give our opinions, we refer to time present and past, all are ignorant of the future, and our opinions for the future, exercised with free will, must be guided by facts and events and proofs as they arise—without this free will is an imposture.

The stricken pidgeon flutters, and Mr. Marcus has blown himself up by his own fury and rage. Appearing to be one of those politicians who is working exclusively for himself, and who never would risk himself on a public account, he is now the wretched victim of uncertainty, cast between anxious hope and fearful dread—bound to no sound principle on which he can take a stand, affiliated with none but the flying squad of political calculators and speculators who are all adrift. The whole tenor of Marcus's production shews that self is his object—Maddened by supposed detection, his mind has become confused, for what he utters as history is mere fable, and what he attempts to assert as supposed fact, is wild invective unattended by either argument or reason. The insult offered to the old federal party and the abuse of those men that they called forth to advocate their principles and views, is, to say the least of it, wholly unmeritted, and is a distinguished instance of boasted gratitude. The truant boys hate the school most, and nothing in the human heart can be more ardent than hatred, engendered between jealousy and self-interest, against those for whom we have formerly professed an attachment. The assertion that the old federal party was broken down by the fault and insufficiency of those who were called publickly to avow and to defend its principles and policy, proves an ignorance of the political history of the country, a libellous indifference to the cause of truth. The old federal party ceased its opposition and declined when they found that their opponents had adopted their principles and course of policy, and when the course of Mr. Munroe's administration was so wisely adapted to all the views they had entertained, that nothing was left between the two old parties to discuss, but preferences for men—principles became established. Honest men who are really attached to principles and policy which their good sense and love of country induce them to adopt, will always acknowledge and support those principles in the hands of their opponents—in doing this the federal party in the country became disbanded; and that which was voluntarily done by a noble act of pure and genuine magnanimity, is by Marcus attempted to be stigmatised as a necessity enforced by the incompetency or corruption of those, who were the public and chosen advocates of federal policy and principles. For this contumely, I leave him to atone to that respectable body of men, whenever he may stand in need of their services.

The world, after reading the production of Marcus, must regard all his pretences about *aversion to party*; *real and fair amalgamation*, putting down all party views, and so on, as mere cant, & honesty like the small talk of an auctioneer, it is intended to beguile & to gull. As a caucusite his parched lip would have scarcely yet ceased to thirst for the blood of strangled federalism, lest they who had honourably capitulated might under the terms be hereafter promoted. But if of that very small number of truant federalists, who, calculating upon the prevalence of the caucus, resolved either to escape the bow-string or to get into the way of promotion, his intended fair and true amalgamation was with them, he has certainly given notable proofs of the sincerity of his professions, and may possibly be elevated by them as a reward for his distinguished aversion to party and his devotion to the true amalgamation. To them he must belong, and time which proves all things, will ascertain that.

The overflowings of bitterness which tempt Marcus to con over the vocabulary of vituperative epithets to fling about at random, careless and unconscious whom they may strike, and which alone are adapted to the little band of non-descripts that "Common Sense" reproves, and with whom Marcus, poor urchin! has unfortunately shown that he felt himself to be classed, are as unworthy to be regarded, as the petulance of a naughty boy, who is suffering under rods for playing truant and bad company—and his imputation of unworthy motives may flow from the erection of his own purposes and views as the standard to judge others by—If he will dip into Junius again, he will find as wholesome though hacknied admonition, "Cease viper you gnaw upon a file."

