# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE.—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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[From the N. Y. Star.]

## FASHIONS.

Whatever may be the state of the times, and however our business facilities may be deranged, something is still due to the claims of the ladies, and although it has been remarked that at no period was more gaiety discernible, yet it ought to be stated that articles indispensible to dress are at this period remarkably cheap. The reduction in the prices of silks, muslins, &c. &c. is very considerable, consequently there may be equal gaiety, but certainly in the aggregate at less cost. The remarkable mildness and beauty of our autumn enables our ladies to enjoy their favorite walks, and advantage must be taken of this bland season for the sakes of health and recreation, or when the wintry storm rages the social fireside engages their presence. In our fashions we are governed by England and France, our ideas are English, our taste is French, and hence we look to Paris for all the items of taste and luxury. England, however, from having a young Queen, will hereafter possess a controlling influence on articles of dress and we expect the manufacturers will tax their ingenuity to devise new and beautiful fabrics. In order that our ladies may have the full benefit of the fashions both in England and France, we subjoin the latest list from the "World of fashion:"—

### LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE AUTUMN.

Mantles.—The Eccelide, a cashmere and silk material, chuice and striped. Isos, a melange of silk and poil de Chevre: at has something of the appearance of moire. The Witzchoura Dubellon may be made in either of the above materials, but it must be trimmed with either sable or ermine.

Materials for Morning Dress.—Levantine foulee, a soft silk in arabesque patterns: satin velouté, a beautiful material, at once satin and velvet; popeline lastee; it is shot with white, which has a beautiful effect.

Full dress Materials.—Pekin Prajela, a beautiful striped and flowered material. Pekin Labrador, flowered in wreaths. Armure Walsha, a silk of four colours. Victoreide, a very rich silk, the pattern of which resembles precious stones. We may add, also, a variety of damask, brocades and satins, of the most rich and elegant description.

Half Dress. Silks are coming very much in favor in demitoilette; the pelisse robe is the form most in request; the corsages are tight, finished with collars of the shawl kind and sleeves demi-large, drawn close to the arm round the upper part by a ribbon, fastened in front of the arm in a bow with floating ends; the sleeve terminates in a deep tight cuff.

General observations on Sleeves.—It seems to be a settled point among our celebrated dress makers that long tight sleeves will not be at all adopted this winter. As to short ones, it is probable that they will suffer little change.

Mantillions.—One of the prettiest novelties of the season, and which may be adopted either for the morning visit, or the evening neglige, according to the material of which it is composed is the mantilion. This graceful accessary to an elegant toilettee, which may be said to hold a place between the mantelet and the fichu a la Paysanne, must be composed of poult de soie, and trimmed with black lace. When worn in the evening, it is composed of lace, the points do not descend more than five or six inches below the ceinture, the breadth on the shoulders is less than that of the mantelets, and the shape is displayed to much greater advantage.

Corsage a la Louise.—This form, which is a revived fashion, is expected to be a good deal adopted in half dress, they are made a three quarter height behind—indeed, rather more so, but they descend low, and open in front in the demi cœur form, and are bordered by a narrow lappel, which is usually edged with lace, which is tacked narrow on the front of the corsage, but very deep behind, so that it falls over the back in the style of a collar.

Shirts of robes are expected, both in half dress and evening dress, to continue their ungraceful length. An attempt has been made during the last month to bring in dresses of a moderate and convenient length in walking costume. Flounces are spoken of as being likely to be most in favor. It is expected that a good many of those for silk dresses will be headed and edged with velvet, or else pinched at the edge.

Hats and Bonnets.—We have not, as yet, any actual alteration in the form of hats and bonnets, to announce, but we think that brims have diminished a little in size, and there is every reason to believe that they will be still smaller in the winter.

Dress Hats.—Those of rice straw still retain their vogue. We have seen some of white satin. The fronts of the brims of those hats have diminished very much in size, so that the sides stand out more than they did. The crown is very small, so small, indeed that it cannot be said to be placed upon the head, but upon the knot of hair at the back of it. Flowers continue to be employed to trim the interior of the brims of dress hats, but they are used only in very few instances for the crowns, for which feathers are almost universally employed.

