APOLLO'S FOUNT.

FROM HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL.

"It's very hard! and so it is,
To live in such a row,
And witness this that every miss
But me has got a beau.
For love goes calling up and down,
But here he seems to shun:
I'm sure he has been asked enough
To call at Number One!

I'm sick of all the double knocks
That come to Number Four:
At Number Three I often see
A lover at the door;
And one in blue, at Number Two,
Calls daily like a dun,—
It's very hard they come so near,
And not at Number One!

Miss Bell, I hear, has got a dear
Exactly to her mind,
By sitting at the window pane
Without a bit of blind;
But I go in the balcony,
Which she has never done,
Yet arts that thrive at Number Five
Don't take at Number One!

'Tis hard with plenty in the street;
And plenty passing by,—
There's nice young men at Number Ten,
But only rather shy;
And Mrs. Smith across the way
Has got a grown-up son,
But la! he hardly seems to know
There is a Number One!

There's Mr. Wick at Number Nine,
But he's intent on pelf,
And though he's pious, will not love
His neighbours as himself.
At Number Seven there was a sale—
The goods had quite a run!
And here I've got my single lot
On hand at Number One!

My mother often sits at work
And talks of props and stays,
And what a comfort I shall be
In her declining days!
The very maids about the house
Have set me down a nun,
The sweethearts all belong to them
That call at Number One!

Once only when the flue took fire,
One Friday afternoon,
Young Mr. Long came kindly in
And told me not to swoon.
Why can't he come again without
The Phœnix and the Sun?
We cannot always have a flue
On fire at Number One.

I am not old! I am not plain,
Nor awkward in my wait—
I am not crooked like the bride,
That went from Number Eight;
I'm sure white satin made her look
As brown as any bun—
But even beauty has no chance
I think at Number One.

At Number Six they say Miss Rose
Has slain a score of hearts,
And Cupid, for her sake has been
Quite prodigal of darts.
The imp they show with bended bow
I wish he had a gun!
But if he had he'd never deign
To shoot with Number One.

It's very hard, and so it is,
To live in such a row!
And here's a ballad-singer come
To aggravate my woe!
O take away your foolish song
And tones enough to stun—
There is 'nae luck about the house,'
I know at Number One!"

From the Boston Gazette.

AN AFFECTING CAUSE.

