APOLLO'S FOUNT.

WE MET WHEN LIFE AND HOPE WERE NEW.

By Alaric A. Watts.

We met when life and hope were new,
When all we looked on smiled;
And Fancy's wand around us threw
Enchantments—sweet as wild!
Ours were the light and bounding hearts
The world had yet to wring:
The bloom—that when it once departs,
Can know no second spring!

What though our love was never told,—
Or breathed in sighs alone;
By signs that would not be controlled,
Its growing strength was shown:
The touch, that thrilled us with delight;
The glance—by art untamed;
In one short moon, as brief as bright,
That tender truth proclaimed!

We parted, chilling looks among,
My inmost soul was bowed;
And blessings died upon my tongue,
I dared not breathe aloud:
A pensive smile, serene and bland,
One thrilling glance—how vain!
A pressure of thy yielding hand;
We never met again!

Yet still a spell was in thy name,
Of magic power to me,
That bade me strive for wealth and fame,
To make me worthy thee!
And long, thro' many an after year,
When boyhood's dream had flown,
With nothing left to hope or fear,
I loved, in silence, on!

More sacred ties, at length, are ours,
As dear as those of yore;
And later joys, like autumn-flowers,
Have bloomed for us once more!
But never canst thou be again,
What once thou wert to me;
I glory in another's chain,—
And thou'rt no longer free.

The stream of life glides calmly on,
(A prosperous lot is thine,)
The brighter, that it did not join
The turbid waves of mine!
Yet oh! could fondest love resume
Joy's sunshine on thy brow,
Thine scarce can be a happier doom
Than I might boast of now!

MR. CLAY.—This distinguished son of the West is now on a visit at New Orleans, having been called there by business, and a desire to see some near family connexions settled in that city, whom he had not met for several years. On his arrival in New Orleans, a numerous meeting of the citizens was held and a committee was appointed to invite Mr. Clay to a public dinner as a courtesy due, in the opinion of the meeting, to his exalted standing and character. To the note of the committee conveying this invitation, Mr. Clay returned the subjoined answer:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1830.

Gentlemen: I hasten to acknowledge, with grateful sensibility, the invitation which, on behalf of a large number of my fellow citizens, you yesterday did me the honor to convey. Anxiously desirous to enjoy the happiness of free and social intercourse with them, if my sojourn in this city were of short duration, I should not hesitate to embrace an occasion for the indulgence of that gratification so favorable as that which they have politely tendered. But as I expect yet to prolong this, not my first visit, some weeks, during which frequent opportunities will naturally arise of cultivating their acquaintance, in addition to those which have been already supplied by the most friendly attentions, from all parties, I hope, in declining a public dinner, I shall be fortunate to have their approbation. You, Gentlemen, will greatly increase the obligation under which you have placed me, by the flattering and friendly terms in which you have communicated the kind wishes of those whom you represent, if you will contribute to render this decision acceptable.

I subjoin, with much pleasure, for yourselves individually, assurances of the personal esteem and high regard of your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Pierce, Henderson, and Ereret.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

At a meeting of Farmers and Graziers, of Philadelphia county and of some other adjoining counties, held at Germantown, on the 16th February, 1829, according to previous notice; SAMUEL CASTOR, being called to the Chair, and EDMUND GREEN, appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were presented by a committee nominated for the purpose, and accepted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That we think it advisable to represent the agricultural interest of the country to the consideration of our general Government, upon a suitable occasion, at the next session of Congress, and that we respectfully invite the agriculturists of other portions of our State and of our sister States, to hold similar consultations for the general welfare of our profession; and that a more ready and advantageous interchange of sentiment may be made between different portions of our country.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft a Memorial of the object of our meeting, and to make such arrangements as may be best calculated for the promotion and support of agricultural industry, with power to fill vacancies, and to act also as a Committee of Correspondence.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, and that the Editors of newspapers throughout the Union be solicited to give them publicity.

