

ly thought it, he said it and swore it too. night he slept not.

The next day (Saturday) he gave strict charge to the servants that, if any one should come to dinner, they were to say the family were all out. The order happened to be needless, for no one did come, and Rufus began to resume his usual good humour.

At eight o'clock a stage-coach drove up to the gate, and down jumped a little, round, red, fat man, with a small portmanteau in his hand. "Who's the devil—is that, and what can he want?"—It was Mr. Wobble, the underwriter, one of the pleasantest fellows in the city and one whom Mr. Wadd was always delighted to see at other people's houses.

"Ha Wadd, my boy! Mrs. W. I'm yours. Ha, Jimmie! Delightful house. I declare—comes up to all I have heard of! And, the distance! Stage sets you down at the very door—the very door. Nice house, indeed, and—how, wow, wow!—that'll never do. You must clean up that dog for me. Wadd! I can't sleep in a house where there is a dog barking—'Sleep!'—'Sleep!'—'Sleep!'—'I'm not come to lie awake all night, I can tell you that. Ha! ha! ha! you know my way; I always take the bull by the horns. Ha! ha! ha! first come, first served. Ha! ha! ha! you may have the house full to-morrow—Sunday, you know—and then Sam Wobble might come off second best. But don't put yourselves out of the way—any thing will do for me—a garret, any thing, only let me have a good bed and plenty of pillows. I leave that to you, my dear Mrs. W. I have a neck, and must sleep with my head high, else I might go off suddenly in the night—and a funeral in a newly-finished house would make such a mess, wouldn't it, Wadd? I suppose you have died? So have I. I know you are supping people, so I dined early—Well! I'll just go and make myself comfortable, and come down to you. Charming house, delightful distance, I declare!"

"Where can we put him?" inquired Mrs. Wadd. "We can't turn him out now, he is here. There is the blue bed," replied Wadd; "it has never been slept in, and may require airing in case I should want to use it myself; the very thought of a damp bed makes me tremble, so put him into that."

The next day was, as Mr. Wobble had sagely foretold it would be, Sunday, a day of all others dearest to Rufus Wadd, who liked to have his time, as indeed he liked to have every thing else—to himself. But to him this Sabbath was no day of rest. The 12 o'clock coach brought Mr. and Mrs. William Wadd who apologized for not getting down in time to breakfast, the distance being so short it was shameful to lose the fine of the morning, but then the 1 o'clock coach made ample amends to the amiable host, for it brought Mr. Parkins (the carrier) and his son, just in time for luncheon. "The distance is so convenient," observed the latter, "that one can calculate one's time to a moment; and then the luxury of being set down at the very door, I'll set fire to the house; thought Rufus. The next conveyance introduced Peter Wadd. "I'm sorry your wife is not with you," said Rufus, putting the best face he could on the matter, yet how it is Rufus; women are never ready; but as the distance is positively not worth mentioning, I left them to come by themselves by the next stage."

"O—ay—the two Miss Praters are staying with us, so that we couldn't do less than to invite them to come with us. As I said to Jane, where two can dine three can dine, and—besides you can make an addition to your provisions with so little difficulty at this charming place—you are at such a convenient distance!"

tempting in vain to bleed him, caused him to be sent to the Almshouse. His appearance indicated better days—U. S. Gazette.



### THE WHIG. EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, 1830.

#### THE ELECTION.

The returns from the several election districts of this county will be found below.—Our opponents have succeeded. But although defeated in the recent battle, we rally for another. Our banner is unfurled, and we go forth to the action, with unabated spirits. In frankness we now proclaim to our opponents that we shall contest every inch of ground. True principles—republican principles—the principles of '98 must triumph over a policy which is in direct opposition to our universal interests.

Notwithstanding the result in this county, we do not despair of the State—we have lost one member in the House it is true, but we must gain in other counties, or our friends have been more deceived than we were.