In a sort of hysteric paroxysm in which grief finds a vent in unnatural laughter, Marcus, supposing "Common Sense" to be Anti-Caucus, as he really is, impetuously asks the question, how, as a friend to the Administration, he sat down under the appointment of Messrs Barbour and Gallatin? In the first place "Common Sense" never *boasted* himself as a friend to administration—he will say in public what he has always said in private, viz: it is his decided opinion that the course of measures pursued by the present Administration is a good one, meriting the approbation of men of sense and virtue—for this reason he approves of it as he did the general course of that of Mr. Munroe—he highly disapproves of the Cabal raised in Washington last winter in Congress, in opposition to the Panama Mission, for no other purpose, as he could learn or see, than to embarrass the Administration, and to establish an unnecessary opposition to it, not for a national object, but for the sake of taking a chance for another candidate for President—he was not only astonished but mortified to see some men, who he always thought were of the same political opinions with himself, uniting in Senate in the schemes of this opposition—& in the House, endeavouring to hamper the Administration by instructions to foreign Ministers under the specious and seductive forms of resolutions to convey opinions, in defiance of the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, and of the established usages of the Government, as fixed and defended under the old Federal Administration and as acquiesced in by those subsequent to it. As to the appointments mentioned, "Common Sense" never approved of them—that of the Secretary of War he considered much less exceptionable than the other—this and all other opinions relating to public men and public concerns he always expressed, nor was there ever a time when his opinions were doubted or that he was even suspected of dissembling them to suit his own private views. Nor was he ever one of those who ever would countenance or give ear to the absurd and desperate accusations against the Secretary of State for his Presidential vote, or against the President for his appointment of the Secretary of State—nor was he ever hand and glove with those who professed to believe or to sanction such accusations. This it is presumed is full and unequivocal enough, not volunteered, but induced by the wild ravings of fancied triumph.

"Common Sense" can only be induced to ask those, who may read 'Plain Truth' and 'Marcus,' to read his first publication of August 5, to see if there is a line in it which recommends party, or which expresses a wish that the test of approbation of the administration should be set up as a passport for public station—they will then be able to decide who has misrepresented and distorted things, and to judge of the motives and conduct of each. He would then trespass further, and ask them to read his second publication of the 19th inst. to see whether there is any thing there to authorise, much less to justify, the assertions of 'Plain Truth' and 'Marcus'—and then he leaves these two intemperate and gross publications to the decision of an impartial public.

The doubt which is supposed to exist as to the result of the next Presidential election emboldens the opposition to hold out and to become more energetic, whilst the men who wish "to hold with the hounds and run with the hare," would be very thankful that you would not call upon them for any public avowal of opinions; for they wish to be considered by the present administration and its friends as on their side, whilst they desire to make no demonstrations that may cause them to forfeit their hopes from the opposition, in case opposition succeeds. Opposition always considers itself most thriving when most bold and violent and the suggestion of a test of a man's opposition to, or approbation of the administration as the rule of voting for or against him at elections, is a plan to give them more force and to make that opposition more familiar with the people. But this breaks up the schemes and hopes of your go between men, and they furiously rave at the very mention of such a thing, no matter whether it is to condemn or approve of it.

In conclusion—we can only account for the passionate character of the productions of 'Plain Truth' and 'Marcus' upon the supposition, that they flinched from the probe of 'Common Sense' and feared that his remarks were calculated to rouse up the attention and vigilance of the people to the overthrow of some of their cunning and darling little schemes. If they could be supposed to have any bowels of compassion, any thing about them so generous as even to wear the semblance of magnanimity, one might be tempted to ask forgiveness—but that supplication would be worse than the propitiating promises of a hungry federalist, prostrate under the uplifted foot of a caucus man, to serve their purposes by kissing the foot that designed to trample him.

It is possible that such politicians as these may find a security in the indifference and apathy of the times, in opposition to the decided sentiment of the people. The times are such that the people are spiritless and slow to act—they hope that which they see and dislike will not take place, and whilst hope can be cherished, inaction will prevail. We are probably upon the eve of portentous times—more is now at stake than we all suppose—the people ought always to be watchful and never trust the calmness of the moment or the treachery of the insidious centinel who proclaims 'all is well' when he is to be a partner in the undiscovered guilt and future plunder. If the people wish their own welfare to be promoted, and their government duly administered in all its parts according to its constitutional intentions, they must not slumber—Apathy and listlessness suit despotic governments exactly—whilst free governments require perpetual vigilance and exertion on the part of the people themselves to detect incipient mischiefs, and to prevent them from growing into serious and extended calamities. If the people are forewarned by statements of the workings of the times, it rests with them to say, whether they prefer indolence to exertion—their good or their evil condition is in their own hands. It requires no great skill in augury to foresee the result. My intention is hereafter to pursue this subject with the same calmness and candour with which I began it—To the honest dispositions and sound intelligence of the people Common Sense desires alone to make his appeal.

