REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 25.

☞But two of the several mails due for a week, had arrived when our paper went to press.

WOOD! WOOD!!—This indispensable article is in great demand in town; and, but for the liberality of many Citizens, aided by the President and Directors of the Steam Boat Maryland, who opened their yard on moderate terms, otherwise the Poor must have suffered to a great extent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The Supreme Court of the United States met at the Court room in the Capitol yesterday, being the commencement of its annual term. Chief Justice Marshall and Associate Justices Story, Duvall, Thompson, McLean, and Baldwin, took their seats at 12 o'clock: absent, Justice Johnson [by reason probably of the bad Roads.] The docket was opened, but no business acted upon yesterday. [Nat. Intel.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

The editors of the New York Post learn from a correspondent in Philadelphia, that the Court Martial for the trial of Commodore Creighton assembled on the 3d instant, when the Court was organized, the charges read, and the plea of *not guilty* entered. There are two sets of charges preferred against the accused, both having relation to offences alleged to have been committed while in command of the frigate Hudson; the first of these, preferred by the Navy Department, at the relation of Lieutenant J. T. Homans and others, and the other by the Navy Department, at the relation of Lieut. T. W. Freelon and others. The reading of the charges occupied two hours. On Tuesday and Wednesday, Lieut. Homans underwent a long examination and cross-examination, on the charges preferred at his relation. Fifty-nine witnesses are in attendance on the Court, forty-five on the part of the prosecution and fourteen for the accused. It is thought that the proceedings will occupy the Court five or six weeks.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that the certificates of United States' 4½ per cent. Stock, of 3d March, 1825, amounting to $1,539,336 16, will be paid on the 1st of July of the present year.—No transfers of said Stock will be allowed after the first of June.

Some of the journals of the Canadas seem to look forward to the period when they shall no longer be colonies of Great Britain, when the child, emerging from the feebleness of its minority, shall 'forego the sheltering side' of its parent and try its individual fortune in the great community of nations. The Montreal Gazette in remarking on the changes in the British Ministry, speaks as follows: [N. Y. Post.

'A change has taken place in the Representative of His Majesty—and a new Legislature has been convoked to transact the business of the country. It is most sincerely to be hoped, that by their united exertions an end may be put to all party differences, and that an adjustment of all points of dispute may be obtained to the satisfaction of all parties. The Province is rapidly advancing in wealth—her commerce is extending—and her population increasing. With a good soil and a healthy climate—with great capabilities and valuable internal resources, her future destiny is easily seen, and the fostering hand of an enlightened Legislature, will end much to advance the period, when she will enter into comparison with the older countries of Europe, 'and take her place among the nations of the world.'

Will there be a war in Europe?—On this subject Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger of 5th December, says:—

'We have not the doubt of a moment that a continental war will take place in the spring of next year. It was a remark of Mr. Canning, that 'the next war, come when it might, would be a war of opinion,' and this war at least may be said already to have commenced. But a further war is threatened, a war of power and possession, and no reasonable person can doubt that it will break out upon the first opportunity. Europe is at present, so far as regards its military force, in winter quarters; but the soldier will be abroad before many months are passed.'

SANTA MARTHA.

About the middle of November, an attempt was made by a party headed by one Carlos Harmecha, to revolutionize Santa Martha. The ostensible object of the movement was, to separate that city from the Department of Magdelena; (capital of Carthagena) and bring it into direct communication with Bogota. But the real object is supposed to have been, to sack the city: it being the united testimony of the prisoners, that in a case of success, Mormecha had promised it should be given up to plunder for three days. The disturbance was of short continuance.

WOOL.—The Boston Courier makes the following remarks upon the article of wool.

Sales of more than 100,000 pounds of fleece and pulled Wool have been made during the last ten days. Prices of fleeces are fully maintained, and the quantity of this description of wool in our market is smaller than we have before known it for many months. Pulled wools are more abundant, although there is no overstock of this article; sales of No. 1 Lambs have been made during the week at 55c. 3 months. There have been no additions to the former stock of Domestic Wool. The Logan from London, arrived yesterday, brought 21 bags of Foreign Wool. Accounts from London of Nov. 30, states that the Wool Trade was not so active as it had been, and some descriptions of the foreign article had declined from 1d to 3d per lb.

A statement of the number of bushels of the different sorts of grain, (salt, coastwise) and coal, discharged at the port of Philadelphia, from the 4th day of February 1830, to the 1st day of January, 1831.