DISTRICTS.				
	Chapel	Tripp	St. Michaels	Total
<b>CANDIDATES.</b>				
<i>Jackson Assembly.</i>				
Thomas Henrix	215	199	72	486
William Rose	200	165	67	432
Edw. Lloyd Jr.	187	178	73	438
Samuel Stevens	175	184	83	442
<i>Sherrif.</i>				
Jesse Scott	133	67	85	285
W. E. Shannahan	177	43	42	262
<i>Way Assembly.</i>				
Wm. Hughtlett	187	217	209	613
George Dudley	178	201	204	583
Spry Denny	166	231	204	599
Sol. Dickinson	177	217	228	622
<i>Sherrif.</i>				
George Stevens	116	13	244	373
J. M. Faulkner	123	354	20	597

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

##### WEST INDIA PORTS OPENED.

By a gentleman who arrived in Easton on Sunday evening last, we received the Baltimore Republican extra, dated Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, and also the New York Standard of Friday, containing the highly important information that Mr. McLane our Minister at London, had succeeded in negotiating a treaty, by which the British Colonial Ports are to be opened to our commerce.

This desirable event is communicated in an official letter from Francis B. Ogden, Esq. our Consul at Liverpool, to Samuel Swartwout, Esq. Collector of the Port of New-York. It is in these words, which are conclusive, quoting the authority of Mr. McLANE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25th, 1830.

"I have the great satisfaction to inform you that our negotiations with this country have terminated in the most favorable manner. Mr. McLane arrived here the evening before the last, and forwards his dispatches by the Napoleon this morning. He informs me that the British Government consents to restore to us the direct intercourse with the West Indies, upon the terms of the act of July, 1825. The proclamation of the President, under the late act of Congress, will be the first step; immediately thereafter, Great Britain will revoke her Order in Council of July 1827,—abolish the discriminating duties on American vessels in her colonial ports, and extend to them the advantages of the act of July 1825.

"Thus have we recovered by the conciliatory measures of our venerable President, and the talent, perseverance and strait forward course of our able Minister here, all that was lost by the last administration, and all that we have asked for since 1826."

Besides this cheering intelligence, the prints opposed to General Jackson, admit the fact. The Journal of Commerce, a New York paper, hostile to the present administration, publishes from a Liverpool correspondent the following letter which makes the fact INDISPUTABLE:

LIVERPOOL, 24th, Aug. 1830.

Your minister, to his great credit, has succeeded in obtaining the consent of this government to open the intercourse between the United States and the British West India Colonies, and it is probable that your President will in a few days after this reaches you, issue the proclamation contemplated in his Message last session; a Message which, you may remember, I approved of at the time, because it showed a disposition on your side to remove every subject of difference between the two countries. The government of this country has displayed equal good feeling in meeting this disposition, and Mr. McLane deserves the gratitude of the American nation for his unwearied labors, and the persevering skill and intelligence which he has put forth in attaining this result.

We have been also favored with the following extract of a letter received by one of the most distinguished Merchants in Baltimore, from UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY, dated LONDON, August 21, 1830.

"I have to thank you for your kind letter, sometime past, and have the satisfaction now to inform you that the negotiation which has

been pending for sometime past with your Minister, has been successfully closed. This Government consents to restore to us the direct trade with her Colonies upon the terms of the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825. The President's Proclamation under the act of Congress of the late session, will lead the way in this arrangement; this Government will immediately follow by revoking their Orders in Council of July 1827, abolishing the discriminating duties in their Colonial ports; and extending to our vessels the advantages of the act of Parliament of 5th July 1825—this is all the last administration lost, and all that he did or could demand—it places the navigation of the two countries in the direct trade upon an equal footing, and the skill and enterprise of our Merchants must do the rest."

The New York papers of all parties concur in announcing the event.

We give you the earliest information, and assure you of our implicit confidence in its correctness. We congratulate you on this new evidence of the civic triumph and Statesmanship of ANDREW JACKSON.

Since the above was written, we have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, addressed to a merchant of this city, which confirms the above intelligence.

The ex-king of France arrived at Cowes, in England, on the 18th August, accompanied by his family and suite; but it does not appear certain whether he will fix his residence in that country. He had been waited on by the Marquis of Anglesea, and some others of the nobility. A London paper of the 19th August remarks, that, "according to all accounts yet received, Charles X. and his family embarked at Cherbourg without receiving any slight or contumely from the population." This forbearance and moderation, are in keeping not only with the urbanity of the French character, but also with the whole tenor of this most extraordinary revolution. It is stated by some that if England acknowledges the constitutional government of France, this weak old man will refuse an asylum in that country, if it should be offered him. The Duke of Wellington, it seems, had an interview with the Marquis of Choiseul on the present state of affairs of France. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors had also had interviews with the Duke.