SAMUEL CASTOR, Chairman.

EDMUND GREEN, Secretary.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

This Memorial respectfully represents—

That the interference in our markets of foreign Provisions and Grain has, for several years, attracted the attention of Farmers; and although such competition was considered limited and occasional, an investigation of the subject proves that the agriculturists suffer to a very considerable extent, by the intervention of foreign productions; and a comparison of the rates of duty imposed by our national government upon agricultural products, well adapted to our soils, and capable of employing extensive capital and labour, with those affixed to various articles manufactured in the country, of which we are in the constant and necessary consumption, convince us that farmers are not equally protected in their industry with others of their fellow citizens of different trades and professions. The peculiar character of the employments of farmers—their necessary constant personal superintendence—the difficult means of communication, from the extended space which they occupy—notwithstanding their respectability in numbers and character, have prevented that interchange of opinion and union of effort which others may more happily employ; and the farmers, assiduously attentive to the cultivation of the crops, and the care of cattle—frequently also called upon to occupy themselves in public and local business, and generally unacquainted with the commercial arrangements affecting their interests, have not hitherto made that representation of their strength which we now believe essential to their welfare.

A state of almost universal peace has much contracted the extent of the profitable exportation of our produce;—we cannot depend upon a foreign demand—we must look for our advantage in an increasing home market, and in a greater variety of employment for our citizens. We believe, that the interests of our common country are connected with a more immediate intercourse between the different sections of the United States, and we look to this as a bond of Union, by interest and kind feeling to be best continued, by such measures as shall induce us to place mutual dependence upon each other for those supplies which nature has appointed to our different soils and climates, and that the extent of our territory will give ample scope to a much greater diversity of industry, and greater diffusion of wealth and prosperity among our own citizens, as well as greater protection during the calamities of a war, than we can hope from foreign dependence; and we trust to our liberal institutions to guard us from those difficulties and dangers which have been too hastily charged upon the protective system which is one in our instance, of absolute self defence, but which we desire to see equally affecting all classes of our citizens, and every section of our land. We wish that every industry capable of being exercised at home should be encouraged, to give a profitable, varied, and necessary occupation to our citizens and their families; and we consider a just and properly regulated protection as the most sure and permanent pledge of the success, equally of the farmer, planter, manufacturer, and merchant. As farmers may justly be denominated the great body of consumers, we think ourselves entitled to a rate of protection and regard equal to that offered to any other class.

In order to exhibit the protection which many articles we necessarily use, do now receive, we subjoin the following statement:

Blacksmiths and Manufactures in Iron, and of Castings, &c. have on

Pitchforks, iron stoves, hatches, shears, spades, hoes, saws, ploughs, iron hoops, iron wire, and all manufactures of iron, generally, a duty of 25 per ct.

Bridle bits, scale beams, and axes 35 per cent.

Straw and hay knives, scythes, shovels, spades, and sickles, 40 per cent.

Taylors and Clothiers on

Ready made clothing and wearing apparel, 50 per cent.

Gun Makers on

Fire arms, 30 per cent.

Wool and Cotton Manufacturers on

All general manufactures of cotton, 25 per cent.

Woollen stockings and blankets, 35 per cent.

Hearth rugs, 33 1-3 per cent.

All general manufactures of woollen, 40 to 50 per cent.

Curriers, Boot and Shoemakers, Saddle, Harness, and Whip Makers on

Hides of leather, whips, saddles, and harness, generally, 30 per cent.

Laced boots, $1 50 per pair.

Cabinet Maker on

Cabinet wares, 30 per cent.

Carriage and Chair Makers on

Carriages and chairs, 30 per cent.

Tobacconists on

Segars, $2 50 per thousand.

Clock Makers on

Clocks, 25 per cent.

Hatters on

Fur and wool hats, 30 per cent.

Umbrella Makers on

Umbrellas, 30 per cent.

Besides a variety of others not necessary to be mentioned.

