EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'RY. 24, 1857.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Communications the effect of which is to promote private interest, are charged for at the rate of 50 cents per square.

☞ Obituary Notices exceeding six lines in length, are also subject to a similar charge.

☞ For terms of subscription and advertising; see first page.

☞ Accounts of over six months standing are chargeable with the usual rate of interest.

☞ Books received by mail will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—In another column will be found the report of the Comptroller of the Treasury—which exhibits the finances of the State in a highly flourishing condition.

NO MAILS.—There has been no mail received here since last Sunday, except from St. Michaels—which accounts for the scarcity of news in to-day's paper. There are now eight mails due.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the February No. of this inestimable Lady's Magazine, which does credit to the editors and publishers—and shows that they intend to fulfil their promises in making it the best magazine extant.

THANKS.—Samuel A. Lowe, Reading Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives will please accept our thanks for a copy of Gov. Price's message.

Also, the Hon. Jas. A. Stewart, for various documents.

SNOW STORM.—A tremendous snow storm passed over this vicinity on Sunday. The snow commenced falling about 5 o'clock in the morning and continued falling incessantly until Monday about noon. In some places the snow lays in banks as high as the fences, laying an embargo on all kinds of travel.

DIED IN JAIL.—Sol Flamer, free negro, who was convicted at the adjourned session of the Circuit Court, for receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary, died in jail on Monday morning, at the age of 70 years—of pneumonia.

A jury of inquisition was held over the deceased, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FIRE.—A servant girl in the employ of Mr. John E. Martin, near Easton, set fire to his stack-yard on Saturday last, which consumed a portion of his hay. Had it not been for the timely assistance of the neighbors the whole stack-yard, including barn, granary, &c., would have been destroyed.

Mr. Martin requests us to return his sincere obligations to those who so kindly came to the rescue of his property.

PARTRIDGES.—During the cold of last winter, these beautiful birds nearly all perished, some farmers had the good luck to have a covey or so upon their premises and by their care in feeding them raised them through the winter. Now since the balance of this winter is likely to be severe, we would suggest to those who have any, to care for and feed them, lest the whole tribe become extinct, in this county.

MILES RIVER FERRY AGAIN.—What has become of the appointee to the charge of this ferry? Is it not time he had assumed the duties to which he was commissioned, if he ever intend to do so? If not, let some one else have it. Let some one have it who will enter immediately upon the discharge of his duties. Then we shall not hear complaints from the people who are obliged either to cross on the ice or else go around the head of the river.

COAL.—We understand this important item of fuel is very scarce in town at the present time. The supplies of some have already gone, while those of others have almost given out. The necessary consequence to this is a resort to that general stand by—wood. And at the high price it is selling now, will make it come quite heavily on those who have much to buy, unless navigation opens, it will have to be had—and at the present indications of the thermometer we think we are all shut in the balance of the winter, at least.

SLEIGHING.—Those of our town people fond of this delightful sport and pleasure have availed themselves of this opportunity and enjoyed the merry gingling of the bells. We at first supposed there would be no such treat, the snow having drifted and left some places entirely bear, but the gallantry and spirit of our young men wrought upon their feelings and caused them to shoulder the spade and shovel and go thro' the different streets of the town, throwing the snow and covering over those places made bare by the wind.

The town during the past week has presented quite a gay appearance, and a scene not altogether without interest to the beholder.

The dividends of the Kentucky banks are: Northern, 8 per cent; Kentucky, 6 per cent., and the Farmers' and Louisville, 5 per cent.

Our first page will be found quite interesting, especially that from Petersons Magazine. Young gentlemen should read this and beware how they vainly boast of ladies loving them, when in the presence of one likely to supplant him in the affections of his admirer. Harvey was evidently, he supposed in a scrape, and the good natured Tom offered to take the lady off his hands, but before the matter proceeded at any extent between Tom and Miss Northwood, Harvey found himself as much in love as the lady. He then renewed his determination, and came out successful.

THE LYING EDITOR.—The odium the obnoxious editor of the Star attempts to throw upon us and the Gazette rebounds upon his unsound frame with increased momentum. Did he know how *contemptuously* we treated him and his *detestable* comments, he would not, probably thrust his venomous fangs at us, but as it is part of his nature to obtrude his unwholesome and gratuitous remarks upon sources foreign to those consistent with his satanic nature—we cannot expect more. The advice he would give us in respect to the conduct of the Gazette and the editorial department thereof, is wholly unasked. We can say to him when we want any such assistance, we will certainly go to a source superior *to our own* means of information and not to *him*, whom we conceive must soil the very carpet upon which he treads.

