attacks of a specious sophistry on the one hand, & open encroachment on the other, we call on all its friends to support for the Chief Magistracy THE MAN whose talents & preparation best qualify him to meet these great questions, and whose tried prudence and moderation give the surest pledge that the Executive power in his hands will be turned back to its accustomed and Constitutional channels.—And how has DANIEL WEBSTER been prepared for this great trust? How has he gained that eminence which has made him so conspicuous among the distinguished men of the day? By no favor, by no patronage, by no proud origin. A MAN OF THE PEOPLE; the son of a farmer and soldier of the Revolution, he has risen by the mere force of talent and integrity, and untiring ardor in the public service, to fill the high place he now occupies.

Sincerely and impatiently, without any desire to elevate our own State by such means, without any expectation of such elevation, if our choice should prevail, but simply because we believe the common good, and the cause of the country require it, we announce DANIEL WEBSTER as the man of our choice; and for the same reasons do we fervently hope that other States, with the same views, will respond to this call, till the cry shall send dismay to the hearts of the enemies, and courage to the friends of the Constitution throughout the land.

Fellow-citizens—The destinies of this great country are in the hand of God. We trust that it has not been raised up at the expense of so much of the labor and suffering, and blood of our forefathers, to be cast down so soon. Yet in the success of the administration party, we can see no prospect but that of ruin—ruin to our prosperity—ruin to our morals—ruin to our institutions—and ruin to the great cause of Liberty. That we may be delivered from this evil, let us lay hold of the means which Providence has placed within our reach! Let us unite for the man who seems marked out for this great emergency, who will come to the work under no pledges but the great pledge, solemnly given, and thus far so well redeemed, to rescue and preserve the Constitution. It is impossible to reconcile all the differences of this wide land; but there is one question in which all parts of it have the same interest. Let that be made the rallying point of the Whigs: Let us be for the Constitution and the man that can best defend it!

We appeal to the magnanimity of individuals and of communities, to parties and to the leaders of parties; we appeal to every man in the country, to say, if there be not interests now at stake too precious to be hazarded by adherence to personal partialities and local differences. Let these then be abandoned, at least let them be postponed until we have saved the country. When that is done, there will be time enough for other questions.

Fellow-citizens: In this crisis it is not enough that the candidate be an able defender of the Constitution. He must be identified with that cause, and with that alone. He must stand before the country the champion of no other interest. There must be no uncertainty as to the views or purposes of the party. The name of the Constitution is a tower of strength. In that name, and that alone, under him who has devoted the whole energies of his mind to its support; let us fight this great battle of Liberty! & may God defend the right!

Mr. Dexter reported the following resolution, which was adopted, unanimously:

The Committee being further charged with the consideration of the measures proper to be adopted in support of the nomination, ask leave to report the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed consisting of one person from each County in the Commonwealth, to be chosen by the delegation from each county, friendly to the election of DANIEL WEBSTER, to which shall be added six persons from the City of Boston, or its vicinity; to be Chosen by the Committee who reported the Address to the People, to consider, to devise, and adopt such general course of measures as to them shall seem expedient to promote the election of DANIEL WEBSTER as President of the United States. And that the member from the County of Suffolk, together with the six persons to be joined, shall together form a Central Committee, whose duty it shall be, as an Executive and Corresponding Committee, to superintend and carry into effect such measures as may be deemed advisable to promote the same object, and shall from time to time correspond and consult with the members designated in the several Counties, and with any similar Committees which may be appointed by other bodies for the same purposes.

BENJ. T. PICKMAN, President.
JULIUS ROCKWELL, V. President.
ISAAC L. HEDGE, HENRY CHAMPAN, } Secretaries.

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A Philadelphia paper says, there is residing in that city, a man who was one of the first sailors in the American revolution. He was taken prisoner and lodged on board the Jersey prison ship, and that when it came to be his turn to be discharged he put an American officer in his chest and conveyed him on shore in open day while the centinels and officers were on duty; had he been discovered his life would have been the forfeit. Yet this man, in old age, is neglected by Government.

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The Postmaster General has appointed Dr. RICHARD C. MASON, of Virginia, the Treasurer and Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, in the room of the Rev. O. B. BROWN, resigned.

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Mr. Forsyth has *punished* the Norfolk Herald, by taking from it the printing "By Authority" of the Laws—amounting to about one hundred dollars a year. A magnificent specimen of "Proscription!"

