APOLLO'S FOUNT.

SPRING.

Come hasten ye hither—our garden bowers
Are green with the promise of budding flowers
—The crocus, and spring's first messenger,
The fairy snowdrop, are blooming here;
The taper-leaf'd tulip is sprouting up,
The hyacinth speaks of its purple cup;
The jonquil boasteth, 'Ere few weeks run,
My golden circlet I'll show the sun;'
The gilly-flower rises its stem on high,
And peeps on heaven with its pinky eye;
Primroses, an iris-hued multitude,
Woo the bland airs, and in turn are wooed;
While the wall flower threatens, with bursting bud,
To darken its blossoms with winter's blood.

Come here, come hither, and mark how swell
The fruit-buds of the jargonelle;
On its yet but leaflet greening boughs
The apricot open its blossom throws;
The delicate peach-tree's branches run
O'er the warm wall, glad to feel the sun;
And the cherry proclaims a cloudless weather,
When its fruit and the blackbirds will toy together;
See the goose-berry bushes their riches show
And the currant-bunch hangs its leaves below;
And the damp-loving rasp saith, 'I'll win your praise
With my grateful coolness on harvest-days'
Come along, come along, and guess with me
How fair and how fruitful the year shall be!

$3 REWARD.

Œdipus and the Sphynx.—We are requested by a subscriber to offer a reward of five dollars for an *intelligible* explanation of the following lines, cut from a country paper. The poem from which they are extracted is entitled 'Light and Sound.' The author of course is not to be allowed to explain.

OCEAN.

O'er field of waves from shrubless beach,
While idlers judge 'the sail,'
Some anxious eyes intently reach—
To fall at answer'd hail!

—Then ocean's swell is up! Wild flies,
The scared gull's *meaning* scream,
That watery world adventure plies,
Outvieth fancy's dream.

Perhaps some genius in our community, who fancies himself gifted with the spirit of divination, may be tempted to exercise his talent in elucidating the hidden mysteries of the above sage production, copied from the New-York Commercial.

STATISTICAL FACTS GIVEN AT RANDOM.

As art, says the Dumfries Courier, like a tree when it fairly takes root, often adheres so obstinately to its native soil, as to baffle every attempt at transplantation, and hence the numerous towns in Britain which are supported almost entirely by one solitary commodity or branch of manufacture. Paisley owes every thing to the cunning of her workmen, and such is the virtue of a good name, that though attempts have been repeatedly and perseveringly made to drive her from her place of commercial pride, she still stands unrivalled for the variety of her fabrics, and the surpassing beauty of her figured muslins. Under the plastic touch of her artisans, the produce of the cotton plant, and the legacy which the silk-worm bequeaths to man, assumes as many shapes as Proteus himself, enabling a cottage-girl to clothe herself in raiment which a Duchess would have been proud of half a century ago, lending an additional spell to beauty, and heightening every where, in rural as well as city life, the numerous attractions of female loveliness. Dunfermline, too, is celebrated for the wonders of the loom; and if a Potentate or Nobleman wishes to get his armorial bearing embossed in linen, he must still send his orders to a spot where the remains of Bruce were exhumed and re interred in the ancient cemetry of the Kings of Scotland. Glasgow has long been famous for its prints, lawns, mulls, &c., and Manchester affords cambrics and other fabrics; and, though the line of distinction must be exceedingly nice between one species of muslin and another, perfect imitation appears so hopeless that the foreign merchant, who exports extensively, must visit both places annually, or oftener, before he can make a proper selection of goods.—First-rate porter has never been brewed out of London probably from the gigantic and unequalled scale on which the needful operations are conducted; and, to say nothing of the enthusiasm with which such a beverage is hailed in tropical climates, the time is not remote when a single bottle of it was more prized in Paris, Vienna, Naples, and Rome, than a whole gallon of Hock, or Champaigne. And here again we may trace the efficacy of the subtle principle alluded to above. With the exception of isinglass and Russian honey, ale and porter are compounded of precisely the same materials; yet, while London furnishes nearly the whole world with the latter beverage, it is understood to draw its most delicate and favorite supplies of the former from Edinburgh, Leith, Alloa, Musselburgh and Prestonpans. The Austrian Dukes, when in Scotland, preferred Edinburgh ale to the finest wines, although it has been whispered that 'mine host' took into account their high quality, and made them pay pretty smartly both for what they did and left undone. This predilection was at once singular; and implied a high compliment to our Scottish brewers, in the case of personages who could sip in their own country imperial Tokay *ad libitum*—a wine made from grapes which grows only in one or a few places of which the Emperor of Austria is said to hold a complete monopoly, and which is only obtained by families of distinction, in small quantities, through the medium of presents given to Ambassadors.

