question was at the foundation of individual interests, and of free Government. He believed that he who contributed to the recharter of the Bank of the United States, struck a deadly blow at the liberties of the country. The original question between the federal and anti-federal parties comes up: Is it proper to strengthen this Government by connecting with it a Bank of thirty five millions capital? The Bank of the United States had it in its power to come into the market in every part of the country, and controling the issues of the State Banks, to fix the price of the whole product of the country. By establishing this Bank, we give to twenty-five men the power to control the whole property of the Union, and they must use their power for the benefit of the Stockholders. But we not only make the value of all property dependent on the use of the authority which we grant the Bank of the United States, but we take from the State authorities the power to resist the usurpations of the Government. There were but two means by which the State could resist oppression; the first by revolution, and the second by the power of the States to exercise authority within their respective limits. How are the States to use either of these means in opposition to the Federal Government? How can they organize any resistance? All the moneyed power is through the National Bank, dependent on Government, and it was the interest of the Bank to strengthen the hands of the Government. A National Bank, thereof took from the People both the honor and the inducement to resist oppression. He called on his State right friends to look well at this subject. It was idle to say that we were under an obligation, by restoring the deposites, to put it in the power of the Bank to force a recharter. The position was erroneous. They had not the power to give or sell to the Bank the exclusive controul of the public money. He called on them as advocates of the constitutional right of the States now to speak out or to hold their peace forever. This talk of Andrew Jackson as an usurper, had drawn off the attention of the People from the true question before them. The real question for the People to decide was, will you maintain the right of the Bank to the People's money—will you agree that you have sold to the Bank the control over the public money? It is said this is not a question of recharter. But that was the only question worth contending for, and upon the decision of the question of restoration depended the decision of the question whether the Bank shall be rechartered or not.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1834.

Mr. WEBSTER's motion for leave to bring in a bill to extend the Charter of the United States Bank, has been postponed to the first of May.

SELECTED ITEMS.

The Chestertown Telescope of Friday, contains a notice from the Cashier of the Millington Bank, in which he says that "institution is in no way affected by the late failure of the Bank of Maryland."

The venerable ex-President, MADISON entered upon his 84th year on Sunday the 16th. He was born on the 16th of March, 1851. With all this weight of years, he retains his bodily health remarkably well. A feebleness in his movements, which lessens his activity, and debars him from exercise on horseback, are the only marks of his advanced life.

We heard last evening that the Pennsylvania state loan had been taken by Mr. Phillips, the agent of the Messrs. Rothschild, at one mill above par.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Rumours were quite current in this city, yesterday, unfavorable to the credit of some of the Banks of Alexandria, in the District. Some of the rumours went so far as to designate the institutions, viz: the Bank of Potomac and the Bank of Alexandria. We are happy to be able to contradict these reports on good authority. Mr. Page, the soon of the Cashier of the Bank of Potomac, who left Alexandria at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, assures us that the rumours in reference to that Bank are totally unfounded, and that he believes them to be equally so as to Bank of Alexandria, having heard nothing to its disadvantage when he left that city.—*Balt. American of Thursday.*

The bill heretofore pending in the Louisiana legislature, pledging the faith of the State for the payment of bonds to the amount of *twelve millions of dollars*, in order to raise the capital of the Citizens' Bank, has passed the Senate by a majority of one vote. Two of the majority were opposed to the principle, but voted on instructions from their constituents. It had previously passed the other house, and only requires the governor's signature.

The Washington Telegraph states, in reply to an article in the Globe, that Mr. Calhoun has not forgotten the "Force Bill," but that it could not be taken up now without interfering with the Deposite Question; and that besides, Mr. Calhoun may be waiting until the public mind becomes still more turned against the Force Bill, as the legitimate source of the present distress, so as to increase the prospect of its ultimate expulsion from the statute book.

The prisoners confined in the county jail at New Castle, Del. effected their escape on Tuesday night last, by cutting the bars of a window on the ground floor. They were eleven in number.

