APOLLO'S FOUNT.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

In tone, style, and sentiment, the following lines are indeed of rare and surpassing beauty.

'Who can separate hearts that have united, or divide waters that have met, and mingled into one?

'Love never dies; where it does not exist, there it never has existed.'—

Think not, beloved! time can break
The spell around us cast;
Or absence from my bosom take
The memory of the past;
My love is not that silvery mist,
From summer blooms by sunbeams kissed,
Too fugitive to last—
A fadeless flower, it still retains
The brightness of its early stains.

Nor burns it like the raging fire,
In tainted breast which glows,
All wild and thorny as the briar,
Without its opening rose;
A gentler, holier, love is mine,
Unchangeable and firm, while thine
Is pure as mountain snows;
Nor yet has passion dared to breathe
A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.

And now, when grief has dimm'd thine eye,
And sickness made thee pale;
Think'st thou I could the mourner fly,
And leave thee to the gale?
Oh no!—may all those dreams depart,
Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,
If now my bosom fail;
Or leave thee, when the storm comes on,
To bear its turbulence alone.

The ivy round some lofty pile,
Its twining tendril flings;
Though fled from thence be pleasure's smile
It yet the fonder clings:
As lonelier still becomes the place,
The warmer is its fond embrace,
More firm its verdant rings,
As if it lov'd its shade to rear,
O'er one devoted to despair.

Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,
Unchanged by gliding years;
Through Fortune's rise, or her decline,
In sunshine or in tears;
And though between us oceans roll,
And rocks divide us, still my soul
Can feel no jealous fears,
Confiding in a heart like thine,
Love's uncontaminated shrine!

To me, though bathed in sorrow's dew,
The dearer far art thou:
I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,
And can I alter now?
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair,
More beautiful since grief is there,
Though somewhat pale thy brow;
And be it mine to soothe the pain
Thus pressing on thy heart and brain.

Yes, love! my breast, at sorrow's call
Shall tremble like thine own:
If from those eyes the tear-drops fall,
They shall not fall alone.
Our souls, like heaven's aerial bow,
Blend every light within their glow,
Of joy or sorrow known:
And grief, divided with thy heart,
Were sweeter far than joy apart.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

From the Commentator extra.

First Day.—Delegates from nearly all the counties in the State, assembled in Convention at the Presbyterian Church in Frankfort, by the ringing of the bell, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 9th of December, 1830.

Gen James Garrard, a member from the county of Bourbon, was chosen President of the Convention.

Gen. John Payne, a member from the county of Bracken, and David Irvine, Esq. a member from the county of Madison, were appointed Secretaries.

The counties in the several Senatorial districts were then called over by the President, in pursuance of Judge Beatty's motion, and the names of the members in actual attendance from each county, were announced, and recorded by the Secretaries.

After a brief discussion, upon different suggestions and propositions it was unanimously resolved, that a committee of one member from each Senatorial district (38) should be appointed by the President, to consider and report to the Convention what business would be necessary and proper to be transacted by the Convention before their adjournment. The committee was appointed accordingly, and the Convention adjourned for the day.

Second day.—The Convention met on Friday at 11 o'clock, and the committee appointed yesterday, (by Judge Mills, their Chairman, submitted a report in part—consisting of the following

RESOLUTIONS:

1. Resolved, That the preservation of the American System is essential to the prosperity of the People of the U. S. and that its destruction would be highly prejudicial to their best interests.

2. Resolved, That the General Government possesses the power, under the Constitution of the U. S. to encourage, promote, and construct internal improvements, and that the exercise of this power advances the common interests of the Union and is indispensably necessary to the people of the Western States, who without it, would not obtain a fair portion of the benefits, whilst they sustain an equal share of the burthens of the confederacy.

3. Resolved, That the veto placed upon the Maysville road bill, and the President's withholding from Congress the bill for aiding the completion of the Louisville and Portland Canal, were high-handed measures of power, without example in the practice, and irreconcileable to the nature of free governments; and that the reasons assigned for them, are shewn to have been insincere, by the wasteful expenditure of public money in other instances, recommended by, or proceeding immediately from the acts of the President, and by his approval of other works of internal improvement.

4. Resolved, That the dismission, by the Executive of the U. S. of incumbents from office, for no other reason than their preference of one Presidential candidate to another, is arbitrary and despotic, utterly hostile to the free exercise of the elective franchise, and is as pernicious and dangerous to the stability of free institutions, as it is adverse to their nature, and wrong and unjust in principle.