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PUGILISM.—We understand that yesterday a steam boat, having on board some famous boxers; and about 300 passengers, left this city for the appointed battle ground. Hundreds of others applied for tickets, to witness the fight, but the number was limited to 300.

In coming down Broadway last evening between daylight and dark, we met a dense crowd. Our curiosity was so highly excited, that we addressed one of them, and inquired the cause. *He* said, we have just returned from the great fight between M'Lean, from Philadelphia, and Reed, an Englishman; and to our further inquiries, he informed us, that the pugilists were occupied one hour and three quarters in fighting forty-six rounds, that Reed, who was the most hurt, won the $1000 that he was so badly hurt, that he was carried on board of the steamboat, deranged, and doubts are entertained of his recovery, that M'Lean was able to walk to the boat, but much bruised, that if the parties live, they are to fight another battle, two months hence. The battle ground was in Jersey, opposite Staten Island near the Blazing Star. *Previous* to the close of the fight a Jersey officer read the Riot Act, but no arrests were made.—Gazette.


# EASTON GAZETTE

## EASTON, (MD.)

*Saturday Morning, Feb. 21.*


The bill to re-organize the Post Office Department having passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, we copy in another part of to-day's paper, an abstract of it, from the United States Gazette, for the information of Post Masters and Slow and Easy Contractors.

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We have received the first number of the "Appeal," a new paper printed in Washington, District of Columbia, for the avowed purpose of supporting Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee as the next President.

This gentleman is the Southern candidate of the Jackson party and ardent exertions are making by the South in his behalf. The Van Burenites, in the Empire state, and the office holders throughout the Union are in a great rumpus—*We support the people's candidate* says the South—*you will split and destroy the democratic party*, say the last. Thus stands the matter at this time.

It is not for us to say a word in such a contest.—Assert your rights, gentlemen, as may seem to meet yourselves—that is your constitutional privilege.—We dare not attempt to interfere to compose your strife—We, like yourselves, will also exercise our constitutional rights as may seem meet to us.

We propose, however, if the Appeal will exchange with the Gazette, to give our readers a full knowledge of what may be going on, that they may see and act with an understanding of the case.

The following extracts are from the Appeal.

### "THE APPEAL."

This paper, as its title imports, *appeals* to the people of the United States, and denies the right of a few office-holders and expectants, to control the destinies of this Republic. To run into abuses is the tendency of all political institutions, and experience proves that to preserve our liberties, requires the most jealous watchfulness on the part of the people. As a necessary consequence the organization of society requires that some individuals should be clothed with official authority. The difference between our government and that of the monarchies of Europe is, that they hold the king is so of divine right, and that public officers are his agents; whereas we believe that all power is inherent in the people, that officers are public trusts delegated by them to be executed for their benefit. Such being the basis of our political institutions, it is manifest that whenever the people acquiesce in an arrangement by which the office-holders as a class assume to themselves the right of controlling elections, there will be an end of public liberty. We may, it is true, have the form, the shadow of freedom, but the substance will have departed. So fully was our present venerated Chief Magistrate impressed with this truth, that the solemn obligation to maintain the freedom of elections constituted one of the most emphatic features of his first inaugural address. The principle there laid down admits to public officers the full exercise of all their rights as citizens, and condemn as dangerous to public liberty, all combinations which may bring their *official* influence to bear upon the independent exercise of public opinion. If this principle be admitted, and sure none will venture to question it, it follows that, of all other elections; the choice of the Chief Magistrate who is to dispense so large a share of public patronage, should be most carefully guarded against this dangerous interference. The President of the United States should be the President of the people. He should derive his high station from them, and exercise its functions under a responsibility to them, and to them only. It is apparent, that to submit the selection of a candidate to a convention of office-holders, or of persons delegated as their representatives would be to convert the elective franchise into a mere echo of an official dictation—a consummation most disreputable to the people, and most fatal to public liberty. As the tendency of all institutions is to abuses, so the tendency of party is to faction. The sin of the present age is office hunting. Men are taught that to serve the federal government is the most *profitable* employment. Politics have become a profession, and the consequence is, that the profligate, the dissolute, the cunning and desperate, combine for the purpose of controlling elections, and thus propitiating the appointing power. When such a combination controls the choice of the chief executive officer, he will become the President of the venal, the corrupt, and unpatriotic; and as he will be indebted to these for his elevation, he will be compelled to administer the government for their emolument. It was this that rendered the nomination by a congressional caucus odious to the people. It was because the usage had run into abuse, because there was a tendency in the system to render the public voice subordinate to the selfish ends of corrupt politicians. I a congressional caucus sanctioned by the usages of the republican party—if that system which nominated Jefferson, Madison & Monroe, was liable to this objection, & was repudiated on that account, how much more should we be opposed to a surrender of the elective franchise to the control of interested partisans, who, holding office, put their places in issue, or seeking office, rest their claims upon this, and other partisan services.

