REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, March 23.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, little legislative business was done, and we have no room for the detail of that little, farther than to state that the following resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. Holmes:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the number of subordinate officers of the Customs who have been removed since the 4th of March last, and what number in each district have been increased or diminished, designating the weighers, gangers, measurers, and markers.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate of the number of Deputy Postmasters who have been removed since the 4th of March last, designating the number in each State and Territory.

Nearly the whole day was employed upon Executive business, in the course of which, however, no decisions of consequence are understood to have taken place. The nomination of Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, and those of one or two of the Land Officers only are said to have been confirmed during yesterday's sitting.

The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution to terminate the present session on the 17th of May, heard a speech on the Judiciary bill, disagreed to the principal amendments of the Senate to the Census bill, and passed through committee of the whole, the bill explanatory of the several acts providing pensions for the surviving soldiers, &c. of the Revolution. These formed the principal business of the day. [Nat. Intel.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Anthony Butler of Mississippi, to be Charge d'Affaires, of the U. States at Mexico.

Emanuel J. West, to be Charge d'Affaires of the U. States to the Republic of Peru.

A friend at Washington writing to us under date of the 13th inst. says—'Contrary to my first impression, that nothing would be done with the tariff during the present Session, I now think that the duties on tea and coffee will be reduced independently of any other articles. Any intelligence of this character has a tendency to affect prices more or less—but it ought not to be; for whenever Congress shall pass any bill reducing duties, ample time will be allowed for the consumption of the existing supplies in the country.' [N. Y. E. Post.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, received by a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated Feb. 11th.

'Several thousand barrels American Flour were taken on speculation at 26s. and one thousand to arrive at 26s. 6d. owing to the apprehended shortness in the late crop. [Gaz.

Counterfeit five dollar bills of the U. States Bank, payable at Cincinnatti, Ohio, and New Orleans, were in circulation in the latter named city. In the genuine notes the eyes of the four small figures on the sides are well distinguished, and the flourish of the letter C. which begins the word Cashier, is hard to be made out; whereas in the spurious, note, it is all the reverse, and the eyes are full of ink.

The young man who was arrested at Boston on the 8th day of January last, on a charge of setting fire to several buildings, and against whom the Grand Jury did *not* find a bill, has been released, 'on condition of his quitting the State'—thus affording him an opportunity of being tried for a similar or perhaps greater offence in some other state. If he were innocent,—and the grand jury having refused to find a bill, favors that inference, why punish him at all? but if guilty, what sense of justice can that magistracy possess, who by this act wantonly casts a fire brand among the dwellings of its neighbors? [Bal. Gaz.

POST OFFICE RETURNS.

The Postmaster General's return of the net amount of postages received during the last year, presents some results strongly indicative of the business character of the City and State of New York.

The aggregate *profit* or net receipts of postage from the State of New York, is,	$272,524
That from Pennsylvania,	152,020
That from Massachusetts,	107,544
That from Virginia,	75,105
That from S. Carolina,	44,075
The clear profit of postage from the City of New York,	129,970
Philadelphia,	83,920
Baltimore,	45,416
Boston,	51,857
New Orleans,	15,095

Thus, it appears that, the net profits from the city of New York, are not greatly short of those received from the whole State of Pennsylvania, and more than received by any other state in the Union. [U. S. Gaz.

CUBA.—A letter to the editors of the Balt. American from a correspondent at Havana, under date 27 h ult. says:—'A conspiracy to throw off the Government of Spain, and declare this island independent, has just been discovered.—Twenty-seven arrests have been made and nearly one hundred citizens in all are suspected to be parties. The British frigate Briton arrived to-day from Vera Cruz and Tampico, in 10 days—she reports nothing of the political state of that country, except that 10,000 men were ordered to the borders of Texas, probably to prevent the smuggling trade, so largely carried on through Texas by the Americans. She brings on one million and a half of dollars, and sails for England on the 2d March.'

NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.

This popular periodical it is said, has been sold by its late editor and proprietor Mr. Sparks, to Mr. Alexander H. Everett who after the publication of the next number, on the first of April, will be the sole editor, and the proprietor of three fourths of the interest. The other fourth part belongs to the enterprising young publishers, Messrs. Gray & Bowen.