Hats and Bonnets in preparation for Winter.—We are assured that for negligé, gray beaver hats trimmed with satin ribbons, and gold buckles will be in request. We may say as much for wadded and quilled bonnets. Peluche for half dress and velvet for dress, are to be the favorite materials.

Dress caps are at present made in the style of uncommon simplicity, but it is a simplicity of the most elegant kind.—We cite also a cap which has just appeared, and which we may venture to predict an uncommon degree of celebrity; the caul was a corset of the simplest form; the front placed very high, was ornamented only with a narrow band, set on with very little fullness, and just over each temple a blue bell was placed at the base of a foliage, which dropped on each side of the face as low as the chin.

Autumnal Ribbons.—Those of satin figuré and in velvet are singularly elegant: one half of the ribbon is plain, the other is either spotted or figured in very small patterns; the ends are always deuil'is.

Feathers.—Marabout souls are at this moment brought forward for the autumn, as are also birds of Paradise, spotted in gold and morlare.

Head Dresses of Hair.—The hind hair continues to be dressed not only low, but very backward. Flowers are still the ornaments most in request for en cheveux particularly field flowers.

Fashionable Colors.—The light hues of summer are still most in favor; but Pomona green, ponceau, maize, and some new shades of brown have appeared.

### THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS.

A gentleman calling himself Herman N. Grundy, on Saturday night last put up at one of our principal hotels. He represented himself to the hotel keeper to be the son of the Hon. Felix Grundy, of Nashville, Tenn. He soon introduced himself to several of our principal tailors as a son of that distinguished Senator, and ordered clothes to considerable amount of each to be completed at the same time. One of the number called on the keeper of the hotel to learn if it was safe to send the clothes to his lodgings without insisting upon pay before delivery. The favorable impression this distinguished personage had made upon the landlord, led him to speak in terms sufficiently satisfactory to have the clothes left. Soon a parcel from another tailor made their appearance, for which he gave his check on one of our Banks. A third soon appears to see the gentleman with clothes to deliver; but calling him Mr. Miller, that being the name given him. This suspicious circumstances was soon communicated to the landlord, and from him to the tailor who first delivered his clothes upon information derived from him. The circumstances also was soon made known to the tailor holding his check. They became uneasy as it was evening and no opportunity of knowing if Mr. Grundy's check would be honored. One of the principals immediately called for some better security, and obtained the clothes he had furnished and some jewelry, of which he appeared to possess in abundance, as indemnity for his calling and paying satisfactorily for the goods. The tailors were all successful in retaining the possessions of their goods, and several in obtaining more or less jewelry as security against loss in not calling for articles made to his order. One of the tailors fearing Mr. Grundy had committed depredations to a considerable amount, immediately procured an officer for his arrest, but the gentleman had made timely escape, leaving his baggage, behind which is not to a great amount, owing to the ungenerous conduct of the tailors. From the abundance of jewelry in his possession it is to be feared that some of our dealers in that article have fared worse than the tailors.

### MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

We copy the following notice from the Indiana American, as a specimen of how they do things in Hoosierland:

MARRIED—On the 5th of October, by Daniel Wilson, Esq. Mr. Timothy Green to Mrs. Julia Jacobs—all of Whitewater township, Franklin county.

From the justice who officiated at the above wedding, we learn the following rather extraordinary particulars. The above named Mr Green is about 30 years old, and Mrs. Julia is his second wife.—But what is more, and almost incredible, Mrs. Julia Jacobs is about 50 years old, and Mr. Green is her EIGHTH HUSBAND, *all of whom are living* except one!!—We wish some friend, in Whitewater township, would furbish us and the world, a history of the above named Julia Jacobs—and how she has disposed of so many husbands! It might be of benefit to some other unlucky dame, who is tired of her yoke fellow.

A CURIOSITY.—We saw a few days since in the possession of Dr. Townsend of this city a petrifaction of the flesh and bone of half a human head in a perfect state with a full developement of all the bumps." It appears to have once formed a moiety of the caput of an aged squaw whose teeth had bid farewell to her jaw long enough before life had left the body to permit the face to contract and the lips to shrivel, but the demi countenance is otherwise in a fine state of preservation though not remarkable for its beauty. It was found in Wheeling Creek about a mile from town.—[Wheeling Times.