The holders of 16,050 shares of Girard Bank Stock, have signed for the restoration of the deposites to the United States Bank. Can it be possible that these individuals suppose such a step would bring relief?

The Mobile Register states that not less than 1500 families from the United States have gone into the neighboring Mexican province of Texas, during the late winter with the intention of settling there.

The National Intelligencer questions the correctness of the facts and conclusions stated in the letter from the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in reference to the prospect of the passage of a National Bank bill pased on the plan of Mr. Calhoun.—They say:—"However desirable such a consummation as is here anticipated might be, we are sorry to be obliged to warn our Eastern friends against the delusion of expecting it. There has not, we believe, been any such understanding among the Senators as is suggested." If, they add, the contemplated measure should pass the Senate by a vote of two-thirds, there is no reason to expect that it will pass the House by any such vote—a majority being as much as could be hoped for, at this time, in favor of any effective measure of relief.—*Balt. Amer.*

Agricultural Department.

The following paper was read before the late meeting of the Agricultural Board for the Eastern Shore, and by them referred to its publishing committee, to be presented for publication:

The season being near at hand when experience teaches us that we may expect the Spring ravages of the "Hessian fly," it is considered a matter worthy of every exertion to try to find out any practical means of diminishing or preventing the destruction occasioned by this insect.

The precise period of the Spring when the "Hessian fly" is brought into active life, depends upon the temperature of the weather, which hastens or retards it as its general nature is milder or colder. The opinion is said to be derived from observation, that from the 10th to the 20th of April, according to the temparament of the weather, sometimes before, the eggs of the "Hessian fly" are deposited on the blades of the growing wheat by the newly created fly, and when deposited, speedily gravitate, or are carried down, by moisture perhaps, rain and dew, into the crown or germinating point in the wheat plant, where the egg now quickly hatches from increased warmth in the atmosphere, and the progeny goes through its varied progress to maturity—during which progress the destruction is committed—and this is experienced from about the 25th of April to the 20th or 25th of May. The first visible effect from the "Hessian fly" is, that the wheat ceases to grow—in a day or two afterwards it visibly declines. Upon the exhibition of either of these two appearances, it will be too late to apply a remedy.

It is further alleged in proof, that these eggs, deposited upon the blades of the wheat, are distinctly discernable by the naked eye, but much more so by the aid of a common burning or magnifying glass, at some period in these ten days, viz. from 10th to 20th of April.

Upon these suggestions it is submitted, whether rolling the wheat well, at some period within these ten days, the precise days for rolling to be directed by each farmer's own observation on the deposit of the egg, or by his own judgment, guided by the state of the weather, would not be likely to destroy the eggs laid upon the blade, if rolled before the egg settled down into the germinating point of the wheat plant? Or, if it is incorrect to say that the egg gravitates or settles down, it may be that the egg hatches on the blade of wheat where it is deposited by the fly, exposed to the sun (as the egg on the leaf of the tobacco plant does, from which the tobacco worm springs), and that the product of the egg, which to the eye is a small maggot, settles down. In this case the effect of rolling would be the same, as the benefit could alone be calculated on, in either case, by the rolling being performed when the egg or maggot is on the surface of the leaf—for as soon as it gets down to the crown or germinating point of the wheat plant, it finds great if not complete protection, and every hour's growth of the plant, gives it more and more defence against external pressure.

No danger of ill to the wheat need to be apprehended from rolling.

Another experiment is also suggested—viz: Instead of rolling the wheat at this time when the egg or maggot is to be found on the leaf, to feed down the wheat as rapidly as possible for a few days, by turning in upon it all the horses, sheep and cattle—supposing that they will destroy, by trampling and feeding, the egg or insect that may be upon the blades of the wheat. This experiment seems to be more hazardous than the rolling, yet it is stated to have been tried with complete success.

It is presumed that both the feeding and rolling must be done at a dry time, or more properly speaking, when the ground is not muddy—the rolling to be effectual, ought perhaps to be rapidly done both ways—that is, lengthways and crossways the lands of wheat.