Corn,	417,694½	Flaxseed,	9,125½
Wheat,	258,506½	Beans & Peas,	1,731½
Rye,	55,175 3-8	Clover Seed,	363½
Barley,	78,283½	Coal,	106,899
Oats,	48,857	Salt,	66,780

GEORGE M. HECKMAN
Head Measurer for the state of Penn.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1831.

The state of Georgia, by the late proceedings of her legislature, is placed in a situation of open hostility to the United States government. The ground taken by this State is nothing less than a forcible resistance to legal process issuing under the authority of the Chief Justice of the United States. On the result of this controversy, in our judgment, depends the integrity of the Union. If the State of Georgia are suffered to resist the authority of the Court, and the execution of the laws, she is in open warfare with the national government, the constitution is prostrated, and the confederation of the states is in effect dissolved. It is in vain to shut our eyes to this matter. Nothing is plainer, nothing more absolutely certain, than the fact, that if it is competent for a state to prevent the exercise of the power and authority of one of the three great branches of the national government, that government is destroyed. If the Judiciary is overturned, and its functions rendered inoperative, one main pillar of the system is removed, and the edifice must fall into ruins. The existence and security of the Judicial division of the government is as essential to its welfare and stability, as is that of the Legislature, or Executive.—And the Judiciary cannot exist, if there is any extraneous power not known to the constitution, which can check its proceedings, or set at defiance its authority. It is in vain to set up the hue-and-cry of danger to the sovereignty of the states, merely because one of them wants to drive off from their lands a few thousand Indians and plunder them of their property, the sovereignty of the states is in no more danger from the jurisdiction and authority of the U. States Court now, than it has been for forty years. The matter in dispute, which has caused this violence on the part of the Legislature of Georgia, has been produced by themselves. They set up illegal and unconstitutional claims in the first place—unfortunately they obtained opinions from the present executive and of his cabinet, which encouraged them in their unconstitutional course of conduct until they have proceeded to the length of declaring open and forcible resistance to the laws of the Union.

The question must now be settled, which is to conduct the affairs of the nation—the national government, or the State of Georgia? What course will be pursued we have no means of determining. If, as we fully expect to hear, the convicted Indian has been executed, the step taken by the state cannot be retraced. The writ of error, which was intended to decide in a constitutional mode, the great constitutional question between the state of Georgia and the United States, may be defeated. But there are other modes of bringing the subject before the Court. If the Indian has been executed, the sheriff who was concerned in the act, may be indicted, or brought within the jurisdiction of the Court in some other manner. His justification must be under the authority of the laws of Georgia. Such a defence will bring the constitutionality, of those laws into discussion; and the state of the affair must depend upon the decision of that question. But the state of Georgia may, under the influence of the passions by which her councils are now governed, resist any attempt to bring the affair before the Court. This will be war against the United States, and will subject those concerned in it, to the more serious charge of treason.

In the mean time, it will be a matter of no trifling interest, to see what course the President of the United States will pursue in relation to this subject. He is bound by all the obligations which influence honest men, to support the laws and constitution of the country. He cannot, without rendering himself liable to impeachment, set up his own judgment as the sole standard of his conduct and refuse to enforce a law, which in the plenitude of his wisdom, he may consider unconstitutional. This is a question which it does not fall within his province to decide. A single provision of the constitution will settle this point. By the constitution if the President disapprove of a bill which has passed both houses, on any ground, and that of unconstitutionality, is one of the most common, he must return it to the houses with his reasons. If the houses, after reconsideration, still pass the bill by the constitutional majority, the constitution says, 'it shall become a law.' This provision applies to bills of all descriptions; and, therefore, if they have been returned on the ground of unconstitutionality in the opinion of the executive, and still pass, they become laws. Becoming laws, they must be obeyed as such by the President of the United States, as well as the humblest member of the community; or else we have one officer who is above the law. The President, then, in case of resistance to the authority of the Judicial tribunals, and the process of law, must enforce obedience to the laws at all hazards. A refusal will necessarily render him liable to impeachment, whatever sentiments he may entertain of the constitution, or of the laws. [N. Y. Dai. Adv.

NEW-YORK.

The Legislature has met. Governor Throop made his communication on the 4th inst.

The condition of the funds of the state renders it necessary to resort to loans or taxes. The latter is recommended. The state's capital has diminished between 1826 and 1830, from $2,638,936 to 1,344,268, and in the last year to 1,313,466. Receipts this year are estimated at 113,500, whilst the charges will amount to 302,200—deficient 188,700.

