Republican Star,
AND
General Advertiser.
EASTON:
Tuesday Morning, March 4.

APPOINTMENTS
By the Governor and Council of Maryland.
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

JUSTICES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Stephen Reyner — Lambert Reardon.
William Jenkins

JUSTICES OF THE LEVY COURT.

Bennett Bracco — James Chambers
John Edmondson — George Stevens, and
Peter Webb — Jeremiah Valiant.
James Neal

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Bennett — William Slaughter
John Stevens, (Easton) — Wrightson Lowe
Foster Maynard — Jos: Harrison, (of Jos.)
Jeremiah Valiant — Nathan Harrington
Edward Roberts — Joseph Bruff
Joseph Turner, Senr. — Fayette Gibson
James Chaplain — Henry Goldsborough
William Gist — Edward McDaniel
Solomon Mullikin — William Jenkins
William Farlow — Levin Millis
Robert Spedding — Reuben P. Emmons
James Chambers — John Stevens, Jr.
Henry Thomas — Philemon Willis
William P. Ridgaway — James Ridgaway
Robert B. A. Tate — Woolman Leonard
George Dudley — Thomas Orem
Hugh Hambleton — Edward L. Nicholson
James M. Sl'th — William Rose
William Berry — William Willson, (at the
Alexander Cooper — Oak)
Benjamin Richardson — Skinner Grace, (Broad
Peter Webb — Creek Neck)

NOTARY PUBLIC.

James C. Wheeler.

SURVEYOR.

William A. Leonard.

CORONERS.

James Harrison — Philemon Horney.

REVENUE BILLS.—We learn from what has passed in debate in the House of Delegates, and of informal conversations, that there is not a doubt of the financial passage of the bill for *regulating sales at Auction*, after being modified so as to make the rate of the tax the same that is now laid on sales by the city of Baltimore, and allowing the auctioneer to sell goods otherwise than at Auction. The bill regulating *Licenses*, will pass with but slight modification, as will also the *Assessment Bill*. These several bills will replenish the Treasury, and justify appropriations for Education and Internal Improvement. Md. Rep.

We may congratulate the people of Maryland, upon the spirited measures adopted, or which will certainly be adopted in a few days, by the Legislature. Ways and means are secured to replenish the exhausted Treasury—appropriations are voted to internal improvements of the very first importance, and certainly 20 000 and very probably 40,000 per annum, is appropriated to the establishment of free or primary schools. Future generations will speak well of the Legislature of 1827—8. [ib.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.

DESPERATE NAVAL ACTION.

By the schooner Lily Captain Sawyer, arrived this day, from Key West, we learn that the dismasted brig in tow of a Spanish frigate, going into Havanna, on the 13th inst. seen by Captain Talbot, of the Miles Standish, was the Mexican Brig of war Guerrero, late Captain David H. Porter. From Capt. Sawyer, and letters we have seen from Key West, we gather the following particulars.—

On the 14th inst. information was received at Key West, from Havana, that the Guerrero had, on the 9th, fallen in with and captured, after a short engagement, two Spanish Guianaman brigs, which she manned. On Sunday, the 10th, she fell in with two Spanish man of war brigs, the Marte and Maria Amelia, one of 18 guns and 180 men, the other of 10 guns and 130 men, both of which she beat; they succeeded, however, in making their escape into Mariel. The Guerrero mounted 22 guns and had a crew of 136 men. In this engagement, she suffered much in her spars and rigging, and it was supposed the Spanish loss was very great.

The firing, in this action, was heard in Havana, when the Frigate Lealtad, of 54 guns and 500 men, immediately put to sea. She is said to be a remarkably fast sailer, and the brig being in a very crippled state, was soon overtaken by the Frigate, when a desperate fight ensued which lasted *two hours and twenty minutes, one hour and a quarter of which time, the two vessels were within speaking distance*. During the engagement, the colours of the Guerrero were twice shot away and replaced.—The two previous engagements, and this long and close fight exhausted the whole of the powder and shot of the G. when, as a consequence, she ceased firing, and being so crippled in spars and rigging, Capt. Porter determined to strike his colors. The frigate, supposing they were again shot away, continued her fire, and it was after the brig had surrendered Capt. Porter was killed, by a grape shot passing through his body.

Thus fell Capt. H. Porter, after as gallant a battle as history records. Such conduct deserved a better fate. We cannot avoid feeling a pride of country in recording so gallant an exploit, performed by an American, although he was engaged in a foreign service—at war with a nation at whom we are peace.