INDICTMENT.—The Buffalo Journal states, that Harvy Newcomb, editor of the Buffalo Patriot, and deputy clerk of Erie county, has been indicted, by the grand jury, for a misdemeanor, in publishing two notices, in his official capacity, relating to the drawing of juries, each with a false date, intentionally assumed.

The Lancaster papers mention with regret the intention of Mr. Langdon Cheves to leave that county and take up a new residence in South Carolina. A dinner was lately given in Charleston to Mr. Cheves, at which that gentleman thus addressed the company:

Gentlemen.—I thank you for this very kind welcome. You do me no more than justice in believing that absence has not estranged my affection from my early friends; and I may add, my first and best friends for, however great the favors I have received from the general community of South Carolina, and I gratefully acknowledge them, I am still more particularly obliged to you. I grew up under your cherishing hands—to you I am indebted for the most liberal patronage in the pursuits of private life, and to you I am alike obliged for the earliest and highest public honors I have enjoyed. Being among you again, excites the most interesting remembrances—those of the years of youth, of manhood, and of my most vigorous action—and I blend with them the anticipated pleasure of taking the downward journey of life under their cheering influence, among you. Absence has made my relations to you doubly endearing.—I have been taught by it how much I enjoyed while with you, and how much I lost in separating from you. I am indeed delighted to be among you again—to call myself again your fellow citizen, and Carolina again my home.

We have not thought it necessary to republish from the Washington Telegraph, the language which the editor of that paper has used towards Mr. Webster, because such a republication was not deemed necessary to show what manner of spirit certain editors were of; but we add the following paragraphs, containing a distinct charge against a public institution, at the head of which is placed one of the first men of this state or the country; and connected with the charge is Mr. Webster and the editor of the National Gazette. The latter has the means of defending himself, and can, if he will consent to meet such an antagonist, doubtless do all the case requires; but, into what hands has he thrown himself? [U. S. Gaz.

'But why does Mr. Walsh wish to sustain Mr. Bayard, at the expense of Mr. Jefferson? Is not the answer to be found in the fact that the bank of the United States is using the National Gazette and Daniel Webster, for the purpose of revolutionizing the politics of the country?

'We are gratified that the war has so soon commenced. The motives which induced Mr Walsh to court the new administration, were always understood by us. He must know that we *refused* to republish his expose, because we had no confidence in his principles, and because we foresaw that he was seeking to obtain a footing with the friends of the present administration, with a fixed purpose of deserting over to his old associates whenever their interest requires him to do so. He has now thrown off all disguise, and we are gratified that he has done so.

The Cherokee Phoenix of Feb. 24th, states that the census of the nation in 1810, gave a total of 13,219, including 583 blacks, and 341 whites. In 1824 another census was taken, and the result was 15,580. To which must be added at least 3000 who between the two dates removed to the Arkansas. Total increase in 14 years, 4841; or 36½ per cent. In addition to this, 500 Cherokees removed into the Tribe, from North Carolina, between 1810 and 1824, so that the whole population at the last mentioned date, deducting the 3000 who had emigrated, was 15,560. 'What the population now is,' says the Phoenix, 'we are unable to say; but this we know, the Cherokees, since 1824 have been as rapidly increasing as at any former period. It was found lately that there was no difficulty in obtaining 4000 signatures (including some lads under 18) to the Cherokee memorial to Congress.'

JACKSON EVIDENCE OF JACKSON RETRENCHMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9th, 1830.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN:—If your paper be not already too much crowded with communications, I beg of you the favor to insert this address.

There are duties which men owe to others—but it may justly be said, that 'paramount' duties are such as they owe to themselves. There are times and circumstances under which forbearance may be a virtue, in the course of human events, it sometimes happens that individuals have no alternative left, but to vindicate both their *motives* and their *actions*.

In this unpleasant condition I am placed at present. An honorable man feels no charge more sensibly than that of 'inconsistency,' and an unprovoked abandonment of those with whom he has acted in a great struggle, whether *civil, political* or *warlike*. He should always be able to assign at least a *plausible* if not a *substantial* reason for his course.

As a member of the dominant party in this nation, I must solemnly protest and declare that, to the utmost extent of my power, both publicly and privately, I have defended the doctrines upon which that party came into power. I now neither arraign nor challenge the purity of their motives. But, while the warning voice of charity demands that I should suppose others as sincere as myself, it does not impose on me the humiliating necessity of following in the 'wake' of any man or set of men, nor of joining the bushy throng of 'office seekers,' so as to violate either the dictates of my conscience or my reason.

