REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 28.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

James W. Ripley, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, vice Leonard Jarvis, resigned.

William Clagget, to be Naval Officer for the District of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, vice Elijah Hall deceased.

Leonard M. Parker, to be Naval Officer for the District of Boston and Charleston, in the State of Massachusetts, vice John P. Boyd, deceased.

William G. Hammond to be Surveyor for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, vice John Slocum, deceased

Arthur Taylor, Junior, to be Surveyor for the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, vice Copeland Parker, deceased.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented by the President pro tem, exhibiting, pursuant to the resolution of 26th May, 1830, the amount returnable to the merchants of the United States from the exemption of the Tariff.

The bills authorizing the payment of 3 per cent to the State of Illinois of the public lands sold in that State; for authorizing the State of Illinois to relinquish a township of land, granted for purposes of education, and to locate others in lieu thereof; for the relief of John Reid and John Brahan; for the relief of John McCartney; and for the relief of Samuel Noel were, respectively, read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

After spending some time in the consideration of executive business, at twelve o'clock the Senate having organized itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, and Judge Peck with his Counsel, Messrs. Wirt and Meredith, and the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Buchanan, Spencer, Wickliffe, McDuffie, and Storrs, of N. York, being present, the trial proceeded.

Mr. McDuffie for the United States, opened the case against the respondent, and continued his argument until after three o'clock when the Court adjourned. Mr McDuffie will, it is supposed, conclude to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Foot, and by unanimous consent of the Senate, the following bills were read a third time, and passed before 12 o'clock: The bill for the relief of Ransom Mix and Edmund Smith; for the relief of Judah Rogers; for the relief of Aaron Fitzgerald; and for the relief of Simeon C. Whittier.

The House of Representatives did no legislative business yesterday, having, immediately on their meeting, in pursuance of a resolution offered by Mr. Hoffman, gone up to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, the President pro tem. communicated a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Butler county, Pa. praying that the transmission on Sunday of the United States' mail, may be prohibited by law. Bills were introduced by Mr. Johnston, on leave for the relief of the sureties of William Gibbs, deceased; and to authorize the inhabitants of Louisiana to enter back lands.

The bills for the relief of John Bronson; Thomas Fitzgerald, and for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, were severally considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The Senate having organized itself into a High Court of Impeachment, the trial of Judge Peck was proceeded with.

Mr. McDuffie concluded his argument on the part of the House of Representatives, after which and the production of some documentary evidence the Court adjourned till this day.

The House of Representative met at 11 o'clock and after the reception of petitions and the presentation of a number of resolutions, a which was one offered by Mr. Wickliffe, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt by virtue of process from Courts of the United States, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair, and proceeded at the assigned hour to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of proceeding with the impeachment of Judge Peck.

Mr. McDuffie resumed and concluded his re had been submitted, the Court adjourned and the marks; and after various documentary evidence members returned to their Hall. Mr. Cambreleng reported progress; and the House adjourned till 11 o'clock this day. [Fed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, the resolutions submitted on Tuesday by Messrs. Hendricks, Holmes, and Baker, were considered and agreed to. After twelve o'clock, the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, met, according to adjournment, and upon the arrival of the managers from the House of Representatives, the case was proceeded with. Mr. Lawless gave in his testimony, and at a quarter past 3 o'clock, before the examination of that gentleman had been concluded, the Court rose, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual presentation of petitions and resolutions, Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the construction of three schooners for the naval service of the United States. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Select Committee on so much of the President's Message as relates to an amendment of the Constitution respecting the election of President and Vice President of the United States, reported in part, the following joint resolution; which was read and laid on the table,

"Resolved, &c. That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the several States, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, when ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of the said States, viz:

"No person shall be hereafter eligible to the office of President of the United States, who shall have been previously elected to the said office, and who shall have accepted the same, or exercised the powers thereof.'

The remainder of the session was devoted to the orders of the day; and about 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1831.

The following letter was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department
20th December, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the year 1831, amounting to $10,568,566 09

viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	2,144,319 50
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals, ordnance, Indian affairs, revolutionary and military pensions, and internal improvement	5,589 051 79
Naval service, including the Marine corps,	2,835 194 80

To the estimates are added statements shewing:

1. The appropriations for the service of the year 1831, made by former acts, including public debt, gradual improvement of the Navy, arming and equipping the militia, subscription to canal stocks, revolutionary claims, and Indian affairs amounting to 11 284 345 00
2. The existing appropriations, which will not be required for the service of the year 1830, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1831, amounting to 1,375,154 77
3. The existing appropriations which will be required to complete the service of 1830, and former years; but which will be expended in 1831, amounting to 3,740 552 96

These three last mentioned amounts, together with so much as may remain unexpended, of the sum stated in the report of the finances presented by this Department, on the 15th inst. as the estimated expenditure in the 4th quarter of the present year, and with such sums as may be appropriated by Congress for the year 1831, will complete the whole amount, subject to the disposition of the Executive Government in that year.

