REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, April 5.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, April 1st, 1831.

The Governor and Council will meet on the 3d Monday, (18th day) of this month.

THOMAS CULBRETH, Clk.

April 2d, 1831.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

It is with heart-felt pleasure, (says the National Intelligencer) that we state, from authority on which we place entire reliance, that there is not the smallest ground for the report, now current, of the intention of Judge Marshall to resign the trust of Chief Justice of the U. States. To our readers generally we are satisfied that the information, which we are thus enabled to communicate, will be more acceptable than any thing we have announced to them for the last sixteen years.

A late Bermuda paper has the following paragraph:—

Between the 1st and 15th of February, seventeen vessels from the United States arrived at Barbadoes, with cargoes; of this number fourteen were American vessels, and the remainder British. The greater number came to an entry, the others went on. The following appears in a St. Thomas paper of 19th January: 'We hear a great many complaints from the masters of American vessels, that instead of finding any advantage from the opening of the ports, they have a great difficulty to find a market—as no island they have touched at in the run down has afforded them the facilities of trade; the old system seems to be preferred by both parties.

GIBBS THE PIRATE.

The Providence Subaltern states that—'Gibbs the pirate, now under sentence of death in the city of New York, convicted of piracy and murder committed on board of the Brig Vineyard, has made to his counsel, since his condemnation, a confession, fraught with horrible and frightful atrocities. Among other acts that he confesses he committed, he says, that some two or three years ago, he was the commander of a piratical vessel which sailed from the Island of Cuba.—That whilst out on a cruise, he captured a valuable American merchant ship, with a numerous crew and passengers, all of whom, excepting a female, the wife of one of the passengers, he put to death. That he forced the female for some weeks to be his wife, but the cruize being up and it being necessary for him to make a port for a fresh supply of provisions, for fear the female might expose his atrocities, he *cut her throat* and threw her overboard. The story of this man's life stands unsurpassed in the black catalogue of crime, and it will be remembered long after the histories of Pierre Le Grand, and Kidd are forgotten.

The name of Gibbs, which the man bears, is an assumed one, to which, for the sake of his family, he set up a claim. His real name is known only to his counsel, to whom it was communicated with the charge of profound secrecy. He is a native of Rhode Island, however, and is known to be attached by affinity and consanguinity to one of the most respectable and ancient families of the State.

Pity sometimes bleeds even for the deeds of the guilty and condemned; but the confessions of this monster must forever close every avenue to human charity and commiseration, and leave him to contend single handed and unpitied with the certain fate that awaits him.

No punishment, which Heaven has yet showered on the damned;—no punishment which the ingenuity of man can conceive, can be commensurate with the foul deeds of this demon, who despoiled a lovely woman—then murdered her, and in the later moments of his withering career, boasted of his own villainy and unprovoked acts of brutal violence and unparalleled ruthless butchery.'

From the Cambridge Chron. of March 26.

MOST HORRIBLE.

On Tuesday morning last, between nine and eleven o'clock, a Mrs. Insley, in the absence of her husband, was murdered at her residence, near Vienna, in this county. At the time of this foul and horrible transaction, there appears to have been on the farm, beside the unfortunate lady and her infant child, a white man and black lad, a negro man, woman and nurse. The two former were at work in the wood, some distance off—the latter were near or about the house.—Upon passing or perhaps entering the door of which, one of these heard an unusual noise, and turning to ascertain whence it proceeded, saw Mrs. I. prostrate under the bed, bleeding profusely—This was speedily communicated to the rest, and she, shockingly, speechless, exhausted, dying, and insensible to all but agony, was removed to a chair, and placed in it, where her deadly contusions and gaping wounds still issuing copious streams of blood, she survived but a short time. The instrument used to consummate the diabolical sacrifice of this unhappy victim of an incorrigible passion, was an axe, with which, horrible to relate, her scull was fractured, her throat cut, and one of her arms broken.—Thus, in cold blood, was she butchered, for the love of filthy lucre; for a desire of money, supposed to have been in her possession, it seems, was the cause which led to the deed; and it must be added, that she upon whom it was perpetrated, was in quite an advanced state of pregnancy.

