APOLLO'S FOUNT.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

THE BOY GOD.

In June, Love came when the blossom'd trees
Their odours bent with summer breeze,
He spread his wings in the calm sunshine,
And wove his wreath of the sweet woodbine,
And the livelong day his hand you'd see
Receiving gifts of the honey bee.

And when the sun on the welkin's blue
Had left no tinge of its own bright hue,
When the maiden came to the river's side,
To muse and gaze on its tranquil tide,
His form in the moonlit leaves he laid
And tuned his harp to a serenade.

Eve after eve in a trance of joy
She heard the lay of the minstrel boy,
She bound his wreath on her glowing brow,
And sweetly breathed the plighting vow,
To love's own world in faith allied,
She scarcely dreamt of a world beside.

But when the leaves from the forest bowers
Had gone to lie with the faded flowers,
And the waves that met, on the summer sea,
The breeze, with a joyous melody,
Their anger hurled on the wintry shore,
The song of the boy was heard no more.

For he had gone on his pilgrim path,
And left the maid to the tempest's wrath,
His home is only in sunlit skies,
And he must away when the summer dies,
As the birds that wing, in the autumn time,
Their changeful flight to a southern clime.

The boy we want is an angel form
That clings alike in the calm and storm.
As the bird that follows the Vessel's track*
Thro' the quiet sea and the tempest's rack,
Who smiles on the ocean's glassy page,
But laughs still more at the billow's rage.

B.

*Mother Carey's chicken.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN: Influenced by a desire not to be considered (as I was not in fact) the assailant of Mr. Chilton in the publication which was made by me in the Telegraph, on the subject of the public expenditures for 1828 and 1829, I avoided the use of his name, and refrained from any criticism or exposure of the many errors into which he had been seduced, as manifested by his publication some weeks since, in your paper. Upon that statement, having affixed to it the name of a member of Congress, had been predicated a charge against the present Administration, and its friends in Congress, of a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money. A charge to which I did not believe them justly obnoxious, and felt it my duty to publish a statement, true in fact, and founded on the records of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Chilton, unable to prove any error of fact or of inference, in what was stated by me to be the aggregate expenditures for each of these years, (considered in reference to the fiscal periods, and also in reference to the respective times Mr. Adams retired from, and Gen. Jackson came into office,) mortified that his own indiscretion, or that of his new associates had placed him in a position unpleasant to occupy, and from which it was difficult to escape, has manifested, in the style and manner of his communication of the 7th inst. a disposition unfriendly to that decorum which should characterize the writings of every gentleman.

The respect which I entertain for the constituents of Mr. C., my own self respect, forbid that, in reply to so much of his communication as relates to myself, I should indulge in just recrimination. However obnoxious his conduct in this and other respects be to just censure, this will leave to be performed by public opinion, here and elsewhere.

My purpose now is to place myself in the right, and him in the wrong, as to the facts upon which we seem to be at issue.

In the publication first made by Mr. Chilton, he stated the aggregate of expenditures of 1828 at $25,485,313, and those of 1829, at $26,164,595—thereby making the expenditures of 1829 greater than those of 1828, by $679,282. This statement I knew to be incorrect, and it would reflect upon the intelligence of Mr. Chilton's constituents too much to say, that their representative in Congress did not know the difference between the *estimate for expenditure*, and the *actual expenditure*, ascertained at the close of the year. Mr. Chilton, before he made his expose of the public expenditures, was present in the House of Representatives, and heard Mr. Polk, of Tenn. read from a statement obtained from the records of the Treasury, the amount of the expenditures for the year 1829, and stated them to the House to be $25,071,017 59 This statement was uncontradicted by any one, because I presume it was known to be correct If the statement required any evidence of its correctness, that evidence was at hand in the office of the Treasury Department, accessible to all who might desire to see it.

After what had been stated in Mr. Chilton's presence as above, I did with some surprise read his publication in the National Intelligencer, in which he substituted *expenditure* for *estimate*, and stated the expenditures of 1829 to be $26,164,595—just precisely 'one million ninety three thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars too much.'

A man who had been in Congress two years, ought to have known the fact, that in the annual report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, both the receipts and expenditures for the last quarter are stated as an estimate. In making up this estimate, the disbursing officers usually have reference to the amount of actual expenditure for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It never happens that at the end of the quarter, the amount expended corresponds with the amount estimated in the reports.