We cannot be misunderstood. The object of this paper and of those upon whom it relies for support, is to *appeal* to the people from the dictation of the Baltimore convention. No one doubts what the object and end of that assembly will be. The people have nominated HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee as a candidate for the presidency. The office holders have long placed another individual in training, the purpose of the Baltimore convention is to put him in nomination. We are sensible that all who refuse to endorse this nomination will be condemned, and it is as distinctly understood that its early meeting is intended to overrule the nomination made by the people. "The Appeal" takes issue in advance. It will call upon the people to rally in defence of their dearest interests. It would arouse their dormant energies, and call them forth to defend the public liberty.

We are opposed to Mr. Van Buren on the ground that the tendency of the New York school of politics is to divide the whole community into nearly equal and violent contending factions—the emoluments of office are held as the 'spoils of victory,' distributed as the reward of party prostitution. Such a state of things is incompatible with enlightened liberty. A large, and often the most virtuous, the most enlightened, the most patriotic portion of society is virtually proscribed—to them the rights of citizenship are almost denied; this is incompatible with the spirit of our free institutions, with that elevated sentiment inculcated by Gen. Jackson's recommendation to Mr. Munroe, advising him as to the course of his administration. To elect Mr. Van Buren will be to keep alive the bitterness of party rancor, which is already subjecting us to reproach in foreign nations.

Mr. Van Buren's most heated partisans admit that Judge White is an orthodox Republican. That he has every claim upon the Republican party; with qualifications suited for any station in the gift of the people, and have more than hinted that he ought to run as a candidate for the Vice President on the Van Buren ticket.

This being admitted, we hold that it is incumbent on the dominant party, in the selection of a candidate for this high office, to regard the honest prejudices of the minority; we should always bear in mind that they are American citizens, and that the government should be so administered as to secure the rights, and promote the happiness of all its members.

We are well aware that these sentiments are not acceptable to the *politicians* of our party of a particular school—we do not regard them however, as less worthy on that account—convinced as we are that every honest Jefferson or Jackson Republican will respond to them—at all events we shall carry our "Appeal" to the legitimate source of all power—to the people themselves—and on their decision we shall rely.

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The whole posse of ghosts of the murdered victims of the hump-back tyrant, never filled him with half that alarm and dismay, with which the nomination of JUDGE WHITE has inspired a certain portion of our Jackson friends. *'Oh don't devide the party!'* they tremulously cry: leave it to the *democratic national convention to decide!* that convention which *we*, the dictators of the party, have arranged with so much delicacy and tenderness for the good of the whole; yes, that convention which its advocates are so kindly hurrying to a consummation, under the hope of preventing the great mass of the party from acting other than according to its dictates.

*Appeal.*

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### "DO NOT DIVIDE THE PARTY."

This is the language of the office holders; of those who having organized the party machines, and got possession of the strings, pull the wires. You must not divide the party, say they. They even go so far as to say they will vote for Judge White, if he is nominated by the Baltimore Convention. Now there is one striking fact which settles this matter at once. The Baltimore Convention is to be convened in May, for the purpose of superceding Judge White, & to submit his nomination to that Convention is to surrender his pretensions It is therefore apparent, that all that is said in favor of the Baltimore Convention, is intended to give to the office-holders then assembled, the choice of the President. Where is the use of referring the question to the people at all, if the Baltimore Convention is to decide for whom the people shall vote?

But we are told, that if we do not go into the Baltimore Convention, we will be charged with deserting the party.

The party to which we owe allegiance, is the party of the people. Those men who give their votes and pay their taxes that they may be protected in their own industry; we belonged to that party who put General Jackson in power in 1828, and we belong to the same party now. General Jackson started from the people; he was put in nomination by the people, so is Judge White. He was in favor of reform, retrenchment, *and rotation in office* and so is Judge White. General Jackson was elected by the people, so do we believe will be judge White.