COMMON SENSE.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

One word in time. We bear a heavy burthen of tax—*direct tax*—both for the state and, from our county levy, for county purposes. I have heard much for several years past about reducing these burthens; but now my wheat and corn will hardly pay my taxes and feed & clothe my negroes and I know there are a great many more farmers in my situation.

Who do you see getting rich? None but the county clerks and a few merchants.—I have conversed with many men in the most earnest inquiry about the causes of present evils and the best mode of relieving them. *Reduce your taxes* and *retrench your domestic expenses* is the remedy proposed by all. How shall this be done?—is the constant cry. Send men to the new Senate and House of Delegates who *will* have at all the *mystery* of these enormous burthens—who will ascertain and explain and expose the little, trifling labour actually performed by county Clerks and other persons for the immense yearly accounts levied on the people for their use and who will boldly prove, as they may, that almost the whole of it ought to be lopped off and saved to the people.

With such a vast relief as this and rigid economy and avoiding all unnecessary store dealing, the Farmers throughout the country may become once more free and independent—never without.

A Distressed Farmer.

N. B. The only reason why this reform has never been before effected is that there has always been *a wheel within a wheel.*

A Distressed Farmer.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 26.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. will serve if elected as an Elector of the Senate of Maryland for Talbot County.

We are authorized to say that *Thomas P. Bennett* will serve his fellow-citizens of Talbot county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured by a majority of their votes.

We are authorized to say that LITTLETON S. WHITE, will serve his fellow-citizens of Worcester county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured by a majority of their votes.

The National Journal of Saturday states that the resignation of Capt. DAVID PORTER has been accepted.

Commodore JACOB JONES has taken command of the Frigate Brandywine, and in a few days will proceed to the Pacific, to relieve the Frigate United States now in those seas.

It is stated in the New-York Advocate, that the Rev. Mr. DUBOIS, the Superior of the Seminary at Emmittsburg, has been nominated, by the See of Rome, Roman Catholic Bishop of New-York.

It is stated that President Biddle, of the U. S. Bank, is on a tour of examination among the branches of that institution. He is accompanied by two officers of the bank, and was in Providence last week. Much satisfaction was expressed in regard to the management of the concerns of the Branch there. He is now in Boston.

The Hon. RUFUS KING, late minister to Great Britain, has arrived at New York in the ship Acasta from London. His health is said to be much impaired.

PAUL ALLEN, Esq. known for literary talents, died in Baltimore, on Friday the 18th inst. in the 55th year of his age.

The ceremonies attendant upon taking the BLACK VEIL, were performed at the Convent in George-town, on Tuesday; when the vows which are to separate her from the world, and to confine her in future within the precincts of the Convent, were taken by Miss JONES, daughter of Com. Jones, of the United States' Navy. The *White Veil* was taken by Miss JONES about a year since.

A new steamboat called the New Philadelphia, made her first essay last week on the Delaware. It is asserted that her speed, against a strong wind, was about fifteen miles an hour! This boat is intended for the new line between Philadelphia and Norfolk.

Mr. John Harbaugh of Frederick county, in a note to the editor of the Examiner, states that on the 22d ult. his daughter was bitten on the ankle by a copperhead snake, the bite of which is considered fully as dangerous as that of a rattle snake. The mouth of a common glass bottle, filled with whiskey, was applied to the wound for three quarters of an hour, and when taken away the poison was found to be nearly all extracted. The poison was distinctly seen passing from the wound into the bottle. A perfect cure was effected by this simple remedy.

We understand from good authority, says the Newport Mercury, that there are already one hundred and ten young ladies busily engaged at the *Lace school* in this place. This institution thus bids fair to prove extremely serviceable to the town. Ladies from the South would derive much pleasure from calling to view the elegant fabrics already finished as specimens of the skill and ingenuity of our Countrywomen. Strangers may rely on meeting with polite attention from the proprietors.