### LETTER FROM MR. KING,

Late United States Senator from Georgia.

COL. BRENT'S ON THE POTOMAC, October 17, 1837.

MY DEAR ——R: By the kind invitation of Col. Brent, I have stopped a few days to snuff the country air and shoot wild fowl. I have shot at, *and dreadfully frightened*, a great number to day, but the quantity bagged is not satisfactory. The truth is, I fear I am too quick on the trigger—a fault sometimes attributed to me in politics as well as partridge shooting.

And so, some of my old political friends are up against my speech, ha? Don't you think it would have been better for them to have answered my arguments before they flew into a passion with the author? As Jack Downing says, 'that's my notion.' I care nothing for the odium for *its* share, and that they may have willingly, if they wish it, but really instead of quarrelling *with me*, I regret extremely they have not seen the necessity of uniting in the only course that can save the party from destruction. It was a saying of Harrington that you might put a dozen puppies into a sack and shake it, and when they began to suffer pain, they would instantly commence *tearing each other*, but would never think of biting the hand that shook the sack. Our party is the party of the People, and, with even a tolerable regard to democratic principles we must always be in the *majority*.—But we have for years been forced into a wrong position; Congress has had little more to do with the finances of the country, for several years past than the boors of Russia or the slaves of Turkey. This I think has, or at least will cease, as soon as Mr. Van Buren gets through the "unfinished business" of his predecessor, and fairly sits upon his own seat; but we have taken no steps to convince the People of this; and from the ex-President's letter and Mr. Van Buren's promises and recent recommendations, they have no reason to believe that they will not be tormented and tortured by experiments just as much as before.—If we do not wish to be annihilated as a party, let us take hold of the hand that has tortured, and, I fear, ruined us, and not further weaken our forces by exhausting our strength on each other.

The great mass have found out that their distresses have been caused by Executive misrule in the finances, and they cannot be convinced to the contrary. For many years they quit thinking for themselves on the subject; but when it became necessary to *quit eating also*, their attention was aroused to the necessity of reasoning on their own interests, and when they do this, free from party influence, it is a very plain case. If we do not ease the People, then on this subject what is to become of us? Ohio is gone. New Jersey is gone. Rhode Island is gone. Maine is gone. Indiana is gone. Pennsylvania is almost gone, and Georgia, North Carolina, and Arkansas, thought to be in danger, &, to cap the climax, I shall not be surprised if we lose New York. The city I know is gone. And what have we gained? Mr. CALHOUN has taken a fancy to us, to be sure; but if we give him control he will ruin us; and if we do not, he will leave us in less than twelve months, we know his own opinion, given last year, of the cohesive power that binds us together. Mr. CALHOUN is a great man, and in private life a most exemplary one; but he is so eccentric and changeable that as a guide, there is no confidence to be placed in him. Look back and hear him at the last Session—his former opinions of protective system, *united with a complete system of internal improvement, as necessary to secure the permanent prosperity of the country*, and hear him lately talk about state rights!!

Then there is Mr. PICKENS; it is said he has come over to us. And what sort of a *come over is it?* He votes for the divorce, and makes a speech for it, in which there is denunciation and bitterness enough to kill ten administrations. He abuses us as pick-pockets—we have to take it as spaniels, and recommend "Mr PICKENS' able speech to the perusal of the Public!" I don't want such allies as these. I had rather be in the minority, and "fight under.' I would say to Master Pickens, that if he wishes to join the democracy in its present weakness, let him do it, like a generous man, on equal terms, and not come to our relief like an Ocracock wrecker, to abuse and insult a shipwrecked crew, and claim all their goods for salvage. Mr. Pickens has taken it into his head that he is and must be very consistent, because, with a little squad of ultra opposition, he voted for the separation in 1831. But was it not notorious, that the only object then was to embarrass the Administration in the "Experiment," which was then a great favourite? *Now* he seems to glory in his position, because it enables him to abuse the Administration with impunity. Why, I'd as soon depend on Beelzubub to defend me against Satan, as on Pickens to defend me against the Whigs. However, PICKENS is a gentleman of talents. And he appeals adroitly, does he not?—as does Mr. CALHOUN—to the sectional feelings of the South to sustain that which he fears their reason would not approve. But I have no time now to criticise this speech. You will see it, I presume; for I should not be at all surprised if with all its bitterness, some of *our* democratic papers were to publish it, and ask attention to it. I will only add, that if I had a leisure hour, in reach of a few statistics, I think I could make sad work with some parts of it. I will only say here, that the idea held out to the South, that the specie restriction will benefit our commerce, is a sheer delusion. So long as we are united, & free trade exists, so long as we are agricultural, and the North commercial—in short, so long as the present elements of production exist in each section *and each section* (on free trade principles) *is allowed the advantages of the other at the cheapest rate, just rate*, just so long will the specie restriction operate against us. Mr. S. is right when he says the divorce will tend to make New York the London of America. I do not think the morality of the system would be as great as some others think; but whatever operation would have in that way would be against us.

