# APOLLO'S FOUNT.

## THE FROST SPIRIT.

He comes—he comes, the Frost-spirit comes,
ye may trace his footsteps now,
On the forest tops and the quiet vale and the
green hill's withered brow,
He has smitten the leaves of the dark old
boughs where their pleasant green came
forth,
And the winds that follow wherever he goes
have striken them down to Earth.

He comes—he comes—the Frost-spirit comes
from the frozen Labrador,
From the icy bridge of the northern seas that
the white bear wanders o'er—
Where the fisherman's sail is stiff with ice, and
the luckless forms below,
In the sunless cold of the atmosphere into mar-
ble statues grow.

He comes—he comes—the Frost-spirit comes,
on the rushing Northern blast
And the dark Norwegian pines have bowed as
his icy breath went past—
With an unscorched wing he hath hurried on
where the fires of Hecla glow,
On the darkly beautiful sky above, and the an-
cient ice below.

He comes—he comes—the Frost-spirit comes,
and the dimpled lake shall feel,
The torpid touch of his glazing breath, and ring
to the skater's heel—
And the streams that danced on the broken
rocks, or sang to the leaning grass
Shall bow again to their winter chain, and in
mournful silence pass.

He comes—he comes—the Frost-spirit comes—
let us meet him as we may,
And turn with the blaze of the parlour fire his
evil step away;
And gather closer the circle round where that
fire-light flashes, high,
And laugh at the voice of the baffled fiend as his
sounding wing goes by!

[N. E. Review.

## THE NOSES OF WAX.

*A Parisian Anecdote.*

Have I the honor of addressing the celebrated manufacturer of patent noses?

I am that person, at your service, sir.

Ah, sir, what a sublime discovery you have made! Your fortune is as good as made.—Why, sir, the ancients would have put you into their mythology, and erected altars to you.

You flatter, sir. To what however, am I indebted for the pleasure of this visit?

Sir, I am a butcher. What is more, I am an amateur player. Before irrevocably deciding to adopt the dramatic profession, I am practising in society; and in the quality of butcher; am preparing to enact the tyrants of melo-dramas. I make my debut this evening in the character of Nero.

I cannot doubt of your success.

But I am deficient in a very essential particular. To represent worthily the dignity of a Roman emperor; one should have an aqueline nose; and mine unfortunately is by no means of the imperial dimensions that the laws of the stage require. For you see, sir, I am very attentive to fidelity of costume, and historical accuracy.

O, I comprehend. You are desirous of a supplement.

Exactly; my friends have thought it would be for my interest, and that of the profession, to procure a nose from your establishment; for I learn that you have a large assortment of them.

I have them, sir, of all sizes and prices.—

I don't stand for the price.

Very well, sir. We will commence the operation then, immediately.

The operation! What do you mean?

Operation to be sure. It is necessary to cut away your own nose altogether, before, I can furnish you with one of mine.

A false nose! The devil! But who will warrant that you will succeed in the operation, and not leave me with merely a stump to my face.

Be quiet, and dont trouble yourself. I will just show you a model in wax. Look here—Only see what a fine condition it is in. What a finished design! The real Grecian cut!

Well, certainly, this is a most beautiful nose. I like it much. Faith, I'll take it for the evening to try—and if it suits me, I shall get you to make one of flesh and bone, just like it.

As you please.

I will return then. Good Bye!

(After the representation, re-enters in a great fury.)

Oh! I am dead, I can't survive it! The devil!

Well; my good sir how were you pleased with your nose?

Go to the devil—you and your noses!

Why, what's the matter?

You have exposed me to general ridicule.

Explain yourself?

I came on the stage—in the midst of unbounded applause.

I see no great harm in that.

I recited several verses with skill and judgement, and was again applauded.

Better and better.

Encouraged by public approbation, I became warmed: in the passionate scenes, my playing was rapid, enthusiastic—I spoke with fire—but alas! the heat which was developed in my acting, joined with that of the atmosphere, and the footlights, proved fatal to me. For at the very moment, when falling on my knees before the princess, I laid my crown and my fortune at her feet, *I left my nose there too!*

*(Laughing.)* Really a very pleasant adventure!