By reference to the report of Mr. Rush to the last Congress, it will be seen that his estimate for the expenditures of the 4th quarter of the year, was $7,392,603 72. The disbursing officers, when called upon to say what amounts would be required for the service of the last quarter of the year 1829, estimated that $7,2245,481 would be needed; but when the amount in fact expended came to be ascertained at the close of the quarter; it was only $6,238,914 43. These were facts known here, and evidenced by the books of the Treasury, long previous to the first publication of Mr. Chilton; and if they had been stated by him the public mind would not have been abused.

The following transcript from the Treasury will exhibit the true state of facts:

Comparative Statement between the Estimated Expenditures and the Actual Expenditures for the 4th Quarter, 1829.

	Est. Expenditure 4th qr. 1829.	Actual Expen. 4th qr. 1829.
Civil, Miscellaneous, and Foreign Intercourse,	614,756 83	619,268 37
Military Establishment	1,746,000 88	1,135,666 60
Naval Establishment	1,195,180 41	815,641 56
Public Debt	3,689,542 93	3,668,337 90
	$7,245 481 05	6,238,914 43
	6,238 914 43	
Difference.	$1,006 566 62	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, April 10, 1830.

Mr. Chilton's statements, made the expenditures of 1829, $26,164,595. My statement was that the expenditures of 1829, amounted to $25,071,017 59. We only differ in our statement the small sum of $1,093,577 41. I now refer to the following transcript from the Treasury, to prove the correctness of what I said. And when the point in issue between us is, what was the amount of expenditure, it will not avail Mr. C to refer to the amount of *estimate* for the *expenditure*.

Expenditures of the U. States, for the years, 1828 and 1829.

The whole amount of Expenditures, from the 1st Jan. to the 31st. Dec. 1828, inclusive, was $25,459,479 52

The whole amount of Expenditures, from the 1st Jan. to the 31st Dec. 1829, inclusive, was $25,071,017 59

The sum expended on account of Foreign Intercourse, in 1828, exclusive of $790,069 40 for awards under the Treaty of Ghent was $211,124 26

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, April 10, 1830.
T. L. SMITH, Register.

Another instance of the candor and fairness of Mr. C. is manifested, in the statement which he gives of the Expenditures for Foreign Intercourse, or 'Foreign Missions,' as he has it.

Instead of pursuing the comparison between the expenditures under this head for the years 1828 and 1829, he gives, what he calls the expenditures of 1828, at $149,000, only, when the documents in his possession or within his reach, proved that the expenditures in the year 1828, was $211,124 26. In this, the gentleman was so unfortunate as to make another small mistake, of $52,124 26.

I will give Mr. Chilton's own words, that there may not be a misapprehension upon this point:

He says, 'in the single item of foreign missions, according to the appropriations of this year (1829) there will be an excess of $65,500 over that of the last year of Mr. Adam's administration, viz:

'For foreign missions	$184,500
'For contingent expenses of same	30,000
	$214,500
'Deduct from this the amount appropriated to cover a similar expenditure due for the year 1828	$149,000
'It will then be perceived that the excess will be, in the year 1830 over that of 1828, the sum of	$65,500'

This is a plain positive statement of facts, that the expenditures of 1830 for this service, will be 214,500 and that those of 1828 were only 149,000, declaring the excess of expenditure of 1830 will be 65,500.

Now I state the fact to be, that the amount expended for intercourse with foreign nations, in 1828, was 211,124 26; hence the small mistake of the gentleman in this item of 62,124 26. The evidence is matter of record, and in the possession of the gentleman, printed for him at public expense.

If Mr. Chilton meant fairness in his statement, he would have compared expenditure with expenditure, and not appropriations for 1830, with an incorrect statement of expenditure for 1828.

That comparison would have exhibited the expenditures for the service of 1828 to be 211,124 26, those of 1829 to be 198,442 13, less in 1829, than in 1828 by 12,682 13, notwithstanding the clamor which has been raised about the extraordinary number of outfits paid the last year.

The result would be more unfavorable to the economy of Mr. Chilton's *now* favorite administration, if he had made the comparison between the first year of Mr. Adams's administration and the first of Gen. Jackson's:

Foreign intercourse in 1825	$297,790 11
Do do in 1829	198,442 13
Greater in 1825 than in 1829 by	$99,347 98

If my memory does not deceive me, the late Administration paid to Ministers, Secretaries, and Charges, for returning 'a non est inventus' against the Congress of Panama 40,000 dollars. The diplomatic intercourse with a single power, Great Britain, in the rapid succession of Ministers, Charges, salaries, outfits, and infits cost the United States about the sum of 100 000 in four years.