I am charged with 'inconsistency' and a dereliction of duty—for the purpose of prostrating me, and lessening the influence of a candid declaration which, in the sequel of this letter, I shall fearlessly and conscientiously make.

If the charge of 'inconsistency' means that I have abondoned any of the essential interests of my country, I only ask that the 'specifications' and evidences calculated to support it, may be afforded. If it be that I have 'unsuccessfully attempted to retrench the expenditures of the Government—then, I require *no proof*. If it means that I have been zealous to allay the ferment, and quell the rising distrust in the South; and to do justice to an oppressed and patriotic population—to prevent disunion, and perhaps ultimate bloodshed—then I admit it. If these be the grounds, I hope in God, I may continue obnoxious to the charge of 'inconsistency,' and that, with untiring zeal, I may persevere in an attempt to merit its application to myself. I should rejoice to have them avowed from North to South.

No—the secret of the whole matter consists in this. We are to be *annoyed* with another desperate *struggle* for power. And the question is—*who* shall rise and who shall fall.

The reason why I am not satisfied with the present state of things are manifold; though to record a few of them must suffice, for the present as reasons for my course.

During the last contest for the Chief Magistracy of this nation, I hesitate not to say, that more harmony and good feeling were sacrificed than twenty years to come can atone for or restore. Society convulsed, and expectation lifted as high as the clouds, that upon a change of men *peace happiness prosperity economy*, and indeed *every other blessing*, would be restored to a People, who were said to have been *insulted* and *injured!!!* I call for a view of *great* and *fondly* anticipated corrections. Where can THEY be found, and in what do they consist? Let those who cry out *inconsistency*, produce them, and exhibit them to the view of an *unsuspecting* and yet when *disappointed* an indignant people.

I presume that many with whom I have acted, like myself, suppose, that by changing the face of things, a simultaneous change would take place in all the Departments of the Government, and in their respective claims on the Treasury I had said, among my constituents, that I believed the number of officers employed under the recent Administration, and the salaries others retained, would be diminished. No one can doubt, that dissatisfaction upon each of these subjects was aroused. But in what does it end? Merely in ascertaining by a call upon the Heads of Departments during this session, that none have *too many* while some desire more.

It is also true, that some defalcations have been discovered, by a two years scrutiny; and such scrutiny as has never before been witnessed since the foundation of the Government, I sincerely hope that no succeeding Administration may be held responsible for a greater number.

I am informed that it is also suspected and charged as an 'inconsistency' that I am friendly to 'Henry Clay.' You are authorised to confirm this suspicion, by saying that, after due consideration, my individual opinion is, that though charged with 'bargaining' such a man can never be a very 'bad bargain,' and that I am not only his friend, but will support him for the 'next Presidency'—as I should presume from the message of the present Executive, that he will retire at the close of his present term; and as I conceive Mr. Clay 'pre-eminently' talented and qualified.

It may, gentlemen, become necessary for me to address you again, as I anticipate a storm of censure and contumely. I care not—for though I wish always to act prudently, I will always act independently and honestly, as I am a free man. Should I fail to satisfy my constituents upon this subject, I am thankful, that the misfortune will operate on me alone—and on others, who seem so careful of my reputation. I shall sustain the present administration while I remain in Congress in all proper measures—further than this, I cannot—will not go. I seek no political power.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS CHILTON.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Easton Gazette.

To His Excellency the Governor of Maryland and the Executive Council:

It is with the deference due to the highest functionaries of the State, that I at this time and in this manner ask leave to approach you. I am well aware of the vast difference of our standing at this time. You being the chief officers of this commonwealth and I one of the humblest individuals composing that commonwealth, yet I hope you will deign to read the humble address of your humble servant—perhaps it would have been more congenial to your feelings if this manifestation of my good wishes had been sooner offered, but as I could not thank you in anticipation, I hope you will be satisfied that it was tendered at the earliest opportunity after the developement of your measures—and as you have made some *judicious* appointments to office in our County, (Caroline,) you have my hearty thanks—yet I trust you will be satisfied to receive my reprobation for the injudicious appointments you have made. I think you are some to blame, but not entirely—if you had made the proper enquiries, 'is he competent, is he worthy,' and appointed none but such as to whom an affirmative answer should have been given, we should not have been disgraced with such a miserable set of officers as we are; believe me, Sirs, when I say I feel humbled on an examination of the list of appointments for this County—instead of bettering or at least equalling, in respectability, the several offices, not one single department has been improved, but is considered by the candid and honest of your partizan friends, in a worse situation than before you come into office. I must hope you have been deceived by your advisers, if so, you ought to enquire more particularly into the character of the persons appointed to office in this County, for I assure you in simple truth, some of your appointments are of degraded morals and equally degraded characters—you have appointed some perhaps of as despicable characters as we have in the county, guilty of crimes of a deep die, and not worthy of the common appellation of Gentlemen. I do not intend at this time to drag them by name before the public, nor will I ever do so unless you refuse to correct your List at the first convening of the Executive, but I hereby pledge myself in case you should neglect this friendly caution to designate the unworthy and their disgraceful practices, and to hold them up to the public execration—a private communication might have been more agreeable to your feelings and certainly would have been much more to your humble writer, if the grievance had been of a private nature, but the evil is of a public character, therefore I have chosen this public way of communicating it to you. I will not attempt to disguise the fact, that in politics I am in opposition to you, but I will at the same time claim for myself the consistency to have always preferred measures to men.

I am your obed't. humble servant,
CONSIDERATUS.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A letter from an officer on board the sloop of war Vincennes, dated Oahu October 14th, says: 'We arrived safely here yesterday, having made the Islands on the 1st after visiting the Marquesas and Society groups. We spent ten days at Bryon's Bay, in Hawaii, before coming here. This day, at 12 o'clock, the King gave a splendid ball, receiving Capt. Finch and suite under a royal salute of twenty-one guns, full guard, &c. Every thing here is prosperous, and our visit promises to be most opportune and most important to the best interests of the Islands.'

LOWER CANADA.

It is said in Quebec that the proposed reduction on Tobacco imported from the United States, cannot materially affect the culture of the article in the Upper Province, as it is protected in England and is little consumed in Lower Canada. The proposal to raise the duty on American live stock to 50 per cent., says the Quebec Gazette, 'will be attended with disadvantage. We can now hardly come into competition with the European powers in the Newfoundland and West India markets, and any increase of duty must injure the limited trade we retain.'

POCKET STEAM ENGINE.

A few evenings ago, we were exceedingly gratified by the sight of a steam engine, the smallest ever made, the workmanship of an ingenious artizan named Charles Swift, who is employed in the Rutland Foundry, in this town. In size it is no larger than might with ease be put into the coat pocket; the principle is the high pressure in miniature, the pressure being two pounds to the square inch; the cylinder is only one fourth of an inch diameter, and it makes 600 strokes in a minute, half a pint of water will keep it in constant action for more than three hours. It has been constructed for no specific purpose, but has sufficient power to wind the bobbins for a twist net lace machine. The workmanship is at once highly finished and firmly compact, and this less than Lilliputian engine is deserving the inspection of the curious and the ingenious. [Nottingham Review.

Josiah Warren, of Cincinnati, publishes that he has devised a plan by which types can be cast by any person of common intelligence, without apprenticeship, and without dependence on capital. His press can be made in five days, and the art of printing 'acquired by females or children in a few hours.' When these results are proved, we shall hear no more of wonder-working *Napier* presses.

The death of M. Perrier, of the Royal Academy of Science, at Paris, occasioned a strange mistake. The Secretary of the Royal Society of Science happened also to be named Perrier. At a meeting of the latter body, a chevalier entered, and with a countenance woe begone, took his place among his brethren, then solemnly arose, and drew from his pocket a manuscript, and with a faultering voice, and a look of the deepest sorrow, began a funeral oration, upon his deceased friend. What was his surprise, when his deceased friend stood up from the President's chair, which he filled (the panegyrist being so blinded with tears as not to observe him sooner,) declined the honor about to be conferred upon him, thanked his friend in the warmest terms, and proposed amidst roars of laughter, to adjourn the reading of the oration *sine die*.

PATIENCE.—In affliction, constrain yourself to bear patiently for a day or so, only for the sake of trying whether patience does not lighten the burden; and if the experiment answers, as you will undoubtedly find, you have only to continue it.

[Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature.