Leaving this topic, and travelling northwards, we find one large village supported almost entirely by spinning, twisting, and reeling the thread that enters into the composition of lace; a second by drying and smoking haddocks; and a third by boiling and pickling salmon—an art that originated in Berwick-upon-Tweed. In Cumnock, Ayrshire, several hundred persons were employed a few years ago from January till December, in the manufacture of snuff-boxes; and we have good reason for believing that the trade at one time brought from £6,000 to £8,000 annually into the village, though the raw material of a box, does not, on an average, exceed twopence sterling. What would Newcastle be without its coal, Sheffield without its steel, or Birmingham without its iron? In the second of these towns human ingenuity is carried to a pitch which must be seen to be believed and properly appreciated; and menaced as we are with foreign competition, our rivals have gone but a little way as yet to supplant the unequalled cutlery of Britain. Birmingham is full of workshops which the Cyclops might have coveted, and, in glancing at the place, we cannot do better than copy part of the lively description given of it by a foreigner in the year 1814:—'In one place 500 persons were employed in making all sorts of toys and trinkets. We saw there patent carriage-steps, flying down and folding up of themselves as the door opens or shuts; chairs in walking-sticks pocket umbrellas, extraordinary cheese-toasters, and a multitude of other singular inventions. In another place, 300 men produce 10,000 gun barrels in a month; we saw part of the process—enormous hammers, wielded by a steam-engine of the power of 120 horses, crushed in an instant red-hot iron bars, and then converted them into thin ribands. In that state they were wrapped round a rod of iron, which determines the calibre, and the edges welded together. Bars of iron, for different purposes, several inches in thickness, presented to the sharp jaws of gigantic scissors, moved also by the steam-engine are clipped like paper. Iron wire, from an inch to the tenth of an inch, is spun out with as little effort, and less noise, than cotton thread on the jennies. Large millstones, employed to polish metals, turn with so great a velocity as to come to pieces by the mere centrifugal force, and the fragments sometimes pierce the walls or break through the roof. Streams of melted metal are poured into moulds of all sorts; and copper is spread into sheets for sheathing vessels, under rollers, moved also by the steam-engine, like paste under the stick of the pastry-cook.'

EGYPT ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. Buckingham's lectures on that country.

In speaking of Alexandria, the Lecturer described the large column lying there called Cleopatra's Needle; and to show the great power of the ancient Egyptians, he mentioned that the united skill and talents of the English and French armies, when both were in Egypt, and when the latter generously proffered their services to the former to assist in conveying this monument of antiquity to England—the united skill and power of both armies were unable to move this Column, which the Egyptians must have transported from beyond the Cataracts—a distance of 600 miles, and placed there on its pedestal. He also referred to the Monolithic Temple of Amasis, at Sais, which was brought from the same spot, a distance of 500 miles, and employed 3,000 pilots of the Nile three inundations, or three years, to convey it to the place where it was to be erected; as well as to the Pyramids, and the enormous Statue of Memnon, to show that the Egyptians had a method of moving and raising large masses, now unknown to us. To illustrate the size of the large Pyramid, the Lecturer stated that it would, within a few feet, fill the whole area of Lincoln's Inn-fields, its height being equal to its base. On going to visit it, a party of sixteen persons breakfasted in a cavern; they had plenty of elbow room, and there was space for a servant to walk round and wait on the party: this cavern was in the corner of the Pyramid, and it was caused by one single stone having been removed. Of such vast magnitude are the stones of which this colossal structure is formed.

The immense water tanks under the city of Alexandria, large enough, it has been said, to contain water for all the inhabitants for three years, were (he said) some miles in length, and he believed what was said of them. He had wandered in one more than a mile without coming to a termination. They justified the opinion, that the labour below the ground at Alexandria was more costly and extensive than what was employed above ground, even when Alexandria was at the height of its splendour.