It is suggested to those who may be disposed to make either or both of these experiments, to do it only on a part of their wheat, so as to be enabled to see if there be any difference between the rolled wheat and that which is not rolled—or between that which is fed down and that which is not fed on—And further, to note down particularly the days of the month, which will also ascertain the number of days of rolling or feeding—and in the case of feeding, the number of stock of all kinds turned in, and the quantity of wheat fed down.

The results of such experiments, fairly tried and accurately made known, may be important.

TO THE PUBLIC.
UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

March 26th, 1834.

The following remarks in the Senate of the United States on the 25th instant, as reported in the National Intelligencer, seem to require from the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, immediate notice:

"Mr. Clay rose and said that he had heard, and he presumed that every member of the Senate had also heard, that, yesterday, a Bank, chartered by the State of Maryland, and situated in Baltimore, had stopped payment. The evidence of the fact was to be found in the public prints of this morning. He had further heard, as he also presumed most of the Senate had heard, that, in consquence of a connection, supposed, or actual, between the Bank of Maryland, which had thus exploded, and the Union Bank of Maryland, one of the banks selected by the Treasury Department as a depository of the public revenue, there was, yesterday, an immense run on the latter Bank. The information which reached him was, that the streets of Baltimore, in the vicinity of the Bank, were yesterday crowded by People pressing to obtain metalic currency for the paper in their hands. The connection between the two banks was so intimate, that great danger was apprehended as to the stability of the Union Bank.

"In this Union Bank, it appeared, from the returns made by the Treasury Department, that the Secretary of the Treasury was himself a stockholder. To what extent the Secretary was a stockholder, did not appear, but his name was to be found on the list of the stockholders of the Union, one of the Banks selected by him for the reception and charge of the public deposites. He had heard that the Secretary was a stockholder to a considerable extent. He had heard that the stock held by the Secretary in that Bank constituted a considerable part of his property, and that he had been for some time a director in that bank previous to his removal to this city.

"He hoped that it would turn out that the Union Bank was in a safe condition; and that there was no just grounds for the apprehension which seemed to exist, as to its safety. He hoped it would turn out that the Secretary of the Treasury was not a stockholder in this Bank to any extent which could authorize an impression that he had suffered his own interests to enter into the considerations which led him to select this Bank as one of the depositories of the public money.

"He had also heard this morning, but he would not undertake to vouch for the truth of the rumour, that, in consequence of the connexion between the Union Bank and the Bank of Maryland, a Treasury draft or Treasury drafts, to the amount of 150,000 dollars, had in the course of the last few days, been furnished to the Union Bank of Maryland, by the Secretary of the Treasury. He did not know how far this rumour was founded in fact, but he did know that it was the official duty of the Senate to inquire into the fact, whether there was any danger to the public interests which was likely to result from the circumstances of the public money being in that institution."

There is no foundation whatever for the rumour that any other connection has ever existed between the Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank of Maryland, than has existed between the Union Bank of Maryland and other banks in the city of Baltimore.

It is not a fact that "in consequence of any (supposed) connexion between the Union Bank of Maryland and the Bank of Maryland, a Treasury draft or Treasury drafts to the amount of $150,000 (or for any other amount,) have in the course of the last few days been furnished to the Union Bank of Maryland by the Secretary of the Treasury:" —No such drafts having been received since October last. Nor has there been any occasion for such funds; the means of the Union Bank being amply sufficient to discharge all the claims against it, as they may be demanded.

The Board feel reluctant thus to appear before the public; but find themselves compelled to do so, by a sense of duty to the stockholders, at a time when unfounded rumours are in circulation, in prejudice of the Institution.

(Signed) Thos. Ellicott, President.
Luke Tiernan,
Henry Payson,
Wm. E. Mayhew,
James Campbell,
John H. B. Latrobe,
John Q. Hewlett,
David M. Perine,
Isaac Tyson,
Thos. A. Norris,
Wm. F. Murdoch.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE PRICES.

March 28, 1834.