The new government of France appears to be going on much to the satisfaction of all classes of the people. Works of improvement, which had been suspended by the revolution, were to be immediately gone on with; and ways and means adopted of giving employment to the working classes.

A splendid entertainment was given by the City of Paris to General Lafayette, on the 15th August. The banquet was for 350 persons.

It was generally believed in England that a serious revolution would soon take place in Spain; indeed, there were some reports that it had already broken out.

The weather had continued favourable for the harvest in England, and grain was declining in price.

Knapp, one of the murderers of Mr. White of Salem, was executed at Salem on Tuesday last. Since his conviction, it seems, he has persisted in declaring his innocence of the charge alleged against him, just as he did when sentence was passed upon him by the court. He does not appear to have exhibited any signs of remorse or repentance, but has remained unmoved and cool, and indifferent apparently to the fate that awaited him. It is stated that he has left a sealed packet, with directions that it be opened after the trial of his brother Joseph, which takes place in November.

[From the Banner of the Constitution.]  
The following is a copy of a letter recently received by us:

DECATUR, De Kalb county, Georgia, Aug. 22, 1830.

"Sir:—In examining your paper of Wednesday, the 4th instant, I find in your summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829, a statement respecting the quantity of bar and bolt iron; and with regard to it there appears to be a difference of opinion among some of your subscribers, and I would be much obliged to you if you will write to me, and say whether it is intended to express 66,408 pounds, or 7,437,696 pounds. I am aware that requests of this kind only serve to contribute to the extensive and laborious exertions of an editor, whose time is otherwise occupied; but in answering this question you will confer a favor on one who has an equal interest in the welfare of the country, and who is desirous of seeking information upon the important subject which at present agitates and distracts the minds of the people in the South—the tariff."

We publish the foregoing for two reasons: one is, to let our readers see that the question of the iron duty is undergoing an investigation in a distant quarter, as well as near at hand; and the other is, that we may have an opportunity of saying, as we now do, that we shall at all times take great pleasure in complying with similar requests, as far as we are able, when made, as in the present case, without subjecting us to the tax called postage, we being great enemies to all taxes, except for the legitimate support of Government.

Upon referring to the Summary Statement above alluded to, we find, that what our correspondent probably supposed was a typographical error, was not so. The quantity expressed was 66,408 cwt. or 8,220 tons and a fraction, equal to 7,437,696 lbs. This indeed is a very small quantity, compared to the quantity of "bar and bolt iron hammered," imported in the same year, which was, according to the same Summary Statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, 66,039,460 lbs., that is, 29,481 tons and a fraction. The cause of this difference can be easily explained. The duty upon rolled iron, bar and bolt, is upwards of 100 per cent. upon an average; whilst that upon hammered is but 35 per cent.

How is this ascertained? it may be asked. By a reference to the same Summary Statement. By that document it appears that the 3,320 tons of rolled iron cost \$119,326, which is not quite \$36 per ton, and the duty being \$7 per ton, is consequently upwards of 100 per cent. It also appears, that the 29,481 tons of hammered iron cost \$1,584,049, which is something more than \$53 per ton, and the duty being but \$23.40 per ton, is consequently just about 35 per cent.

These statements prove that the consumers of iron in the United States paid last year a tax on iron, which went into the treasury, of \$37 per ton on 3,320 tons equal to \$122,840 \$22.40 per ton on 29,481 tons equal to 650,374

Making in all, \$773,214

Now, if this was all the tax paid upon iron in one year and if that amount were necessary to be laid upon that one article, so essential to the farmers, mechanics, merchants, and builders of steamboats and machinery, no one would have a right to complain. But the case is not so. Besides the above tax, one of equal amount at least, must have gone into the pockets of the iron masters, who had not been for the above duty, would have been obliged to have sold their iron, estimated to be equal in quantity to that imported, at a price as much less than that at which they sold it, as the duty. This sum, then, added to the former, makes the whole tax paid upon iron by the people of the United States, \$731,546.428.