The negro man and woman alluded to above, were immediately apprehended, are now in prison, to await their trial, which will doubtless take place at the next session of the County Court, which is to commence on the first Monday in April. This being the case, we have endeavored to avoid using such expressions, and to us, irrelevant facts, as might possibly give direction to public opinion, in reference to the guilt or innocence of any one.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette of yesterday says—'It was said yesterday, that Hays was in our city, visiting places of resort, with a view of securing the sixty three thousand dollars yet unaccounted for, and which it is supposed a female had undertaken to secure. It was said that the person taken in New-York, is the culprit known to our police as Jocko Smith.'

PITTSBURGH, March 22.

On Friday last, Francis Semple, a youth of about 13 years old, was killed by a horse running off with him. This melancholy occurrence happened about one mile from town, and is a lamentable coincidence, as Mr. Semple, the father of the deceased was thrown from the same horse, at the same place, about two years since by which wounds were inflicted, of which he died in a few days.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

DETECTION OF SMITH.

The following plain narrative has been brot to us by the Counsel for Mr. Bangs, for publication. As the publication would unavoidably be made, though many of the circumstances may probably come under oath before a Jury, we see no impropriety in our giving it an insertion, without any comment.

On Monday, the 21st inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, A. M. Smith came to my house with his baggage, in company with a cartman, and enquired of Mrs. Bangs if he could have board—stated he had just arrived—was shown a room and bed-room, which suited him, and the cartmen brought in his baggage. He called himself Jones—stated he had considerable business to transact while in the city, and would require his meals in his room, for which he would pay extra. Soon after a person called and enquired whether Mr. Jones had taken board there, and was shown to his room, where he remained a few minutes. The same person continued to call several times daily to see him. Jones pretended that he had much writing to do, and therefore did not wish to be interrupted. Mrs. Bangs, woman-like, soon suspected that all was not correct and communicated her suspicions to me, and to several other persons.

On Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, the servant on bringing his breakfast things down, observed, that Mr. Jones would not want any thing till dinner, and did not wish to be disturbed, as he had some particular business to transact with a gentleman that morning. Soon thereafter the same person who had before visited him, called, and went up to his room, and remained there till after 2 o'clock. Mrs. Bangs discovered from the yard that the shutters were closed, except half a shutter, which admitted no light—her suspicions increased, and she went to the door and feigned a pretence to ask him if he wished a pitcher of water, and at the same time attempted to open the door, for the purpose of seeing what they were doing—she found the door locked, and he answered her enquiries that he wanted nothing. He sent by the servant girl half a dollar for an extra dinner for the gentleman, and with orders to have the table set below.

Mrs. Bangs' suspicion increased,—when I came home, she repeated her suspicons. I concluded to get an officer at once, and search to ascertain if any thing was wrong, but my wife appeared afraid of getting into difficulty, and persuaded me to delay till something more certain could be discovered. In the evening I communicated to Counsel our suspicion, and he thought I had enough to warrant a search, but advised if there appeared no danger of his taking his things away, to delay till the next day, to see if any thing more certain could be discovered.

On Saturday morning I left word with Mrs Bangs, if any thing more should be discovered to send immediately to the shop for me. No thing occurred till said Jones returned in the afternoon about 5 or 6 o'clock, with a small trunk, and early in the evening he went out with it under his cloak. Mrs Bangs went up stairs to his room to see what she could discover, and then discovered that he had packed up his clothes, brushes, &c. which before had laid about the room, and had strapped up his trunks, apparently to move. She then sent for me, and communicated what she had discovered. This determined me to act. I called upon a neighbour, stated to him what we had discovered, Mrs. Bangs' suspicions and my belief that this person was the bank robber, or in some way connected with the robbery, and my determination to take him, and examine his trunks, and enquired of him where Hays, with whom I was totally unacquainted, lived.