HARRISBURG, August 14.

The season has been highly propitious to vegetation. In the immediate neighborhood of Harrisburg, a drought of several week's has disappointed the hopes of the farmer with respect to a *great* crop of corn; but from the point of the mountain country, six miles west of us, to the head waters of the Juniata & the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the earth has been plentifully supplied with rain, and pours forth her abundance. The crops of timothy hay, corn, oats and potatoes are exceedingly fine, and as for apples and peaches, the trees are literally breaking down under them. The wild fruits of crab apple and plumb are in equal luxuriance. A gentleman high up the West Branch states, that he could gather 1000 bushels of the crab apple in his neighborhood, and from our own observation we have no doubt of the fact. But the want of a navigable communication with the eastern part of the state, cuts off our mountain friends from a market for their surplus production of a perishable nature, and cuts us off from the purchase of them.

ISAAC B. DESHA.—The Cynthiana paper of the 23d ult. contains a statement of the case, drawn up by the surgeons, of which the following are the concluding paragraphs:

"He now can sit, stand, walk or lie as inclination may require. His confinement for a period of twenty months in jail, his abstinence for some time previous to the infliction of the injury, and the loss of blood at the time, all conspired to render his case less fatal than it would have been under other circumstances. The wound is now suppurating kindly, small granulations are springing up over the surface; he breathes easily, coughs but little, rests tolerably well at nights, takes food in sufficient quantity, and on the whole there are no symptoms threatening *immediate* danger.

"He is an afflicting spectacle. A combination of circumstances have made the unhappy man universally known; and we have been thus minute in detailing the case; in order that all may understand it."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—As 'Marcus' and 'Common Sense' have now had each a reply, the warmth of feeling and the tendency of the high tone shown by them, promise to lead to an extent that is too great for the limits of our paper—and as others have claims upon us at this time, as well as these two writers we advise them to desist this hot weather, and postpone the matter till frost comes, as our compositors cannot handle such hot materials in such hot times—Our determination on this subject is decisive.

MARRIED

On Thursday the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Charles Frampton to Miss Mary Hughes, all of this county.

DIED

At the residence of Governor Kent in Prince George's county, on Monday, 14th inst. in the 45th year of her age, his amiable consort Mrs. ELEANOR LEE KENT.

—— On Thursday morning 17th, in the 19th year of her age, Miss HENRIETTA MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH, daughter of John Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot county. A month since this charming young lady, then in bloom of health and buoyant in spirits parted with her parents to pay a visit to her friends in Cecil county, designing to spend a few days upon her return with acquaintances in this City. She arrived for that purpose but was unwell. The fell destroyer had marked her for his victim. Every possible attention was afforded by affectionate friends around her, but of no avail were human efforts. Her eyes were closed amongst us. Her remains were deposited in our grave yard attended by a concourse of sympathising strangers. Her fond parents were summoned but arrived too late to receive the parting sigh of their endeared daughter. All that was left them, was a cold and lifeless corpse. But let them not weep as those without hope. The pure spirit of the departed has flown to him who gave it.

Annapolis Rep.

—— In this county on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY, consort of James Goldsborough, Esq.

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 Reynier*, 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. 21.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	$4 57½ a	
" City Mills, superior qual.	" 4 25 a	
WHEAT, per bushel		90 a 100
Indian Corn,	"	68 a 70
Rye,	"	55 a
Oats,	"	26 a 28

[*Pat.*

Boot & Shoe Store.

William White,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, (EASTON)

Has just received from Baltimore a handsome supply of Ladies' and Childrens' boots and shoes, which he will dispose of very low for cash—He has also received from New York a large supply of red and black morocco skins of the first and second quality, which he will either manufacture into boots and shoes or dispose of, low for cash, by the single skin or by the dozen.

W. H. finds he can purchase Boots & Shoes on much lower terms, for cash, in either of the above cities, than even on a short credit—he has therefore determined to sell for cash alone, and invites all those who are in want of articles in his line, and who have the needful, to give him a call, examine for themselves and he has no doubt of their purchasing.