The Governor casts a longing look after the dividend of the United States surplus of revenue, promised by President Jackson in his message to Congress. He is afraid it will not be quite regular in its contributions, and proposes that instead of taking just the balance that may be left in the U. States Treasury every year, that a fixed sum be stipulated to be distributed.

The Canal debt now amounts to		$7,829,035
The tolls of the Erie and Champlain canal this year,		1,027,327
Which, added to the Salt, Auction and other duties appropriated to the object, makes their income of the year on account of the Canal fund		$1,402,575
Expenditures,	249,056	
Interest on debt	379,695	
		628,751
Leaving excess of receipts to be applied to the payment of the Canal debt		773,824

Which, with the 878,176 heretofore in hand, makes a total of $1,652,000 towards the extinguishment of the debt.

NEW JERSEY.

The Trenton Emporium of Saturday publishes the official result of the election for Members of Congress in that State, by which it appears the entire Clay ticket has succeeded.—The votes for the various candidates were as follows:

Jackson.		*Clay.*	
Travers,	13910	S. Condit,	15107
Fowler,	13916	L. Condit,	15265
Parker,	14356	Randolph,	14510
Wurtz,	14254	Southard,	15083
Mickle,	14209	Cooper,	15159
Jeffers,	13087	Hughes,	15014

A writer in the Cincinnati American says,—"The term *Bank* is derived from the Italian word *banco*, which means *bench*. It is so called because the Jews, who first made money-dealing a profession, used to sit upon benches in the market places, and there wait upon their customers. When a Jew failed or lost his credit in this employment, his bench was broken or destroyed; and hence the term *bankrupt*, which means *bench broken*, has passed into general use to denote a man who has failed in business.'

Our thanks to Mr. Washington for a copy of the Correspondence between Mr. McLane and the British Government, on the subject of the West India Trade.

We have briefly glanced at its contents.—The earnestness which Mr. McLane has assumed in this correspondence, has degenerated into a tone of *entreaty*, highly offensive to republican feelings, and particularly striking when compared with the manliness of the correspondence of Messrs. Adams and Clay whilst Secretaries of State. Having finished this business, 'the master stroke of policy' by this administration, Mr. McLane is about to return home. Gen. Jackson will then have it in his power to 'reward' another faithful adherent; to show his sense of consistency, and the danger of corruption, by selecting some other member of congress for the station of minister.

In this diplomatic 'by play' which has been going on, we find that 'John Bull' has completely outwitted 'Brother Jonathan,' notwithstanding his '*cuteness.*' The debate in the British House of Commons, on the 8th of December last, shows this.

Mr Herries with some preliminary remarks moved a resolution that, instead of the duties now payable, a new tariff of duties be levied on articles, not the manufacture of the United Kingdom, introduced into the British possessions on this continent. He said, that the principles by which this trade should be regulated, were now by admission, under the exclusive control of Great Britain that America had entirely and unconditionally withdrawn all her pretensions,' and that upon such articles as can be produced by the Canadas and Northern Provinces, a sufficient protecting duty would be levied.

While flour, then, carried into the British West Indies from the United States, pays a duty of $1 33, the same article, carried from the British Provinces, north of us, would be *free* of duty. Staves per thousand, from the United States, are admitted at a duty of $2 35; but from the Canadas *free*. Articles manufactured in the United States are 'only free of duty' when the same cannot be made in the British Provinces.

It is idle, then to talk about the reciprocity of trade. The arrangement if one for the benefit of British vessels. Our flour, lumber, and produce is enticed into the Canadas and transhipped to the British West Indies in British vessels—so that they have the entire carrying trade. We admit into our ports sugar, coffee, rum, the produce of the British colonies, on the same terms that we do that from Cuba, St. Domingo, and other islands not under the control of the British; though the former admit our articles free of duty, while the latter levy heavy duties.

The correspondence of Mr. McLane on this subject has been brought to light in a singular manner. On the very day that Mr. Storrs laid a resolution on the table of the House of Representatives, requesting the President to communicate copies of the Correspondence, a New York paper spreads it before its readers. Mr. McLane, not content with coming in person to Liverpool to carry his despatches to the Captain, also, entrusted him with one for a New York friend, lest the President should not see fit to proclaim his 'Herculean labors' to the world.

What President was ever before so treated? No plenipotentiary ever dared take such liberties with our former Presidents. They were not 'men of straw,' to be treated with contempt by their subordinates. President Jackson's diplomatic ministers, however, seem to understand his character. [Fred. Ex.