But this is not all. Before the iron reaches the consumer, it is saddled with the wholesale and retail merchants' and the blacksmith's profits upon this enormous tax, which may be put down in round numbers at 30 per cent; so that the whole tax on iron paid last year by the people of the United States, cannot be estimated at less than two millions of dollars.

And for whose benefit? Certainly not for that of the laboring people employed at the iron works, who do not get more money wages, (whatever the nominal rates may be, payable in the United States, at double price) than the current wages of the neighborhood. For whose benefit, then, is this tax, which operates like such a dead weight upon agriculture, navigation, foreign and domestic, and even upon all manufacturing and mechanical employments, except the manufacture of iron, imposed? Solely and exclusively for that of a handful of rich owners of iron mines, forges, and furnaces. If these be in number, one hundred, it amounts to a bonus of 20,000 dollars per annum a piece. If they be two hundred, and the number cannot possibly exceed that, it is a bounty of 10,000 dollars a piece.

Now, reader, whether you be farmer, mechanic, planter, merchant, manufacturer, or sailor, can you look upon this gross imposition, and not be astonished that a free people, whose motto has ever been, "cheap Government, and no monopolies," can submit to it? Recollect that this is no idle visionary theory. It is plain and palpable matter of fact, demonstrated from official documents; and we challenge the whole restrictive party, and offer our columns freely to their use, to disprove one syllable of what is here laid down. If we have understated the quantity of domestic iron produced, the result will only be, that the tax, and consequently the bounty, paid to the iron manufacturers is greater than we have stated it to be.

We scarcely look into a newspaper that does not contain an account of some improvement or discovery with which the American System is at war.

Our paper informs us, that it has been ascertained that thirteen bushels of corn on the cob, ground up, afford as much nourishment to cattle as nine bushels of shelled corn, which we believe are commonly supposed to be about the equivalent of 15 or 18 bushels unshelled. If this be true, the effect of it will be, to require fewer agricultural laborers than heretofore to raise food for cattle, and consequently to throw out of employment a great quantity of American industry, now so profitably employed in raising corn cobs to be thrown away.—Banner Con.

Much feeling and excitement are spreading throughout the Creek nation, especially that portion of it, prepared, and in daily waiting, to remove to Arkansas, in consequence of a communication received by Col. Crowl from the President, through the Secretary of War, dated at Franklin, in Tennessee, at which place the President was, a few weeks since. We have learned from some intelligent Indians, to whom the purport of this communication from the Secretary of War, has been made known by the Agent, that the President directs emigration at the expense of the government to be stopped; and withdraws his protection from the Indians; and will not expend one dollar to assist them in emigrating, unless the whole nation consent to go. The President farther says that though this determination on his part may operate harshly upon those Indians, who have planted their corn, and who have no means of support if they remain in their country, still he has formed the positive resolution to hold no further intercourse with them, except they apprise him of their wish to sell out their lands, and remove in a body west of the Mississippi.

This is the substance of the communication of the President, received by the Agent a day or two since at the Creek Agency, near this place. The above statement of facts in relation to the Creek nation, may be relied on as substantially correct.

We learn also, that Major Wager, commanding at the Creek Agency, has been ordered to repair forthwith with the company under his command, to the Military Station, recently established in the Cherokee Nation.

[From the Franklin Balance.]  
THE INDIANS.—On Thursday, the 19th inst. the Chickasaw Delegation, consisting of twenty-one Chiefs accompanied by their agent, Colonel Benjamin Reynolds, arrived at this place. On Monday, the 23d inst. Major Easton and Gen. Coffee, Commissioners appointed by the President to hold the treaty, met the Delegation in Council at the Presbyterian Church; and after a preliminary address on the part of the Commissioners, proceeded to lay before the Delegation a talk from the President in relation to the exchange of their lands for other lands west of the Mississippi.—this having been read and explained through their Interpreter, Mr. Love, was delivered to them with a request by the Commissioners that they would retire, and, in private council, consider of the propositions contained in it.