The fallacy held out lately to feed the sectional feeling of the South, on this subject consists in mistaking the effect for the cause. It is not the deposite system of the United States Bank that 'centralizes' commerce at the North, but it is the commerce of the North, that *centralizes* the deposites there. Why did not the trade centralize in Philadelphia instead of New York? Just because, in trade, capital follows business, and business does not necessarily follow capital. But we are degraded by 'touching at the North to pay tribute.' Well suppose we *import directly* the whole value of our exports, say eighty millions, to Charleston or Savanah. What would we do with this heavy importation? We should consume a few millions, as we do now, and carry the balance to the North, and store there to exchange it for Northern productions, and such other foreign merchandise as is to be found there and *imported from these countries not consuming Southern productions.*

But it is considered wonderful, strange, and very unnatural, that we should not import directly for our own consumption at least. Why, it is the plainest thing in the world, unless the cherished advantage of free trade is all a delusion.—These things are regulated by the interest of consumers, and that interest ascertained by calculation. Why do we obtain from London the products of every quarter of the globe? Simply because London tales with every quarter of the globe, and a full assortment can be found there, cheaper than by looking for it in a thousand different markets.—That is all, and the answer as to London answers the great mystery as to the trade of New York. Why does New York import for nine-tenths of the consumption of the United States? Simply because it is the natural, and, with all its advantages, *the cheapest* depot for the consumption of nine-tenths of the People of the United States; and from its local position can furnish an outward cargo to nearly every port in the commercial world, whose products the People of *any portion* of the United States consume. These advantages will alway give the advantage of an extensive assortment, and, *so far*, an advantage over any Southern port.

I have been led to these remarks upon the *latest fashions* in finance, from seeing notice of a convention to meet at Augusta about this time, the object of which seems closely allied with these Southern notions. I am in favour of the object of this convention; but I hope it will not be turned into a political machine, which may defeat all the good that would otherwise grow out of it. Above all, I hope its action may be based on solid and philosophical commercial principles, which alone can promise any permanent good to the country. By sectional appeals, you may 'resolve' the People into an excitement, which may *temporarily* aid the cities, at the expense of the planters and country consumers, but the advantage to the cities even would not be permanent. First and last, the planters have been fleeced by humbugs and experiments enough, God knows, and (though my interests are in the city) I hope they may be spared on this occasion.

We must, then, *do something*, if we wish to increase our import trade and aid our Southern ports by many permanent advantages, more than they now possess. As the philosophical Major Jack says, 'when a chimley smokes at the wrong end, we should ascertain the cause on't, and go to work the right way to mend it.' What, then, is to be done? If I were not nearly at the end of my last scrap of paper, I would try and tell you. Several things may be done to divide the advantages of New York with our Southern ports, but I have only to mention one, and that briefly. FINISH YOUR STATE RAILROAD. You will then furnish the national depots and cheapest transportation for the consumption of the most fertile parts of the valley of the Mississippi. You will also penetrate and drain the same country of its exports, by means of a shorter and cheaper transportation *at all seasons of the year*—an advantage to that extent over the New York Canal, where all other advantages are equal.—I must finish this subject at some other time, unless I see you shortly which is doubtful. I have not determined whether I will return directly home, after returning to Washington, or remain a few weeks at Philadelphia,

Your friend,

J. P. KING.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

In pursuance of the order of the House of Thursday, the 7th December, 1837 the following Standing Committees were appointed, viz:

Elections—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Maury, of Tennessee, Towns, Bronson, Pennypacker, and Hastings.