There, is also, added to the estimates, a statement of the several appropriations which will propably be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year; either because the objects for which they were made are completed, or because these sums will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them, amounting to $140,858 09.

I have the honor, to be,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives, U. S.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

A Document yesterday transmitted from the Treasury Department in answer to a Resolution of the House of Representatives, passed at the last Session of Congress, presents facts highly necessary to the formation of a proper estimate of the character and policy of the National Government. It is a 'Statement of the disbursements made since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, under the following heads: Fortifications, Light Houses, Public Debt, Revolutionary and other Pensions, and Internal Improvement, shewing as far as practicable, the amount disbursed in each year, and in each State and Territory.' The statement comes up to the close of the year 1829, and exhibits the following aggregates.

There has been disbursed for

Fortifications,	$13.420.639 24
Light House	3.348 716 35
Public Debt,	180 303 679 31
Pensions,	20,492 647 27
Internal Improvement,	5,310,930 11

The latter sum of expenditure, being that to which exception has been taken on the score of prodigality, embraces 'the building of piers, preservation of ports and harbors, making roads and removing obstructions in rivers.' And of the amount here stated, $2,443,420 20 was expended on the Cumberland Road, leaving for all other expenditures under the comprehensive head of Internal Improvements, $2,867,509 91 only. [Nat Int.

INDIAN RIGHTS.

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, dated Philadelphia, August 10, 1791, declares—

'The Indians have a right to the occupation 'of their Lands, independent of the State within whose chartered lines they happen to be; 'that until they cede them by treaty or other 'transaction equivalent to a treaty, no act of a 'State can give a right to such lands; that neither under the present Constitution, nor the 'ancient confederation, had any state or person 'a right to treat with the Indians without the 'consent of the general government, that the 'Government is determined to extend all its energy for the patronage and protection of the 'rights of the Indians; and that if any settlements are made on Lands not ceded by them, 'without the previous consent of the United 'States, the government will think itself bound, 'not only to declare to the Indians that such 'settlements are without the authority or protection of the United States, but to remove 'them also by the public force.'

Jefferson, 3d vol. p. 201.

What has this Jackson Administration done? —Do they claim to be Jefferson Republicans and denounce others?

THE NICHOLSON CLAIM.

The case of Nicholson and others, *vs.* Mahon and others, arising under this claim, which has excited an unusual degree of interest throughout the commonwealth as well on account of the importance of the legal principles, as the immense amount of property involved in its decision, went to the Jury on Thursday. We understand, that Judge Hopkinson delivered an elaborate charge, in which he expressed an opinion, that the lien of the commonwealth against Nicholson's estate was good, and that the laws passed relative to the sale of it were constitutional. During the delivery of the charge, the court-room was crowded. Exceptions to the charge were taken by the plaintiff's counsel. [Sentinel.

We heard, last week, of a very noble instance of mercantile honor; one of those evidences of right intentions which go far to establish a national character for mercantile uprightness. The house of Waldo & Ripley, of New York, which failed a few years since, owed large sums to several individuals in this city, most of which debts were compromised and released on payment of 50 per cent. On Wednesday the creditors of that house, in this place, received each a remittance covering the balance still due with interest at 7 per cent. Such probity deserves, and we hope will be rewarded with abundant prosperity, made doubly cheering and honorable by past reverse.

[New Haven Advertiser.

A Jury of inquest was held at Miles River Ferry in this county on Tuesday last by Philemon Horney, Esq. Corner, over the body of Daniel Plater, free negro—when after a careful examination of the body and of several witnesses, gave their verdict as follows, 'That the said Daniel Plater came to his death by a wound inflicted by a large knife, by the hands of Thomas I Bond; the wound was situated immediately anterior to the left nipple half way between the fifth and sixth rib, and no doubt perpetrated the heart'—We understand the negro died about 15 or 20 minutes after the infliction of the wound.

