Major John Nelson and a few other individuals, St. James Church was erected, and set apart for the solemn purposes of religion.

'In that retired Parish he laboured with great fidelity; and saw in several instances remarkable evidences of the blessing of God, on his pastoral exertions. On one occasion in particular, when engaged in the administration of the Lord's supper while standing at the Altar, inviting in the most earnest terms, the approach of his fellow mortals to a commemoration of the sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ; so powerful and melting were his appeals, and so encouraging his remarks, that a certain individual, who had resisted all his former pleadings on the subject of christianity, and who had invariably denied his belief in the Saviour, burst into tears, and came weeping to the Lord's table to partake of the symbols of the dying love of a crucified Jesus. So great were the emotions of the Pastor, that he threw his arms around his awakened Parishioner, rejoicing at his union with a God of love and mercy.

'After labouring in Mecklenburg five or six years, the Bishoprick of N Carolina being vacant, he was selected to fill the station, and was consecrated in Philadelphia in the year 1823.

'Ardent in disposition, and blessed with a constitution of uncommon strength and firmness he entered upon his Episcopal labours with a determined purpose to fulfil the object of his mission, travelling to the remotest parts of the State, without regard to the season of the year, or the situation of the place. His constitution from his exposure, received several severe shocks, and bowed to the pressure of his exertion. Disease with its paralizing influence deprived him of his strength, and frequently prostrated him on a bed of sickness. Debilitated, however, as his body became, his mind retained its vigour; and his efforts in the discharge of duty were always renewed the moment he recovered strength to travel. His pastoral visits were extended the last year to the States of Kentucky and Tennessee—in both of which he organised the Church, and took them under his Episcopal.

At the last General Convention in Philadelphia, he was seriously indisposed, and confined for several weeks. Through the aid he derived from the Physicians of that city, his strength and energies again rallied; and in my interview with him last autumn in Petersburg, he considered himself so far restored, as to justify an expectation of living several years. His former disease, however, soon returned with additional violence; and after a long confinement he terminated his earthly career on Friday morning the 5th instant, without a struggle or distorted feature; in the 58th year of his age.

'Possessing his mind to the last moment, he was enabled to make that preparation for death, so essential to his eternal comfort He looked forward to the event, without a disquieting apprehension. He appointed the place of his sepulchre; and ordered his grave prepared some time before his decease.

'His trust and confidence was in the redeemer of mankind. He knew that the arms of the Lord Jesus were open for the reception of every true believer. To the cross of Christ he flew for refuge; and on that atonement made for sinners on Mount Calvary, he trusted for the salvation of his soul.

'You, my Brethren, who knew his strength of mind, and were conversant with the discriminating powers of his understanding, must be convinced, that he had weighed in the balance of religion in which he believed; and that nothing less than evidence, the most satisfactory and conclusive, could have attached him to the cross; and moulded him into a compliance with the religion of Jesus.

'That we may all fly to the same refuge which succoured him—that we may all enjoy the same consolations, which bore him in triumph through the valley and shadow of death, and which attended him to the bosom of his God and Saviour—may the Almighty in mercy grant for Jesus Christ's sake.'

REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, March 30.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

During the past week we are informed, that upwards of 20 vessels a day have entered the western locks, bound eastward. While at Chesapeake, a few days since, we could not but feel astonishment at the great influx of vessels into this channel; and the attendant bustle and confusion, gave the place quite a city-like appearance. [Elkton Press.

We understand that information has been received, at the Department of State, from Mr. Moore, Minister of the United States at Bogota, that President Bolivar, has approved the Convention of the 25th November last, recognizing certain claims of citizens of the United States, and providing for their payment. [Telegraph.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of two thousand dollars, transmitted to him from New-York by an unknown person, as 'due to the United States.'

Treasury Department,
March 24th, 1830. [Ib.

A letter from Havana, under date of 26th ult. published in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, contains the following information relative to the lately discovered conspiracy in that city.