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman in Farmville, Va. enclosing 100 dollars, has been received by the person to whom it was addressed:—'For about 70 dollars stolen from your large iron Chest box, in Manchester, a number of years ago.' The sum returned, exactly covers principal interest and postage.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. CHARLES KIRBY to Miss HARRIET MORGAN, all of this county.

DIED

In Baltimore on Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. *Rebecca Manship*, formerly of this county, in the 52d year of her age.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

March 19, 1830.

GRAIN—best white wheat	$0 87½	*a*	90
best red do.	80	*a*	85
ordinary to good do.	75	*a*	—
Corn, white	30	*a*	31
Do. yellow	32	*a*	33
Rye,	48	*a*	50
Oats,	25	*a*	—
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,			65

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals to me directed against Joseph Haskins, at the suit of Govert Haskins use of Leonard Kemball use of Hall Harrison use of Robert Gilmore—will be offered at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 13th day of April next at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, of said day, a tract or part of a tract of land called Kingston, containing 104½ acres, situate on Choptank river, an excellent stand for business. The buildings and wharfs can be repaired and made commodious at small expense, will be sold to pay the above writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, attendance given by

EDW'D N. HAMBLETON,
former Shff.
mar 23 4w

THE NEW

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in this Town will be dedicated on *SATURDAY*, the 3d day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Religious services will be continued during the day and the succeeding Sabbath,—and collections in aid of the Church will be taken up on the forenoon of each day.

Several Ministers from a distance are expected to assist on the occasion.

Easton, 22d March, 1830.—2w

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

GARDEN SEEDS.

THOS. H. DAWSON.
Easton march 23 3w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:

Leave Easton every Wednesday, and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 23

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

The splendid thorough bred horse

SHANNONDALE.

Shannondale is a dark sorrel, near 16 hands high, of great bone and muscular power, now in fine condition, and will commence his season on the 23d inst. at Easton—in the Bayside on Wednesday, the 24th inst.—at the Trappe on Saturday, the 3d of April, and will attend the above stands once a fortnight during the season.

—*TERMS*—

$6 the Spring's chance, $12 to insure a mare in foal, $4 the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in every case.

PEDIGREE:

His sire the imported horse Eagle, his dam by the imported horse Bedford, his grand dam a full blooded mare raised by S. G. Fauntleroy, of King & Queen county, Va

Any gentleman doubting the above Horse to be thorough bred will please call on the subscriber, where he can be immediately satisfied.

JAS. BARTLETT, Jr.
March 23 w

NOTICE.

CONTRIBUTORS to the building of a *New Church* in St. Peter's Parish, at or near the place where the old Church now stands, are respectfully requested to pay in to the Bank at Easton the Instalment of their Subscription, which became due on the 1st January last. The money is now wanted for the purpose of procuring the necessary materials.

By Order of the Vestry,

JAMES LL. CHAMBERLAINE, Reg'r.
Easton, March 23 1830.—eo3w

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 17th, 1830.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of THREE per cent., on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
march 23 3w

ALLEGANY LAND TAX.

A LIST of Persons not residents of Allegany county, whose names, with the amount of Taxes due on Lands owned by each person for the year 1829, are advertised, and the amount each person is to pay for their proportion of Advertising, to wit:

Persons owing Taxes for	1829	*Cost of Adv.*	*Total Am't.*
Brooke Beall's heirs	35	04	39
John J. Bugh's heirs	59	06	65
William Cook	6 60	68	7 28
Nicholas Callan	11	01	12
Thomas Donaldson	1 98	20	2 18
Thomas Ellicott & Jonathan Merideth	2 20	24	2 44
George Fitzhugh	44	05	49
Charles Hone	1 10	11	1 21
S. A. V. Jolly & L. C. Jolly	3 73	36	4 09
Caro & Chr's. Johnson	5 04	52	5 56
Wm. Johnson & Jn. Johns	3 57	37	3 94
Levi Knotts	4 15	42	4 57
George Lynn's heirs	33	04	37
Robert McClann	39	04	41
Honroe Martin's heirs	7 44	77	8 21
Daniel McHenry's heirs	11	01	12
Duncan McVicker	11	01	12
Thomas L. McKinney	11	01	12
David McIntire	33	04	37
Js. M. Mason, Agt. for Bank of Columbia	2 24	23	2 47
John G. Moore	49 28	4 96	54 24
Dormer Oakes	4 40	46	4 86
George Price	3 30	34	3 64
Abner Ritchie	1 10	11	1 21
John Ritchie's heirs	3 96	41	4 37
John Rine's heirs	33	04	37
Absalum Ridgley's heirs	38	04	42
James Roberdett's heirs	6 61	68	7 29
Benj. Stoddard's heirs	2 93	33	3 26
John H. Stone's heirs	22	02	24
Jacob Vanmeter	3 72	35	4 15
John S. Tyson	7 04	73	7 77
Hy P. & Hes. Vanbibber	14 39	1 49	15 83
Peter Wyant	22	02	24
Francis Adelspuyer's hs.	3 74	36	4 10
Jacob Bugh (of Peter)	22	02	24
Francis Deakins	9 99	1 04	11 03
Samuel J. Downey	1 65	17	1 82
Michael Foy	3 30	34	3 64
John Feribaugh	41	05	46
John Gwynn's heirs	3 58	37	3 95
Isaac Garretson	4 10	43	4 53
Levi Hughes' heirs	1 10	11	1 21
Jacob Hoffman's heirs	66	06	72
Charles F Hestick	75	08	83
John Hughes	3 31	34	3 65
John Kemple	44	06	50
William Medley's heirs	1 10	11	1 21
Ebenezer McNary	73	08	81
R. Peal & J. P. Pollock	1 48	16	1 64
Richard Ridgley's heirs	1 37	15	1 52
John Simkins' heirs	1 98	20	2 18
William G. Swann	1 10	11	1 21
Henry Startzman	1 10	11	1 21
Levi L. Stephenson	1 10	11	1 21
William Armstrong	5 28	53	5 81
George M. Houx's heirs	1 10	11	1 21
George Hamilton	1 55	17	2 72
Edward Peal	52	05	60
Robert Peters' heirs	36 14	4 96	40 10
Charles F. Brodhag & C. Magruder	1 47	16	1 63
John C. Beatty's heirs	2 20	23	2 43
John Fowler	13 25	1 57	14 82
Amos Raley	2 53	28	2 81
Ludwick Roderick	21	02	23
Thomas Beatty's heirs	5 73	57	6 30
Peter Conner's heirs	1 73	18	1 91
George & Jacob Cook	1 65	17	1 82
George Cook	1 78	18	1 96
Jacob Cook	6 67	67	7 34
Chris'n. Keller & Francis Foreman	1 90	19	2 09
Francis King	4 40	46	4 86
Eliz. M'Donald & others	2 20	23	2 43
Henry Pergoit's heirs	1 10	11	1 21
William Potts	68	06	74
Conrade Young	5 43	57	6 00
Andrew Bartruff's heirs	1 10	11	1 21
Jonathan Carlile	13 82	1 48	15 30
Clement Ingle	44	05	49
Upton Lawrence's heirs	26	03	29
Thomas Kennedy	1 87	23	2 10
Richard J. Orm	2 04	21	2 25
Edward Pannell	73	08	81
Thomas Vowell	55	05	60
Charles Worthington	73	08	81
Richard Burgess, Jr.	1 18	13	1 31
Charles Carroll	1 24	14	1 38
Phil'n. Cromwell's heirs	1 46	16	1 62
Henry Carroll's heirs	84	09	93
Leonard Deakins	5 81	61	6 42
Evan T. & Nathan & Geo. Ellicott & Wm. Kenworthey	60	06	66
Walter Fernandes & F. Lucas, Jr.	8 93	93	9 91
Benjamin Galloway	18 58	1 92	20 50
Samuel Goodrich	2 73	26	2 99
John M. Johnson	4 40	46	4 86
Lancelot Jaques	6 20	63	6 83
George Mann's heirs	7 71	78	8 94
John W. Pratt's heirs	42 85	4 50	47 35
Jacob Taylor	97	10	1 07

The Collector of the County Tax for Allegany County for the year 1829, or William Eichelberger, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, his Agent, is hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons, the sum annexed to their names respectively, for their proportion of advertising.

By Order of the Commissioners of the Tax.

JNO. McNEILL, Jr. Clk.

Commissioners' Office,
24th February, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the County charges due on the Lands charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Richard Beall, Esq. Collector of said County, or to William Eichelberger, Esq. of the City of Baltimore his Agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit: On the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By Order of the Commissioners of the Tax,

JNO. McNEILL, Jr. Clk.

Commissioners' Office,
24th February, 1830. mar 23—5w

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