YALE COLLEGE.

From the recently published catalogue of this venerable institution, we gather the following summary. The Board of Faculty and Instruction, consists of a President, fourteen Professors and Lecturers, seven Tutors and four additional Instructers—in all twenty five. Of the students there are fifty theological—thirty-three law—sixty-nine medical—five resident graduates—eighty-six seniors—fifty-one juniors—one hundred and twenty-two sophomores—eighty-seven freshmen—and three hundred and forty-six under graduates—in all 503.

These are distributed over the different parts of the Union and of the world as follows:

Connecticut,	253	Georgia,	5
Massachusetts,	60	Rhode Island,	4
New York,	51	Maine,	3
Maryland,	20	North Carolina,	3
South Carolina,	15	Kentucky,	3
New Hampshire,	12	Louisiana,	3
Pennsylvania,	11	Alabama,	2
Virginia,	11	Illinois,	2
New Jersey,	9	District of Columbia,	2
Ohio,	9	West Indies,	4
Vermont,	7	Lower Canada,	1
Delaware,	6	Scotland,	1
Mississippi,	6		

The annual charges in the Academical department, are for tuition, room rent, &c. about $49. For board, fuel, use of books, washing, &c. from $90 to $140. In all, from $140 to $190. In the Law Department, the terms for tuition are $75 per annum—and in the Medical Institute, 'the entire expense of a residence of four months, through the course, including fees and all expenses, except clothing, is from 120 to 150 dollars.'

The arrivals on Sunday, 26th ult. gave occupation enough not only to the Editorial Corps, but also to the Post Office Department.

Late in the evening of Sunday, and early on Monday morning, about seven thousand five hundred letters (exclusive of packages) were received at our Post Office from four European packets; which with three Northern, one Eastern and one Southern mails, were all regularly assorted, and the office opened for delivery before nine o'clock yesterday morning. In addition all the regular mails of the day, were made up and forwarded as usual.

There is no Post Office in the U. States, perhaps none in the world, the internal affairs of which are conducted with so much method and despatch as that of N. York. [N. Y. Paper.

MICHIGAN.

PONTIAC, M. T. Dec. 10.

Saginaw City.—The commissioners appointed by his Excellency Gov. Cass, to locate the county seat for Saginaw, returned to this place on the 5th inst.

The beautiful situation owned by the Hon. Samuel W. Dexter, known by the name of the Old Fort, was selected as the most eligible and best calculated site to promote the interest of the citizens. Mr. Dexter and Mr. Risdon, accompanied the commissioners to Saginaw, and laid out a city. The city borders on the Saginaw river, a large and beautiful stream of sufficient depth to admit vessels drawing six feet water and upwards.—The city is perfectly free from fresnets, the soil fertile. We have no hesitation in saying, that Saginaw possesses advantage second to Detroit, only, and is unquestionably one of the most interesting tracts of country on the peninsula of Michigan. There are four rivers of considerable magnitude, which form the Saginaw Tittibawassee, Flint and Cass.

The streams are navigable for a considerable distance, afford water power for mills and machinery of every description. The land, so far as has been explored by emigrants, is said to be of a superior quality.

Mr. D. has already sold a number of city lots, the purchasers will commence building immediately, affording employment for a goodly number of mechanics.—Chron.

The twenty-six counties of Virginia, West of the Alleghany, as exhibited by the recent census, contain a population of 204166—census 1820, 147540. Increase in ten years, 56626.—Colored population 1830, 20121; 1820, 14388.

DUELLING.—A Mr. Hamilton, an Irish gentleman, has addressed a petition to the King, praying his Majesty to immortalize his reign by taking the subject of duelling into his consideration. The petition states some extraordinary facts. Mr. Hamilton says he can produce four modern newspapers, in which twelve fatal meetings are announced; that before Captain Sandys shot Mr. Kernan, he had already killed or wounded thirteen adversaries in as many combats; that Major S—d challenged eight officers and wounded four of them upon a single day; and that George Robert Fitzgerald was introduced to the King of France as an Irishman, who had previously fought six-and-twenty fatal duels. That an officer who collected the reports of one hundred and seventy cases, found sixty-three individuals were killed and ninety six wounded; and that your petitioner has collected several thousand cases, in which the disastrous termination bears an adequate proportion. That, constituted as society at present is, the noblemen and gentlemen of the United Kingdom have no adequate security against a challenge or an offence. Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Captain Ramsay in one a bout a servant; Mr. Fetherstone in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about an 'acre of anchovies.'