We learn the *Guerrero* lost 49 men killed, the number of wounded not known. The loss of the Spaniards is said to be near 200 men, and the frigate very much cut in her hull and rigging. Capt. D. H. Porter was the nephew of the Commodore. The latter had a son on board the G.

Lieut. Thompson, Surgeon Bordman, and young Porter, son of the Commodore, were put on board a guard ship at Havana.

A public funeral was preparing at Havana, for Capt. D. H. Porter. At Key West, the Herman, Mexican brig fired minute guns, &c.

It was healthy at Key West, except fever and ague.

NEW-YORK, February 26.

Latest from England.

The packet ship Birmingham, Captain Harris, arrived last evening from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 8th ultimo, inclusive.

Departure of the Allied Ambassadors from Constantinople.—Despatches had reached London communicating the important, though not unexpected, information of the departure of the Allied Ambassadors from Constantinople on the 8th Dec.

Mr. Stratford Canning proceeded in the first instance, to Smyrna, and from thence he would go to Corfu. M. de Ribeaupiere had gone to Odessa. The destination of Gen. Guilleminot was not known. Private letters from Constantinople state that the Allied Ambassadors received the kindest attention from the Divan and all others in that city, who all expressed an earnest wish that they would remain until they should receive further instructions from their different Courts.

It is even added that the Grand Seignor expressed his willingness to grant an armistice to the Greeks, but that Mr. Canning declared that unless the treaty of the 6th of July was fully adhered to, it was his fixed determination, and that of his colleagues, to withdraw from the Sublime Porte.

PARIS, Jan. 4.

A Courier, leaving Constantinople on the 7th of December, has brought the following intelligence:—

"The Sublime Porte, after an extraordinary council, met to deliberate upon affairs of importance, had renewed its refusal to accept the intervention of the Powers signing the Treaty of London. The conference with the Ambassadors at Constantinople was dissolved.

"The Russian Envoy was to embark on the same day; the French and English Ambassadors were to set off on the following day. Their passports had been again refused. However, it was known that the Pacha of the Bosphorus would allow the vessel to pass, in which M. de Ribeaupierre was embarked.

"The Porte was making every preparation for war. It is reported that Thaer Pacha, who commanded the Turkish fleet at Navarino, is appointed Capt. Pacha.

"The population of Constantinople appears to be deeply afflicted.

"The Porte would not acknowledge the protection of the Ambassador of the Netherlands for the subjects of the three Allied Courts; the Porte undertook to protect them. Nearly all had resolved to remain at Constantinople, where every thing was perfectly tranquil.

"Monsieur de Ribeaupierre had given to his colleagues full powers to arrange with the commanders of the allied squadrons, the measures to be taken in opposition to the Porte. It is thought that one of these measures will be the establishment of a station at the entrance of the Dardanelles, for the purpose of preventing the transport of men, arms, ammunition and provisions, which might be forwarded on account of the Turks.

"Letters from Admiral de Rigney, received this morning, make no mention of the event at Scio."

Change in the French Ministry.—The letters from Paris bring intelligence of the resignation of *M. D Villele*, and the report of the formation of a Ministry, composed chiefly of moderate men—chiefly those who have enjoyed the confidence of the Dauphin. Nothing however, can yet be announced with certainty; but of those who have been named as likely to fill the chief offices of the Ministry, two (M. M. Martignac and Guilleminot,) accompanied the Dauphin in Spain; and two others (M. M. Roy and Pastore,) are members of his council. It is probable that a moderate government of this description may satisfy all the Royalists, except the more violent, and the Jesuit ridden members of that party, and that it will not meet with any strong opposition from the liberals. Any change which rids France of the fanatics of the last Ministry will be a benefit appreciated by all parties except the fanatics themselves.—Globe.

Most of the English merchants had left Constantinople, although they were assured by Turkish officers, that they might remain in safety.

The British and French stocks had not varied more than ordinary.

It is remarked, that in ordinary cases, the circumstances of the departure of the Ambassadors from Constantinople would amount to a declaration of war, but in the present case the Porte has not manifested any disposition actively hostile, and therefore the Allied Powers cannot in justice do more than pursue the measures originally resolved upon for securing the Independence of Greece, and no act of hostility against Turkey would be justifiable, but such as is necessary for establishing Greek independence. It is said, indeed, that the Russian army had orders to cross the Pruth. If this be correct, it is evident that the Allies think that their objects, cannot be gained without a general war upon the Porte, to compel in the shortest time a recognition of the Greek nation. But this is quite contrary to the line marked out for themselves in the treaty of July last, and we should entertain great doubts as to the justice of the new course.—Liv. Adv.