But there is another decided answer to this objection of dividing the party. If the office-holders are unwilling to divide the party, let them abandon their packed Convention; let them rally on the man whose pure republican principles are admitted, whose public and private life are without reproach, and whose firmness being unquestioned, is nevertheless without a personal or political enemy. Why will they not do this; No one calls in question the political faith of the people of Tennessee, or that of the Legislature of Alabama, who have put him in nomination. He is already put in nomination precisely as General Jackson was first brought forward. Wherefore, then, should the friends of the Convention undertake to say, that those, who prefer Judge White to Mr. Van Buren, ought to be denounced for dividing the party? What right have they to dictate to us? The fact that they attempt to arrogate such a right to themselves, is of itself sufficient cause to resist their dictation.

But we are told that Judge White will receive the opposition votes, and is this an argument against him? Are not the opposition American citizens, and is not the right of voting secured to them by the Constitution? Is it not rather an argument in favor of Judge White, that all parties prefer him to Mr. Van Buren. There can be no doubt that, of all the southern and western states, he will receive an almost unanimous vote over Mr. Van Buren, especially in those states where the Jackson *party* is the majority; and if he will receive the majority in these states, and is also stronger than Mr. Van Buren in the opposition states; it is apparent that he will be elected and that he ought not to be opposed by Mr. Van Buren.—*Appeal.*

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BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 1835.

**ANOTHER FIRE!**—We are pained to announce the destruction of another splendid and costly public edifice, this day, by fire. The Baltimore City and County Court House, fronting on Monument Square and Lexington street, one of the architectural ornaments of our city, was reduced to a heap of ruins this day, by the destroying element;—leaving nothing above the first story but a naked outline of bare walls as the evidence of its former extent and architectural beauty.—*Balt. Pat.*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.

**ANOTHER FIRE!**—Yesterday afternoon, while the several fire companies were yet in attendance and many of them in active service at the Court House there was another alarm of fire sounded from a distant part of the city. It was found to proceed from an unfinished two story brick building, in Stiles street, between Exeter and South High street, Old Town. It contained a quantity of flooring boards and other lumber; and was quickly enveloped in flames; and so great was the heat of the burning mass, that the front and side walls crumbled down upon it. The adjoining dwelling house also took fire and sustained considerable injury; and was only saved from total destruction by the prompt and persevering exertions of the firemen. The third house of the row, also inhabited, owed its safety to the same perseverance and energy; which, notwithstanding the severe and unremitting service of several hours at the court house, shewn so conspicuously in our Baltimore firemen, on this occasion.—*Ib.*

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*Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated*

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15, 1835.

"In the House of Delegates, yesterday, the bill incorporating a new Bank in the city of Baltimore, to be known by the name of the Merchants Bank, was passed.

"The resolution requiring the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to pay out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, the sum of six hundred dollars to aid in repairing the Court House in Easton, was adopted.

"A bill has also passed the House of Delegates, changing the manner of compensating jurors in Talbot county. The bill provides to pay jurors one dollar and fifty cents per day, and six and a quarter cents per mile, daily, for going to Court.

"The resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay — dollars to defray the expenses of the prosecutions and convictions of the rioters on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road—after the blank was filled with 1000 dollars, was adopted.

"The bill to make a new county out of parts of Baltimore and Frederick counties, to be called Carroll county will probably come up to-morrow. This subject occupied a great portion of the time of the last two Legislatures, and I have no doubt, will occupy several days of the present session."

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### FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1835.

The *House* had up the Deposite Bank Bill again, the chief speakers on which were Messrs. Binney and Patton, and the Senate finished the Custom House bill,—after various amendments. A large part of the morning hour was consumed by the Senate in discussing a Resolution which had the word "printing" in it. Of course that was enough to excite debate; for the Bentonians are now amusing themselves with abusing the Senate for alleged extravagances in printing, by way of retorting upon that body the charge of great and excessive expenditure! Isaac *Hill* read a long bungling newspaper essay, exactly adapted to the palates of the readers of the N. *Hampshire* Patriot. This speech he read off with a deal of fluency, without the eye-glass, which in imitation of Benton, he keeps dangling from his neck, as if he were near-sighted, and with which he always pretends to read when sitting in his chair. This farce over, nobody opposed the point poor Isaac had been laboring,—it passed SUB SILENTIO,—and the Senate woke up from the sleep into which they had been lulled, and took up the Custom House bill. Among the amendments proposed, but ineffectually, was one by Mr. Goldsborough, in behalf of Baltimore,—demanding an increase of the number of inspectors, on account of excess of duty for the number provided. The case was well put, and very ably and faithfully sustained by that Senator, who did all that could be done, in aid of the memorial that he presented, but all amendments were rigidly excluded from the bill. It passed to a third reading, by a unanimous vote.