You laugh?—I am bursting with rage!

It puts me in mind of the verse—

The mask falls off—the *man* is there,
The *hero* faded into air!

If you had only asked my advice the accident would never have happened.

I'll not run any farther risk. I will keep the nose I inherited from my father; I would rather have a nose but an inch long, than be left without any!

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'WHAT'S IN A NAME.—A Shelbyville Editor, in announcing the change of the title of his paper, from 'Compiler and Ledger,' to 'Political Examiner,' takes occasion to assert, what no one could reasonably doubt, the right of every editor to name his paper after his own fancy, be it in good or bad taste, according to the estimate of others. In support of his own opinion, on this point, he relates the following 'well authenticated fact:'

'A certain family on the birth of a son, requesting a rich old bachelor uncle to stand god father at the christening. The old gentleman readily agreed, on the condition that he should have the naming of the child, which was as readily acceded to by the parents, who doubted not that he would confer his own name as well as his fortune on the infant. The day of baptism arrived, and the parties repaired to the church. The parson took his station at the font, and receiving the 'smiling charge' in his arms, he called upon the sponsor for the name—*Bull Frog!* said he. *What!* said the parson—What uncle! said the astonished mother. I say *Bull Frog!* replied the old gentleman, with emphasis. The mother became hysterical—the father swore the old man was mad—the parson said the name was profanity—the congregation all agreed it was 'bad taste'—but the sponsor, taking up his hat, and preparing to leave the church, once more vociferated—'I tell you Bull Frog is his name, and if you don't like it name him yourselves.' The menace operated like a charm on the parents—the old gentleman was detained—the parson went through with the ceremony—and Bull Frog is now living in the enjoyment of a fortune—the result of the 'bad taste' of his whimsical old uncle in giving him a name.'

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### *TO THE PEOPE OF QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.*

You have too much intelligence and patriotic feeling to be alarmed, when I invite you to look at and examine Mr. Teackle's project for a State Bank, which is designed to place the enterprize and industry of the County, in some sort, on a footing with that, which is to found in our cities The adage, 'give a dog an ill name and you had as well hang him at once,' has been too successfully and rigidly applied to Mr. Teackle. It is true, that Mr. Teackle was at one time a dashing speculator, and from his own over-trading, was landed where many other speculators, (who have rendered much service to the community by their enterprises) have been landed, in the ruins of their fortunes. It is in vain that he has used his time and talents to achieve one of the most desirable objects, which can exist in a Republic, 'the Education of the People;' and by which alone he has demonstrated great zeal, talents and industry worthy of success, and I will add patriotism; yet every thing which emanates from him or rather which he takes a lead in, is scoffed at and derided; I should be glad to say to the ignorant and prejudiced alone. No man, who loves his country and values the prosperity of our institutions ought to hesitate a moment to contribute the whole extent of his available means for this object, and to apply them with promtitude and decision, whether Mr. Teackle, or Mr. Any-body-else, renders his time and services to promote its success.

Without pretending to be the originator of these schemes himself, Mr. T. proposed to introduce into the state, a System of Education, such as is successfully practiced in other states; and he now proposes the establishment of a State Bank. Dont be alarmed gentle reader! for it is such a Bank as is already in successful operation in several of the Southern States, and which has proved highly advantageous to the people,—particularly agriculturalists. Without having studied as closely myself the details of this System, as I may hereafter, I will invite your attention to it, and throw out for your consideration a few of its leading features, and some facts connected therewith.

1. This system proposes to establish a State Bank, the whole revenue or the whole interest arising from the loans of which, after deducting the small expenses incident to the operation, shall go into the State Treasury or in other words into the pockets of the people of the state. Thus relieving us from taxation, by furnishing a fund for the expenses of the State Government.