That petitioner knows an officer who was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy a second goblet, and another who was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff; that General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith, for declining a glass of wine with him at dinner in a steam boat, although the General had pleaded in excuse that wine invariably made him sick at sea. That in London, Dublin, and other cities, there are public places of resort, for practising to shoot at marks with pistols; that the duellists of America and France are introducing rifle-barreled weapons, which inflict most dangerous wounds; and that English noblemen and gentlemen residing in the latter place have begun to copy their example. The remedy Mr. Hamilton proposes is the establishment of a Court of Honour, for the reparation of grievances too delicate for common law, such as formerly existed in England, and has been lately established in Prussia, Bavaria, and other Continental States; and that duelling shall be punished by heavy pecuniary fines, part to go to the poor of the parish, and part to the persons by whom duellists were interrupted or arrested; and that all duellists should be excluded from the drawing-rooms and levees, and the survivors of fatal duels incapacitated to hold any honorable, confidential or lucrative situation in the public service; to vote at any election; to follow the learned, military, or naval professions; to receive any legacy, premium, or insurance; or to appear at any public entertainment.

From a late London paper.

VULGAR ERRORS.

That leases are made for 999 years, because a lease for 1000 years would create a freehold.

That deeds executed on a Sunday are void.

That in order to disinherit an heir-at-law, it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will, for that otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property.

That a funeral passing over any place, makes it a public highway,

That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death.

That a man marrying a woman who is in debt, if he take her from the hands of the priest clothed only in her shift, will not be liable for her engagements.

That those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish.

That second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may.

That a husband has the power of divorcing his wife by selling her in open market, with a halter round her neck.

That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution.

That if a criminal has been hung and revives, he cannot afterwards be executed.

That the owners of asses are obliged to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses.—Barrington's Observations on Ancient Statues, (1775,) p. 474, 5, Note—Retrospective Review, vol. 9, p. 262, 3.
[Legal Observer.

We learn that Markley, who is suspected as the perpetrator of the dreadful murder and arson which were committed a few days ago in Frederick county, has been arrested in the north western part of this city. The Patriot states that he was apprehended 'by Mr. W. Walker and two or three of our citizens, and after an examination by James Blair, Esq. was committed for further examination, before whom he will be brought on Saturday next at 10 o'clock. He denied having ever been either in a Gaol or State-prison, but on entering our prison was immediately recognized by one of the keepers of the Penitentiary, who happened to be there, as the same Markley described by the Frederick Citizen. On Friday night week he slept at Westminster, and on the following day arrived in Baltimore. The account he gave of himself since the murder of the Newey family and burning of their dwelling, was contradictory thro'out. It is hoped those citizens of Frederick who can furnish evidence in the case will not fail to attend the examination on Saturday next. Markley is a powerful, broad shouldered, athletic man, and answers the description heretofore given of him. There were found upon him a $10 Chambersburg note and a quantity of new clothing.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The Buttahachie Baptist association at its late meeting, instead of addressing their usual circular to the different churches composing the association, substituted Col. Johnson's celebrated Sunday Mail Report. This enlightened and liberal act will be duly appreciated by every friend to religious freedom throughout the Union, and is a fit example for other denominations. Religion is often brought into disrepute by famished professors and monkish tyrants, who make a trade of its aggregate merits, and contemplate the whole existence of man with a gloomy and despairing judgment. In its pure and practical precepts it needs only to be let alone, and much of its beauty much of usefulness is lost to mankind by pious meddlers. It has been brought into disrepute by those who would interweave it with all the ordinary occurrences of life, and cramp the operations of this vast union by stopping the mails in a certain day of the week. [Ala. State Intel.

A fellow who passes by the name of Reuben D. Swift, was pursued to this city a few days ago by a Deputy Sheriff from New Bedford, on suspicion of being the person that had committed a robbery there to the mount of $700. His steps were traced by Mr. William H. Sparks, one of the Police Marshals, until he learned that he had gone to Albany. He immediately set off for that city, and was fortunate enough to lay hands on him and consign him safely to the custody of the Massachusetts officer. About three hundred and seventy dollars of the money were recovered; the remainder had been appropriated to the purchase of a gold watch, a new suit of clothes, and such other articles as fashionable excursions generally render necessary.
[N. Y. Jour. Com.

An ingenious method of making gas portable has been shown us this morning. Into a copper sphere of the capacity of about a gallon is compressed a quantity of gas, which will give a light equal to a wax candle for the space of 90 hours. The size of the flame may be regulated at pleasure. The machine may be seen at No. 7, Wall street. [N. Y. Post.