To illustrate the size of the great statue of Memnon, the Lecturer observed, that when he stood on ground that was level with the sole of the foot, he could not see over its instep; and this statue was composed of such a hard granite, that the head of a lesser statue, composed of similar materials, now in the British Museum, defied our best tools, and yet it was polished to perfection. In attempting to make a hole into the shoulder of the statue at the Museum, a workman broke upwards of 300 chisels, and at the end of the third day had not got deeper than half an inch. The magnificent Temple of Carnac, at Thebes, was two miles in circumference. The portico of St. Paul's, the finest Temple except one in Europe, contains, he said, eight columns of four feet in diameter, and there are four similar columns in the screen. But the mere portico of the Temple at Thebes contained 130 columns, each 12 feet in diameter. The portico alone, therefore, was large enough to allow the whole of St. Paul's Cathedral to be placed within it, leaving room for Saint Paul's to be encircled by the Lord Mayor's procession.

The mummies were originally placed, he said, in the catacombs, some on their feet and some on their side, but in such a manner as to form one close compact mass, like herrings stowed in a barrel. When the Arabs want fuel they go in parties to the catacombs, and with a crowbar or some such instrument, inserted between the heads of the mummies, they prize off one after another, hand them up, and carry them away to burn.—Without any regard to age, sex, or rank, they chop them up and throw the pieces on the fire, with the same feeling that other people chop up logs of wood or use the coal-scuttle. A provident Arab will have a store of ten or twelve mummies, and legs, arms, and trunks, are seen lying about their dwellings like pieces of wood. It might be supposed that these ancient relics of humanity would make an unpleasant fire, but this, the Lecturer said, was not the case. The balsams and spices, which had been used in embalming them, on the contrary, gave out a fragrant odour, and he should not wonder, he said, if some ingenious inventor were to introduce mummy-dust into use, as a most delightful *pastille*. In the stomachs of the mummies large masses of bituminous matter are found, and when the Arabs have collected any quantity of these, they are sent to Cairo and sold. The use to which they are put is singular; they are purchased by the apothecaries, and beat into powder, which is afterwards administered as a sovereign antidote to all diseases. Unlike the dead in other countries, the buried Egyptians are of great use to the living constituting their only fuel and their chief medicine.

SEA SERPENT IN GEORGIA!

Capt. Delano, of the schooner Eagle, arrived at Charleston from Turtle River, has furnished the editors of the Courier with the following particulars, to the truth of which he declares himself willing, with his whole crew, to make affidavit.

On Monday, 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. when about one mile inside St. Simon's Bar, endeavouring to beat out, observed at the distance of 300 yards, a large object resembling an alligator, occasionally moving along in the same course with the vessel, and at times lying nearly motionless upon the surface. Capt. D. finding himself likely to approach very near this strange visiter, charged a musket with ball, and tacked so as to run within 20 or 25 yards of him, at a moment when he was lying perfectly still and apparently unconcerned. Capt. D. took deliberate aim at the back of his head, the only part then exposed, and fired—the ball evidently taking effect. Instantly, to the no small astonishment and apprehension of the crew, the monster aroused himself and made directly for the vessel, contracting his body, and giving two or three tremendous sweeps with his tail as he passed, the first striking the stem, and producing a shock which was very sensibly felt by all on board. On seeing his approach the Captain jumped upon his deck load of cotton, and the whole crew, including the man at the helm, were not less prompt in consulting their safety. They had all a fair opportunity to observe their enemy both before and after the shot, and concur in describing him as upwards of 70 feet in length; his body as large, or larger, than a 60 gallon cask; of a grey color, shaped like an eel—without any visible fins, and apparently covered with scales—the back being full of 'joints' or 'bunches.' The head and mouth resembled those of an Alligator, the former about 10 feet long, and as large as a hogshead! A smaller one of like appearance was observed at a greater distance, which vanished on the firing of the shot, but both were afterwards seen together, passing the North breaker, where they finally disappeared. Capt. D. says he saw a similar creature off Doboy, about 4 years since, at which he fired three shots, but without obtaining quite as familiar an interview as in the present instance. He believes that this formidable *nondescript* had sufficient strength to injure seriously, if not totally destroy, a vessel of the Eagle's size, by a single blow fairly given, and deems himself very fortunate in the result of the encounter. He reloaded his musket before his enemy disappeared, but it was only in self-defence, as he felt no disposition to renew the contest with so potent an adversary.