LONDON, Sunday Evening, Jan. 6.

The allegation in some of the foreign journals of a large body of Austrian troops having concentrated on the frontiers of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, receives some countenance. We hear also that our Ministers place credit on the information, and that in fact some information of the same was sent over by Lord Granville from Paris in the course of yesterday.

Thus, then it would appear that the affairs of the east of Europe are assuming an important attitude; indeed more so than at any period since the misunderstanding with the Porte commenced. It now becomes a question whether, as was before hinted, a secret engagement exists, and has existed for months past between the Grand Seignor and the Emperor Francis for the support of the former, by the latter, against the overwhelming forces of Russia. A gentleman with whom we have conversed, and who quitted Paris late on Thursday evening, says that the prevailing feeling in that capitol that a war between the abovementioned powers was inevitable, unless the influence of Great Britain were exerted to the utmost: every thing perhaps will depend on England as to the result of the crisis.

THE LATE GOVERNOR CLINTON.

The following letter, says the New Brunswick Times, from the late distinguished Governor Clinton, addressed to a gentleman in that city, has been politely furnished us for publication. It exhibits the same vigor of intellect, the same expanded views, and comprehensive sagacity, which so eminently characterised the great projector and successful executor of the Grand Erie Canal. As the last emanation of that departed and immortal mind, on a subject in which it delighted to employ its energy, for the blessings of posterity and the aggrandizement of his native state, it should be regarded with profound interest, and felt with all the weight of an oracle, by the Legislature of New Jersey, and the citizens of the State.

ALBANY, 22d. Jan. 1828.

SIR—I was honored with your interesting letter of the 8th inst. to which I should have paid immediate attention, had I not been under a great pressure of official business; and now my time will only permit a slight view of the subjects which you have presented to my consideration: and I hope this communication will reach you seasonably, and operate favourably, for the praiseworthy objects which you have in view.

As to the transcendant importance of a navigable connexion between the Bays of N. York and the Delaware, there cannot be the scintilla of doubt. And when it is considered, that this communication will be extended to the Bay of Chesapeake by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; and that the whole will embrace within its influence, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehannah, and the rivers flowing into them and the Chesapeake Bay, the advantages of the Canal which you contemplate, from the Delaware to the Raritan, must be palpable and inculpable.

It is well known, that the enterprising spirit, which distinguishes our national character, is limited only by the realities or prospects of profitable adventure. Abroad it is witnessed in every region, however remote from home, nothing escapes its scrutiny or communion. Wherever a market can be found—wherever an interchange of benefits can be had—wherever a facile communication can be obtained, you will see the products of the soil, of the mines and of the forests—the fabrics of manufactures, and the importations of external commerce. In July, 1826, I passed through a remote part of this State; bordering on the Susquehannah; and a trader there, availing himself of a rise of water in a small stream, had just returned from conveying a raft of lumber to the City of Washington, with ample profits on the sales, and at a distance of seven hundred miles. A few weeks afterwards, I was informed at Oleon, one of the head waters of the Alleghany, that it was not uncommon to convey from that place, pressed hay in arks, to Natchez, and lumber to New Orleans. The operation of the same spirit will be most forcibly and liberally experienced, when the great markets of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are thrown open to the access of a vast population, covering such immense regions as will be comprehended by these canals, and the natural waters communicating with them. To doubt on this subject, would exhibit a scepticism approaching dementation.

I perceive that it is proposed to make the main trunk of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 50 miles long, 60 feet wide at the top, 6 feet deep—that the entire lockage will be about 50 feet on each side of the summit level, and that it is to be supplied by a navigable feeder of 25 or 30 miles long, 30 feet wide at the surface, and from 4½ to 5 feet deep.

This plan is a judicious one. The main Canal will be susceptible of sloop navigation, and the increased width and depth beyond those usually adopted, will render the transit of vessels more easy and rapid.

This work can be made without any great physical difficulty. The cost will not exceed 1,200,000; and no doubt, a loan can be obtained for that purpose by your State at an interest of five per cent. I am decidedly of opinion, that it ought to be undertaken and owned by the State. The financial inducements to this measure are obvious as those which affect the other cardinal interests of the community.