Aug. 26.

Farms to Rent.

OAKLAND and COOKS-HOPE situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewlin; will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.

J. ROGERS.

Aug 26 w

Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several election districts of this county, on the first Monday in September next, to elect two persons for Talbot County to be Electors of the Senate of Maryland.

ALSO—That an election will be held at the several election districts of this County on the first MONDAY in October next, to elect four persons to represent Talbot county in the next House of Delegates.—Also to elect one person to represent the district of Talbot, Caroline and Queen Anns' counties in the next Congress of the United States.

THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff.

Aug 12

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Having taken notice of the course pursued by a portion of the state of Maryland relative to the manner that Candidates would be brought before the people, for Electors of the Senate, and observing they have voluntarily come out, without the aid of the old caucus institution, in many, if not all the counties, with the exception of Harford, and the City of Annapolis, and having myself been pressed very much in the course of the spring past, to be a candidate for the aforesaid place, by a large portion of the most respectable democrats of the county, I did consent to gratify them, and observed to the people of the county that I was a candidate: However, after that, a portion of democrats, who are still in favour of caucusing, succeeded in getting up a caucus. I had come to the conclusion not to be a candidate: but since the nomination of the Candidates for the Legislature, the people observing that the caucus having disposed of, upon the same character, a double portion of public preferment, have expressed great dissatisfaction, thereat, and have come forward to me and pressed me to be a candidate, I declined it, with an expectation that there would be federalists out as candidates until the present. I now consent to be a candidate, presuming there will be no federalists as candidates; but at the same time, the public will understand that, if the federalists shall form a ticket, and come forward that, in that case I am no candidate. My only object is that the people may have a chance of a choice, and not leave the balance of the state to believe that there are but two characters in Caroline that are worthy of notice, by heaping on them a double portion of office both honorable and profitable. Fellow citizens, should you see proper to select me for the above appointment, my strongest abilities will be exerted to get a senate not inimical to the interest of the state of Maryland.

WILLIAM ORRELL.

Aug. 26.

Vendue.

In further pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell the residue of the personal estate of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, at Mount Pleasant on the evening of SATURDAY the 9th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after Sunday, the sale beginning precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This residuum will consist of a great quantity of most valuable plate—a remarkably fine 8 day imported clock, some pieces of valuable household and kitchen furniture—a quantity of nice pork, with a good ox cart, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention, but of great use to the purchasers. Terms of sale same as before. Notes with approved security taken for all sums of five dollars or upwards payable six months after date—below that, the cash will be required.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Adm'r. of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

Aug. 26 3w

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of Peter Satterfield, surviving administrator of Elijah Satterfield late of Caroline county dec'd. it is ordered that the said Peter Satterfield give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1826.

Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Satterfield, late of Caroline 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 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, A. D. 1826.

PETER SATTERFIELD, Surviving
Adm'r. of Elijah Satterfield, dec'd.

Aug. 26 3w

Rinaldo.

The season of the thorough bred Stallion "Rinaldo" will be extended to the first of October, on the terms heretofore advertised.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,
EDW'D. S. WINDER.

August 26.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elisha Bowin late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, A. D. 1826.

STEPHEN B. COLLINS, Ex'r.

Aug. 26 3w

To Rent

For the ensuing year the house and garden, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, the present residence of the subscriber, situate on Washington street, in an airy, pleasant, and healthy part of the town—The house is nearly new and in complete repair: has three rooms and a passage on the first floor and the same above stairs. The ground consists of four building lots, containing one acre of land, and extends from Washington to West street. On them are a good brick meat house, dairy, wood yard, stablage for six or 8 head of horses, a carriage house, barracks for hay and an excellent granary; two pumps of water, one on Washington the other on West street. To an approved tenant this property will be let on very moderate terms. Also to rent for the next year, several small houses in desirable situations. Apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

P. S. Tenants who at present occupy any of my houses, and do not expect to continue the ensuing year, are requested to give me notice in a few days.

E. N. H.

Aug. 26.

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