5. Resolved, That the appointment to office of such a large number of members of Congress by the present administration, is in direct opposition to the principles avowed and the pledges made by the present Chief Magistrate previous to his election; and that, coupled with the appointment also, of a disproportionate number of Editors and printers of newspapers distinguished by their zeal in espousing his election: this convention cannot but view the tendency of both, as inevitable towards the corruption of Congress and of the press.

6. Resolved, That the Southwestern Indians are entitled to the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of the lands secured to them by treaties with the United States, until they choose voluntarily to cede them to the United States, and that they have a natural right, recognized by those treaties, to live under their own laws, free from the disturbance of any State.

7. Resolved, That the duty is enjoined upon the President of the U. States, by their laws and treaties, to protect the Southwestern Indians in the enjoyment of their rights of territory and self-government, and that the wilful neglect of the President to execute that duty is a nullification, by his individual authority, of those laws and treaties dangerous in precedent and practice, and in positive violation of his solemn obligations.

8. Resolved, That the recalling of our foreign ministers and sending of others in their stead upon the obvious ground that they have been active and zealous partizans of the President in the late election, are unjustifiable upon principle, of the former constant usage of the Government, and have been the occasion of a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money, and in some instances of a degradation of the national character.

9. Resolved, That after the rejection in a full Senate, of persons nominated to office by the President, to nominate the same persons in the absence of some of the members who had voted against them, and thus to procure the confirmation of their appointments, is derogatory, to the character and fair conduct both of the President and Senate.

10. Resolved, That the claim of the State of South Carolina, of a right to nullify by her individual will, the laws of the U. States is an absurd pretention, destitute of reason or principle and that this convention cannot but regret that the State of South Carolina has received countenance in that pretension by the support which the President has given to a similar pretension of the State of Georgia, to nullify the laws and the treaties of the United States which relate to the Southwestern Indians; by the disregard which he threatens of the obligations of those laws and treaties, and by the confidence and friendship which he extends to some of the principal advocates and propagators of the South Carolina heresy.

11. Resolved, That considering the alarming tendency of the principles and practice of the present Administration, the mischiefs which it has done, and those which are threatened, this convention concurs cordially and unanimously with the people who constituted it, in the necessity of a change of the chief magistrate of the United States, and of the election of another citizen, who would administer the Government upon principles more conformable to our free institutions, to the Constitution, to the safety of the Union and to the preservation of those great measures of policy indispensable to the national prosperity.

12. Resolved, therefore, That Henry Clay be recommended to the people of the United States as a suitable person for their support, at the next election of a President of the United States.

13. Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of this State who concur in sentiment as to the propriety of this change, to elect delegates, during the next summer or autumn to meet in convention at Frankfort on the ——— day of ——— 1831, to nominate electors of President and Vice President, who will support the above nomination of Henry Clay; that it be recommended to them to enlarge the powers of the said convention so as to embrace the objects of nominating at that time, a candidate for Vice President of the United States. And also to nominate a candidate for the offices of Governor and Lt. Governor of this State.

14. Resolved, That in the event, that a National Convention shall be held in the City of Washington or elsewhere, by the friends of our principles previous to the next Presidential election, that twelve delegates be, and they are hereby appointed, to meet in said Convention, and represent Kentucky therein. The delegates hereby appointed, are authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.

15. Resolved, That five persons to be nominated by the Chairman of this convention, be, and they are hereby appointed a central committee for Kentucky, to correspond with similar committees in other States, and with the various county committees which may be appointed in our own State, and that said committee be authorized to fill any vacancy which may happen in their own body.

16. Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the friends of the American System, of the Union and of HENRY CLAY, in the several counties of this State, to appoint corresponding committees to communicate with the central Committee, and also to appoint large committees of vigilance for the purpose of promoting the success of our cause in their respective counties.

17. Resolved, further, That our friends thro'out the State individually, and collectively, be earnestly solicited to take measures in their several counties and districts, to ensure harmony and energy in our elections, and to prevent a competition between the advocates of our cause, which is calculated to produce dissension and defeat.

Which resolutions, having been twice read, and a separate vote taken upon each, were all adopted unanimously.

A motion to fill the blanks in the 13th resolution so as to fix the time for the meeting of the State Convention next year, *failed*, after a brief discussion, in which the views of the committee upon that point, were fully explained—because it was deemed expedient to leave the time of meeting, to be fixed hereafter, for such day as future events shall indicate to be most convenient.

The members from each Congressional district were constituted committees, to elect and nominate delegates to represent this State in a *National Convention* in case one should be determined upon and held.