Municipal Court, Dec. Term 1829. } Boston. }

Commonwealth, vs. ——— ———. The name of the young Lady defendant, is intentionally omitted on account of herself and friends—the reason will appear more fully in the developement of the facts, wherein an amiable, educated and virtuous girl has been subjected to a punishment too severe to be read without tears—viz: the punishment of imprisonment until the trial day arrived in the snail-like chronometer of law. A Mr. Emery, a clerk in the English Goods store of Messrs. Mellen & Sanger, of Boston, was addressed by the defendant in a late hour of the afternoon of Nov. 10th with the question of whether he would exchange a pair of kid *mits* for gloves, to which he assented, and forthwith he exhibited to her a bundle of gloves the price of which was 4s. per pair, and the *mits* offered by her were *marked* 3s 9d, which she said she had purchased of her friend for 2s 3d. After his shewing his own or rather the gloves of Mellen & Sanger, to the lady, he stepped (as he swore) to another part of the counter, and while he was at a distance from her, he saw her deliberately select a pair of gloves from his assortment and place them in her handkerchief or bundle—then, by his own story, he returned and observed to her that a pair of gloves had dropped, and looked over where she stood, as if he expected to find them; she denied that any had dropped on that side—he then pretended to look on his own side, and found none there—he next took up her bundle and produced the gloves from it, which he said she denied having in her possession, and used language of reprehension towards him for accusing her of stealing, by calling him an impertinent puppy for the accusation—an altercation ensued, which ended in his retaining possession of the gloves and *mits* in question, the one, as the property of Messrs. Mellen & Sanger, and the other as suspected to be stolen, inasmuch as that the mits were marked 3s 9d, when she said she only gave 2s 3d for them. This was the substance of Mr. Emery's testimony. The indictment which was framed upon the testimony aforesaid, alleged that the defendant stole the gloves aforesaid valued at sixty-six cents from the store of said Mellen & Sanger.—It appeared in evidence in the Municipal Court, that after the transaction as above sworn to by said Emery, the defendant, leaving said store, was pursued by some one with a constable, and while on her way to the packet in which she was to take passage to another state on board of which were her things, baggage, &c. and which packet was immediately to sail, the defendant was arrested, carried about dark to the Police Court, at which she gave a name, but not her true one, as afterwards shewn, and sent to jail to take her trial for the alleged offence on the first Monday of December next. The packet sailed without her, after waiting sometime, ignorant of the cause of her delay, and none of her friends knowing of her situation in respect to the charge brought against her, she was committed for trial for want of surety. Before the Grand Jury this Mr. Emery, a lad of about 19 appeared, the bill was found, and the day of arraignment came, when she was to listen to the complaint for the offence above set forth. Immediately after her commitment to the walls of the prison, she was, from the agitation of the scene through which she had passed, thrown into dangerous fits of the most appalling nature, and from thence she was removed to the Hospital of the House of Correction Department under the charge of the humane and skilful care and science of Dr. Flint, its attendant physician—she still continued from day to day to suffer these dangerous attacks, being thrown into them by the slightest excitement, such as naming her parents or alluding to the degrading charge with which she was accused. Under these circumstances, the sympathy of Mr. Edmund Parsons, one of the overseers of the House of Correction, was excited, and with parental watchfulness, tenderness and care, he drew forth from her in the hours of her calmness, the true situation and circumstances in which she unfortunately was involved. He employed counsel, saw her friends, soothed her afflictions and made preparations for her defence. At length it was considered to be safe to allow her companions of youth to visit her—the meeting, notwithstanding she had mustered all her fortitude, and had notice of their approach, was too much—a relapse instantly occurred—the lax strings of a broken heart gave way, and a scene of convulsions forbade for awhile the visits of any one. By degrees she became able to see one after another of those who felt a deep interest in her cause. She promised, and believed she could fulfil that promise, to be still and firm, when she was arraigned at the bar for trial. The day came and a female (the defendant) was seen conducted by her protector and her friends, with slow and tottering steps to the tribunal of justice—she was young, but the mere shadow of that joyous girl which she was but scarce one month since. Yet she was cheerful and was confident that she could submit to the ordeal even of arraignment for crime. She tottered into the bar, and with apparent comparative composure took her seat and the gaze of all was fixed upon her. The Clerk began to read his indictment with his customary impressiveness and solemnity, while she remained standing to listen to the charges it contained—in a few moments a faultering and sinking was seen in the person of the defendant, and when the words 'did steal, take and carry away' were uttered, the prisoner was senseless on the floor of the bar, and there was a rush of the by-standers to sustain this wasted being, and to bear her away to her prison. There was a visible shudder which ran through the crowd around her, and the conviction of her innocence was written, as it were by the finger of God, upon the hearts of the multitude. In a few days she had so far recovered as to say 'not guilty' to the indictment, and these were used in preparation by her friends to impress her with fortitude, to calmly abide and endure the trial which awaited her. Her two boarding-school friends the Misses. ——— became the partners of her prison—they assisted her with the consolation of friendship and religion—they made cheerful the grated cell and gloomy walls and with more than sisterly kindness, endeavoured to raise up this crushed flower and bid it blossom anew. Nor were they alone in their angelic acts—others pitied, admired, and assisted the ill fated one and her afflicted copartners in grief, and the tide of feeling ran at first gently and then strong in favor of this stranger to our city, and her effectionate school-mates who had comforted her in her lonely prison. At length, the trial day came, when her companions, together with the first one who had taken an interest in her cause, accompanied her into Court—the Court humanely suffered her to sit with them, and not in the criminal bar. Every indulgence was allowed by the Judge and County Attorney—the indictment was read to the Jury, and Mr. Emery was introduced on the part of the Government as a witness—so far; she had remained collected and between her devoted friends; the witness had not proceeded far in his statement, before related, and was going on to state that the defendant denied that they were in her possession, when a spasmodic affection came over the defendant, every feature and limb was distorted as if a bolt of heaven had stricken her—again was she carried from the Court in a state seemingly of senseless, yet indescribable agony.