We do not submit, nor did we ever, nor do we ever intend, our editorials to the inspection of any one. Far different the editor of the Star, as he is seen creeping, as does the culprit with all the weight of deeply dyed guilt upon his head, from the offices of certain gentlemen, whenever he gets into a close corner and requires the aid of legal acumen to extricate him from his difficulties.

But we will pursue this subject no further than merely to say, we would with great pleasure enter into a discussion of the matters brought into issue, had we an editor to contend with who regarded the feelings of his opponent, but inasmuch as the character of the editor of the Star, for blackguardism and abuse is so well known, it would be of no profit, but to the contrary, an annoyance and a bore. We, therefore, shall drop the matter and let it rest, without, however, acknowledging we are the least in error, or that we can be informed by such an ass as, the editor of the Star.

THE AMERICAN PARTY—founded on principles looking to the perpetuity of the Union, this party can never fail while the American Union endures. Those who are fondly prophesying its death, will find themselves going the way of all the earth while the great American doctrines are rising in brightness and glory. Its principles are not destined to die, but are intimately linked with the progress of human freedom

The party has been charged with intolerance; but it arose to repel intolerance—to drive it back to its native darkness—that is a part of its mission. It has been charged with interfering with the Church—it interferes not with the church except the church interferes with the State, then it speaks out and every patriot says, Amen! It has been charged with starting in secrecy and under cover; even so the tender plant requires to be shielded from the rays of the sun until its roots have taken hold in the soil, then it stands forth boldly in the face of day, with its leaves for the healing of the nation. The modest and intelligent foreigner subscribes to its orthodoxy; he advocated its doctrine in his native land—there he said "let the natives of my country be its rulers." Here he has the protection of the laws, and his children are born to an inheritance of freemen. He is content, nay more, he is honored with all that a reasonable man can ask.

The American party has been defeated, it is alleged; so has many a good cause suffered defeat. Washington was many times defeated, but he triumphed at last. Defeat has its uses—it leads to reflection. Victory may be the result of unworthy means, and then bears the stamp of dishonor.

The Democratic party trembled at the progress of the giant, and resolved, on stratagem. To accomplish this, a solemn compact must be broken; the game is a hazardous one—the Union may go by the board; but let it go rather than Democracy should suffer. The stratagem succeeded, but it was the American party that prevented the success of Northern sectionalism—had it withdrawn its nominees the contest would have been purely sectional, and the North would have preponderated.

Maryland standing between the North and the South is the neucleus around which conservative men will rally. Maryland will not go backward—her march is onward. Since the election the voice of disunion has been heard, and a cry has been heard for a revival of the slave trade (now considered piracy by the laws of this, and other civilized nations;) these things come from the Democracy, in shame be it spoken—while on the American banners are boldly emblazoned "The Union, and the whole Union, now and forever."—*Cecil Whig.*

A MISS IN PANTS.—The Cincinnati Commercial tells the following:

As an officer was last night standing in the confectionery at the corner of Third and Race streets, two gentlemen entered; one of them approached the stove and placed his foot upon the ledge to warm it.—The officer observed that it was a small and pretty foot, but it was covered with a lady's bootee! This led to an inspection of the face, also very pretty, but without sign of beard, present or to come—in short the gentleman was a lady in pants. With her friend she was conveyed, weeping, to the station house. The mail gentleman left a splendid gold watch as security for the future appearance of the female gentleman. He said his companion was a lady of good reputation, that she resided in Covington, and had donned her masculine attire for a merry trip across the ice to the Cincinnati side and back. He was so gallant as to press her to take some refreshment, and her arrest was the consequence.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

As matter of interest to our readers we present the following synopsis of the Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, for the fiscal year ended 30th September, 1856. It is not inappropriate to remark that Comptroller PURNELL has discharged the duties of his arduous and highly responsible office with great zeal and ability. And he has so discharged his functions as to merit not only highest praise for himself, but to give honor to the party that had foresight enough to select so able a man for so important a position.

The aggregate receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year, ended the 30th of September, 1856, were $1,230,372, which added to $592,922,03, (the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1855) makes the total amount in the Treasury, during the fiscal year, $1,823;294.03.