In the House, we carried an important amendment, moved by Mr. Binney; to the Deposite Bank Bill—109 to 99!—more to-morrow.

Mr. Calhoun made his Resolution and Bill the order of to-morrow, when we may expect much entertainment of a substantial character

The ondit of the day is belligerent, in a small way. Two Jacksonites are about to flash gunpowder in each others faces, if they can screw their now waning desire to the sticking place. I will tell you how it turns out

I learn there has been quite a scramble for the office of Marshal of Maryland, since the rejection of J. Fitch, and the prospect now is, that all the Baltimore applicants will be disappointed. Capt. Nicholas Snyder, of Fredericktown, I hear, has rushed into the arena, laid claim to the prize, and I expect he will bear it off in triumph, for he has been actually nominated to the Senate for the station.

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WASHINGTON, February 13, 1835.

The papers of tomorrow will show you to what we have been listening to-day — The freedom of debate has been most shamefully violated in & most triumphantly vindicated too, by, the Senate of the United States. You can imagine, but I cannot describe the scene. The events of the day have proved that we have not yet reached that point in the history of a republic, when the halls of legislation are to be disgraced by partisan personality, or dishonored with ribald vituperation. And they prove moreover what I am ashamed to confess is the humiliating fact, that the Second Executive officer in this government, holding a place so momentously important as the presidency of the highest chamber in the Legislature of the Nation, has shown himself wanting in that manly independence of all selfish and political feelings, which should characterise such an officer, and which should have prevented him from sacrificing the solemn duties of his station to partisan prejudice and subserviency. Martin Van Buren, the vice president of the United States, Ex-officio President of the American Senate, being appealed to in his official capacity, pronounces words uttered in debate by one Senator going directly to denounce another Senator as a liar, *in order!* "HE (the Senator) HAS HAD THE BOLDNESS TO MAKE A DIRECT ATTACK ON TRUTH," are the words, which with his oath of office upon him, this high functionary of our Government pronounces *in order*,—because the individual called to order is his political friend, and his eulogist!.

I will not tell you of the mad ravings of Benton, of the senseless clamors of Cuthbert in his defence, of the calm yet firm and feeling renunciation of wrong motives on the part of Calhoun, of the prompt call to order by Poindexter, of the clear lucid & convincing argument of Webster, showing that the obnoxious words were unparliamentary, of the courteous, graceful, and forcible illustrations of the same position by Goldsborough, of the full, free, and manly exposition of similar views by Leigh and Frelinghuysen;—all this you can imagine far more correctly than I can describe them. They will all doubtless, be suggested to your mind by the Journals which will be published in the morning papers.* It is enough for me to say, that this day should be marked "with a white stone" in the People's calendar: the first attack of the office-holding power, upon good order & the Constitution, at a point where, if successful, the consequences to this Nation must have been disastrous and indeed fatal, *has been promptly met*, AND TRIUMPHANTLY RESISTED!

It was to have been expected, that the first gush of light reflected upon the deep darkness of the office-holders den of corruption and rank peculation, by the mirror of truth, in the hands of the faithful friends of their country and its Constitution, would be as painful to the sensibilities of those workers of evil, as that of day upon the pained orbs of the long imprisoned, when the dungeon door is thrown open to the blaze of noon. Such has been the result of the exertions of Mr. Calhoun and his associates of the Committee, who have made this report. The galled jade winces: the demon of party, like the mother of sin in the "Paradise Lost," howls at the sight of his own deformity, now first held up to him by the faithful reflector of truth. He roars too, as he sees the instruments of his wickedness, which are the secrets of his power, about to be snatched from his grasp forever—and his rage is a signal of the coming triumph of truth.

The Senate adjourned without coming to a result on the bill—the day being consumed in the discussion of the question of order.

You must excuse this hurried scrawl—the Senate having adjourned in time only for me to get my mouthful of dinner and scribble this for the information of your readers.

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*These speeches are not yet reported.

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FROM ENGLAND.—The packet Ship England, Maxwell, sailed on the 11th January, bringing papers to the 10th. The president's message was received at Liverpool on the 9th and is published in the Chronicle of the 10th, with the following introduction.

'PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.'—WAR WITH FRANCE.

'We have only room left to call attention to the American President's Message—at least to that part of it threatening to go to war with France. The message arrived last night by the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye.'

Our Paris dates are to the 7th. We do not find any mention of the receipt of the Message in that capital.

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### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document had not reached either London or Paris at the above dates. It was received in Liverpool on the evening of the 9th, by the packet ship Independence; & the Liverpool Journal of the 10th thus comments on it.