This Canal, including its feeder, will be about the same extent as the Champlain Canal: and it is a very liberal concession in favour of the latter, to say that the income will be about the same, the expense of superintendence and repairs will probably be less, and its increase of revenue will undoubtedly be more rapid. The interest of the loan, to effect it will be sixty thousand dollars: the proceeds of the Champlain Canal, for the last year, were $85,000, and its progressive increase has been more than ten per cent. per annum. The avails of your Canal, will, consequently, in a few years extinguish the debt, when, in all probability, the State will derive a clear annual revenue of a quarter of a million of dollars. And when we connect with this consideration, the establishment of towns and villages, the creation of a dense population, and the acquisition of valuable home markets in the vicinity, and along the whole line of the Canal, there ought to be no hesitancy about promptly and decidedly in favor of a measure so abounding with benefits. I am, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Letter from Bishop Hobart, to the Mayor of New York.

Sir—I have this day received from the Clerk of the Corporation of the City, a copy of a resolution of the Common Council, in which "The Reverend the Clergy of the city are respectfully requested to notice in an appropriate and solemn manner in their respective churches, to-morrow the deep bereavement sustained by our common country, by the death of our chief magistrate and fellow citizen, De Witt Clinton."

As I feel myself under the necessity of declining to comply with this request in Trinity Church, and in St. John's and St. Paul's Chapels, of which I have the parochial charge, I hope you will permit me, in order to prevent misapprehension, to state the reasons which have influenced me in this determination.

The prostitution of religion to the purposes of secular policy, has produced the greatest mischiefs. And I conceive that the studious separation of the Church from the State, which characterizes our republican constitutions, is designed to prevent religion and its ministers from being made subservient to the views of those who from time to time, may administer public affairs. But if the civil or municipal authority may desire the Clergy "to notice in an appropriate and solemn manner," the death of a chief magistrate of a State, the request may be extended to every distinguished citizen who has filled a public station; and thus the ministrations of the Clergy may be made to advance the influence of political men, and political measures—an evil from which in the old world, the most unhappy effects have resulted, and against which, in this country, we should most sedulously guard.

The character of the individual too, whose memory is to receive these high religious honours, may not render him worthy of this sacred distinction. In seasons of great political excitement, he may be as obnoxious to one portion of the community, as he is the idol of another; and thus the Clergy who should be devoted to the exercise of their spiritual functions, may be drawn into the ranks of party, and suffer in its rude conflicts. In almost every case from the varying opinions of the relative merits of public men, the ministers of religion, in the capacity of eulogists, may as much fall short of the ardent expectations of some, as they exceed the more sober estimate of others. There is no view of this matter which does not, in my judgement present serious objections to a compliance with the request of the Corporation.

As far as my private feelings are concerned, it would be most grateful to me to bear my public testimony to the eminent talents, the civil services & private virtues of the lamented chief magistrate of this state.

And most certainly great deference is due to a request of the functionaries of the city in which I am a minister. But paramount considerations of duty will prevent my compliance with a request which in the *principle* that it involves, and in the *precedent* which it will establish, appears to me of dangerous tendency in regard to the spirit of our free constitutions, and to the spirit of religion, and the character and influence of its ministers.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your most obedient friend and servant.

J. H. HOBART.

To the Hon. William Paulding, Mayor of the city of New York.
Saturday Feb. 16, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
February 28th, 1828.

ORDERS.

The Secretary of War, by direction of the President of the U. States, announces to the Army the painful intelligence of the decease (the 25th February) of Major General BROWN. To say that he was one of the men who have rendered most important service to his country, would fall far short of the tribute due to his character. Uniting with the most unaffected simplicity the highest degree of personal valor, and of intellectual energy, he stands pre-eminent before the world, and for after ages, in that hand of heroic spirits, who upon the ocean and the land, formed and sustained, during the second war with Great Britain, the martial reputation of their country. To this high and honorable purpose, General BROWN may be truly said to have sacrificed his life. For the disease which abridged his days, and has terminated his of manhood, undoubtedly originated in the hardships of his campaigns on the Canada frontiers, and in that glorious wound, which, though desperate, could not remove him from the field of battle till it was won. Quick to perceive—sagacious to anticipate, prompt to decide, and daring in execution, he was born with the qualities which constitute a great Commander. His military *coup d'œil*, his intuitive penetration, his knowledge of men, and his capacity to control them, were known to all his companions in arms, and commanded their respect, while the gentleness of his disposition, the courtesy of his deportment, his scrupulous regard to their rights, his constant attention to their wants, and his affectionate attachment to their persons, universally won their hearts and bound them to him as a father

Calm and collected in the presence of the enemy, he was withal tender of human life; in the hour of battle more sparing of the blood of the soldier than his own; in the hour of victory, the vanquished enemy found in him a humble and compassionate friend; not one drop of blood shed in wantonness or cruelty sullies the purity of his fame. Defeat he was never called to endure: but in the crisis of difficulty and danger he displayed untiring patience, and fortitude not to be overcome.