'But we have another more important thing to communicate, which is as follows:—The Spanish and Mexican Ministers residing in London, are of the same name; and through the miscarriage of a letter intended for the Mexican to the Spanish minister, a plot of no small consideration was brought to light. The letter was from a man of some standing, with plans for a revolution in all the island of Cuba, commencing in the country, and to fall down upon the cities, with general slaughter.—The Spanish minister immediately made the Earl of Aberdeen acquainted with the affair, and despatches were forwarded to Spain and to this place; those via Spain arrived first, and a number of persons were imprisoned; on the arrival of further despatches, more were taken, to the amount of 26, and troops sent into the country to arrest more. Among those taken, are some lawyers and doctors—also, some military men. As yet we know not what will be the result of this most fortunate discovery. Those taken are to be brought to trial immediately, before the military tribunal.'

The Washington Banner announces that General Harrison, our late Minister to Colombia, is preparing for publication a vindication of himself from the charges preferred against him by that government.

Extract of a letter dated

U. S. Ship Guerriere,
Off St. Lorenzo, Aug. 19, 1829.

Thirty-one days out we crossed the line, and in 12 days afterwards arrived at Rio, where we remained 20 days—from thence to the Cape we were 30 days, 6 days off the Cape, and from the cape to Valparaiso 18 days. We remained one day at V. and arrived here on the 19th June, making 125 days from the United States, 21 of which we were in port.

We lost on our passage, by death, Cornelius Durham, Boatswain, who died on the 18th March, and Wm. L. Jenkins, a private of the Marine Corps, the day previous.

The following is an extract of a letter just received in this city from one of the most skilful and successful sugar planters in Louisiana. Nat Int.

'The Sugar crop of Louisiana for 1829, will not exceed from thirty to thirty-six thousand hogsheads.—What a falling off from the eighty-eight thousand of the previous year! Of all the planters on the —— I have reached the highest number; and this is only one hundred and forty-three hogsheads; whereas my crop should have exceeded three hundred.'

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS.

By Instructions from the Treasury Department, the following law will be enforced after timely notice thereof shall have been given.

'And the *Name* of said Ship or Vessel, and of the Port or Place to which she shall so belong, shall be painted on her stern, on a 'black ground, in white letters, of not less than three inches in length.' And if any ship or vessel of the United States, shall be found, 'without having' her name, and the 'name of the port to which she belongs,' painted in manner aforesaid, the owner or owners shall forfeit 'Fifty Dollars;' one half to the person giving information thereof, the other half to the use of the United States.

Custom House, Boston, March 17, 1830.

The bane and antidote are both before thee.

'Wholesale.—Mr. M'Bain, of Philadelphia, advertises 100 000 acres of land and 500 brick and frame houses for sale—$75,000 to loan—and wants to purchase a few farms.'

We clipped the above from the New York Daily Sentinel, and have seen a paragraph of the same tenor in several of the newspapers of neighbouring cities. It may be well enough to state that we have reason to believe Mr. M'Bain has no such property to dispose of; neither is he anxious to make any such purchases. He sometime since advertised in this journal, but in our attempting to obtain the price of his advertisements, we found he had suddenly decamped. He was the keeper of one of the numerous intelligence offices, with which our principal cities swarm, the evil effects of which have been so frequently adverted to. As we have observed a long advertisement, signed by M'Bain in several country papers, setting forth his experience as a land agent and numerous other qualifications, our country friends would do well to look into his pretensions and capabilities in point of payment.—Phil. paper.

DESERTION.—It is stated in the Montreal Gazette, on authority of letters from Kingston that large parties of the American troops that were stationed at Sacketts Harbor, have lately deserted and gone over to the British side. One party, consisting of a Sergeant and twelve men, forced their commanding officer to accompany them.—The number that abandoned their standard in one fortnight is stated at twenty five, all whom immediately engaged as laborers on the Rideau Canal.

The Senate was yesterday again engaged, during nearly its whole sitting, upon Executive business, but is understood to have made but little progress. Among the nominations confirmed, the only important one was that of Mr. Campbell, Treasurer of the United States. [Nat. Intel.

The New York papers state that the Morris Canal Company have succeeded in obtaining the loan for which they sent to Holland. Thirteen millions of Guilders were subscribed in two hours, at five per cent. This is more than five times the amount asked for.