Here her Counsel besought of the Court that the trial might proceeed, notwithstanding the absence of the prisoner—he should waive all exeeptions—every technical illegality—he implored a verdict, be it on whichsoever side it might be, before she was called to answer to a higher tribunal for the deeds done in the body. The excitement of feeling throughout the spectators was great. The trial went on and the witness (Mr. Emery) then stated that he, at the time of the taking of the gloves, believed that the prisoner intended to steal them, as also related the facts relative to his keeping the gloves taken and his giving up the *mits* to the officer under the suspicion that they were stolen, because she said she gave 2s. 3d when the mark on them was 3s. 9. The Government here closed. The defendant's witnesses were then sworn—they consisted of the two Misses. ——— Benjamin Smith, Jotham Clark, Dr. Flint, John Holmes, &c. The last witness came in immediately after the other witnesses had been examined, made his way toward the stand, a stranger in the city, whose vessel had just arrived at the wharf, and who had not twenty minutes before his appearance, known of the accusation against the defendant. He knew her parents and herself; the latter from her infancy, and on his arrival and knowledge of the trial, had hastened to the Court House to testify, unknown to her Counsel or friends. From all, the following facts were abundantly proved—that the defendant was a daughter of respectable and formerly affluent parents, in the state of ———, and had received the first education (which was not entirely completed at the failure of her father,) which any of the daughters of that county had enjoyed. Of learning his misfortune she hastened home, and to prevent being a burthen to him in his calamity, she came to this City to learn the art of millinery; not being successful in obtaining immediately a situation she went to service in the family of Mr. Benjamin Smith—the testimony of Mr. Smith was truly interesting, as to her virtue, intelligence, honesty, education, and purity; in reply to a question from her Counsel, 'should this Jury either convict or acquit the prisoner, would you in either case trust her as you have done?' his reply was, while the tear stood in his eye, 'most assuredly, with untold gold.' He expressed his deepest conviction that she was not capable of doing or had not done any act; intentionally dishonest.—The reason why she had left him was, that her health was not strong enough to fulfil the duties which devolved upon her though to the time when she went to Mr. Clark's, she always discharged them with the utmost fidelity and cheerfulness, according to the best of her ability. Mr. Clark testified as to her conduct from the time of her leaving Mr. Smith until the 10th of November, when she was arrested, (according to the indictment;) and in this he was most full and unequivocal, and that she had charge of the most valuable things in his house, such as plate, money, &c., and that she was to him almost invaluable from her carefulness, honesty, ability and integrity—that he parted from her with the greatest reluctance; and that the reason of her going was the reception of a letter from her parents wishing her return. On the afternoon of the 10th he sent her things on board of the packet, and she went out to purchase some articles to carry home to her native place. Not hearing from her again, though she promised to return previous to sailing if she could, he concluded that the packet could not wait, and that she had gone home—and was not undeceived until afterwards. Mr. Smith and Mr. Clark remarked that at times she was absent in mind, frequently making mistakes in the discharge of some little errand or duty, which might arise from not being accustomed to the station assigned her, or from having her attention withdrawn by some new object.—Mr. Clark thought that she was unusually gay and absent on the afternoon in question, caused probably by the idea of returning, after an absence of some ten or twelve months, to her home and parents. The Misses. ——— vouched for her good character from her youth to the present time, both while at home, at school with them, and here.

The Attorney for the defendant (John W. Whitman) then addressed the Court in her defence. But the feelings and judgment of a Boston Jury, needed not, in such a cause, an eloquent appeal to their justice or sensibility. The manly tear told the truth, though their lips had not uttered their verdict. The hard-drawn breath and the quivering lip, shewed that fathers, husbands and brothers were on the pannel. He turned upon the prosecutor (the Clerk of Messrs Mellen & Sanger) to mete out upon him a little measure of the suffering which he had caused the defendant, and to tell him of the wreck which he had made; but in this he was stopped by the Court; the witness was shielded, and properly shielded, perhaps, by them, from the expression of that indignation which the cause on trial had excited. Leaving this, he took a rapid view of the circumstances, of the case in which the Government called for a verdict of guilty against the defendant—of that bud of young hope, which such verdict would blight—of the bright jewel of reputation which it would tarnish and blacken forever—of the dreadful consequences which already had arisen, from the mere charge of that offence stated in the indictment, which, if true, at most was but a venial error in affability, not of crime. He then arrayed the testimo- of the defendant, providentially sent, in opposition to the charge of one individual on the part of government; argued that intent was a constituent part of criminal acts, that such intent was to be gathered from the time placed, character of the party; and all the circumstances of the case, that she never intended to steal, and that her whole life reprobated even the suspicion—and that no one had ever brought a character so pure and unsullied into any Court House, as the defendant had produced before that pannel. In addition, he argued that the protection of such a character was of more consequence to the public than India's mines; yet in addition to having taken away the peace of mind, health, if not life, of the defendant, the prosecutor wished also to break down that, which, to the defendant, was dearer than life, her reputation, and this too for the sum of *three and a half cents*, the difference between the price of the mits left and the gloves to have been taken.—He appealed to them by the ties connecting that Jury to those near and dear to them in their kindliest relations in life, to acquit the defendant without leaving their seats—to bind up the wounds of a lacerated heart, and to send home to her affectionate parents, who were as yet unconscious of any accusation against her, a daughter who was the pride of her friends in the circle wherein she moved the object of sympathy, respect and esteem, even with strangers, who *felt* that she was innocent, in her calamity, and not to deprive the authors of her being of the solace of their declining years, by a verdict of guilty—which would be, in effect, a verdict of death.—Their acquittance might even now be too late.—He impatiently awaited the result.