2. It proposes to give, every holder of real property in the state, the right to take a loan from it, to the amount which his real estate may be more than amply sufficient to guarantee the repayment of.

The advantages resulting to the farming interest would be these: Money would be plenteous in the country as well as in the cities, which might always be commanded by the enterprising and industrious: Property in the Country would then bear a relative proportion to its value in the cities, and their neighbourhoods, and might always be sold at a price bearing a proportion to its intrinsic, or productive value. There would then be no such thing, as a farm worth $5000, being sold as has sometimes been the case, for $500. A farm has sometimes been sacrificed at public sale for a sum, which one year's crop clear of expense of tillage, would have paid for. This is surely the result of the existing System (radically wrong,) which drains the country of money, and concentrates it in the cities. The next great advantage which results from the circulation and expenditure of money in its improvement, in draining and reclaiming lands, in building good houses, fences, &c. These add to the substantial comforts, and wealth of the country. They become permanent; for it is a fact that improvement in the country begets improvement. And suppose a few men in the country borrow money, and by foolishly spending it, ruin themselves, there are hundreds more who are enterprising and industrious, and who would make a good use of it; and even if improvements were inconsiderately made by some, and they should suffer by them, the benefits would still accrue to the community and country at large. Some people will be ruined under any circumstances, and it would be folly to legislate against this fact.—But we should legislate to redeem a whole country from dilapidation, and a whole people from almost universal poverty.

It is a fact that money is so plenteous in the cities, that capitalists are anxious to loan it to almost any amount, on good 'city securities, at 4 per cent and even less;' whilst in no one county, at least on this shore could the small pittance of 5000 dollars loaned in the whole county of all the lenders at 'six per cent.' The same difficulty exists in almost all the counties of the Western Shore—these facts shew something in our legislation, radically wrong.

It may not be amiss to state, that in Talbot county, (the only county where the *evil* of Banking has been permanently inflicted,) by the wise and judicious management of that institution, the county is in an infinitely better agricultural state, taken in the aggregate, and there are less sacrifices of lands, and they bear a rate of value greatly better, in proportion to their natural and local intrinsic value, (if I may use the expression) than elsewhere on this shore. The vicinity of the Bank of Smyrna in Delaware, shews the same effects.

It is time the people had thought on this subject—and having thought, they should act.

A FARMER.

Editors of newspapers on this shore, are requested to publish the above. The suggestions have been hastily thrown out on a subject, deemed a very important one to the community, and they are invited to examine and criticise them.

A F.

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### MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The first legislature under the new constitution of Virginia assembled at Richmond on the 6th of December. The Message of the Executive was communicated the same day.

The Governor refers to the late Convention as affording another example of a nation's changing its fundamental law without discord, and thus giving another evidence of the practicableness of self-government. When the original constitution was formed, Virginia hardly extended beyond the Great Valley.—Since that period, large counties have been created in the west, in a mountainous country, and destitute of the commercial facilities which the rivers of Virginia afford to those inhabiting on the tide waters. In the change which has been made in the Constitution, it is not wonderful that neither party should be entirely satisfied, one in having lost more, the other in having gained less, than was expected. Among other duties of the new legislature, the reorganization of the Judiciary demands the most anxious attention.

The internal communications of the State, particularly those between the East and West are also earnestly pressed on the attention of the legislature. The West suffers much under the existing state of things. Lands inexhaustibly fertile remain unreclaimed. While pressing this subject on the legislature, the Governor takes an opportunity of protesting against the right of the General Government to make internal improvements, and congratulates them on the President's 'having done much in the exercise of his constitutional veto, towards arresting this unfortunate system.' The states he thinks, are competent to the improvement of their own domestic condition.