A considerable number of nominations, it is understood, have been confirmed by the Senate within a few days; amongst them, however, it is believed, are none of those which have been the subject of particular public interest or animadversion, unless we except that of General John P. Boyd, as Surveyor of the port of Boston who was appointed by the President, in the place of Major Melville, removed, and whose appointment has been confirmed.

One rejection, it is understood, has taken place—that of Samuel Herrick; who was nominated as Attorney of the the United States for the district of Ohio, in the place of Joseph S. Benham, removed. [Nat. Intel.

The Supreme Court terminated its session on Monday, after having despatched much business, all of which was characterized, however, by the accustomed patience and deliberation of that elevated and truly dignified tribunal. The National Intelligencer states that the Reports of its Decisions will fill two volumes, instead of the usual allowance of one volume.

The Chief Justice, and Justices Johnson and Story, left Washington on Monday, for their respective homes.

The Portland Courier of Tuesday, says—'A rumour was spread through town yesterday, that a fatal rencontre had taken place between American and British subjects on the disputed territory in the eastern part of the State. We could not ascertain the origin of the report, although some particulars were given, such as that the British attacked our lumbermen, took from their teams, and killed one man, and that our men pursued them, retook the teams, and killed about a dozen of the British. Serious busines, if true.

From the Philadelphia Daily Chron.

During the week ending the 19th March, 45 vessels passed from the Delaware to the Chesapeake, and 57 from the Chesapeake, to the Delaware, making in all 102, besides passage boats. The canal is now in fine order, and the trade through is every day increasing.

We are informed that near 5,000 barrels of Flour, were received through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, on Saturday last, from Port Deposit, and met with a quick sale at $4 50 per barrel. Vessels of the capacity for navigating this canal, are much wanted at Port Deposit; to bring the produce that is now descending the Susquehanna to this market.

Early on Sunday morning the stables of Mr Peters, near Mount Airy, a short distance beyond Germantown, were destroyed by fire. Mr Peters is one of the proprietors of the Chesnut Hill and Germantown stages; and his stables were, hence, stored with grain, and contained the horse of the establishment. We learn with regret, that all the former was destroyed, and that twelve fine horses will be lost—ten were burned to death, and two so much injured as to be of no value.

The Williamstown, Mass Lyceum have voted to plant a nursery of 12,000 white mulberry trees early in the spring, and appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

From Poulson's Philadelphia Adv. March 25.

The new and elegant steamboat George Washington, left here yesterday for Baltimore, under the command of Capt. D Robinson, to take her station as one of the morning boats in the Union Line, to run by the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. This boat was launched last autumn, and in point of speed and accommodations is not surpassed by any boat now in the United States. Upon a recent trial her speed was ascertained to be nearly 18 miles per hour with the tide. The George Washington, with the new boat, the Robert Morris now in a state of forwardness at Kensington, built of somewhat similar model and power, and two superior Canal Barges just completed, will form a line between this city and Baltimore, efficient and complete in every respect, and promises great despatch and comfort to travellers. We understand it is the intention of the Proprietors to open the Union Canal Line as soon as the George Washington arrives at her station. The steamboat New Castle is to run on this end of the Line until the Robert Morris is completed.

PRESENT STATE OF SPAIN.

An article in the 'Foreign Quarterly Review' under this title, contains a number of highly interesting particulars of the condition of that naturally fine country. It pays, by the way, a merited compliment to a work which we have taken occasion to mention, the travels of the Rev. Joseph Townsend, in 1786-87,—as one 'that will bear an advantageous comparison with any of a similar description either in the English or any other language.' Though Spain is not represented as in the most prosperous condition, yet the reviewers assert that she has now as great a population and commerce as she has ever had. Don Antonio de Cassmany has the merit, they say, of having demonstrated the fallacy of the statements respecting her immense population and flourishing commerce during the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and of Philip the Second. She has, in truth, sunk into insignificance, not from absolute decline, but because she has not made the same progress as other states. Her population which in 1787 was ten millions, may now be estimated at fourteen millions, and the increase since 1800 has been three millions, being about a fourth of the total number in 1800. In most of the seaport towns there has also, of late years, been a considerable improvement in the buildings; and in those of the north, rents have advanced considerably and the houses are fully occupied. These facts deserve notice, both because they are not in accordance with the general notions, and because they demonstrate that, with a wise policy, the natural resources of the country could make her every thing that would be desired In the province of Granada indeed, in Valencia and Catalonia, the increase of population has been vastly greater.