Col. James T. Austin declined to argue the cause on the part of the Government. His Honor Judge Thacher recapitulated the facts, and stated the law of the case, and recommended to the Jury not to act under any feeling of excitement, but deliberately to weigh the testimony, and calmly to decide on the result, as the best method of coming to a correct conclusion. In such case, justice would more safely be done; and if the defendant was acquitted, it would operate more effectually to restore her reputation to the high standing which it had previously maintained, according to the statement of the witnesses on the stand. The Jury retired, and almost instantly returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The above is a correct though brief view of the case as tried at the present Municipal Court in this city. The defendant, long after her acquittal, remained in a state of alarming convulsions and insensibility. She has since been made to understand her acquittal, but the blow has probably been fatal; she now has been removed to the house of Mr. Clark, who, together with Mr. Smith, Mr. Parsons, and others, have exhibited throughout the whole affair; a benevolence 'which passeth praise.' But the consequences of the accusation and confinement, still each day produce the same delirium, with some intervals of calmness and reason. The arrow rankles at the heart, and I fear lest the wounded deer should die, before it reaches the covert of its quiet home. She goes away, however, without the suspicion of any stain upon her reputation. 'She never stole any thing but the hearts of all who knew her.

THE REPORTER.

The case of the young lady whose trial in the Boston Court we published on Tuesday, continues to excite much interest in that city, and indeed in almost every place where the report of the case has been read.

We perceive by a notice in the Boston papers that a counter statement is published; to which notice there is appended the following reply:

'*To the public.*—In the case reported by me, I have stated *truly* the facts. I challenge Mr. Daniel Emery to vary one fact—submit the testimony to the public, and let them, 'suspend their opinion.' If he dares to put his case before the public, I shall not screen *him*. As he comes forth in his own proper name, he will find me unshrinking (for I have a mother and sisters) in the whole discharge of a sacred duty I owe to the mothers and daughters of Boston. I will endeavour to suppress feelling, but I repeat my challenge to him to vary the facts—let him, if he can, produce a more correct report.

THE REPORTER.

A remarkable incident occurred in the Virginia Convention on Friday last. It was the circumstance of Mr. Madison's voting against every other member of the Convention, on a proposition too, not his own. Of the great variety of projects for a basis of representation, which have been pressed by their respective authors for several weeks past, one was deemed by Mr. M. the most fair and expedient, and he embraced it; but, it appearing in the end, that it could not be carried, and that somewhat variant would unite more votes, the friends of the former including the mover himself, abandoned it for the latter—the opposite party voting against it of course; so that when the question came up on agreeing to the first proposition, every member voted against it excepting Mr. Madison, who, seeing no reason to change his opinion, maintained his consistency by voting for it. Thus it was that this venerable and illustrious citizen, whose name alone is 'a tower of strength' presented the extraordinary spectacle of giving his solitary vote against the whole Convention. [Nat. Intel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Thomas Banning, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, use of Edward P. Gollerthon, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the residence of the said Thomas Banning, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, of him the said Banning, of, in and to part of several tracts of land called Bannington, situate on Plane Dealing Creek, near the Royal Oak, and containing the quantity of 210 acres of Land more or less, also 4 head of horses and 2 head of cattle, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest, and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

dec 29—4w WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

CHANCERY SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale and sold on TUESDAY the 26th day of January next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-House door in the town of Easton,

All the Real Estate

of Tench Tilghman, dec'd. or such part there of as may be necessary to satisfy and pay the debts due by the said Tench Tilghman, dec'd. as follows, viz:—A part of a Tract of Land called 'Partnership,' containing 482 acres; about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an Eligible Site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked, surrounded on three sides by first quality TIMBER of almost every description produced in our forests.

Also,—A LOT OF GROUND, near the town of Easton, on the Bay-side road, opposite to Mr. Wm. Clark's Lot, containing about Three Acres of Land.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court, and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Trustee.

dec 29 5w

THOMAS H. DAWSON,

HAS RECEIVED AND JUST OPENED AT HIS

NEW STORE,

(Nearly opposite the Court-House.)