Wheat,	(no quotations.)
Do. best red	
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	
Corn white,	48 a 50
do. yellow,	50
Rye,	60 a 61
Oats,	28 a 30
Clover Seed	4 12½ a 4 37 1-2
Timothy do.	a3

MARRIED

In this town on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. SOLOMON BARROTT, to Mrs. SUSAN PRITCHETT.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, SUSANNA MARIA, infant daughter of Mr. James L. Smith, of this town.

POSTPONED SALE.

THE sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers' Ferry," on account of the bad state of the weather on Tuesday last, is postponed until TUESDAY, the 15th of April inst., when it will be again offered at the same place, under the same terms as before stated in the advertisement.—Those desirous of purchasing are requested to inspect the premises and attend on that day, as the sale will certainly take place at that time.

SAM'L. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.
april 1

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April inst.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
april 1 3w

To Rent,

for the remainder of the year,

The House on Washington st now occupied by the subscriber. It has been kept for many years as a tavern and retail grocery store, and is a good stand for business.

Apply to H. D. HARWOOD.
april 1 (G) 3w

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Top-Gallant mare, and is six years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot county, april 1

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two newspapers in each county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

ACT.

An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and obtained.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; *Provided nevertheless*, this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.
April 1 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 31st of March, 1834, which, if not previously called for, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters on the 1st of July.

A	
Jacob Aler	Wm. Atwell
Benjamin Andrews	
B	
Samuel T. Banning	Ann Bromwell
Sophia Benston	George L. Bowers
Fanny Barnett	H. E. Bateman & Co
John Bennett	James Blake
C	
John H. Chew—2	Thos. Coward
Wm. H. Curtis—2	Catharine Carmichael
W. Caulk	Sarah Colston
Edward Crisp	Henry Cheers
Thomas Cook	Thomas Cloud
John L. Clark	
D	
Ann Dennis	Thomas Dawson
John Dulin	
E	
John Edmondson	
F	
Henrietta Foreman	
G	
John Gilpin	Israel Green
Thomas Grace	Charles Goldsborough
Elizabeth H. Gale	John Goldsborough
H	
Henry Harvey	Wm. W. Higgins
Susan Hopkins	Henry Hubbard
Dr. Wm. Hemsley	Col. Wm. Hughlett-3
J	
Charlotte Jackson 4	Ann Jones
Joseph Jones	Nathaniel C. Jones
Rebecca Jefferson	
K	
Joseph Kemp—2	Edward Kirby
Joseph Kinnamont	
L	
Jacob Loockerman	Wm. K. Lambdin
Jonathan Larramore	George W. Lowe
M	
Arthur McGuiggan	Pleasance McBlair, 2
Isaac Millington	Wm. Mackey
Joseph McKee	N. Martin
T. E. Martin	Alexander McLane
O	
Andrew Oehler	
P	
Charlotte M. Plater	Edward Plummer
R	
Sam. Roberts	Martha Robinson
Charles Robinson	Edward Roe
Simeon Rider	Margaret or Philip Roy
Sarah Ann Rhodes	
S	
P. Sackett	Sackett & Doyle—5
Levi Storks	Samuel Snider
Benedict Solomons	Amelia Smyth
Almira Scull	Ann M. D. Singleton
Sally Smith	Thomas Sherwood, 2
Wm. C. Scott	Catharine Stewart
Eleanor C. Stewart	James Smith, (colored)
Horace Stuart	
T	
Greenbury Turbutt	Henry Townsend
Nicholas Thomas	Peter Tarr
Maria L. Tilghman	Anna M. Tilghman
Miss Tilghman	
V	
Theo. Van Schelleyan	Mary Vanderford
Rigby Valiant	
W	
Martin Willis	Dafny Winder
Noah Willis	Harriet Wright
John Wilson	Levin Wheeler
James F. Wilkins	Peggy C. Wilson

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
April 1, 1834 [116] 3w

BASHAW.