My neighbour informed me that he knew Hays, and would go with me to him, and he did so. My neighbour introduced me to Hays, to whom I stated the cause of my suspecting that the said Jones was the Bank Robber, or concerned in the robbery. On making the statement to Hays he inquired—'whether I wished him to go with me,' to which I replied—'certainly, that is what I came here for.' Hays then turned to his son, and asked him if he would walk up with him.—Hays remarked that he had had information that a suspicious boarder was at my house, but did not think it sufficient ground to go upon, but intended if he had been passing that way to call in. When at the corner of Canal and Elm streets, I told Hays that he and his son had best fall behind, and that my neighbor and myself would go to the house and see if Jones had returned, and that they should wait at the corner of Grand and Elm streets till I sent for them. They waited accordingly, and came, with Homans in company, in the gate-way as directed by me. I took them up stairs to Jones' room, and shewed them Jones' trunks, which were opened with one of the younger Hays' keys, and in one of the trunks was found the money—this was about 9 o'clock P. M. Mr. Hays immediately proposed to take the money to his house, but I objected to that till we took Jones, and requested the trunks to be placed as before, and wait down stairs in my room till he came. I secured the gate and all the doors, so that no person could get out nor in, other than through the front door, and as Jones had taken the night key with him they were certain to take him. We all awaited till about fifteen minutes before twelve; when Jones entered and went up stairs to his room, I discovered that it was him; took a candle, proceeded up with my neighbour, Jacob Hays, his son B. J. Hays, and Homan and seized him. Hays and Homan took him to the watch house at the hall. My neighbor, B. J. Hays, and myself carried the trunk with the money to Hays' house, its weight required two persons to carry it; placed it in the front room; locked the door, and young Hays took the key as well as kept his own key, which unlocked the trunk; the trunk and money remained there till about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, when I and my neighbor called and went with it to the Hall, carried by a porter. After leaving the money at Hays's, we repaired to the City Hall watch house. There we found Hays, and inquired if he knew where the President of the City Bank lived. He answered 'yes' and said he had given him notice. We remained there till about three o'clock, expecting the President or Cashier to come and accompany us to Mr. Hays's house, and either count the money or deposit the trunk in some public place of deposit.—The next morning the officers of the Bank attended at the Police Office, counted the money in my presence—it amounted to one hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars—took it into their possession.

The President said he understood from Hays that the money was at the Police Office, and had remained there all night, and which should have been the case if I had not believed that the President or officers of the Bank were to have been immediately brought to Mr. Hays' to take charge of the trunk or count the money. I have given this detailed statement of facts, that whoever is entitled to it, may receive the credit of detecting the robber, and regaining the money, and that credit be not given to whom credit is not due.

HENRY BANGS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The British barque Mary Catharine, arrived at Charleston on the 25th ult. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th February. The Charleston editors have received London papers to the evening of the 12th, and Liverpool papers of the morning of the 14th.

Matters appear to be quite unsettled on the continent. The Duke de Nemours, second son of Philip, King of the French, had been elected King of Belgium, but the French Government have rejected the offer, thus throwing back on the Belgian Congress the question which they supposed was settled. The place was not filled at our latest dates.

The British Parliament assembled on the 3d of February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to Parliament to lay a duty of one penny per pound on all raw cottons imported with a drawback duty to the same amount on all manufactured cotton exported. In consequence of this proposition the raw article had advanced 3-8d in the Liverpool market.

The great question of reform was to have been brought forward in Parliament on the 1st of March, by Lord John Russell, with the unanimous approbation of the Government. Although not a Cabinet Minister, he was selected for the task on account of his assiduous advocacy of the cause in unfavourable times.

The London Courier of the 12th February, publishes in a second edition, an important communication from its Brussels Correspondent, dated Wednesday night which states that a protocol from the Congress of London, dated the 7th ult. had been communicated to the Provisional Government that evening; and that it not only declared that the French Government is resolved to reject the offer of the Crown of Belgium for the Duke of Nemours, but that it adheres to the protocol of the 20th January, and consequently disavows the letter of Count Sebastiani. It further states, that, in the event of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, being again proposed and elected, he will not be recognised by any of the five powers. The same correspondent in a letter dated Thursday evening, states that M. Bresson, the French Minister, had declined to sign the note sent to the Provisional Government with the above Protocol, and that the diplomatic commission had refused to lay the document before Congress, having returned it to Lord Ponsonby.

There appears to have been no regular fighting between the Russians and Poles. A few trifling skirmishes had taken place, which were altogether offensive on the part of the Poles, they having made incursions into the Russian territories.

It is said in the English papers, that if the duty on newspaper stamps and advertisements should be reduced, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, newspapers will be sold at sixpence instead of seven pence, and short advertisements will be inserted for four shillings instead of, as now, six shillings and six pence.

Mr. Stanley, who was defeated by Mr. Hunt, at Preston, has been returned to Parliament for Windsor, in the room of Sir H. Vivian.