As the diplomatic expenditures, including the incidental expenses of foreign intercourse, &c. depend more than any other public expenditures upon Executive discretion, and as the commencement of a new Administration is necessarily calculated to increase the amount expended in the immediate previous year, I have selected the two first years of Mr. Monroe, the two first years of Mr. Adams, and the two first years of General Jackson, and compared them with each other, in order to test the economy of each.

Mr. Monroe, in 1817 and 1818	$715 034 56
Mr. Adams, in 1825 and 1826	617,858 27
Gen. Jackson, 1829 and 1830	412,942 13

Thus it will be seen the expenditures (if the whole sum appropriated for 1830 should be expended, which, in all probability will not be the case) of the first two years of General Jackson's Administration, on account of our foreign intercourse, will be 292,092 43 less than the amount expended in the two first years of Mr. Monroe's administration. It is 194,916 14 less than the amount expended in the two first years of Mr. Adam's administration. With these facts spread upon the records of the country, so that 'he who runs may read,' before time is given for the legislation necessary to reform many of the abuses, which have existed so long, that, by the force of precedent, the administration is almost compelled to regard them as a part of the law of the land, the honorable Mr. Chilton under the influence of some extraordinary cause or momentary excitement, proclaims to the public that *his* 'mind was perfectly satisfied that, instead of retrenching the expenditures of the Government, they were increased,' by the present administration.

In the other departments of the public service, and especially in the naval service, I am pleased to find in its administration not only a professed disposition, but the effects of an efficient reform, already manifested in the reduction of the aggregate amount of the expenditures, and in the detailed expenditures depending mainly upon Executive allowances. Less expense, more efficiency, greater economy, and stricter accountability, are manifested throughout its whole operations. Much remains yet to be done, by legislation, to effect all that is required. In the administration of this department of the public service has existed, and still exists, a greater latitude for the exercise of Executive discretion than in any other, except that of the State Department. And what is the result when the aggregate expenditures of the last twelve months of Mr. Adams's administration compared with the first twelve months of Gen. Jackson's, over this Department?

From 1st March, 1828, to 1st Mar. 1829, the expenditures of the naval establishment were	$4,082,439 47
From 1st March, 1829, to 1st Mar. 1830, they were	3,076,328 35
Thus it is seen that the expenditures in the naval establishment are less, in 1829 than in 1828, by	$1,006,111 12

Still the gentleman says, *his* 'mind was perfectly satisfied that, instead of retrenching the expenditures of the Government, they were increased,' by the present administration.

Mr. Chilton's statement was, that the expenditures of the first year of General Jackson's administration were greater by 679,282 dollars, than the expenditures of 1828, the last of Mr. Adams' administration.

Mine was, that the aggregate amount of expenditures, including the amount of public debt paid in both years, was less by $414 396 31.—The statement of the Register of the Treasury above, will settle the point at issue.

I farther said, that if the aggregate of expenditure in any given year was any evidence of the economy or fidelity of an Administration, then the expenditures of the months of January and February, 1829, made by Mr. Adams, ought not to be charged to the expenditures of the present Administration. To make the comparison a fair and just one, the expenditures for the first twelve months of Gen. Jackson's administration should be compared with the last twelve months of Mr. Adams's.

I then stated the fact, that the expenditures from the 1st day of March, 1828, to the 1st March, 1829, amounted to 26,513,788 13
And those from 1st March, 1829, to 1st March, 1830, to 24,520,580 04

Making those of Mr. Adams' last 12 months greater than those of Gen. Jackson's first twelve months, by 1,993,208 09

And here follows the proof of the fact stated:

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES of the United States, from the 1st of March, 1828, to the 28th February, 1829, and from the 1st March, 1829, to the 28th February, 1830.

	From Mar. 1, '28 to Feb. 28, 1829.	From Mar. 1, '29 to Feb. 28, 1830.
Civil, Miscellaneous & Foreign Intercourse	3,853,614 06	2,860,359 63
Military Establishmment	6,414,106 86	6,200,296 83
Naval Establishment	4,082,439 47	3,076,328 35
Public Debt	12,163,627 74	12,383,595 23
	$26,513,788 13	$24,520,580 04

EXPENDITURES of the United States from the 1st of Jan. to the 3d of March, 1829, inclusive.