At a late hour last night we received the message of the President of the United States of America. Of this very important and interesting document we have made a full abstract. The reader will perceive that, at last, after repeated instances of bad faith on the part of Louis Philip and his ministers towards America, the President has been compelled to speak out.

He distinctly threatens reprisals, and our private letters from New York state that, in unequivocal terms, he had threatened to resign if the Congress did not support him.—The only point at issue seems to be when letters of marque and reprisal against France shall be issued. The cause of the dispute is detailed in our analysis of the Message.—There is no empty threat against France, for America is by far the greater maratime power; the Navy of the United States, at this moment, consisting of 45 ships of war, and materials in readiness to give instant birth to 25 more.

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THE TURF REGISTER.—We have received the February number of this work, which like its predecessors, contains much interesting matter to the friends of the Turf, as well as farmers generally It is embellished with a handsome engraving and description of the horse "Busiris," the celebrated racer.

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### MARRIED

In Newark, New Jersey, on the 10th inst by the Rev. Mr. Magie, Mr. John Nichols, of Caroline county, Md. to Miss Caroline Mecker, of Newark, N. J.

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### DIED

In this town yesterday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, after a short illness.

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### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A special meeting of the Talbot County Temperance Society will be held in the M. E. Church in Easton, on Thursday evening 26th inst. at 7 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to take up the consideration, of the proposed alteration in the constitution whereby the use of Wines as a drink, will be prohibited. It is earnestly desired that the members of the Society generally will attend, as the subject is important.

Feb. 21 N. G. SINGLETON, Sec'y.

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### NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 3d. of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 24th March, and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrents as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued.

By order of the Comm'rs.
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Cl'k.

Feb. 21. (W)


### VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 4th day of March next, all the personal estate of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin. on his farm on King's Creek, consisting of

**Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,**

3 good horse-carts, four ox-carts, a number of ploughs, harrows, & other farming utensils; also one Wheat-Machine, the horse power of which is equal to any in the County, a large quantity of corn, by the barrel, all the kitchen furniture, a parcel of good blades, and the crop of wheat now in the ground

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars; the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; before the removal of the property, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

JAMES G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
with the will annexed
of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.

feb. 21. ts

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### CLOVER SEED.

The Subscribers have just received a supply of this article of PRIME QUALITY.

W. H. & P. GROOME.

Feb. 14 3w

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### TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Charles M. Bromwell, praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said Acts and the said Charles M. Bromwell having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles M. Bromwell, shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Charles M. Bromwell to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles M. Bromwell, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 30th day of September eighteen hundred and thirty four.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 14

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### Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

**THOMAS HAYWARD;**

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare the market affords.

☞ Passage $1 00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant.
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 14

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### FOR SALE.

THE FULL BRED STUD HORSE

**NEY,**

BY Windflower, dam by First Consul. NEY is well known in the vicinity of Wilmington, where the purchaser would be certain of a good season. His colts are not equalled by any in this part of the country.—For particulars apply to Mr. John Hirons at Gilpin's Iron Store, Wilmington Del. or to the subscriber at Dupont's Powder Mills; where the horse and some of his colts may be seen.

ANTHONY BIDERMANN.

Feb. 14, 1835, t1stA

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### ZELUCO

Was sired by Marshal Ney, he by the celebrated American Eclipse. Marshal Ney's dam, Diana, by First Consul, his grand dam by Messenger, g. grand dam by Figure, g. g. grand dam by Slamerkin, by the imported horse Wildair, out of the imported mare Cut5. Wildair was by Fearnaught he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian. The dam of Wildair, by Jolly Roger, out of the imported mare Kitty Fisher.

Wildair went back to England and covered for fifty Guineas the season, which was higher than any horse of his day, as may be seen by reference to the sporting calendar.

First Consul was by Flag of Truce, his dam by the imported horse Slender, his grand dam the imported mare Diana (formerly Dian) who was got by the old English Eclipse.—Slender was got by King *Herod*, Flag of Truce and First Consul were both great runners.

Zeluco's dam was got by Top Gallant, by Diomed, his grand dam by Vingtun, also by Diomed, his great grand dam Col. Lloyd's Pandora, by Grey Medley.

The above thorough bred colt four years old the 4th April next, fifteen hands and a half high, is offered for sale on a liberal credit or for good paper.

W. H. DeCOURCY.

Chester, Queen Ann's Co.
E. Shore, Md. Feb. 14. } 6w

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### PRINTING

*Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.*


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