Virginia, however, has not yet succeeded in completing those she has projected. The improvement of James River, as private enterprise is forbidden to carry it on, it is so much the more imperious on the State to finish. This fine river is the natural channel, and the shortest, the Governor states, for bringing the products of the West to the Atlantic; this, we believe, is a mistake; but he adds with truth, that success in the efforts of some of the States to acquire the western trade, would be cheaply bought at the cost of additional millions, as thus the products of the labour of three millions of people would be secured, with a certainty of their increasing as long as the confederacy existed. The improvement on the James River have been constructed at an unreasonable and unparalled expense; but by some changes in the plan, it is believed that steam-boat navigation may be accomplished to Lynchburg for about $600,000. The road between Covington and Kenahwa, a part of these improvements, was never well located, graduated or constructed. That between the Great Falls of Kenahwa has not been finished; the location of the residue of this road from Charleston to Sandy, does great credit to the principal Engineer. The construction of the western part of the Turnpike has been contracted for; sixteen miles of it were finished in a very satisfactory manner in October last.—The expenditures in improving the bed of the Kenahwa have not been beneficial, owing to the plan pursued; a dam below Elk Shoals, with a lock on the right bank, would probably be the cheapest, as it is the best, mode of overcoming the difficulties. Some communication by canal or rail road, from James River to New River or Upper Kenahwa, as it is urgently recommended, as tending to lead the produce of a rich region into the James, and thus swelling the exports of the State. A road in that part of the country between Parkensburg and Winchester, is much wanted. The Dismal Swamp Canal, and the projected Rail-Road from Petersburg to Roanoke, are commended as highly valuable enterprises.

The military force of Vigina is strong and increasing; the treasury is prosperous. The unexpended balance in the Treasury, at the end of the fiscal year 1829, was $86,996 12, that which remained at the end of 1830, being $88 841 66—the actual amount in the Treasury on the 4th day of the present month, was $334 893 80, being less than on the corresponding day of the preceding year, by $19.415 97. The condition of the Penitentiary is improved. The latter part of the executive communication is chiefly occupied with complaints against the Tariff.

[Amer.

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*Messrs. Editors*—The account of the dark day in Quebec, which was given in a late Evening Post, has brought so freshly to my recollection a similar occurrence, that I feel disposed to give a little sketch of a day which I think, in darkness and gloom, far exceeded the one so recently witnessed in Quebec. I think it was the 13th of April, 1780. the spring had previously been uncommonly pleasant, and the husbandmen were all busily employed in planting; the active housewife was early stirring, that a plentiful breakfast might be seasonably prepared; and the members of every family felt the invigorating influence of the vernal season—but the morning was gloomy, a bright brassy belt encompassed the horizon, while all above was dark and dismal; when the sun arose the singularity of its appearance attracted the attention of all. It had at first the appearance of emerging from an eclipse—than its upper ridge was obscured by the cloud above, and it presented the appearance of the middle of the circle or rather a long square: and again, of an eclipse; and in a short time it was lost in darkness—not a ray was to be seen, and the bright belt had disappeared.

At eleven in the morning lights were found necessary to perform domestic business; and before twelve, every man laid aside his work, and retired to the adjoining dwelling, in expectation of some violent convulsion in nature. A thunder storm or hurricane was momentarily expected. Dinner was taken by candle light. A slight shower of rain now fell, and the water was impregnated with sulphur. The afternoon continued dark. At sunset the belt was again discernible, and the god of day sunk beneath the horizon in a similar manner with its rising; and in twenty minutes the darkness was such as had never been witnessed since the plagues of Egypt. It might indeed be felt, and had the appearance of a pall of black velvet, which obscured every object; the lights in the windows of the nearest houses resembled a lamp faintly shining through a small aperture in the cloth. The evening continued in this state of gloom and darkness; and when the family retired, it was with a sad foreboding that the sun would never arise upon them again.—'We are told that before that great and dreadful day, the sun and moon shall be darkened, and give no light,' said a good woman in going to her chamber, 'the time has come, and to-morrow we shall witness the day of judgment; how poorly we are prepared, and how shall we meet the son of man and the son of God.' But sleep, the balmy blessing, which rests and refreshes the weary, demanded his due, and slumber stole upon senses, that vainly endeavored to watch through the night. How great was the joy that awaited the moment of awaking.