A comparison of these receipts with those of the preceeding fiscal year, will show a difference in favor of the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending 30th of September, 1856, of $29,609.42.

It will also appear that the receipts from revenue which accrued during the year just closed, exceed those of the preceding fiscal year by the sum of $54,465.01, notwithstanding the repeal of the Stamp Tax at the last session of the General Assembly, and the reduction of the Direct Tax from fifteen cents to ten cents on $100.

The disbursements from the Treasury in the fiscal year ended the 30th of September, 1856 were $1,187,421.28, and the balance in the Treasury, as of the 30th of September, 1856, was $635,875.73, subject to the payment of certain charges, leaving a nett balance applicable to future demands of $353,347.21.

The Free School Fund had to its credit, in the Treasury, on the 30th of September, 1855, the sum of $30,056.73, and there was received, during the fiscal year just closed on account of this Fund, the sum of $44,905.83; and there was expended, for the same period, the sum of $68,020.24.—At the same time the Free School Fund had remaining to its credit in the Treasury $31,923.93

The receipts on account of the Sinking Fund, were $237,102.65, the whole of which sum was invested for the use of that Fund; so that there was no balance remaining in the Treasury, to its credit, at the close of the year.

The Sinking Fund has been increased from the sum of $3,426.749.95, (which was its amount on the 30th of September, 1855,) to the sum of $3,676,065.65, which was its amount on the 30th of September, 1856. The addition to the Sinking Fund has been $249,315.40, yet $237,102.65 only was expended to effect the increase, the State being thus saved in the purchase of Stock $12,212.75.

The exclusive control of the Sinking Fund is with the Treasurer, and its present condition clearly evinces the faithfulness and ability of the distinguished gentleman, to whom the people have entrusted its management.

The report from the Direct Tax for the fiscal year are $330,549.42, of which sum $115,101.68, were paid on account of Tax accrued in 1856, and $215,492.54 were on account of previous years.

A comparison of the receipts, on account of Direct Tax, with those of the preceding fiscal year, shows that the entire receipts on this account for 1855, which were $363,-837.88, exceeded those of the year just closed by the sum of $35,243.46; and also that the revenue from this source; received on account of the Tax for 1856, was $36,-504,51 less than the receipts in 1855, for Tax due on account of that year. Making an allowance for the reduction of the Direct Tax, the difference *pro rata* in favor of the receipts in 1856, for 1856, appears to be $20,764.22 over the preceding year. But the diminished difficulty of collecting a reduced levy, and the increase of assessable property in the State must also be considered in this connection, and will explain, to a considerable extent, this difference.

The collectors for 1856, have generally made their payments with commendable promptness. Those of Calvert county are deserving of particular mention, having settled their accounts, for 1856, in full, with the Department.

Those collectors of Baltimore county who were larger in arrears on the 30th of September, 1855, (and this, it is but just to say, was attributable, to some extent, at least, to the confusion of the collecting laws for that county,) have exhibited a laudable determination, by the heavy payments they have made into the Treasury within the last fiscal year, to acquit themselves of their liabilities.

The State's Attorney of Baltimore county is entitled to credit for the zeal and energy manifested by him for the interest of the State.

The law in relation to defaulting officers, passed at the late session of the Legislature, at the instance of the Treasurer, is a most excellent one, and the Comptroller will endeavor, so far as it may be in his power, to enforce it to the fullest extent.

The law imposing Stamp Duties was repealed at the last session of the Legislature, the repeal taking effect on the 10th of March.

No provision was made for the redemption of Stamps remaining in the hands of holders at the time the law went into operation. In several instances, the Department was requested to return the amount of these Duties, but, in the absence of any specific appropriation, under the 20th section of the 3rd Article of the Constitution, the Comptroller was constrained to refuse. The amount of money received for Stamp Duties, from the 30th of September, 1855, to the repeal of the law, was $40.453.02, of which sum $21,864.12 was paid by the Commissioner of Stamps, and $18,588.-90 by the Clerk of the several Courts.

The entire amount received from Licenses, Taxes on Plaintiffs, Commissions of Trustees and Receivers, Excess of Officers' Fees, &c., during the fiscal year was $295,-629.78 being an increase of $32,279.08, over the aggregate receipts, on these accounts, in the preceding fiscal year.

This increase is derived principally from Licenses issued to Ordinary Keepers, and Traders, under the "New License Act."—This law passed by the Legislature at their recent session, contains an admirable provision by which the oath of the applicant is made the guide of the Clerk in granting the License.