The state of agriculture, however, is lamentably bad. The vast accumulation of property in few hands, and the inalienable tenures by which they are held, have caused the usual results of oppression to the cultivator, and of final poverty even to the great proprietors The rich lords, with enormous nominal incomes, are obliged to keep up whole armies of retainers, according to that great law of a tendency to some sort of an equilibrium, which we have mentioned before. The lands in Leon, Castile, &c. are unenclosed, the farm-utensils are clumsy and rude, and the roads neglected. Yet with the most slovenly culture, the produce is more than sufficient for the wants of the people. Except in Catalonia, Valencia and Murcia, corn is conveyed on the backs of mules and asses, or in small ox-carts; and the effect of this clumsy transport on the foreign exportation may easily be imagined. The backward state of Spain cannot more strongly be inferred than from the fact, that though three and a half times as large as England, the outlay on roads does not amount to *one-twentieth* of the sum expended for the same purpose in the latter country. The additional consumption by cattle of the grain that might otherwise be an article of export, and their burden on the land in other ways, are thus vastly increased. The importance of roads is proved in Spain by the circumstance, that the districts in their immediate neighbourhood are cultivated, while others of greater fertility farther off, are often left entirely waste. Canals are little known, though wanted for irrigation.

Spain is the heaviest taxed country in Europe, taking into view the want of industry and commerce —The ostensible revenue of six millions sterling costs in the collection, in the opinion of well informed Spaniards, more than twelve. The taxes are unequal, and more than 16,000 persons are employed in the revenue. The troops are irregularly paid, and the fundholders fare no better. The income is generally less than the expenditure. The burdens imposed on the clergy are such as to have materially diminished their means, and many of them are indifferently enough provided for.

We defer to mention at present the state of manufactures, or the effect of the prevailing poverty on the morals and police of the country, and in producing pauperism. We have formerly contrasted the state of crime in the manufacturing country of England, with that existing in agricultural Spain. Pauperism and vice, it will be seen, are not necessarily connected with manufactures; but they are certainly so with great inequality of property [Bal. Amer.

PARRACIDE.—The North Carolina Spectator contains the following particulars of a most horrid act of parracide which was perpetrated in Union District, S. C. on the 11th ult.

Mr. David Symmes, who has for a long time kept the bridge across the Tiger, in Union, had some altercation with his son Dav. Symmes, Jr. on Christmas day; who collared and threw him down and stamped upon the breast of the old gentleman in a most brutal manner. Upon his recovery he declared that from the unkind abuse which he had received he was determined to destroy a will which he had made, and by which he had bequeathed the principal part of his property to this son. The son on learning that a lawyer had been sent for to execute a new will, took measures to frustrate the design of his father, by bribing some of the negroes, the property of his father and himself—'to murder him before he could have time to alter his will!'—Accordingly two or three of the negroes repaired to the room where the old man slept, and with their axes struck him in the face, just below his eyes, and at the same blow cut off his fingers which he had raised to protect his head; they struck several blows, by which they cut off his arm, and then left their victim, as they thought, dead; he, however, survived several days.—The perpetrators of this atrocious act were immediately sought out; suspicion fell on young Symmes and the slaves of the family; the negroes confessed their guilt, and said that their young master had promised to those that struck the blows $100 a piece, and to those who stood as a guard a proportionate sum for the service they might render in the perpetration of this unholy deed. A jury of inquest held on the body gave a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by the wounds which he received from the axes of the negroes, and the bruises which had been previously inflicted by his son. Three of the negroes were hung on the 4th inst. and the inhuman child committed to prison to await his trial.

The Boston Traveller states that a beautiful and accomplished young lady, an orphan from the South, whose name it is not at liberty to mention, has lately taken the veil and gone into seclusion for life, at the Ursuline Convent, Mount Benedict—resigning a large fortune to the disposal of the Church.

ADMIRAL PAUL JONES.