It is stated in a London paper of the 12th Feb. that policies have been taken at Lloyd's in which £5 is given, to receive £20, if a declaration of war shall be made by the 5th of April. The speculators in oil are likely to make a losing business, Whale oil having lately fallen in price $10 per ton.

POLAND.—Accounts to the 27th Jan. from Warsaw, in the Hamburg papers, settle the question of Polish resistence, and leave no hope of accommodation till after the decision of victory. The diet, on the 25th, declared that the throne was vacant, or, in other words, deprived the Emperor Nicholas of the crown of Poland. This important step was not taken but on the most mature deliberation, and after the most zealous efforts to reconcile the rights of the dynasty with those of the nation. The Provisional Government, desirous of avoiding a rupture with their King, though resolved to secure the independence of their country, sent envoys to St. Petersburg to explain the conduct of those who had expelled the King's brother, and to settle the basis on which their future obedience was to rest. The Emperor refused to see these envoys, unless they disclaimed their mission from a 'rebel' authority, and acknowledged their continued submission to the Czar. Nothing was accordingly done to reconcile the Polish people to their former sovereign.

From the Providence R. I. American.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR MANUFACTURERS.

Napoleon Bonaparte offered a premium of three millions of francs to the person who should discover some material, the production of France, that should in all respects answer as a substitute for indigo. In consequence of this stimulus, M. Souchon, a practical chemist and dyer, expended a fortune in experiments, which finally resulted in the discovery of a method for fixing the color of Prussiate of Iron, even more permanently than indigo blue. With this preparation he has succeeded in dying green, blue, blue blacks, and black, at an expense of but little more than one third that of indigo colors, and said to be in every respect equally fine and permanent.

We learn that Mr. ARNOLD BUFFUM, of this State, during his residence in Paris, effected a contract with Mr. Souchon, for the communication of the process to him to be introduced into the United States, and that he has recently received a full explanation of the method, by which this important desideratum is effected.

The colors are said to resist the action of both acids and alkalis and when worn for years, (as we have seen stated by a mercantile house of high standing in Paris) will present no whitened appearance on the seams, or at the pockets and button holes of garments; the colors there remaining unchanged.

The fact that this substitute, if found successful, will not only diminish the expense and increase the permanency of the best colors in cloths, but that the preparation of the material will give rise to a valuable branch of manufacture in our own country, shows the importance of the discovery, if it be really what it is represented.

Samples of cloth dyed by this process, may be seen at this office.

By an arrival at New York, from Canton, intelligence is received of a most calamitous earthquake in China. It is supposed that from Five Hundred Thousand, to One Million of people were swallowed up. That section of the globe has also been visited with a destructive hail storm and a terrible inundation, by the latter about 1000 houses and shops were swept away, and about 5,000 persons drowned.

These dreadful calamities occurred in the month of June, 1830. The surface of land which was destroyed, is stated to amount to about 200 English miles.

Amount of fuel consumed in N. York in 1830.—A Report of the City Inspector, giving a statement of the quantity, average price, and amount of firewood, anthracite and Virginia coal, chart coal and grain, weighed, measured, and inspected, in the city and county of New York, during the last year, has been prepared and published by the direction of the Common Council, and a copy of it is before us. It appears from this that of oak wood there was brought to this market 205,079 loads, at the average price of $1 63 per load, amounting to $334,428 46; of nut wood, 40,244 loads at $2 28.3, average price, amounting to $81,892 90; and of pine wood, 52,283 loads, at an average price at $1,27.6 amounting to $66,764 50, making the total amount for wood fuel inspected during the last year, $493,085 86.

Of Anthracite coal 23,605½ tons, at an average price of $8 47½ per ton, were inspected, amounting to $200,069 73; of Virginia coal, 11,895 chaldrons, at $6 43½ amounting to $76,457 39 and of charcoal 12,593, at 3,58 4 amounting to $45,114 68. This gives as the total cost of fuel for 1830 $814,817 66.

In the same time, the quantity of grain measured, is as follows: 900,[illegible] bushels of wheat, at an average price of $1 02.9; 428,020 of rye, at $0 65.6; 798,134 of oats, at $0 35.1; and 124,663 of barley, at $0 64.9. The total amount for grain during 1830, is therefore, $2,146,214 62. [N. Y. Post.

NATIONAL BANK.

The books of subscription to the National Bank, were re opened on Thursday last.—About 250,000 dollars of the capital (which is 750,000 dollars) had not previously been filled up; when the books closed, it was found that about 4,000,000 of dollars had been subscribed.