On Thursday morning, the 26th inst. the Council again assembled, when, after a short colloquium, a response was delivered in French by the Secretary of the Delegation, in which they declined a removal West of the Mississippi until they should have an opportunity of exploring the country designated in the propositions. On the evening of the same day, the Commissioners having modified their proposals, and submitted the modification to the Chiefs, with a request that they would reconsider, they again met the Commissioners, and agreed to consider of the modification. The principal feature in the modification varied from the original proposition, relates to stipulation for the payment of an annuity, or, the purchase of other lands for them, in case dissatisfaction should arise on an examination of the lands offered them in exchange.

The treaty is at an end—the delegation, in council, to-day, at the Masonic Hall, agreed to the propositions of the President, as modified by the Commissioners. Those who think proper to avail themselves of reservations (which was another feature in the modification) and remain where they are, will be governed by the laws of Mississippi.

We do not exchange with the Easton Gazette, and therefore did not until yesterday, and then by accident, see the reply of Robert H. Goldsborough, the author of the notorious Talbot Resolutions, to the comments which we found it our duty to make upon their extraordinary character. We are too busy with our own affairs, to take up his argument just now. Its arrival on this shore was so well timed, that no reply of ours could reach Easton, to be republished there, until after the election. That gentleman must not, however, suppose that he has thus escaped a proper exposure of the unfairness and weakness of his defence. He has opened the controversy in his own person, and although sufficiently sensible of the concession of the Anti-tariff leader of the American "system" the first man of the Clay party of this State, in humbling himself to a personal argument with "vulgar" Jackson men, we shall not suffer our humility to extend so far, as to spare him one jot of the just proof which his intemperate, unfounded, and unbecoming assaults upon Gen. Jackson's administration so richly deserve.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 27.  
RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.  
The President of the United States reached his residence in this city late on Saturday evening, and attend divine service at the Rev. Mr. Post's Church yesterday. We are gratified to see that his constitution seems to have been renewed by the exercise and fatigue which he has encountered, and that his health is manifestly better than it has been at any time for many years past.

MARRIED.  
On Tuesday 28th September last, by the Rev. Samuel L. Rawleigh, Mr. MADISON R. JACOBS, of Sussex county, Delaware, to Miss JANETTE, only daughter of Matthew Hardcastle, Esq. of Dorchester county, Md.

Departed this transitory life, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. ELIZABETH MULLIKIN, consort of William B. Mullikin, of this town. In this town on Monday morning last, after a very short illness, JAMES ROBINS, eldest son of Isaac Chambers, Esq. of this town, an interesting child aged 4 years and 3 months. Died on Tuesday night last Charles Henry, the only son of Henry Townsend from a kick of a horse in the street just before the door, which he survived only a few hours. In Miles River Neck, on Thursday last, MARGARET ELLEN, youngest daughter of Wm. J. Hamilton, after a short illness, in her sixth year.

At Wye, on Saturday, MARY HULL, second daughter of Wm. J. Hamilton, after a short illness, in her twelfth year.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.  
GRAIN & SEEDS.—

What—the prevalence of unfavourable winds for some days has limited the supplies at market this week. Sales of parcels of good to prime red have ranged from 90 a 93 cents per bushel; and at the last named price several cargoes were readily taken yesterday and today. There has been very little of what is properly termed prime red wheat at market and it is believed that approved parcels of that description would command an advance on our highest rate. A cargo of white wheat, suitable for family flour, was sold on Thursday at \$1.03 per bushel. We quote other sorts of white at 97 a 100 cents.

Corn.—Until Thursday inclusive the sales of Corn ranged from about 65 a 57 cents per bushel. Since then the market is somewhat unsettled, and the article is not considered worth as much by 2 cents per bushel. This morning a parcel of 1000 bushels white was sold at 56 cents. There has been a considerable quantity of mixed corn at market. According to the best information we can obtain to-day, we quote common and mixed parcels at 51 a 53 cents, and good parcels at 55 cents.

Rye.—Sales throughout the week, at 50 a 52 cents per bushel, according to quality.

Oats.—Sales of several parcels at 27 cents per bushel.