After a recess of a few hours, the President, in pursuance of the 15th resolution, announced

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, VIZ.

John J. Marshall,
Jacob Swigert, | James W. Denny,
Charles S. Morehead, | Mason Brown.

And a Member from each Congressional District announced the name of a Delegate selected and nominated to attend as

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, VIZ:

Marshall P. Marshall, Esq. of Fleming.
Richard H. Chinn, Esq. of Fayette.
Col. William Brown, of Harrison.
Col. George C. Thompson, of Mercer.
Dr. Burr Harrison, of Nelson.
Maj. James Crutcher, of Hardin.
Thomas A. Marshall, Esq. of Bourbon.
Daniel Breck, Esq. of Madison.
James W. Denny, of Franklin.
Hezekiah P. Murrel Esq. of Barren.
Thompson M Ewing, Esq. of Todd.
William T. Willis, of Greene.

In which nominations the Convention concurred.

P. S. The Convention met this morning, when an *Address* to the People was reported from the Committee of 38, read and adopted. Mr. Wickliffe was addressing the Chair when this extra went to press.

[Here follows a List of Members of the Convention, there being in all two hundred and ninety.

Both sacred and profane history bear testimony to the powerful influence Fables have upon the feelings and policy of ancient nations. It remains to prove whether the present generation are less susceptible of moral impressions than those of less enlightened antiquity.

Village Record.

THE LION, THE WOLF AND THE DEER.

A FABLE.—The young of a Lion and a Wolf were once cast ashore upon a beautiful and extensive island, which from time immemorial had been exclusively possessed by a large and noble herd of Deer. The young animals being in a very exhausted and destitute condition, earnestly petitioned the Deer for protection, and that they might find an asylum upon their island from the dangers they alleged, had driven them over the great water from their former place of residence. The Deer with the unsuspecting confidence of frank and generous hospitality, not only granted their request, but kindly and tenderly cherished and fed them, in their incipient and helpless state.

The natural disposition of the strangers, however, soon began to display itself, and the deer becoming aware of the real character of their guests, found it necessary to stand upon their own defence, and to attempt to drive the invaders from their island.—Many severe and bloody renconters ensued, very destructive to both parties. At length, however, they agreed to cease from hostilities—divide the island between them, and make a league of mutual peace and amity, which should last as long as the grass should grow, and the waters run' The lion on account of his strength, and the supposed generosity and nobility of his character, was exclusively entrusted with the safe keeping of the league, under the express provision that he should interpose his ample power to shield the now defenceless deer from the rapaciousness of the wolf. Not long after, however, the wolf found a young fawn quietly grazing on a small but fertile meadow, the possession of which had been guaranteed to her in the clearest manner by the treaty, and where, by many special favours received from the lion, she was growing up with great symmetry and beauty; and made instant preparation to devour her.

The fawn earnestly called upon the lion who happened that instant to pass by—and urged him by the kindness her ancestors had formerly shown him when he was weak and helpless—by the generosity of his own nature—by the terms of their mutual compact, which he had several times sworn to maintain inviolate—by the signal benefits he had gratuitously bestowed upon her in her present situation—by the small, indeed, but willing aid she had rendered him on a recent occasion—and by her utter helplessness, to save her from destruction. She alleged too, that she had been careful to keep out of the way of the wolf—not to intrude upon the territory her ancestors had made over to him; but entirely to keep within the bounds of her own meadow. The lion bluntly told her that her pleas were unavailing—that the meadow could not be hers, because the wolf in prowling for prey had been once round it, and that he (the lion) had promised in case she died or voluntarily left it, the wolf should have the next right, and that this contract prevented him from affording her the least protection. The wolf encouraged by this, told her that nature in making him strong and cunning, had given him a right to devour any animal he had the art and strength to subdue; and that, as to the contracts she spoke of, they were mere expedients to decoy and entrap such unsuspecting animals as herself, into the power of those superior creatures, which by their cunning, sagacity, and knowledge, were absolved from all moral obligation to adhere to their most solemn engagements. Finding this reasoning well pleasing to the lion, he, without ceremony, fell remorselessly upon the fawn and tore her to pieces.