Such was the great and accomplished Captain whose loss the Army has now, in common with their fellow citizens of all classes, to deplore. While indulging in the kindly impulses of nature, and yielding the tribute of a tear upon his grave, let it not be permitted to close upon his bright example, as it must upon his mortal remains. Let him be more nobly sepulchered in the hearts of his fellow-soldiers, and his imperishable monument be found in their endeavors to imitate his virtues.

The Officers of the Army will wear the badge of mourning for six months on the left arm and hilt of the sword. Guns will be fired at each military post, at intervals of thirty minutes, from the rising to the setting of the sun, on the day succeeding the arrival of this order, during which the National flag will be suspended at half mast.

JAMES BARBOUR.

FORGERY.—A post note of the Mechanics' Bank of this city for $120, altered to 10,200, was sold a few days since to Messrs. Dana & Fermo, Brokers in Boston, and by them forwarded to their correspondent in this city yesterday, as a remittance. On inspection at the Bank, it turns out that the note was issued some time since, and that the original sum, $120 had been erased, and 10,200 substituted in its place. The Gazette informs us that yesterday afternoon, Jacob Hays arrested a person in Broadway, near Liberty-street who was taken to the Police Office, examined and committed to Bridewell, as being implicated in the transaction. On Him were found a bill of exchange on France for 5000 francs; another on England, drawn in Quebec £100; and about $6300 in bank bills. The latter were identified as having been given in exchange for Boston notes, at Messrs. Allens' Office, in Wall-street. The name given by the prisoner was John Reed; and there is no doubt he is the person spoken of by the noted Ware, as having been his accomplice in the Wall-street forgeries last autumn. He agrees also with the description of one Josiah Smith, who, with two others broke out of Trenton jail in August last. The bills of exchange were found stuffed in a spectacle case, and part of the money was loosely wrapped up in his pocket handkerchief. A dagger was found on him. Reed is a small man, though Hays declares him to be the strongest man of his size he ever met with. At the time of his arrest, he was in the company of another man, who is believed to be concerned. A crowd, however collecting, the latter contrived to slip away, but he cannot long escape. Throughout the examination, Reed exhibited the most imperturbable coolness and self possession. [Evening Post.

HAVANA.—A dreadful fire broke out on the night of the 9th inst. in the village outside of Havana, which continued to burn until the next morning, and by which about *six hundred houses*, exclusive of negro huts, had been destroyed. It was also ascertained that eleven persons had perished in the flames.

A quaker gentleman, *covered* with his beaver, was once in company with a lady rather too much *uncovered*, who drank to his '*broad bottomed beaver*.' The quaker having thanked her for the honor she did him, observed filling up a bumper, 'in return for thy civility, Maria, I drink to thy *absent handkerchief*.'

BALTIMORE, February 27, 1828.

☞ AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Bible Society, held on Thursday evening, 7th inst. it was

"*Resolved*, That the American Bible Society, N. Y., the Nassau Hall Bible Society, N. J., the Philadelphia Bible Society, and all similar institutions in Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the state of Maryland, be invited to send Delegates to attend the meeting of our Society to be held on MONDAY 24th March; and also to consult as to the best measures to be adopted for the promotion of the Bible cause."

In pursuance of the above resolution, Delegates, from the societies alluded to, are respectfully invited to meet our Executive Committee on SATURDAY 22d March, at 4 o'clock, in the Session Room of the Rev. Mr. Duncan's Church.

W. L. GILL, Cor. Sec'ry.
of the Young Men's Bible Society.
march 4 3w

Collector's Notice.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the town of Easton, on MONDAY the 24th day of March, (instant) between the hours of 1 o'clock, and 7 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Court-House door, the following property, which has been seized and taken by me, as Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1824, for Arrears of Town Taxes due from the following persons, to wit:—

Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of $7 10 due from the heirs of Mark Benton, deceased as the town tax due on their property for the year 1824, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 5 of Lot No. 134 agreeably to the Town plat, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of 80 cents due from the heirs of William Lowery, deceased, as the Town Tax on their property, for the year 1824, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 166, agreeably to the Town plat, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of 60 cents, due from John Maxfield as the Town Tax on his property for the year 1824, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

PHILIP HORNEY, Collector
of the Town Taxes for the year 1824.
march 4 3w

Vessels Wanted.