Ways and Means. Messrs, Cambreleng, McKim, Hamer, Sergant, Jones, of Virginia, Fletcher of Massachusetts, Atherton, Haynes and Reuch r.

Claims. Messrs. Whittlesey of Ohio Chambers, Darlington, Russell, Campbell of Tennessee, Clark, Carter, of Maine, Stuart and Wilkins of New Hampshire.

Commerce. Messrs. Smith, Phillips Cushman, De Graff Tolmt, Curtis, Mason of Va., Worthington, and Hunter of Ohio.

Public Lands. Messrs. Boon, Williams of North Carolina, Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Yell, Shields, and Gholson.

Post Office and Post Roads. Messrs. Montgomery, Briggs, Hall, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoun, of Kentucky, Towns, Duncan, and Palmer.

District of Columbia. Messrs. Boulin, Jenifer, Dawson, Prentiss, Hawkins Beirne, C. H. Williams, of Tennessee Davee, and Petrikin.

Judiciary. Messrs. Thomas Robertson, Toucey, Corwin, Garland, of Virginia Brown, S. W. Morris of Pennsylvania, Turney, and Culley.

Revolutionary Claims. Messrs. Muhlenberg, Craig, Underwood, Taliaferro Parmenter, Harper, Birdsall, A. H. Shepperd, of North Carolina, and J. L. Williams of Tennessee.

Public Expenditures. Messrs Haley Alexander, Titus, Stretton, Ramsey Fletcher of Vermont, Crockett, Patterson, and Sheffer.

Private Land Claims. Messrs. May Calhoun, of Massachusetts, Lowler Halsey, Beatty, Ruiden, Leadbetter, Loomis, and Cheatham.

Manufactures. Messrs. Adams, Webster, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor, Foster, and Hunter of Va.

Agriculture. Messrs. Doberry, Logan Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noye, Davies, Randolph and Stone.

Indian Affairs. Messrs. Bell, Everett Cooney, Parker, Campbell of South Carolina, Murray, of Kentucky, Graham, of North Carolina, Crary and Pennypacker.

Military Affairs. Messrs. McKay Coles, Grennell, Miller, Rives, Kemble, Mason, of Ohio, McClellan, of Tennessee, and Halsted.

Militia. Messrs. Wagner, Carter of Tennessee, Holt, Allen, of Ohio, Griffin, Gallup, Dunn, Southgate and Dennis.

Naval Affairs. Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Kilgore, Paynter and Anderson.

Foreign Affairs. Messrs. Howard Cushing, Jackson, of Georgia, Doubleday, Claiborne, Fairfield, Patton, Legare and Hoffman.

Territories. Messrs. Bronson, Potts, Pearce, Borden, Jones, of New York, Farrington, White, of Kentucky, Hammond, and C. Shepard, of North Carolina.

Revolutionary Pensions. Messrs. Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, Fry, Johnson, of Virginia, Sibley, Ewing, Whittlesey, of Connecticut, and Childs.

Invalid Pensions. Messrs. Taylor, Williams, of Kentucky, Allen, of Vermont, M'Clellan, of New York, Herod, Sturdy, Mallory, Averigg and Palmer.

Roads and Canals. Messrs. Mercer, Evans, M'Kennon, Snyder, Fillmore, Johnson, of Maryland, White, of Indiana, Graves and Grant.

Patents. Messrs. Fletcher, of Vt., Phelps, Mercefee, Bicknell, and Morris, of Pennsylvania.

Public Buildings and Grounds. Messrs. Lincoln, Legare, Pratt, Mercer, and Jackson, of Georgia.

Revisal and Unfinished Business. Sheplor, of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry and Peck.

Accounts. Messrs. Johnson, of Va., Johnson, of Maryland, S. W. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Bicknell and Hawes.

Mileage. Messrs. Dawson, Howard, Briggs, Miller and Claiborne.