Miss Taylor, a niece of the celebrated Paul Jones, has brought to this country a large quantity of his original papers, journals, correspondence, &c. bequeathed by the Admiral to her mother. We learn that a life of the distinguished commander who first hoisted the American flag with his own hands, is in rapid preparation, and will be published for the benefit of this lady. The materials for the work are abundant and complete. No biography of Jones has heretofore been written, which was entitled to the name. Compilations have been made from disjointed and imperfect documents, which only shewed how much was left for explanation and elucidation in his history. We can have no doubt that the forthcoming work will be sought for with avidity. Jones was one of the most singular as well as renowned men of his own or any age; his brief career of intense activity is full of various and almost romantic incidents; and is intimately connected with the history of his times, the policy of different courts, and the establishment of our independence. [N. Y. Post.

STATE ETIQUETTE.

The following entry is in the record of the Assembly of Pennsylvania for 1713:

"A Committee of the Assembly were sent to Governor Gookin on business. They returned and reported 'that the Governor is not stirring.'"

In 1715, Mr. Asheton called on the House of Assembly with a message from the Governor, and addressed the Speaker as follows:

"The Governor has requested me to state his regret that he has been unable to get the council together, and will feel happy if the members wait on him this evening at Sarah Radcliffs, and take a glass of wine with him."

The following unpleasant circumstances was mentioned to us as having occurred on Saturday A person had offered for sale a pair of elegant horses, for which he asked one thousand dollars. A gentleman desirous to purchase only one, offered 550 therefor. The offer was accepted and a boy directed to ride the animal from the stable where he was kept to that of the purchaser.—While in the street the horse became restive, and the rider drew too strongly on the curb; the horse reared, and falling over backward; struck his head against the curbstone, by which the noble animal was almost instantly killed. We did not hear that the rider suffered any injury [U. S. Gaz.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN CLAY.

A Charleston paper says, there has been left with us a Porcelain Milk Pot, manufactured at Philadelphia, from a specimen of white clay, from the Chalk Hills, as they are called, in Ridgefield District, in this State. We understand that the supply of this clay is inexhaustible, and as the Rail-road is expected to pass immediately through these lands, this clay may one day become an article of no inconsiderable value to the proprietors of the soil, as well as of profit to the Rail-road Company.

"THE SEA MUST GIVE UP ITS TREASURES"—So says a letter from West-Barnstable, of the 12th inst. and the writer adds—"We yesterday had a fair trial with our machine, the *submarine explorer*, and it was completely successful. At the depth of fourteen feet, we took up a box of stones, three times, and other experiments gave complete satisfaction to a great number of spectators" [Boston Courier.

CHESNUT BARK.

The bark from the chesnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice as much coloring matter as logwood. The coloring substance of chesnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1,557 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple. This bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron it becomes a blue black. The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. In dying it has a greater affinity for wool than sumac and gall nuts. The color obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

Travelling on sledges in the North of Europe is so expeditious, that during the present winter persons resident at Landscrone, in Sweden, have frequently come to Copenhagen, dined there, and returned home the same day. One sledge arrived lately at Copenhagen from Malmve at seven in the morning. It had set out the preceeding night, and stopped some time at Saleholm, on an island situated in the middle of the Sound. The strait, in its narrowest parts, presents a safe passage on the ice. On January 3d more than 1100 Swedes walked as far as Elsinore, and as many dames made an excursion to Helsinore.

Louisiana and Society have again experienced one of those irreparable losses which of late have thrown them into mourning. Mr. Jacques Villere, late Governor of this State, a man as respected as virtuous, died last night at 10 o'clock, P. M. after a most cruel disease. [New Orleans Courier, March 8.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday evening a young lad about 11 years of age, was mortally wounded by a ball discharged from a musket, passing through his right side; he was standing on the railings of the church yard at the moment of the interment of the late Jacques Villere, Esq. when he was shot; the little unfortunate child lingered but a short time, and died; he was the son of Mrs. Desiree Raguette. [Lou. Adv.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer suggests a plan by which the necessity of 'chimney sweeping' may be done away with, and greater security against fire attained. He describes it in these words:—

'If, when a chimney is built, the mortar with which it is to be plastered be mixed with a little 'Salt, there will be no necessity for sweeping it,' as in every damp spell of weather the salt will deliquesce, and the soot will of course fall down.'