We do not notice these words with a disposition to object; we are not aware that we pay higher for most of these articles than before the increase of the rates of duty, and we are satisfied that some of them are cheaper than before, and every day improving in quality from the industry, talent, and perseverance of our workmen; we well recollect the character of the first article manufactured during the late war, how very inferior to those now made, and that from the scarcity of the various implements required for our uses, we were exposed to high prices, caused by the want of proper competition at home, and the unskilfulness of our artizans, who have improved in proportion to protection afforded them; but we solicit the attention to the long list of importations from foreign countries, of those products which the soils and varied climates of our country and industry of our agriculturists may be most advantageously in providing, and which their intelligent and active enterprise will afford, at as cheap a rate as they can be had elsewhere, after a short delay necessary, for the protection of a due system of economy and management, which is a small sacrafice compared with the results to the community at large.

During the year 1826 and 1827, the value of the following importations into the United States, is stated by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Of raw Hides and Skins duty free	$4,305,875
Wool above the value of 10 cts. per lb.	576 760
Do. not exceeding 10 cts. per lb.	281,492
Tallow Candles, 242,686 lb.	17,508
Tallow, 1,360,419 lbs.	93 442
Cheese, 81,823 lbs.	11.800
Beef and Pork, 946,987 lbs.	32.032
Butter, 5,233 lbs.	728
Bristles, 374 033 lbs.	134 502
Hemp 188 682 cwt.	1,187 611
Wheat 4 512 bushels,	5,910
Oats, 13,320 do.	4 110
Potatoes, 112 044 bush.	45,684
Vinegar, 77,203 gals.	16 607
Salt, 8,885,209 bush.	1,212 259
Rags, free,	251.573
Raw Silk,	327 496
Opium, (for 1827 only)	387.000
Wines,	3,402 223
Foreign Spirits from Grain	472 236
Do. do. other materials	2,765 912
Beer, Porter, and Ale,	141 803
Coal,	287.939
	$15,961 502

NOTE.—The following importation affect the Southern agriculturists, viz:

Molasses,	$5,657,710
Olive and other Oils,	157 000
Sugar, brown and white,	9,871.922
Fruits,	808.944
Spices,	917.298
Indigo,	3.072.603
	$20.502,544

Besides various dye stuffs for which there is an increasing demand, barley (of which, in one year, 20,000 bushels were imported, at 15 per cent, duty,) honey, bees wax, feathers, quills, soap, lard, mustard, horns, willows for baskets, fruit trees, nuts, &c. &c. which are not specified in the report as items, being free, or having an ad valorem duty.

We are influenced by no political feelings, and disclaim sectional excitement; we feel the justice of our claim; we respect the difference of opinion which may exist on this subject; but we are firm in viewing the general advantages which will result from a greater regard to the interests of the American farmer and planter; and we look with regret at the state of that portion of our countrymen engaged in agriculture, who have certainly, in comparison with their number and exertions, borne the pressure of all the measures hitherto pursued, and may now claim to participate in whatever system of encouragement may be decided on for the general welfare.

We, therefore, most respectfully urge the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, to regard the interests of this portion of their fellow citizens, and make such alterations and additions to the duties now imposed upon articles of agricultural produce as may aid and support the large portion of citizens whose welfare depends upon their protection.

GEORGE CASTOR, CHARLES PAXTON, } Oxford.
JOHN BLAKE, J. H. GIBBON, } Lower Dublin.
BENJ. WALMSLEY, JAMES THORNTON, } Byberry.
GEORGE BRECK, FRANKLIN COMLY, } Moreland.
JOHN L. WILLIAMS, ISAAC MICHENER, } Bristol.
NATHAN JONES, Buckley.
JAMES BARTRAM, ROBERT CARR, } Kingsessing.

Committee appointed at a meeting of Farmers and Graziers of Philadelphia county, held at Germantown, on 16th February, 1829.

THE UNFORTUNATE SOLDIER.