At half-past twelve the veil was withdrawn, the darkness had fled, the sky was clear and bespangled with millions of sparkling stars, and the beautiful moon appeared riding in all her grandeur. Not a breeze moved the small blades of grass, nor stirred the now budding foliage of the trees—All was still, tranquil and serene.—Every insect seemed to hail the Great Creator of all things. While families arose to inhale the balmy influence of the present scene, and to welcome as a blessing the glorious light, which from being withdrawn for one day now appeared decked in beauty and fraught with blessings that had never been witnessed before, the voice of congratulation was heard on every side, and men loved and feared God with a double ardor. Vessels coming in from sea met this cloud five leagues from shore, and those three leagues off, were enveloped in darkness. This darkness extended through the New England States, but no farther. It was the subject of many sermons. Philosophers and Astronomers in vain endeavored to account for a phenomenon that had never occurred at any period previous to the present. Many incidents happened in the course of the evening, some of a ludicrous kind, and some of a serious nature. The forebodings of crying prophets have turned out to be false; our revolution has ended in a glorious peace; tranquility and prosperity have crowned our endeavors, and nothing has followed the dark day in half a century to credit the prognostic of the day.—N. Y. Gaz.

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*A Sudden Engagement.*—One evening a gentleman at Hay Market Theatre, London, was suddenly smitten with a very pretty girl in the next box to him. After exchanging numberless glances, the gentleman wrote in a pencil mark on a slip of paper, 'Pray, fair lady are your affections disengaged?' He passed the paper over to her, and she after a minutes consultation with her mother who accompanied her, wrote back to him, 'Yes, sir, my affections *are* disengaged—but why do you ask the question?' 'I am a bachelor,' replied the gentleman, still in writing, 'I have a thousand pounds sterling a year, besides a very handsome house in a fashionable part of the city; but all this does not make me happy. I want a gentle woman for a wife, such as you seem to be, and then my happiness will be complete. Will you marry me? I will promise to be the most faithful, indulgent and tender husband in London.' The young lady who like all other English women, was somewhat romantic, was so much struck with the frankness and novelty of the declaration, that she drew from it a happy inference for the future, and finally wrote to the gentleman, that she would be his wife, provided her parents consented to the marriage. A few days after they were married.

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### FORTUNE TELLING.

The Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin complains that there is a yellow woman, somewhere in the precincts of that town, who derives a profit of from ten to fifteen dollars a day in telling the fortunes of those who seek her for that purpose. It is also stated that she has as much custom as she can turn her hands to—not from poor ignorant spinsters, milliner's girls, and servant maids, for, the Editor remarks:—

'We have heard of some who have waited all day until their 'turn' should come, particularly a party of ladies—they would have themselves pass for fashionable belles—who not more than a week since, left their home immediately after eating a very early breakfast, sought out the sorceress in an obscure, dirty alley, absolutely passed the whole day—dinnerless and supperless—until near ten o'clock, waiting to have their 'fortunes told!'

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GO-BETWEENS.—There is perhaps not a more odious character in the world, than that of go-between—by which I mean that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vile officiousness, he makes that poison effective, which else were inert; for three-fourths of the slanderers in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

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## CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just received from Baltimore, in addition to his former extensive stock, an assortment of SHOES, consisting of the following:—

Ladies purple and bronze *Morocco Slippers*,
do. spring *Lasting Welts*,
do. do. *Morocco* do. all of superior quality.—Also,

A very large and general assortment of

**COARSE SHOES,**

*Seal-skin, Morocco & other Caps.*

Which he will sell on his usual accommodating terms, (very cheap) at his old stand, opposite the Court-House.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

dec 21 3w

## LEATHER.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have

COMMENCED THE

*TANNING BUSINESS*

at the Yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Holyday & Hayward; and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c, they have on hand, and intend constantly keeping, at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. JOHN G STEVENS,

*A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF*

**Upper & Sole Leather,**

which they will sell at fair prices for Cash, Hides, Sheep Skins, or Country Produce.—They will also take *Hides to Tan on Shares*, and pledge themselves to return all Share Leather in 12 months after they receive the Hides—being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a Share of patronage.—Cash will be given for Hides and Sheep Skins at the market price.