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at $5 the spring's chance, and $10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
april 1 3w

To be drawn April 5th, 1834, the Virginia Lottery, Class No. 6.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	20 prizes	$2000
1	10,000	20	500
2	3,000	20	300
1	2,454	20	200

No prize less than $12. Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Also the Literature Lottery, Class No. 14, draws April 3d, 1834

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	5 prizes of	$250
1	3,389	5	200
4	1,000	30	120
4	400	34	100

Tickets $3 Halves $1 50—Quarters 75 cts. at the Lottery office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
march 29

At a meeting of the Male Members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Easton, on the 23rd of February, 1834, Edward Mullikin, Samuel Roberts and Joseph Graham, were appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of James Parrott, as Trustee and Steward of said Church, and report on them to a meeting of the Male Members.

And at a subsequent meeting on the 15th of March, Jacob Loockerman was added to the said committee.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Male members of the Methodist Protestant Church to investigate the accounts of James Parrott, as Trustee and Steward of said Church, having proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, beg leave to offer the following report: The first account examined by this committee, was that of James Parrott with the associated Methodist Church at Easton, from which it appeared that there had been received by him for the use of said church the sum of $570, and that there had been disbursed by him on account of said church the sum of $657 50, leaving a balance due said Parrott of $87 50.

The next account investigated by this committee, was that of said Parrott with the Methodist Protestant Church at Easton: It was ascertained that the said Parrott, had received for the use of said last mentioned church the sum of $238, and that he had expended on account of said church the sum of $393 35, leaving a balance in favor of said Parrott of $155 35.

The accounts of the said James Parrott as Trustee will appear for the above statements, and it will be at once perceived, that in his capacity of Trustee, he was and still is a creditor to the Methodist P. Church in the sum of $242 85.

The next accounts investigated by this committee were those created by receipts and disbursements, on account of the circuit designated as the Talbot circuit, during the conference years of 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832.

This committee find that for the year 1829, the said James Parrott received $149 54, and expended $161 54, leaving for that year a balance due him of $12,00; for the year 1830, he received $129 14, and disbursed $144 59, leaving a balance due him of $15 44; for the year 1831, he received $201 56, and expended $239 14, leaving for that year a balance due him of $37 58, and for the year 1832, he received $262 18, and expended $323 25, leaving a balance in his favor for that year of $61 07.

The above several balances in favor of said Parrott for the above mentioned years amounting in the whole to the sum of $126 09, for which sum the Methodist Protestant society of the aforesaid circuit is indebted to him.

This committee beg leave to state, that full and satisfactory vouchers or evidences were furnished by Mr. Parrott, for every item in the accounts from which the above statements have been derived. And they do not hesitate to recommend that measures be adopted as soon as practicable to reimburse Mr Parrott for the monies which he has thus advanced as Trustee and steward, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $368 94, to which he is most justly entitled, as well as to the thanks of the Methodist Protestant society of this circuit, for the fidelity, accuracy and deligence with which he has discharged the duties of Trustee and Steward.—All which, with the following recapitulation, is respectfully submitted.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance due James Parrott as Trustee of Associated Methodist Church at Easton,	$ 87 50
Do. due him as Trustee of M. P. C.	155 35
Aggregate of balances due him as Steward of Talbot circuit for the years 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832,	126 09
Whole amount due Jas. Parrott	$368 94

J. LOOCKERMAN,
EDW. MULLIKIN,
SAMUEL ROBERTS,
JO: GRAHAM.
Committee.

At a meeting of the Methodist Protestant Society at Easton, on Saturday, 22d of March, 1834, the foregoing report from the above named committee, was submitted and received, and ordered to be recorded on the minutes and published in the Methodist Protestant.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Sec'y.
to the Meetings.

The editor of the Centreville Times will publish the above, and forward his bill to this office for payment.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The WOLCOTT has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.
march 22

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June next.

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Tayloe's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but 3 years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, for Col. Tayloe, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally—Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnes or Eclipse.—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomead, by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomead, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

CERTIFICATE—We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

N. B. Few horses in this county hath propagated better colts than Red Rover, Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.
Easton, March 29, 1834. mr29

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of
FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture,

at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal.

Jan 18 [G eowtf]

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND QUEENS WARE,

among which are some full setts of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov 5.

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