A short time since, a man named Francois H. Dennel, whose garb and demeanour denoted that he had led a military life, called on the *greffier* of the court of assizes at Rouen, to request he would deliver him a copy of the judgment that had sentenced him to ten years imprisonment.—Such a demand, expressed in a tone of voice equally free from impudence and humility, excited a degree of surprise, which led the persons present in the room to inquire into the circumstances.—The petitioner's answer was in substance as follows:—"I have been twenty years a soldier; and have fought in many battles under the orders of Custine, Dumouriez, Kellerman, Lafayette, Jourdan, Brune and Napoleon. I was promoted to several grades on various occasions on the very field of battle; and, on retiring from service, I was allowed a pension of three hundred and ten francs. In 1814 I ran to defend our threatened frontier, but victory had abandoned our colours, and I was compelled to return to my humble roof through an invaded country. My wife and daughter had accompanied me; and one day, having perceived a party of foreign troops, whose sight created within me sensations of intolerable pain, we took a by road, which led us to a less frequented part of the country.

As we met with no inn whither to obtain refreshments, my wife took a five-franc piece, and went to a distant farm to procure some bread.—The farmer mistaking her intentions, cut a very slight morsel of a loaf, and throwing it to her in a disdainful manner, ordered her rudely to depart. My wife, attempted an explanation, which was answered only by repeated insults, and a threat to drive her away with a weapon, which the inhospitable host brandished over her head. I heard my wife's shrieks, and hastened to her relief. I reproached the villain for his behaviour, and struck him in the face. The blood issued from his nose. Alas! he was the mayor of the village! I was soon arrested, imprisoned, and condemned. The scar of infamy covered the glorious wounds I had received in the defence of my country.—Eight years have I lived in chains. My services, the nature of my crime, the incontestable testimonies of my conduct while in the ranks, had won the interest of my jailers—they petitioned in my favour, and obtained the remission of two years' imprisonment.

Since then I have been deprived of my small pension, and am grown old and unable to labour for myself and my wife. Some charitable persons at Abbeville, where I now reside, have advised me to procure a copy of my trial, that they may join it to some documents they intend addressing to the king in my behalf, and I am come on foot, with the help of my wife, to beg you will deliver me the necessary paper, for which I confess I cannot offer you payment.' The *greffier*, moved with the artless narrative, immediately verified the alledged facts, and not only granted the petitioners claim, but, by begging of the veteran to accept some money, proffered an example, which was soon lately followed by all present. A subscription has also been opened at Rouen, which in all probability, will be productive. [London Times.

THE COURTS MARTIAL.

We have very indistinct accounts of what is going on before these military and naval tribunals. The only authentic fact, that seems to be of any importance to the public, is, that the trial of Commodore Creighton has been postponed for six months, in consequence of the absence of witnesses.—Nat. Intel.

From the New York Gazette.

IS IT SO?—We have heard it stated that most of the marriages which have taken place in this state since the first of January last are illegal—certain regulations contained in the revised statutes not having been duly regarded. If this be true, it is rather an alarming affair. We presume that in so short a time, none of the new pairs of turtle doves can have become so dissatisfied with their silken fetters as to desire to be 'reformed out' again, and that, consequently all concerned will take the earliest opportunity of conforming to the rigid and arbitrary provisions of the Statute 'in such cases made and provided.'

P S. We have taken a peep at the revised statute on this subject, and find that there are certain duties required from the priest or magistrate after the ceremony—such as preparing a certificate, signed by at least two of the persons present at the solemnization, &c. An omission of these duties, however, cannot affect the validity of the previous contract.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.

A few nights ago, one of the Clerks of the Post-office of this city, going into the office at a late hour, discovered a tin trap suspended from the outside of the mouth of the letter-box, which, at the time of its discovery, was full of letters, which had been dropped into it since the snare had been set. It being an ingenious contrivance, in which some mechanical dexterity had been employed, our police officers were set to work, and, having found out the workshop where a particular part of the work was done, and thus obtained a clue to lead them to detection of the offender, soon traced him out. On Monday he was apprehended, and confessed the fact, and is now committed for trial. He is an entire stranger in the city.—Nat. Intel.