Civil, Miscellaneous and Foreign Intercourse	$715,266 62
Military	1,124,281 51
Naval	659,150 20
Public Debt	205 54
	$2,498,903 87

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, April 3, 1830.
T. L. SMITH, Reg.

But it is insisted, that the amount paid under the Ghent Treaty, by both administrations, should be deducted from the amount expended in each year If that be done, the result will still prove the honorable gentleman's statement incorrect, by at least $507,317 41, as will be manifest from the following table:

	1828.	1829.
Total Expenditures of 1828.	$25,459,479 52	25,071 017 59
Deduct p. debt	12,163,438 07	12,383,800 77
	13,296,041 45	12,687,216 82
Deduct am't, pd. under 1st art. T'y. of Ghent	790,069 40	8,280 22
	$12,505,972 05	$12,676,936 60

This exhibits an aggregate of difference of only $171,964 45, instead of $679,282, according to Mr. Chilton's calculation. Apply the same principle to the expenditures of the last twelve months of Mr. Adams' administration, and the first twelve months of General Jackson's, and the result will be more unfavorable to the gentleman.

	From 1st Mar. '28 to 1st Mar. 1829.	From 1st Mar. '29 to 1st Mar. 1830.
Total expenditures, exclusive of paym'ts of public debt, and for claims under 1st art. T'y of Ghent,	$13,560,090 69	12,128,704 59

The expenditures of 1829, under General Jackson's administration, after these deductions, are still less by 1,431,386 30; yet Mr. Chilton's calculation, by charging the present Administration with the expenditures in January and February, 1829, made them 1,093,577 more; and in this the honorable gentleman only made a small mistake of 2,524,963 30. The effect of which mistake has been to satisfy his mind perfectly, 'that instead of retrenching the expenditures of Government, they have been increased,' by this administration.

It is however further insisted, that a difference in the expenses of a long and short session of Congress should be deducted. If that were done, it would still leave the gentleman far removed from the fact.

Why not by the same rule, or for the same reason, deduct from the expenditures of 1829, the excess expended over 1828, for surveys, roads and canals, and the improvement of harbors, &c.? contracts, for the construction of which, and obligations in many instances were made and incurred by the late administration; to meet which, much of the money charged in the expenditures of 1829, was drawn from the public Treasury.

Expended for these purposes in 1828	$591,679 64
Expended in 1829	1,307,964 88
Excess	$716,285 24

Why not deduct, upon the same principle, the difference between the expenditures of fortifications, amounting to 169,089 80?

The true principle is this: the present Administration came into power on the 4th of March, 1829; the appropriations for the service of the year had been granted by Congress upon estimates made by the late adminstration, over which appropriations the present Executive had very limited discretion This Administration was directed and required to execute the laws of Congress, and apply the public money; and they are responsible, not for the amount which they are compelled to draw from the Treasury, but for the faithful application of it to the purposes for which it was appropriated, and a regular, prompt, and honest accountability by the public agents who are employed by them.

An administration is responsible, and must be made so for the measures they recommend and the policy they adopt. This administration, for instance, is assailed because of a policy which they have pursued, of removing from office those in whom they cannot repose confidence, and others because of their peculations upon the public Treasury.

I have now before me a list of twelve officers who have been removed by the Treasury Department, whose defalcations and peculations amount to 272,800 21. A part of which was taken from the widowed and the fatherless, the sick and the disabled.

Most of these plunderers of the Treasury find their advocates in the ranks of the opposition to the present adminis ration, and the sound of proscription and the political sympathies for those *honest* and *trust worthy patriots*, who wish to serve their country for the sake of plundering its Treasury, have agitated the political nerves of Mr. Chilton, and called forth an expression of his disapprobation of the course pursued by the present Executive, upon the subject of appointments to, and removals from, office. I am not an advocate for the indiscriminate removals from office by this or any other administration, but I will say to them, go on in the honest discharge of your duty, and whenever you discover a public officer who abuses his trust for personal or political purposes, who neglects his duties and cheats his Government, hurl him from office, and the American people will approve the act.

While the public look to this administration for the retrenchment of useless expenses, and the abolition of unnecessary offices, they do not desire to curtail the just and necessary, nay, liberal expenditures for the support of Government, for the defence of the country, the support of the army and navy, the extension of commerce at home and abroad, for the preservation of friendship and peace with other nations, by keeping up and sustaining the necessary diplomatic relations with them. They do expect, however, that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and honestly applied by the Executive, and in that just expectation, as yet, they have not been diappointed.