We stated two or three days ago, that the Hon. Albert Gallatin was appointed president of this Bank, and that it will go into operation about the first of May. [N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The whole of the silver furniture of the Steamboat North America was discovered yesterday morning to have been stolen, consisting of 186 tea spoons, 98 table spoons, sugar tongs, soup ladles, &c. When the boat stopped running to Albany, last fall, they were packed up for the purpose of being sent to the vault of the Manhattan Bank for safe keeping, and it was supposed they had been sent there until yesterday morning, when it was found that they had never been received.

[New York Jour. Com.

MARRIED

In Deep Neck on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. G. G. Cookman, the Rev. THOMAS JEFFERSON THOMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia Conference, to Miss ELIZABETH MAYNARD, of this county.

DIED

At his father's residence, in St. Mary's county, on the 23d ult. *John R. Plater*, Jun. Esq late of this county.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT

[From the American Farmer]

April 1, 1831.

GRAIN—bt. wh. wheat	$1 35	*a*	1 40
best red do.	1 37	*a*	1 38
Corn, white	64	*a*	66
Do. yellow	65	*a*	66
Rye,	62	*a*	63
Oats,	31	*a*	34
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,	50	*a*	60

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Dorgan, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of William Merchant, against Sammel Tenant, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 26th day of April inst.—between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.



The FARM or PLANTATION on which the said Saml. Tenant now resides, situate on Miles River, containing 150 Acres of LAND, called 'Matthew Circumvented'—also 9 Acres of Land below St. Michaels, called 'Part Compensation'—also the equitable right of said Samuel Tenant of, in and to one HOUSE and LOT in St. Michaels, late the property of William Merchant, dec'd.—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the balance now due on the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by



E. N. HAMBLETON, former Shff.

apr 5 4w

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 2, for 1831,

To be drawn in Baltimore on Thursday, 28th April,

5 Tickets certain of 2 prizes, and may draw 7,

Tickets only $1 50 each—No Shares.

2 prizes of	$5000
2	1000
3	500
2	300

2 of 200; 4 of 100; 8 of 50; 20 of 20; 40 of 10; 200 of 2; 8000 of $1.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

CLARK'S,

N. W. Corner of Calvert and Baltimore-sts. N. E. Corner of Charles and Baltimore-sts. N. W. Corner of Gay and Baltimore-sts.

☞Where the Highest Prize in the recent State Lotteries has been oftener sold than at any other office!!

april 5 4w

THE FAIR.

IT has been determined that the Fair for the benefit of the two Churches, in St. Peters Parish, shall be held on *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, the 17th and 18th of May next.

mar 29 w

BASHAW.



Is now in fine condition, and can be confidently recommended to farmers the ensuing season. He will be at Easton, or its immediate vicinity, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays—the residue of the week at, or near the Trappe.—For insurance $8—$6 the Spring's chance, which may be discharged by the payment of $4, by the 10th day of November, 1831—twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

april 5 w

Young Chance Medley



Stands the ensuing season at Cambridge and Easton alternately—commencing at Cambridge on Monday and Tuesday the 4th and 5th of April—will be at the subscriber's stable near Easton on Monday and Tuesday the 11th and 12th inst., and attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season.

TERMS:

8 dollars the Spring's chance, but 6 dollars will discharge the claim if paid by the 1st of October next—$12 to ensure a mare in foal, which $10 will discharge if paid by the 1st of April, 1832—for further particulars, pedigree, &c. see bills. EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

4th April, 1831.—ap 5 w

The splendid thorough bred horse
SHANNONDALE.



Shannondale is a dark sorrel, near 16 hands high, of great bone and muscular power, now in fine condition, and will commence his season on the 5th inst. at Easton—in the Bayside on Wednesday, the 6th inst.—at the Trappe on Saturday, the 9th inst. and will attend the above stands once a fortnight during the season.

—*TERMS*—

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

PEDIGREE:

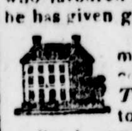
His sire the imported horse Eagle, his dam by the imported horse Bedford, his grand dam full blooded mare raised by S. G Fountleroy of King & Queen county, Va.

JAS. BARTLETT, Jr.

april 6 w

UNION TAVERN,
Easton, Maryland, 1831.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambride, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call, that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.