Capt. D. states, that he could not have been deceived in the general appearance of this marine prodigy, and that it differed altogether from any species of whale, or other inhabitant of the deep, which he had ever before seen, with the exception mentioned above.

DIALOGUE ON NEWSPAPERS.

A. How does it happen, neighbor B. that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning, and knowledge of the world, than mine? They attend the same school, and for aught I know, they enjoy the same advantages.

B. Do you take the newspapers, neighbor A?

A. No, sir, I do not take them myself; but now and then borrow one, just to read. Pray sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B. Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them home from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers. Indeed, a newspaper is a little school of itself. Being new every day, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it—Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A. In truth, neighbor B., I frequently think I should like to take them, but I cannot well afford the expense.

B. Can't afford the expense! What, let me ask, is the value of eight, or even *ten* dollars a year, in comparison with the advantages to be derived from a well conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not, for *fifty* dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society.—O don't mention the expense! Pay it in *advance* every year, and you will think no more of it.

A. I believe you are right, neighbor, I begin to see my folly. I will go home, and order the Printer to send me his paper immediately.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.

The New Hampshire Gazette in making its annual New Year's bow, appeals to those who are in arrears, and relates the following anecdote, which is applicable to too many of the 'patrons' of the newspaper press—'A few weeks since one of our subscribers found fault with the type on which the Gazette is printed. He said he could not read it without his spectacles. On referring to his account, we find he is only indebted for Six years subscription!! In the mean time we have worn out a new fount of type!'

A NEW PROPOSITION.

The Wheeling Compiler contains a grave proposition to cede the counties of Broke and Ohio, in Virginia, to Maryland or Pennsylvania. The editor thinks that their inhabitants would prefer an annexation to Maryland, and intimates that if the isolated condition of those counties should be urged as an objection, there is nothing to hinder the counties of Preston, Monongalia, Tyler, and so much of Harrison and Wood as the extension of the southern line of Preston to the Ohio River would cut off, being included in the transfer. By such accession, says the Compiler, Maryland would have an outlet to the Ohio as well as on the Atlantic, and he hopes his suggestions will receive the serious consideration of the people of Virginia and Maryland generally.

COUNTRYMAN AND HIS WIFE.

A countryman and his wife having had some words, the man protested he would be revenged of her. 'Why, what will you do?' said she. 'Do?' replied he, 'why I'll go into the orchard and drown myself in the pond.' 'Ay, do,' says his wife; 'and I'll go with you to see it done.' They both went, and the man run to the pond as though he would jump in, but stopped when he came to the side of it. His wife upbraided him; called him a coward, rogue and villain, and said, she knew he had not the heart to do it. The man took another run and stopped short, as before, and his wife continued to abuse him. At length he told her he really had no heart to drown himself; but if she would tie his hands behind him, with her garters which would prevent his saving his life by swimming, and push him in she might, for she was weary of ill temper. 'Ay, you rogue' says she, 'that I will.' She accordingly tied his hands behind him, and he went to the side of the pond. 'Now, says the man take a long run and push me a good way into the water, that I may be soon out of my misery.' 'Ay, ay, you rogue,' replied his wife, 'I'll push you far enough in, I'll warrant you.' The man stood close by the pond with his back towards her, and she went to some distance from him, and then came running towards him, that she might push him in with the more violence; but just as she came to him, he stepped aside, and she fell flounce into the water. She called to him to help her out, but he very calmly replied, 'You may thank yourself, it is not in my power to help you out, for you have tied my hands.'

Mr. Finlaison (says the Scotsman) has made out a table, showing, to a very fraction, what a woman's chances of marriage are for every year of her life. Of one thousand married women, taken without selection, it is found that the number married at each age is as below. Or if (by an arithmetical license) we call a woman's chances of marriage in the whole course of her life 1,000, her chances in each two years will be as shown in the table—

Ages.	*Chances.*	*Ages.*	*Chances.*	*Ages.*	*Chances.*
14 } 15 }	32	24 } 25 }	102	34 } 35 }	8
16 } 17 }	104	26 } 27 }	60	36 } 37 }	2
18 } 19 }	219	28 } 29 }	45	38 } 39 }	4
20 } 21 }	233	30 } 31 }	18		
22 } 23 }	165	32 } 33 }	14		

BONFIRE & BEAUTY.