Bond is the same person who was tried about year since at Talbot county Court on a charge of having committed a rape on a little girl by the name of Eve Badenoff, but the jury not being able to agree to a verdict, a new trial was ordered, in the meantime, Bond obtained a nolle prosequi from the present Governor.—After committing the murder Bond immediately absconded but was apprehended at Wye Mills the same night, and lodged in the jail at this place to await his trial. [Gaz.

From the Richmond Whig.

MR CLAY.—The following letter from Mr. Clay, to an ingenious and worthy mechanic of this city, will be read with satisfaction.

It was stated in the Telegraph, about ten days since, and copied with avidity, by his ally in this city that Mr Clay had gone to New Orleans—and these invariable motives assigned for the trip: in the first place, to superintend the Senatorial election in Louisiana, and, procure the re-election of Judge Johnson—and in the second place, as he himself was to be nominated to succeed Mr. Rowan in Kentucky, that his absence in the event of defeat, might appear as the cause of his failure!

From the date of this letter, it is manifest that Mr Clay had not left home when Duff's benevolent ingenuity was put in requisition to ascribe to him the worst designs which his fancy could suggest. As Mr Clay has one or more children living in Louisiana, it is possible, that to visit them, may be the real object of his journey. But it would be too much to expect of the amiable and Christian Duff; and his not less amiable coadjutor here, to ascribe a fair and honorable motive for the conduct of an opponent, though it be probable and natural, when his imagination could invent a bad one.'

ASHLAND, 24 Dec. 1830.

Dear Sir: I have received the letter which you did me the favor on the 15th of October last, to address to me, with the Snuff-Box accompanying it, manufactured by you, and which you have kindly offered to my acceptance. I received the present with much thankfulness, and shall cherish it as a valued testimony of your friendly consideration, and of the ingenuity and neatness which it displays. The specimens of consummate skill and persevering, industry, daily issued from the workshops of our artists, are strong practical arguments, tending to correct the theories and to remove the doubts of the opponets and to animate the hopes and strengthen the confidence of the friends, of the American System. The day cannot be distant, when, passion and prejudice having subsided, all will yield to the accumulating evidence of the wisdom of its policy. Like our gallant navy, it would conquer the public favor. In the mean time, whilst others rail and threaten, let those, like yourself, who are desirous to render our country 'independent, prosperous and happy,' unawed, firmly and steadily employ their tongues, their pens and their hands to enlighten the understandings, and supply the wants of our fellow citizens.

I must add the expression of the satisfaction I derive from the place whence this manifestation of friendly regard has proceeded. May Richmond, which recalls many early and agreeable associations, soon realize all the unequalled advantages which it possesses for the successful prosecution of the arts! And may you and other enterprising mechanics enjoy a full share of its prosperity.

I am, with great repect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
H. CLAY.

Mr. LEWIS L. BARNES.

SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

We learn from the St. Louis Times of the 4th inst. that the Legislature of Missouri proceeded to the choice of a U. S. Senator, as the successor of Mr. Barton, on the 30th ult. The gentlemen nominated for the office were, Messrs. Buckner, Miller, M'Kee, and Ashley. Mr. Barton was not placed in nomination. At the first ballot Mr. Buckner was elected—having received 34 votes. Of the other candidates, Gov. Miller received 27 votes, and Mr. Ashley 2.

In speaking of the result of this election, the St. Louis Times says it is a complete discomfiture of the Benton faction, who have for years past ruled that State with a rod of iron. The Times publishes a list of the voters, respectively, and says: 'it will be seen that of the 34 votes which Mr. Buckner obtained, twenty-six were given by persons elected as the friends of Mr. Clay. The remaining 8 votes were derived from the personal friends of Mr. Buckner.'

From Mr. Buckner's declarations previous to the election, it is stated that he is known to be an unequivocal friend of the tariff, of internal improvement, opposed to the system of proscription adopted by the present administration, and the friend of Henry Clay. Since the friends of Mr. Barton had not sufficient confidence in their individual strength to nominate him—what more is wanting? Principle should always have precedence of men, and in this view the friends of national industry and internal improvement may well claim the above result as a triumph. The Times, indeed, views it clearly in that light: 'Hitherto (says that paper) as our readers both at home and abroad are aware, we have spoken rather doubtfully of the course which Missouri would take in the great contest which is soon to ensue, between the friends and the opponents of the American System, and its great champion Henry Clay. Our doubts are now dispelled, and we hesitate not to say, that nothing short of a miracle will keep this state on terms of harmony with the present administration.'

JUDGE WILKINS.