The Philadelphia Chronicle states, that at a ball in that city, not long since, a gentleman of six feet two, putting his handkerchief into his pocket, felt it drawn back. He thrust it in again, and again it was jerked out. Turning round, he saw, to his utter confusion, that he was stowing away his partner's sleeve.

MURFREESBOROUGH, N. C. Feb. 24.

The following melancholy circumstance occurred on Monday last. As Mr. John Harrell of this county, was returning home from Court with his little son in a double gig, his horse took fright, and whilst endeavoring to pull him in, the bridle reins broke in two, and having no control over the horse, he told his son to jump out; the boy did so, got clear of the gig, and sustained no injury. Not so with the father who, following the example of his son, also jumped out on the other side and fell, when his head coming in contact with the wheel, caused a fracture of the temporal bone. He was carried to Mrs. Jordan's house quite senseless, and never spoke afterwards.

Premiums for the Ariel.

Any person who will procure *sixty* subscribers to THE ARIEL, and remit the subscription money in advance to the Editor, shall receive a copy of *the Waverly Novels*, complete in 45 volumes illustrated by 45 splendid engravings, and warranted to be perfect—together with a copy of the Ariel.

Any person who will procure *twenty three* subscribers, and remit $35 in payment therefor, shall receive a copy of Hume, Smollet and Bisset's *History of England*, in 9 royal octavo volumes, illustrated by 9 fine engravings—and the Ariel.

Any person who will procure *ten* subscribers, and remit the subscription, shall receive a copy of the *Remember Me* for 1829, containing 8 fine engravings, and a copy of *The Pearl* for 1829, containing 7 engravings—together with the Ariel.

The above works are warranted perfect in every respect, and are published by well known booksellers. The Editor is prepared to supply any demand that may be made for them. He will deliver them to the successful competitors, free of cost, in Pittsburg, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Richmond, and at his own office. Competitors must say where they wish their copies delivered, and a written order will be forwarded them for the same: as no more copies will be sent to any place than are ordered. It is necessary that all orders for THE ARIEL be received by the first of April.

For three years past THE ARIEL has been supported by 4000 subscribers, to whom the Editor appeals for the fidelity with which all his promises have been fulfilled. He stakes his reputation that the Fourth Volume shall equal the promises above made, and that the premiums offered shall be satisfactory to those entitled to receive them. Gentlemen disposed to compete for any of the above valuable works, shall, on application to the Editor, (if by letter, post paid) be furnished with a specimen of THE ARIEL, and its embellishments, for exhibition among their friends. The premiums will be delivered at the above named places, or sent in any way as directed, but in that case, at the risk of whoever so orders them. Address

EDMUND MORRIS.

Jan. 1830. 95, Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

☞If those Editors to whom this paper is sent will insert the above once in two weeks until the first of May, the favor will be reciprocated whenever demanded.

DANCING SCHOOL.

P. H. ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that

HE WILL OPEN A

DANCING SCHOOL

in Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained. Having taught with success to some of the principal Southern Cities, he feels assured that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.—Subscriptions received at the Bar. Terms $12 for 36 Lessons, payable at the expiration of the term; and if satisfaction is not given, no charge will be made.

☞Respectable references, if required.

jan 26 w

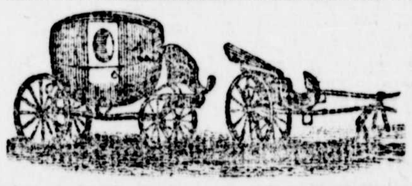
A CARD.

F. H ANDERSON has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that his Dancing School will be opened for the reception of pupils on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th and 6th of February inst. at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room.

Parents and Guardians who may wish to patronize his School, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

N. B A select school will be opened for the instruction of young gentlemen, at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same days.

feb 2



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 Camper; 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.