Clover Seed.—A demand for the article, and very small supplies, have caused an advance in price. Sales of small lots from store have been made at \$5.50 and \$6 per bushel, and one lot at \$6.50.—The quantity in market is, however, as we have already remarked, is very small that it is difficult to name an accurate store quotation. Some of the Howard street dealers, we find, have paid \$5 per bushel from wagon.

Flaxseed.—The wagon price is about \$1 per bushel—very limited supplies at market.

Timothy Seed.—The wagon price is \$2. a \$2.25 per bushel.

### LOOK HERE.



BARGAINS!!! BARGAINS!!!  
Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c.  
THOMAS S. COOK.

Has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore

WITH AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c.

which he will warrant to be at least equal to any that has been offered in Easton and which he will dispose of at the following very reduced prices for cash.

Gentlemen's boots from	\$1 75 to 5 00
do. Water Proof boots	2 50 3 00
Ladies Leather Shoes	50 1 25
do. Lasting	50 1 25
Coarse shoes for servants	75 1 50
Gentlemen's Caps (Otter)	2 50 5 00
do. Leather Caps	2 00 3 50
Seal do.	75 1 25

T. S. Cook—has also on hand at his old stand opposite the Court House a complete assortment of  
LINING AND BINDING SKINS, THREAD, BLACKING, &c. &c.

all which he requests the public to call and examine and judge for themselves and has no doubt then of their purchasing.

Oct. 5 Sw

### GOOD HORSES & CATTLE FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Stock of good HORSES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS &c. will be offered for Sale at Abbott's Mill on THURSDAY the 14th day of October instant, on a credit of ten months. Notes with approved security to be given for the purchase money with interest thereon, before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. In behalf of J. L. Turner. JOHN BENNETT, agent. Talbot county, 5 oct. 1830 Sw

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, in Easton, at the late Dwelling House of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, part of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of a variety of household furniture, amongst which are a sideboard, dining and tea tables, looking-glasses, chairs, beds, bedsteads, blankets, sheets, quilts, table cloths, towels; also a full assortment of Kitchen furniture, a four wheeled carriage &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security for the articles purchased, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor, of Rachel L. Kerr, dec'd.  
Easton, Oct. 5

### MARYLAND'S Talbot County Orphans' Court.

Application of ROBERT LARRIMORE, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Larrimore, Senr. is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in the "Centreville Times," printed in the Town of Centreville, Queen Anne's County.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration in the personal Estate of Robert Larrimore Senr. late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of April next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this second day of October, A. D. 1830.

ROBERT LARRIMORE, admr. de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Larrimore, Senr. deceased.  
Oct. 5 Sw

### LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Md. on the 30th September, 1830.

A.	Marshall, Joseph
B.	Neale, Timothy
C.	Newcomb, Ellen
D.	Ozmont, Jonathan
E.	Ogden, Henry A.
F.	Ozborn, James
G.	Parrott James (2)
H.	Pater, John P.
I.	Poter, Volman
J.	Parrott, Edward D.
K.	P Phelps, Mary
L.	Parrott, Eliza
M.	Porter, Benjamin
N.	Register of the Eastern Shore Land Office
O.	Rhod's, Kennard & Lovedy, (4)
P.	Ridgeway, Henry
Q.	Roberts, Edward
R.	Robbins, Robert
S.	Robinson, Thomas
T.	Sherwood, Hugh
U.	Stewart, James
V.	Shotton, Man
W.	Sproce Perry
X.	Scott, John M.
Y.	Shannahan, William E.
Z.	Shaniour, Thomas
A.	Tilghman, William H.
B.	Tilghman, Anna
C.	Towson, A.
D.	Townsend, William
E.	Taylor, Elizabeth
F.	Thomas, Philip
G.	Tilghman, Eliza
H.	Turner, Joseph
I.	Thomas, Col. N.
J.	Toomy, George W.
K.	Willis, Emily
L.	West, Jarmah
M.	Wilson, Susan A.
N.	Webb, James
O.	Winder, Edward
P.	Wright, Elizabeth H.
Q.	EDWARD MULLIKIN, E. N.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

July 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

### EDWARD MULLIKIN, HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB PRINTING with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms,—as:—Pamphlets, Horse Bills, Handbills, Hat and Shoe Bills, Cards, Blanks of all kinds, Posting Bills, &c. &c.

August 3