A FRESH and increased assortment of the following articles, carefully selected by himself:—

Rose, Jessamine, Violet, Oriental, Vernacular, Vegetable, Sultana, Windsor, Palm and Naples *Soaps*,
Cologne, Lavendar and Florida *Waters*,
Macassar, Naples, Antique and Bears *Oils* and Pomatum,
Hair, Tooth, Comb, Nail, Paint, Shoe and Shaving *Brushes*,
Lip Salve, Tooth Powder and Smelling Bottles, and

A general assortment of

MEDICINES,

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A VARIETY OF

Paints, Sperm, Linseed and Train *Oils*,
Window Glass, various sizes, from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20,
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons,
Grapes Tamarinds, Almonds,
Shellbarks and Pecan Nuts,
De La Monterat's *Columbian Vegetable Specific*,
Albright's *Columbian Syrup*,
Swaim's *Panacea*, *&c. &c. &c.*

Easton, dec 1 w

LEATHER.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,

ARE now prepared to furnish their friends and the public, with an assortment of excelient

Soal & Upper Leather,

UPON REASONABLE TERMS,

on application at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson: where all those indebted to them are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.

Easton, sep 22 w



COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has met with, in the above line of business; and now wishes to inform them, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. John Campen; and having lately returned from Baltimore with an additional assortment of the

BEST MATERIALS,

and also, having procured the *most experienced and best WORKMEN*, that he will be enabled to manufacture all kinds of *Four-Wheeled work* or *Gigs* in superior manner. All orders for new work will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at the OLD STAND, foot of Washington street, or at the subscriber's stand, nearly opposite the Market-House, and repairs done in a neat and satisfactory manner.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

N. B. From the difficulty the subscriber has experienced in collecting money to meet his demands, he will be under the necessity of requiring the CASH on the delivery of work, or to punctual customers a short credit.

nov 3 w E. S. H.

Wild Geese Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given for three real full blooded Wild Geese, one male and two females—to be delivered at No. 18, Baltimore street, in the City of Baltimore.

dec 22 4q

For Rent and Possession,

A SMALL TENEMENT, a few doors above the Union Tavern, on Washington street well calculated for an Office. For terms apply at the STAR OFFICE.

sept 1 w

New Books & Stationary,

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.

(lately received)—*Consisting of*

History, Geography and School Boooks generally,
Blank Books, full and half bound,
Letter, writing and wrapping Papers,
Ink-Powder, Slates, Slate and Led Pencils,
Quills, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash.

dec 22 w

NEGROES TO HIRE.

TO HIRE for the ensuing year, a number of *NEGROES*—Men, Women, Boys and Girls.—*Also*,—Boys and Girls to be put out for their victuals and clothes. Apply to

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, nov 24 w

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

For Sale at the Star Office.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from *Baltimore* with

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS;

and having taken some pains to procure the *best of Workmen* from the City, he hopes that he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their custom, as he is determined to have his work done in the most fasbionable and best manner.

The public's obed't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, may 19 w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly request all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory; otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which as peedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE.

oct 16 w



THROUGH IN A DAY.

From Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland,

Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, and Head of Chester, to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season to leave Philadelphia by the Steam Boat BALTIMORE, Captain *W. Whitlding*, from Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City; there to take the CANAL PACKET BOAT LADY CLINTON, for St. George's, and from thence in STAGES to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville; arriving at Centreville the same Evening at Eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Dispatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern, Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and takes the Dispatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connection with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Dispatch Line at Massey's Cross Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

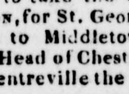
FARE

From Philadelphia to Delaware City,		$1 25
Do.	St. George's,	1 50
Do.	Middletown,	2 00
Do.	Warwick,	2 25
Do.	Head of Sassafras	2 50
Do.	Head of Chester,	3 00
And Do.	Centreville,	4 25

MULFORD, BRADSHAW & Co.,
july 15 w *Proprietors.*

Easton & Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP



EDWARD RICHARD LLOYD, KENNEY,

COMMANDER,

Will leave Easton-Point wharf for Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at nine o'clock, A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

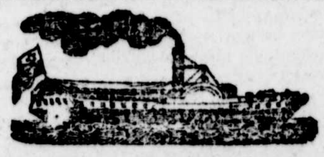


JANE AND MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton-Point, on SUNDAY, the 1st March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—returning leave Baltimore for Easton on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of March, at the same hour.—These packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception, and constant attendance given by Mr. Samuel H. Benny, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Stores of Drs. Dawson & Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,
THOS. HENRIX,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

feb 17 w



The Steam-Boat Maryland

WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis & Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.

☞All baggage and packages at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

march 24 w

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred likely young slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

june 17 w

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND COACHEE AND GIG, with Harness complete. Apply to Lambert Reardon, or the Subscriber,

RICHARD KENNEY.

Sep. 30, 1828.—w

ALMANACS

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