorchester and Worcester counties—Ephraim K. Wilson—no opposition.

To the Members of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.

GENTLEMEN,

The insufficiency of subscriptions to the Association proposed for the support of Cattle Shows, and the difficulty of collecting them from some of those who favoured us with their signatures, have induced the Trustees of the Society to postpone until the next autumn the Exhibition which was intended for the present.

Whatever may be the cause of this backwardness on the part of our agricultural friends in upholding the Trustees in promoting schemes of this nature—whether it be owing to doubts of their utility, or to the embarrassments under which the cultivators of the soil are suffering from the scantiness of Crops and the reduction of their prices—certain it is that the necessary expenses of these Exhibitions cannot be defrayed without your pecuniary assistance; unless it be supposed that the Trustees are always to supply the deficiencies out of their own resources as they have already done. But we cannot believe that it is your desire or intention that the Trustees should be unreasonably burdened: During the year they devote their time and attention to the purposes of preparing the means for the Exhibition of a Cattle Show and Fair, and for Agricultural Improvements; and they have freely contributed their proportional share of the expenditures: and they are not sensible of any advantage they derive from these purposes beyond what is enjoyed by their brethren of the plough, which can make it reasonable or proper that they should incur a greater degree of expense than others of their own profession who are equally able.

We believe that no doubt ought to be entertained of the value and usefulness of these Exhibitions. That great improvements have been made in most branches of Agriculture during the years that have lately elapsed must be evident to all of you who traverse our country; and it cannot be denied that these favourable changes have been mainly produced by the scenes which have been exhibited, by the interchange of sentiment and good will among the visitors and attendants, and by the laudable emulation excited by the distribution of rewards. The least improvement, generally observable, is in the article of neat cattle: but this is not to be ascribed to a want of opportunity or taste so much as to the inattention of our farmers in not appropriating pasture-grounds for their use during the summer, and not preparing shelters and a sufficiency of provender during the winter.

We hope, however, gentlemen, that you still feel the true spirit of husbandmen, and are perfectly alive to the interests of agriculture: that you will cheerfully continue members of the Society and persuade your neighbours and friends to unite in our Association: and that sharing in our mortification on the necessity of the present postponement, which might have been avoided by small but more numerous contributions, you will enable us by a generous support during the ensuing year to make such a display of the produce of crops, of animals, domestic manufactures, and implements of husbandry, as shall attract a respectable assemblage of Farmers and Visitors, and make ample amends for the deficiencies which have occasioned the disappointment we announce

Addressed by order of the Trustees,

NS. HAMMOND, Chairman,

Easton 5th Oct 1826.

From the Baltimore American.

The determination of the Ottoman Porte to overthrow and annihilate the power of the Janissaries, is a measure which from its novelty and boldness has naturally excited no little degree of surprize and attention To the final result of an attempt involving in its plan the destruction, by the bow-string and sword, of that immense military power whose voice has often proved the law of the land,—the friends of Greece will look with an anxious eye; for with that result is the emancipation of this oppressed country closely connected. Much blood has already been shed in the capital of the Turkish empire; and it remains to be seen whether the corps of Janissaries in the distant provinces will quietly await the approach of the executioner, or, by opposing force to force, produce a contest which will probably engage the whole country in a civil war. May not this very event prove, in its consequences, to have been a special interposition of Providence to save from destruction a brave and generous people, by turning the arms of the oppressors against themselves! May it not be the signal for the total overthrow of the dominion of the crescent!

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

The course pursued, and the measures adopted by the Grand Seignior for the destruction of the Janissaries, and other description of persons who have become obnoxious to his government, and the objects of his vengeance, is the boldest, as well as most sanguinary, that has occurred in modern times. It is very extraordinary indeed, and we cannot but think there is a degree of infatuation in his conduct, that at a time when a large part of his subjects are in open rebellion against his authority, and have been, for several years, maintaining a war for their emancipation, and he utterly unable to reduce them without the aid of a subordinate sovereign of this vast but crumbling empire, he should undertake to exterminate the most efficient body of troops that his dominions could boast of. And this measure, so singular and so hazardous, is to be accomplished by an indiscriminate butchery of the whole corps. A sovereign even as despotic as the Grand Seignoir, must stand upon a firm footing, to carry into complete effect such a project as this. The state of things at Constantinople, and in other parts of the Turkish dominions, appears to be very far from being settled. It will be a very extraordinary instance of resolution and energy, if he succeeds in his object. The Turkish empire is vastly extended, and extremely weak. The Sultan could never have gone on with his Grecian war, if it had not been for the assistance he has received from Egypt. If the Viceroy of Egypt were to recal his forces from the Morea, and set up the standard of independence, the Ottoman power could not reduce him to obedience. If the Barbary powers, jointly or severally, should come to an understanding among themselves, to emancipate their provinces from Ottoman thraldom, the latter power could not prevent them. The truth is, the power of the Grand Seignoir over the distant provinces of his empire is but little more than nominal; and unless some extraordinary event should rouse the energies of the Porte, and infuse new vigor into their political system, that empire will, before many years, fall to pieces by its own weakness. That vigor may possibly be derived from the present crisis. If the Sultan carries his measures into full effect, & adopts a new military & political system, Turkey may again become a strong and troublesome power. The attempt now making to reform the affairs of Turkey, would have been considered desperate, had it been mentioned to any intelligent judge of human affairs. The Grand Seignior has staked his crown and his life on the result, and a short time will then show how far his plan was judicious, and how thoroughly he has been able to execute it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Alexander Hamilton" and "Isaac D. Jones" shall appear in our next.

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