The following committees, appointed last session, stand through the Congress:

On the Expenditures in the Department of State. Messrs. M. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Jackson, of New York, Shepler, of Ohio, Yorke, of New Jersey, and Andrews, of New York.

On the Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury. Messrs. Allen, of Vermont, Sheffer, of Pennsylvania, Aycrigg, of New Jersey, Gray of New York, and Holsey, of Georgia.

On the Expenditures in the Department of War. Messrs. Clowney, of South Carolina, Vanderveer, of New York, Holt, of Connecticut, Morris, of Ohio, and Marvin, of New York.

On the Expenditures in the Department of the Navy—Messrs. Brodhead, of New York, Maxwell, of New Jersey, Goode, of Ohio, Edwards, of New York, and Graham, of Indiana.

On the Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office. Messrs. Childs, of New York, Dennis of Maryland, Hawes of Kentucky, Gallup, of New York, and Plummer, of Pennsylvania.

On the Expenditures on the Public Buildings. Messrs. Sawyer, of North Carolina, Cranston, of Rhode Island, Menefee, of Kentucky, Dunn, of Indiana, and Ridgaway, of Ohio.

### HOUSTON, December 2.

*A plain unvarnished Truth.*—Two officers of the cavalry lately quarrelled at Bexar, *about a horse*, and one of the parties was killed in the dishonorable affair.

We notice in the tariff now before the House of Representatives, *books* are to be taxed twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem, while coffee is to be free! We fear the *want of books* has caused this distinction.

Large numbers of emigrants are continually arriving from the United States.—We notice with pleasure that most of them are well supplied with good rifles. We fear, however, that two small a portion of them are farmers. Those desirous of emigrating should continually bear in mind that Texas is an agricultural country, and therefore offers at present but few inducements to any but practical farmers.

The following extract from a letter, recently received from Galveston, will serve to convey an imperfect idea of the perfection of certain navy officers, and of the situation of *our navy*.

"I have this day visited the Brutus, and I must say that I scarcely ever witnessed such another scene of filth and wretchedness. The decks were covered with a little of every thing; rotten potatoes, fish, oyster shells, with other heterogenous matter. Here and there might be seen a half naked reefer; some sleeping, and others attempting to cook some small messes about the galley: while three or four sailors were occupied landing the shot on the beach. The cabin I did not visit; the hold was nearly half full of water. The vessel on the whole, I should say, was lost by neglect, she could have been saved after the gale if any person would have taken the pains to have every thing removed out of her."

We have just been informed that one of the officers of government lost $3,000 at a gambling table a few evenings since! We did not learn his name, but we sincerely hope he was not connected with the treasury department. We are not so illiberal as to believe that all gamblers are scoundrels and knaves; but we do believe and fearlessly affirm that any and every public officer who frequents the gambling table is unworthy of public trust.—*Texas Telegraph.*

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

MELANCHOLY AND DISTRESSING DEATH OF THREE BROTHERS.—Three brothers, by the names of McGready, were drowned on Saturday, afternoon, a few yards above the dam, in the Patroon's Creek. The youngest of them, aged about 4 years, was playing near the water, and tipped under the ice, the second one went in to save him, and became entangled in the ice. By this time the mother had arrived on the spot. The oldest one, aged 13, was just plunging in for the purpose of attempting to save his brothers. The mother saw that all three were in danger of perishing, and attempted to reach them. The oldest one, forgetful of self, even in that moment of extreme danger called out and entreated his mother not to attempt to save them, lest she also should be drowned! Heroism, self-possession and disinterestedness like this, are rarely witnessed. The afflicted mother saw all three of her children perish, without having it in her power, in consequence of the ice and great depth of the water, to extend them any aid.—They were all fine, intelligent and promising boys. The scene was one of anguish, too heart-rending for description.

SHIN PLASTERS.—A case of importance was decided at the last Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware county, Pa. by Judges Darlington and Myers, relative to shin plasters. A man was arraigned for stealing a pocket book containing two fifty cent shin plasters. He was convicted of stealing the book, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered as to the notes, it being decided that as they were issued in violation of law, it was not an offence against the law to take and carry them away.—[Del. Gaz.

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