The word *bonfire* takes its first syllable, the etymologists say, from the *French*, and signifies *good fire*—such a fire as is kindled to broken joy and exultation, and by the bright blaze of which a man's heart warms and gladdens. Thus much for exposition—now for application. An old English moralist speaking of *beauty* says—'It is the *wise man's bonfire*, and the *fool's furnace;*' and he adviseth—'not to gaze too long on it, lest it blast thee, nor too near, lest it burn thee.'

Milton and his descendants received for the entire copyright of 'Paradise Lost,' the sum of twenty-eight pounds. The author of 'Satan,' it is said receives from his publishers, for the copyright of that poem, nearly one thousand pounds.

A CURIOUS WAGER.

A party of ladies and gentlemen, viewing the apartments at Carleton-house, fitting up for the reception of the intended Princess of Wales, a gentleman of the company affected to find fault with the ceilings as too low, offering to lay a considerable bet that he could produce a person, in a few minutes, who could not stand *upright* under them; the bet being taken, he withdrew, and immediately afterwards returned with a diminutive figure, akin to the little *hunchback* of Bagdat, who declared that he could not stand upright there or any where else; the wager was declared to be won.

FASHION.—The present style of shirt collars requires them to be about three inches broad above the cravat, and stiff and sharp as a butcher knife. A rough wag of a fellow from the blue ridge lately met a dandy with his head enconsed with one of these collars, in the streets of Baltimore; and struck with his strange appearance, he accosted him—'Gouge, me my hero, if I don't believe you've got your *shirt on wrong end upwards.*'

The vanity of young men, in loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing themselves by them is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion of great profuseness and undoing of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparal; be comely, plain, decent, cleanly, not curious nor costly,—it is the sign of a weak head-piece to be sick for every new fashion, or to think himself the better in it, or the worse without it.—Sir Matthew Hale.

PORK.—A lawyer charged a poor man three dollars for advice. 'There is the money,' said his client, 'it is all I have in the world, and my family have been a long time without pork.' 'Thank God,' replied the lawyer, 'my wife has never known the want of pork since we were married.' 'Nor never will,' the countryman rejoined, 'so long as she has so great a hog as you.'

A notorious rogue being brought to the bar, and knowing his case to be desperate, instead of pleading, he took the liberty of jesting, and thus said, 'I charge you in the king's name, to seize and take away that man (meaning the judge) in the red gown, for I go in danger of my life because of him.'

Beacon's Aporthegms.

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 in 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.

P. 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.

Cocalico Mill Stones.

PETER FAHNESTOCK,

No. 4, Light street Wharf Baltimore,

IS AGENT for the Manufacturers of Cocalico Mill Stones, celebrated for chopping Corn and Rye and for grinding Plaster; an assortment of which he has now on hand—among which are Stones for "Harris & Wilson's perpendicular Grist Mills," and for "Stockman's improved Grist Mills."—Orders for any size or description will receive immediate attention.

feb 23 8w

The Centreville Times will insert the above eight times, and send the account to their Agent in Baltimore for collection, and send a paper containing the advertisement to P. F.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed from the Union to the Easton Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock, 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

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—$2 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

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

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

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 gig mare owned by Cyrus Newlin formerly of this county.

ENNALLS MARTIN, Jr.

mar 30 w

The splendid thorough bred horse

SHANNONDALE.

Shannondale is a dark sorrel, near 16 hands high, of great bone and muscular power, now in fine condition, and will commence his season on the 23d inst. at Easton—in the Bayside on Wednesday, the 24th inst.—at the Trappe on Saturday, the 3d of April, and will attend the above stands once a fortnight during the season.

—*TERMS*—

$6 the Spring's chance, $12 to insure a mare in foal, $4 the single leap, and 25 cents to the Groom in every case.

PEDIGREE:

His sire the imported horse Eagle, his dam by the imported horse Bedford, his grand dam a full blooded mare raised by S. G. Fauntleroy, of King & Queen county, Va.

Any gentleman doubting the above Horse to be thorough bred will please call on the subscriber, where he can be immediately satisfied.

JAS. BARTLETT, Jr.

March 23 w

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*—

$5 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 Vington, 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

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. Whilldin*, 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 hence 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 here 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.*

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