A number of ladies of Boston have formed a society for the purpose of raising by a voluntary subscription a sum of money to finish the monument on Bunker Hill. They invite the co-operation of all the New England states. The subscription is confined to females, and no one is invited to give more than one dollar.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

March 26, 1830.

Grain—best white wheat	$0 87½	*a*	90
best red do.	80	*a*	85
ordinary to good do.	75	*a*	80
Corn, white	33	*a*	—
Do. yellow	33½	*a*	—
Rye,	48	*a*	50
Oats,	26	*a*	—
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,			65

MARRIED

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. Henry Dodd to Miss Ann Philips, of Q. Ann's county.

By the same, Mr. James Dyott to Miss Sarah Ann Cecil, of Denton, on Thursday evening last.

DIED

Suddenly at the Savage Factory, on the 20th inst. *Wm. Skinner*, in the 69th year of his age, formerly of Easton, Maryland.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, by virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, at the late residence of Captain Thomas Coward, deceased, all the Personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of a very valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, a valuable collection of farming utensils, a quantity of corn, provender, bacon, lard, household and kitchen furniture—a handsome set of Liverpool dining china entirely new, the crops of wheat seeded and growing on the farms of the deceased, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and over, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale; for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by THOMAS COWARD, Adm'r of Capt. Thomas Coward, dec'd.

mar 30 2w G

NEW GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store opposite the Bank, a general assortment of articles in their line—

CONSISTING OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
CHINA, GLASS, &c.

Among which are:

Spades, Shovels, Hoes & Rope

OF ALL SIZES, AND

TEAS of the latest importations.

They have also on hand a large supply of best

FAMILY FLOUR,

of different brands, which they continue to sell at a small advance on the wholesale Baltimore prices, and

COTTON YARNS,

of various Nos. from the most approved factories.

Having it now in their power to pay particular attention to the selection of

Wines and Liquors,

they flatter themselves they can now furnish those articles of such qualities and upon such terms as will give entire satisfaction.

march 30 3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

GARDEN SEEDS.

THOS. H. DAWSON.

Easton march 23 3w

Branch Bank at Easton,

March 17th, 1830.

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

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

march 23 3w

THE NEW

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

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

Easton, 22d March, 1830.—2w

NOTICE.

THE Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet in Easton on the 2d WEDNESDAY of next month (April) to grant Licenses to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

mar 30 3w

YOUNG CHANCE MEDLEY,

A dapple grey seven years old this spring, near 16 hands high of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine Condition, will commence his Season at Easton on Tuesday the 30th inst. will be at the Trappe on Saturday the 3d of April, and at St. Michaels on Saturday the 10th of April, and will attend the above stands regularly every other week throughout the season—all the balance of his time he may be found at my stable near Easton point.

—*TERMS*—

$6 the Spring's chance, $10 to ensure a mare in foal, (provided she remains the property of the person who puts her to the horse) $3 the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom.

PEDIGREE.

His sire old Chance Medley, his dam the celebrated little grey mare Lavinia, by old Canton, grand dam by Vingtun, great grand dam by Black and all Black—by referring to the pedigree of the above sires it will be seen that Young Chance Medley has more of the Medley blood now so justly celebrated and sought after, than any other Horse in Maryland.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

march 30

HANDY,

WILL stand at Easton on every Tuesday during the season, at Wye Mills on every other Thursday, at the Royal Oak on every other Thursday, and at the Trappe on every other Saturday—the Season to commence on the 23d inst. and end on the 20th June.

—*TERMS*—

Five dollars the Spring's chance, $8 to insure a mare in foal, and $2 the single leap. $3 dollars will pay the Spring's change, if paid by the 1st of October next—twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. Those gentlemen residing in the Trappe district will please pay Mr. John Stevens, those at Wye Mills, Mr. Samuel Hopkins and those at St. Michaels Mr. Jas. Denny for the services of the above horse.

HANDY.

This most excellent farm breed of horses was sired by old King William, out of the famous sog mare owned by Cyrus Newbo formerly of this county. ENNALLS MARTIN, Jr.

mar 30 w

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