It is amusing to observe the efforts of the Philadelphia Sentinel, to make it appear that the *personal party*, of which that paper was the chief organ, had not suffered a defeat in the election of this gentleman to the Senate of the United States. After using its utmost exertions for a month past to secure the election of Gen. M'Kean, and laboring most earnestly to impress it on the legislature and the public, that Gen. M'Kean was the true and real Jackson Republican candidate—and never once mentioning the name of Judge Wilkins, during all that time, the Sentinel now throws an awkward summerset at the feet of Judge Wilkins, and affects to rejoice at the election of 'this justly popular citizen of Pittsburg'—and tells us that, 'throughout his whole public service, he has been accompanied by an almost unanimous sentiment of approbation.'

This is certainly as much as could be asked from a print which had used such signal exertions to secure the election of another and a very different candidate. But the Sentinel will hardly succeed in persuading the public, that the party of which it is the organ has not sustained a defeat both signal and mortifying, in the election of Judge Wilkins.—That gentleman can never be made the tool of a personal party. Whatever his personal predilections have been or may be, he is known to be opposed in principle to the leading measures of the present administration. He now holds a judicial appointment which was conferred on him by President Adams. His situation has been such for ten years past, as to keep him aloof from party politics, had he even the disposition to engage in them. But touching the great measures, which will come on for discussion, Judge Wilkins—the Senator elect—is known to be friendly to Internal Improvement—to protecting home manufactures, and an advocate for preserving good faith with the Indians. As such, we cannot think the new born rapture of the Sentinel at his election, very sincere.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

We extract the following from the New York Courier of yesterday. [Bal. Pat

"We learn that the Boston and Albany capitalists are very busy taking the bread and butter out of the hands of our Wall street friends, to the great grief and annoyance of the latter kind babes. It is calculated that over a million of dollars has been sent here from Boston, to be loaned out at 1 and ½ per cent interest less than our own broad brims do it for. There are several agents who are flush of money, from Boston and Albany, and who pick up every bit of good paper they can find, and completely out general our own banks. A very large portion of the business paper at short date, falls into their hands.

It is the existence of this state of things that probably helps to produce the great abundance of specie in the Wall street Banks. They do not make loans at less than six per cent., so that the emigrant lenders at 5 and 5½ completely cut them up. In point of paper circulation, the Wall street Banks are again in trouble. The Safety Fund small bills and others of the State are forced into circulation, and drive the city bank paper back upon their own hands.—The fact is, our Wall street banks were never in a worse situation; they are full of money, but have little business. They are placed between Scylla and Charybdis.'

We understand that 35 dollars per acre (36 including the wheat sown) was offered for the late Mr. Baker's farm, at the Stone Bridge, on the 25th inst. It contains 450 acres with good improvements—The executer declined taking that sum, but is said to be willing to take about 40 dollars. This is one of the best farms in the valley, and the price offered for it will give some idea of the value of best lime-stone land in our country. We learn from this offer that land is rising, as 30 dollars would have been considered a fair price for this farm a few years ago.—Winchester Repub.

Land to the amount of upwards of $200 000 has lately been sold in this neighborhood; and the demand seems to be fully sustained. A few days ago we understand $45 per acre, was offered and refused, for a farm with ordinary improvements, within two miles of town. We doubt whether more than thirty dollars per acre could have been obtained for this farm, three years ago—So that land is on the rise in Maryland as well as Virginia.

Hagerstown Herald.

Mysterious Circumstance.—Considerable excitement has been created in New York by the following act of daring villainy, the motives for which are still enveloped in mystery. About half past 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, a respectable young lady aged 18 years, was returning down Pearl street from Broadway from a party, with her parents and some other friends; the young lady had got in advance of her companions about one hundred yards; when within a few paces of the corner of Elm and Pearl, a man started from behind a large cask, threw a rope around or over her head, and immediately fled, while some persons at the other end of the rope commenced hauling it with rapidity towards Elm street. The young lady was dragged along some paces; but fortunately her bonnet, below which the rope had not passed, was dragged off, and her friends and several others alarmed by her shrieks, rushed to the spot—the ruffians of course fled.—The young lady swooned away from exhaustion and excitation. The rope was found attached by a noose to the bonnet, and her reticule, which she had dropped in throwing up her hands to protect her neck from the rope, was found at some distance from where the assault was made, all this was the work of an instant, and had the noose got around her throat, a very few moments would, in all probability, have sufficed to strangle her.