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 fashionable and best manner.

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

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, may 19 w

BASHAW.

THIS JACK was imported from Malta last June, and is 5 years old the ensuing spring. Having ascertained his qualifications from undoubted authority—the subscribers can confidently recommend him, as possessed of fine spirit, vigor, and good temper—qualities which are rarely combined in one of his species. His stands will be at the Trappe and Easton, commencing at the former place on SATURDAY the 27th of March, and the following TUESDAY at Easton—and each week during the season will be equally divided between the places aforesaid or their immediate vicinities. Terms, $8 the Spring's chance, which will be discharged by the payment of $5, by the 25th of October—$10 to ensure—$3 50 the single leap—and 25 cents in each case to the groom.

The Mule is preferable to all animals for the general purposes of Agriculture, and those farmers who have bred and used them will testify to the fact; a thorough and practical conviction of it has induced the purchase of the fine animal whose services are offered to the public.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

mar 9 w

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscriptions a new Weekly Periodical to be entitled the

Temperance Advocate,

AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

ON the subject of Temperance, there appears but one opinion entertained at present by the intelligent and respectable part of the community. Not only the minister of the gospel, and the zealous professor of christianity; but the merchant, the legislator, the tradesman, the mechanic, the public functionary and the private citizen,—patriots and philanthropists of every name and profession, have in the most solemn and unequivocal manner expressed their friendliness to the cause of temperance, and publicly pledged themselve to use their united efforts in its aid. The great and increasing number of Temperance Societies, even in the most remote sections of the union, proclaim the rapid advances of public opinion, in regard to this important national concern.

In order to furnish an appropriate channel through which these societies, and the friends of temperance in general, may communicate their ideas, and extensively disseminate their principles and plans, it is thought proper to establish a journal devoted to these objects. Such a periodical rightly conducted, cannot fail to become a source of great and permanent usefulness.

Under this impression, the Publishers offer to the Public *The Temperance Advocate;* sensible that they cannot discharge the obligations they owe to society, or subserve the interests of humanity better, than by exposing the many enormous evils resulting from the intemperate use of *ardent spirits;* thereby endeavouring to check the desolating progress of this moral pestilence.

A part of the Temperance Advocate will be devoted exclusively to the cause of Temperance. It will consist of the Papers, Reports, Addresses, Communications, &c. of the different Temperance Societies in this and other states.

The remaining part will contain selections from the standard literary Journals of the day, together with original communications from some of the best writers of this country.

Well written Original Essays, Tales, Sketches and Poetry, of a strictly moral tendency, will at all times be thankfully received.

Our readers will also be supplied with the latest and most interesting News, both Foreign and domestic. In short, no pains or exertion will be spared to render the Temperance Advocate a useful and interesting paper; and that it may be instrumental in effecting greatest possible share of good, it will be issued at so cheap a rate as to place it within the immediate reach of every family in the United States.

The influence and patronage of every friend of humanity are respectfully solicited towards this paper, to give it the circulation necessary to sustain it at the present price of subscription

CONDITIONS.

The Temperance Advocate will be published weekly, on a fine sheet of super royal, paper with beautiful new type, at $2 per annum, payable *invariably in advance.*

Post Masters and others, ordering nine copies and remitting $18, will receive a tenth copy gratis; and so in proportion for a larger or smaller number.

Persons having subscription papers will please forward them by the 1st of April next.

Address, post paid,

E. B. ADAMS Editor,
Kensington Post office, Pa.

*** Editors throughout the United States are solicited to give the above a few insertions; which favor will be cheerfully reciprocated.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed from the Union to the Easton Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Pescock, and formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous customers and friends who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

THE EASTON HOTEL

Is now in complete order for the reception of travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful drivers, furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula. The public's ob't. serv't,

SOLOMON LOWE.

jan 26 6q



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. Baldwin*, 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	hiladelphia 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.*

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

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