The subscriber, will employ six or eight good substantial Vessels, large enough for the coasting Trade, during the whole of the present year, in running Wood and Timber, to different markets. *Liberal Freights and constant employment* will be given.

Vessels applying at his Landing, about one mile above Jame's Town, on Jame's River, Virginia, will certainly meet with a birth. Masters or owners of vessels, wishing further information, will meet immediate attention, by directing letters to him at Williamsburg, Virginia.

G. MASON.
march 4 3w

WILL be sold at Public Sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias, from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on MONDAY 24th of March, (inst.) between the hours of one o'clock and seven o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Court House door, the following property, seized and taken by me as Collector of the town taxes for the years 1823 and 1825, for arrears of Town Taxes due from the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of Lot No. 133, agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of $8 25, due from the heirs of Mark Benton, deceased as the Town Tax due on their property for the year 1823 and the further sum of $7 10, Town Tax also due from them for the year 1825, and the costs of the different Levies and Sales.

Part 5 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of $1, due from the heirs of William Lowery deceased, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1823 and the further sum of $0 80 cents, Town Tax also due for the year 1825, and the costs of the different Levies and Sales.

Lot No. 116 agreeably to the town plat will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of $9 03 cents, due from Jabez Caldwell, as the Town Tax on his property for the year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 130, agreeably to the town plat, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of $0 97 cents, due from the heirs of Cloudsbury Kerby, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 11 of Lot No. 124, agreeably to the town plat, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of $0 50 cents, due from the heirs of Martha Wilson deceased, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 12 of Lot No. 134, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum sixty cents due from Caleb Lockwood, as the Town Tax due on his property for the year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 93, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of 25 cents, due from Rebecca Catrup, as the Town Tax for the year 1823, and the further sum of 20 cents, also due from her for Town Tax for the year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 122, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of $1, due from the heirs of John Merrick as the Town Tax for the year 1823, and the further sum of 80 cents, also due from them for town tax for the year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 107, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of $1 60 cents, due from the heirs of John Kemp, as the Town Tax on their property for year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

RICH'D. D. RAY, Collector
of the Town Tax for 1823 & 1825.
march 4 3w

N. B. All persons that are indebted for Town Tax, that do not come forward within twenty days from this date and settle their respective Taxes, their property will also be advertised.

R. D. R.

Collector's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias, from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on MONDAY the 24th of March, (inst.) between the hours of 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on or near the premises, the following property, which has been seized and taken by me as Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1826, for arrears of Town Taxes due from the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of Lot No. 133, agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of $7 70, due from the heirs of Mark Benton, deceased, as the Town Tax due on the property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Part 5 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of eighty cents, due from the heirs of William Lowery, deceased, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 9, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 42 cents, due from Mary Brooks, as the Town Tax on her property for the year 1826, and the cost and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Lot. No. 31, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 62½ cents, due from Henny Freeman as the Town Tax on her property for the year 1826, and costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 60 cents, due from Caleb Loockwood, as the Town Tax on his property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 140, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of $1 20, due from the heirs of Samuel Sherwood, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1826, and costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Part 3 of Lot No. 114, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to ratse the sum of $1 20, due from Henry Toomy, as the Town Tax on his property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Part 9, of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of $00 60, due from the heirs of Martha Wilson, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 107, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of $1 60, due from the heirs of John Kemp, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1826, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

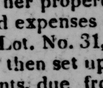
Lot No. 166, agreeably to the town plat, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of sixty cents, due from John Maxfield, as the Town Tax on his property for the year 1826, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Collector
of the Town Taxes in Easton, for the year 1826.
march 4 3w

N. B. All persons that are indebted for Town Tax, that do not come forward within twenty days from this date and settle their respective Taxes, their property will also be advertised.

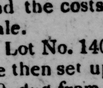
W. E. S.

FOR RENT,



The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, formerly occupied by Thomas Atkinson, at the lower end of Washington Street.—Also the TAN-YARD adjoining the same. Possession may be had immediately. For Terms apply to Isaac Atkinson, in Easton, or to the subscriber JOHN KEMP.
2d mo. 26th 1828. 3w

To Rent for the ensuing year,



The HOUSES and GARDENS in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.

For terms apply to
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, oct 2 w

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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