The person who first found the bonnet did not mention that a rope was attached to it, and a gentleman who advanced towards him, observed him coiling up this rope hastily; the gentleman asked for the rope that it might be left in Mr. Knapp's store until next morning; and the other expressed an intention to leave it elsewhere.—The rope, however was taken, and is now in the Police Office; it is about 20 or 25 yards in length, and has on each end a large running noose.

When we couple this circumstance with the facts that within the last two or three weeks two young females have been missed and not heard from; and that yesterday information was communicated that two other persons, one a man named Moffat, the other a lad named Harrison, are also absent from their friends, who know not where they are, the subject is calculated to excite alarm, and should be strictly investigated. [Cour. and Enq.

PLOT DISCOVERED.

About twenty of the prisoners in the Bridewell at Bellevue, formed a most diabolical plot, a few days ago, to make their escape from durance. It was to have been carried into effect on Thursday evening, at the last time of going the rounds. One of the inner doors was to have been unhung from its hinges and used as a battering-ram. Gibbs, the prominent actor in the late bloody drama on board of the brig Vineyard, was to have been head-devil upon this occasion also. His part was to have been the destruction of Mr. Thorp, the worthy keeper of the Bridewell, by cutting his throat; while another was to have despatched his assistant, Mr. Taylor, in the same manner. Providentially, one of the conspirators proved conscience-struck and revealed the secret, in time to permit proper precautions to be taken. In pursuance whereof, the villains were secured in separate dungeons and totally frustrated in their designs.—N. Y. Gaz.

A gentleman who visited England in 1825 paid the following bill at Brighton for the entertainment of himself and lady from the evening of July 7th to the morning of the 9th. They had just arrived sick from sea, and were far from intending to be lavish in their expenditures. July 7. Seidlitz water 3s, bead 7s 6d. 8th, Breakfast 3s, cold meat 1s, eggs 6d, soup 4s 6d, jelly 1s, soda 1s, soup 4s 6d, soles and sauce 6s, rump steak 3s 6d, mutton cutlets 4s, boiled fowl and ham 7s, vegetables and butter 2s 6d, pudding 5s, bread, &c. 2s, sherry 3s, peas 4s 6d apartments 12s 6d. 9th Breakfast 6s, eggs 1s meat 2s. Servants' bill 6s 6d. Total £4 11s 6d. At 7 pr. ce. prem. on exchange, $21.75.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. WM. CATHUP, to Miss SUSAN shannahan all of this county.

Also on the same evening by the same—Mr. JOSEPH BERRY, to Miss REBECCA KIRBY, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, by the Revd. George G. Cookman, Mr. DANIEL SHANNAHAN, to Miss ELIZA SHANNAHAN, all of this county.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

December 24, 1830.

GRAIN—bt. wh. wheat	$1 00	a	1 05
best red do.	95	a	98
Corn, old white	55	a	—
Do. old yellow	56	a	—
do. new white			52
do. do yellow			54
Rye	57	a	59
Oats,	30	a	31
Beans,	90	a	1 00
Peas,	50	a	60

CALENDAR
For the year of our Lord,
1831.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AMERICAN HOTEL.

THOMAS PEACOCK

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, on Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hanover st.—His table shall be supplied with the best the markets afford, and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week, or day, upon accommodating terms.

Dec 28 1830 —4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed, against George W. Nabb, to wit: one at the suit of William W. Moore, Executor of John W. Sherwood, deceased; and the other at the suit of said William W. Moore: will be sold at the front door of the Court-House in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on TUESDAY the 18th day of January, 1831, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following property, viz:—All that Lot or Parcel of Land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, in Talbot county aforesaid, beginning at a stone marked XXIX, set in the ground at the intersection by the west side of Hanson street, with the north side of South st. south, eighty-eight degrees west, four perches and eighteen links to the late Peter Denny's Lot, then with said Lot, north two degrees, west four perches and eighteen links to James Price's Lot, then with said Price's Lot north eighty-eight degrees, east four perches and eighteen links to Hanson street aforesaid, then with Hanson street to the beginning; which was conveyed to said Geo. W. Nabb on the 12th day of July, 1824, by a Deed of Indenture from a certain Ignatius Ledenham. Seized, taken, and will be sold as the property of said Nabb, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff

dec 28 4w

Collector's second & last Notice.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

I must again call your attention to the payment of your taxes. The time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county, is drawing to a close; and you all know that it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without you first pay me. And I do hope, all who are the lovers of the principles of good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, by the last day of January, may expect the rigid letter of the Law enforced. However painful such a course may be to me, my duty as an officer will compel me to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the county, and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice. I shall be in Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector,
of Caroline county.

dec 28 3w

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