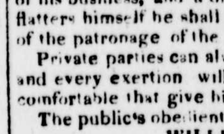
He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the *Union Tavern*, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Hayward, Jun.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble serv't.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.



W. C. R.'s STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland.—Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moment's notice.

☞The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Times, Centreville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber.

W C. R.

april 5 3w

JOHN OF ROANOKE.



The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, with the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first order, as well for their own accommodation as to improve the breed of that noble animal throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him to mares on such terms as would enable every farmer who had a good brood mare, to avail himself of his services, have for some time past held a correspondence with some of the most distinguished breeders of horses in the country, and after examining the characters and qualities of the many valuable stallions recommended to their attention, have purchased and offer to the public the celebrated horse *JOHN OF ROANOKE.*

This horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, sixteen hands high, and combines beauty of form with great strength, fine action, and perfect docility of temper. To the lovers of fine horses for the turf, saddle, or quick draft, they feel much pleasure in recommending him, being confident that no judge can see and not admire him.

This horse, with his dam, was purchased by General Callendar Irvine of Philadelphia, from the Hon. John Randolph of Virginia; his pedigree will be seen to be equal to that of any horse of the country, by the following extract from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board of Trustees.

'He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, is in colour of a beautiful bay, having a satin-like coat, with a small star and snip, black mane and tail, and legs—tail full and long and well set on.—He measures within a fraction of 16 hands high by a proper standard, without shoes, and would be rated, as stallions are usually measured, over 16 hands. He is in fine form, strong at all points, of great action, and is fit for all kinds of service; turf, saddle, coach, and even for the waggon. John of Roanake is now just in his prime, having always been well taken care of. He is a remarkable healthy horse, never having been sick to my knowledge, for a moment since he was foaled, excepting with the colts distemper. He is a vigorous stallion, and a remarkably sure and capital foal getter. His colts are large, in fine form, and generally bays. That he is a thorough bred horse, of blood equal to that of any horse of this or any other country, (and there is no mistake about it, a matter of some moment to breeders,) will appear by his pedigree, which is as follows—

'Dam, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Randolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her) got by Gracchus; grand dam Duchess (imported by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke of Grafton, got by Grouse, son of Highflyer, out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor and Alfred, by Matchem; Magnet, sister to Johnny, by Matchem; Babbraham, &c. &c.

'John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's elegant horse Roanoke, he by the far famed Sir Archy, out of his imported mare Lady Bunbury, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, who also bred Highflyer, and the imported old Diomed, sire of Sir Archy, by Trumpeter, grand dam Thesphis, by Highflyer, g. grand dam, Plaything, by Matchem g g grand dam Vixen, by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabian.

'Gracchus, sire of Grand Duchess, dam of John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed, out of Cornelia, by Chanticleer; Vanity by Cœlers Mark Anthony; Jolly Roger, &c. Thus you see there cannot be better blood in all its ramifications; and what is of great importance in the blood horse, all the progeny of this mare, Grand Duchess, are large, strong, in good form of good action, and like their ancestors, Diomed, Sir Archy, Highflyer and King Herrod, are healthy and stout, and suitable for all kinds of work. I have bred five colts from this mare, all of which are large and have fine constitutions.

JOHN OF ROANOKE will stand at Easton—Terms twelve dollars for the springs chance, payable on or before the first day of September next; and eighteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, payable on the first day of February next. When mares are insured if they are parted with before it is ascertained whether or not they are in foal, the persons putting them to the horse will be charged with the amount of insurance. Fifty cents to the groom in every case, to be paid during the season.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
E. N. HAMBLETON,
R. SPENCER. } Committee.

Easton, April 5—w

N. B Mares from a distance will be furnished with good pasturage, and grain if requested, on moderate terms, but no damages will be allowed for estrays or accidental injuries.

Extract of a letter from Gen. C. Irvine, dated

PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1831.

'You have enquired about John of Roanoke's full sister—She is called Hippona. The fall of 1827, Hippona won the Jockey Club Purse; 4 mile, heats at Washington, 400 dollars, beating Louisa Savary, by Rattler, and Cornwallis. (It is stated that Louisa Savary was never beaten, but by Hippona.

'Same fall Hippona won the 3 mile heats at Winchester, Va; also the 3 mile heats at Culpepper, Va; the longest distances at these places.'

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