Inns and Taverns in Pennsylvania.—The law regulating inns and taverns, which passed the last Legislature of Pennsylvania, takes effect after the 1st of January. To obtain a license, the applicant must be recommended by twelve reputable citizens of the ward, town, &c. who must certify that the person they recommend is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and convenience for the lodging and accommodation of travellers. The price of the license for one year, provided the yearly rental of the house does not exceed one hundred dollars, is ten dollars, and four per cent. additional upon the value of the yearly rental of any inn or tavern which shall exceed $100. The 9th section of the law provides, That if any person or persons shall sell or retail in the city or county of Philadelphia, or any other county of this commonwealth, less than one quart of vinous or spirituous liquors, to be delivered at one time, and to one or more persons, without having first obtained licenses agreeably to law for that purpose, he, she, or they, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, pay a fine not exceeding 100 dollars. It may be lawful for the owner or manager of any theatre or circus within the commonwealth, to make application for the privilege of selling vinous and spirituous liquors within the same, setting forth the number of bars or counters, or other devices, for the exposure to sale of liquors which they propose to erect, and their localities; and such manager or owner, on the payment to the county treasurer of the sum of seventy-five dollars, for one bar or counter, and of fifty dollars for every bar and counter more than one, shall receive a license for vending vinous and spirituous liquors, at the specified number of bars or counters, for one year, and on the payment of a proportional sum with twenty per cent. additional, shall receive a license for any fraction or part of a year not less than one month.

MISS McCREA.

A letter from a gentleman at Sandy Hil, N. Y., the scene of the murder of Miss McCrea, throws some new light on the fate of that young person.

1. She was not to be married to a British officer, but was supposed to be engaged to an American Tory, named David Jones, who with his brother had raised a company in New York, gone to Montreal, obtained commission and come out as pioneers to Burgoyne.

2. She was not going to be married, but having heard that her lover was in the van of the advancing army; she had, of *her own accord*, approached, and was in a house with a Mrs. Campbell, between the American Fort Edward and the British advanced posts.

3. A party of 50 Americans having gone out from the Fort, and fallen into an ambush of 200 Indians fled towards the Fort and were pursued, and 18 killed and scalped. In pursuing them towards the Fort, the Indians came to the house of Mrs. Campbell, about 80 rods north of the Fort, and they seized Mrs. Campbell and Miss McCrea and carried them off as prisoners.

4. It is not known how she came to be killed, but it is supposed by Mr. Baker, who gives this account, and whose father saw her fall from her horse, shot by an Indian, that the Indians quarreled about the possession of her, and they finally agreed that one should kill her and another should take her scalp, for which the British government then, as since, gave a bounty.

5. She was not buried at the *pine tree* so much shown and described.

Miss McCrea was the daughter of a clergyman in New Jersey. Mrs. Campbell was saved, and delivered to Gen. Frazer, but so stripped of apparel that only a single garment remained upon her.

This account appears to be authentic, coming from Caleb Baker, Esq. of Sandy Hill, whose father saw Miss McCrea fall, and was of the party who went out for the body and interred it.

DESCRIPTON OF THE VILLAIN.

The felon who forged checks, on the 14th inst., to the amount of $15,500, and who passed himself by the name of Henry C. Livingston, proves to be the same villain who was convicted and sentenced to the State prison at Auburn, for four separate felonies and was pardoned in September last; he shortly thereafter obtained goods from Mr. Judd, upon forged paper, and obtained property from several other persons by means of frauds, and then left the city. He was arrested in Rhode Island, at the suit of Mr. Judd, and about three weeks since he broke jail—a reward of $50 is offered by the sheriff of Rhode Island for his apprehension, he returned immediately to the city of New York. His real name is William Jackson, he seldom passes by his true name, he is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, 29 years of age, dark complexion.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

A convention of ministers and lay delgates of the Methodist Church was lately held at Baltimore, for the purpose of forming a Constitution and book of discipline for the associaied Methodist Churches. The first article of the Constitution states that the association shall be denominated The Methodist Protestant Church; comprising the associate Methodist Churches. It is stated that the different Churches in this association, comprise between 30,000 and 40,000 communicants.

REMOVAL.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his *new stand* on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.—Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuation of the public patronage.

HE INTENDS KEEPING A GOOD SUPPLY OF

MATERIALS,

and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, as he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.

The public's obedient servant,
WM. VANDERFORD.

dec 7 eo3w



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.

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

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

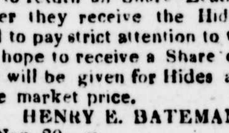
LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees as the law directs. have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person who may neglect this notice. I would also take the liberty to inform those persons who owe fees for the present year, (1830) that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 20 w

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

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

FOR RENT,

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

july 20

COLUMBIAN ALMANAC'S,

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.

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 6qw

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 24 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, Sec'y.

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, Marylaud,

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 15 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