Misther Hogden with an O.—Some years since, there lived in New York a lawyer of some distinction, named Ogden, who, having one morning hired an Irish servant, sent him to the post office to inquire if there were any letters.—Says Pat to the clerk, 'is there any letters here for Misther Hogden?' the clerk looked over the h's and finding none, sent the servant away; and this was repeated two or three mornings in succession, till his master, surprised, as he was daily in the custom of receiving a considerable number of letters, went himself to the post office, where he found a large bundle of letters, which had been on hand two or three days, waiting for him. On returning home, he called his servant, and gave him a severe rating, for neglecting his business. 'An' sure,' says Pat, 'didn't I bask for Misther Hogden, and didn't he tell me to go about me business, for there warnt any? Sure enough your honors name is Misther Hogden?' 'Poon, poob!' exclaimed the master, 'not Hogden, but Ogden—not *Hogden* with an *H*, but *Ogden* with an *O*. Now see if you can do better next time.' The servant went next morning saying, 'Is there any letters for Misther Hogden?'—The clerk looking over the h's again answered 'No.'—'Sure now,' says Pat, it's not Misther Hogden with a *haitch*, but Misther Hogden with a *Ho!*' This explained the matter, and Pat got the letters, and highly delighted, took them home to his master.
[Prov. Pat.

MEDICAL SOVEREIGNTY.

This morning a suit for libel commences in the Court of Sessions brought by two medical gentlemen against the editors of the American Lancet. Much sport is anticipated, as upwards of two hundred of the profession have been subpœned. Elisha Williams is engaged for the defence, and we are mistaken if some of the faculty would not willingly contract to take at least two emetics in preference to falling into the hands of this veteran at the bar. As a matter of course patients will enjoy a jubilee, and the drug stores make a Sunday of it.
[New York Enq.

At the N. E. Lace Manufactory, at Ipswich, Mass. about twenty men are kept employed in weaving the plain net, and more than 400 females receive employment in working it with ornamental figures for cans, capes, edgings &c.

The Cotton Manufactory, at Ipswich, employs a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The company have one mill in operation, in which they drive 3000 spindles and employ more than a hundred workmen, are making arrangements for the erection of another building of equal size the ensuing spring.

A London paper mentions that it had been lately decided by the Court of King's Bench that Innkeepers are liable to make good losses sustained by travellers so-journing in their houses. The case tried was that of a captain, who left his great coat in a coffee room whilst he proceeded to the custom house, and on returning found it had been carried off. A verdict of seven pounds was rendered against the defendant.

AWFUL VISITATION.

On Monday last a man was brought before a magistrate in our borough, on a charge of having attempted to rescue a prisoner from custody. On examination he denied the [illegible] of which he was accused, and with awful emphasis 'hoped that the Almighty would strike him dead if he were guilty.' The words were no sooner uttered than he fell down, speechless and insensible! How admonitory to those who invoke the wrath of the Supreme Being by horrible imprecations!—Miner's Jour.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A child of Mr. James Babbit, of Taunton, about eighteen months old, was scalded to death last week by swallowing hot tea from the spout of a tea-pot. It had seen the older children drink cold tea in this way from a tea-pot and was endeavouring to copy their example at a moment when it was unobserved. It survived three or four hours in the most excruciating pain.

MARRIED

On Tuesday the 11th instant, by the Rev. A. Jump, Mr. JESSE GIBSON, to Miss JULIANA SPARKS, both of Caroline county.

On Thursday the 13th inst. by the Rev. Henry King, Mr. JOHN JUMP, (of E.) to Miss REBECCA, daughter of the Rev. A. Jump, all of Caroline county.

DIED

In this county on Tuesday morning last, Mr. *Wm. Walker.*

In this county on Friday the 14th inst., Mrs. *Hamilton.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold there next meeting, at Londonderry, the residence of Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. on *Thursday*, the 27th inst. where punctual attendance is particularly requested at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. SPENCER, Secry.

jan 18

ATKINSON'S CASKET,
Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed in fine type and good paper forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price $2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplate will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, *the Fashions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of 'any periodical in the United States.'

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Sculpture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And special care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light reading, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price $2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞Editors who give the above a few insertions, are entitled to the Publication, or the Saturday Evening Post, as they prefer—if the Casket, they will address their papers marked to S. C. Atkinson, P—if the *Post* is preferred, address Sat. Eve. Post.

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