It is not so much by the aggregate expenditure for the service of any one year, as by the manner of its applications, that the economy of an administration is to be tested. The aggregate amount of expenditure in any given year must depend upon the appropriations by Congress, and the exigencies of the country.

It is when the Executive surpasses the limits of its power, and usurps the authority of the appropriating department of Government, that we may look for abuses, and expect extravagancies in an administration.

If Congress, for instance, shall appropriate money to pay and feed the sailors who fight our battles and navigate our ships, and it shall be taken not only without law, but against law, to buy of a political favorite a piece of land, not needed for public purposes, at an extravagant price—this is an abuse.

If money appropriated for the Indian service is taken to pay a stale demand for services *said* to have been rendered twenty years ago, for the department of State—this is an abuse.

If money be paid to a man as a Charge d' Affairs, who was never appointed as such, in the shape of an *outfit*, for coming home—it is an abuse.

If money be taken from the public treasury, and paid to a political partizan, as bearer of despatches to South America, and he does not go, but seeks his pleasure and takes recreation in Europe at public expense—this I would call an abuse.

If an officer of the Government draws money from the Treasury under pretence that it is drawn for the public service, but in fact for his own use, this is worse than abuse.

If an accounting officer of the Treasury pass an unjust and illegal claim against the Government, and under pretence of a loan, pockets one thousand dollars, this should be denominated an abuse.

If a navy agent be allowed by an accounting officer of the Treasury, under the sanction of a head of a department, in the shape of extra commissions, &c. &c. ten thousand dollars per annum for ten years, when the law declares that his compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum, all will admit this to be an abuse

I could swell this list if it were necessary, and then say to Mr. Chilton, these are some of the abuses which have existed heretofore, and that I believe they do not exist now; they have been corrected, and the agents engaged in them 'reformed' out of office.

These and like abuses I have condemned; these and like expenditures I have endeavored to retrench.

I am anxious to plant around the Tressury the safeguards necessary to its protection, to infuse not only into the administration but into Congress, a spirit of just economy in the application and appropriation of public money. I think I have discovered in many if not all of the Executive departments, valuable reformations in the administration of them. The system of prompt accountability of public agents has been greatly improved; much remains yet to be done; it requires time and legislation to perfect it, and when the present administration shall fail to administer this Government; upon sound principles, and shall lose sight of those landmarks prescribed in the constitution, or shall betray the high trust confided to them, no one will with more freedom denounce them as unworthy the confidence of the country, than myself.

Respectfully yours,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

N. B. Those editors who have given publication to Mr. C's last letter will, I presume, feel no reluctance in giving the foregoing remarks a place in their paper.

PORTRAIT
Of the late Luther Martin, Esq.

(TO BE PUBLISHED BY HIS GRANDSON.)

AT the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen of the Bar, and other friends of that distinguished Jurist (the late JUDGE MARTIN,) the Publisher is induced to offer to the citizens of Maryland and the public generally, his PORTRAIT, now in his possession, taken from a likeness, said to be strikingly correct by the intimate friends and acquaintances of the deceased. It will be executed on copper by a first rate Artist, on a quarto medium sheet, of a similar size of that of the late WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq. and be delivered to subscribers at $1,25, one fith payable in advance to enable the publisher to proceed in the execution of the intended work. It will be furnished as soon as possible if sufficient encouragement should be offered. The citizens will be waited on in a few days for their subscriptions.

Editors favourable to the work, by giving the above four insertions, and forwarding a paper containing the same to J. S. Scott, Baltimore, Md. shall be entitled to a Portrait.

april 27 4w

MARYLAND:
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
April Term, Anno Domini, 1830.

On application of JEREMIAH VALIANT, Administrator of Seth Carmein, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set may hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Seth Carmein, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of October; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty.

JEREMIAH VALIANT, Adm'r.
of Seth Carmein, deceased.

april 20 3w

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

THROUGH IN A DAY.

From Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland,
Via Delaware City, St Georges, 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 Steamboat Baltimore, Captain W. Whildin, from Pine Street Wharf, on Monday Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City; there to take the Canal Packet Boat Lady Clinton, for St. George's, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville; arriving at Centreville the same Evening at Eight o'clock.

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

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

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

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

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

FARE

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

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

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 30 h 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 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

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

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

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