HENRY E. BATEMAN & Co.

Easton, Nov. 30—w



*Coach, Gig & Harness Making.*

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business; and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore

WITH A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**MATERIALS;**

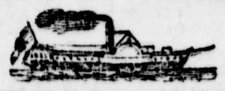
which will enable him with the assistance of the best Workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertions to please the public, to merit their future patronage.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

nov 30 w

N. B On hand and for Sale, a first rate COACHEE, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. E. S. H.

## STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.



*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

THAT the Steamboat on her routes between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Easton, Oct. 12 w

## *To be hired for the next Year,*

NEGRO Men, Women, Boys and Girls—some small Boys and Girls to be put out.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those who are indebted for the hire of Negroes.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor.

dec 14 w

## TO BE RENTED

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, the House and Lot on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine. J. ROGERS.

sept 21 w

## *FOR RENT,*

THE Store Room and Cellar, opposite the Union Tavern. Possession immediately. Apply at the Star Office.

july 20

## JUST RECEIVED,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

*Writing & Letter Papers,*

WITH

SCHOOL BOOOKS, SLATES, QUILLS, WAFERS, BONNETT BOARDS, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash, at the Star Office, Easton, Md. nov 9 w

## COLUMBIAN ALMANAC'S,

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.


## UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,

### *Faculty of Arts & Sciences.*

IN conformity with the recent organization of the Collegiate Department in the University, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences beg leave to apprise the public that the classes will commence on MONDAY, the 2d of January next, before which day it is requested that all those who are desirous to enter as students in this branch of the University will register their names with the President or Secretary of the Faculty.

The College rules require that candidates for the Freshman class, should undergo an examination by the Faculty, in Cæsar's Commentaries, Ovid, Sallust, and the Æneid of Virgil; the Greek Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, Anacreon, and the four first books of the Cyropedia, or the Anabasis, Mair's Introduction, Neilson's Greek Exercises, Adam's Latin and Valpy's Greek Grammar, including Greek and Latin Prosody, and so much of the Heathen Mythology, Adam's Roman and Potter's Grecian Antiquities, as are absolutely necessary for elucidating the above course. Also in English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Doctrine of Roots and Powers and Arithmetical and Geometrical progression.

The Examination of the Candidates will take place in the first week in January, and as often thereafter as candidates may be presented. The Students upon examination will be distributed into the classes for which they may be found qualified.

The College Course occupies four years: each year is divided into three terms.

The first commencing on the 2d Monday of September.
The second on the 2d day of January.
The third on the Wednesday after Easterday.

Students entering after the commencement of a term are chargeable with the whole term.

The Faculty will commence their lectures as soon as the classes are formed.

The Charges of the College for instruction, including the lectures and all other expenses, are one hundred dollars per annum.

Those who desire further information in regard to the collegiate department, the studies pursued, and the ordinances of the Faculty, may obtain it by reference to any of the Trustees of the University, or to the gentlemen composing the Faculty of the Arts and Sciences.

Students from a distance may be registered by addressing a letter to the President or Secretary.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, D. D.
Prof. Ancient Languages, Prest.
JULIUS T. DUCATEL,
Prof. of Chemistry applied to the Arts, Secty.

P. S. The National Intelligencer, Annapolis Gazette, Easton Star, and Winchester (Va.) Republican, are requested to insert this advertisement twice a week in their papers until the 1st of February, and send their accounts to the Executive Committee of the University of Maryland, Baltimore.

dec 7 8w




## 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 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 16 w *Proprietors.*

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, Agent for Austin Woolfolk, of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

**100 NEGROES,**

*From the age of twelve to twenty-five*

years, for whom he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.

nov 16

## 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 6tw


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