In some respects, however, the Act is defective; there is no penalty attached to its violation, unless the penalties of former laws apply and they will be found inadequate; some portions of it are also inconsistant with others, and this has occasioned much difficulty in its execution.

The attention of the next Legislature will be called to this subject, and the Comptroller will recommend the passage of a general law embracing the whole License system. Such a law, extending to many new branches of business, would justify a reduction in the present rates without diminishing the revenue.

The discharge of their duties in connection with the Department, by the various Clerks of Courts, has been highly creditable, with but few exceptions.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, are in default. The Clerk last mentioned has make a considerable payment into the Treasury since the close of the fiscal year.

The Clerk for Caroline county, is indebted for revenue accrued in his hands, as of the 1st of December, 1854, 1st of June, 1855, 1st of Decemcer, 1855, and the 1st of June, 1856, amounting to $4,557.53. An account of his indebtedness has been sent to the State's Attorney for that county, for immediate suit, with instructions to prosecute "with diligence and effect." No information has been received after repeated inquires, to indicate that these instructions have been complied with.

In cases of this kind, the State would be greatly benefited by the passage of a law empowering the Comptroller, or the Governor, upon the representation and at the request of the Comptroller, to employ counsel to prosecute claims of the State.

During the fiscal years, the Registers of Wills have paid into the Treasury $67,277.-04, being an increase of $6,771.52, as compared with the year preceding.

The sum of $40,123.23 was received from Tax on Commission of Executors and Administrators, and $27,154.81 on Collateral Inheritances.

It gives the Comptroller pleasure to testify to the almost universal efficiency of this class of public officers.

The Comptroller is obliged to report the Register of Wills for Caroline county in default, for balance of revenue in his hands to the 1st of June, 1855, ($43.03,) and to the 1st of December, 1855, ($196.50.)—It is alleged that a portion of the sum due, as stated above, has been paid to the State's Attorney for that county, under the impression that his receipt was a sufficient release.

The erroneous opinion frequently entertained by the revenue officers, that the receipt of a State's Attorney, upon a claim in his hands for suit, is binding upon the State, and releases the debt, has been productive of much trouble and difficulty, and the Department has therefore, endeavored, as far as possible, to correct this opinion.

The returns made by the several Auctioneers in the city of Baltimore, during the fiscal year, amounted in the aggregate to $16,-886.73.

The amount of the State's proportion of the receipts on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, in the fiscal year, was $73,059.08, an increase, as compared with the receipts in the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1855, of $5,-086.69.

During the same period, the State received from that Company on Road Stock for dividends $67,315, being an increase, over the proceding year, of $31,565. Of the sum received, $20,565 was for the "Main Stem," and $46,750 for the "Washington Branch." These figures indicate the rapidly increasing prosperity of this magnificent Road.

The Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal Companies paid during the fiscal year, $70,-812.20; of which sum $67,100 was on account of current interest, and $3,712.20 on account of interest on the unfunded due debt by the said Companies.

Within the fiscal year, the State has received into the Treasury the sum of $90,-000, from the Northern Central Railway Company, in fulfilment of its obligations under chapter 260, of 1854.

The gross receipts from State Tobacco Inspectors in Baltimore, in the year ended on the 20th of September last, were $56,-568.91, (being $6,450.89 *less* than those of the preceding year,) and the expenses $47,-706.11, (being $2,509.79 *more* than those of the year preceding,) leaving a nett balance of $8,862.80.

The amount of receipts on account of excesses of fees for the fiscal year ended 30th September, 1856, was $6,019 01, being a decrease of $2,373.19 compared with the receipts in 1855.

Of the sum received, the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick county paid $563.40; and the Register of Wills of the same county paid $14.10. There was also received, on this account, from the late State's Attorney for Baltimore city, $1,-392,94; from the late Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, $2,609.09; and from the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, $1,200.

Four of the Inspectors of Flour paid on the same account, $60.02 each. The sum of $400, being the amount of tax paid for their commissions, was included in the list of their office expenses, and withheld from the State.

The Comptroller, believing this to be contrary to the provision of the Constitution under which they reported to the Department, received the $60.02 as so much on account, returned their report for correction, and demanded payment from each of the sum of $400, the balance held to be due. The demand has been refused, and suits will be ordered upon their official bonds to prevent future difficulties arising under the 10th Article of the Constitution, a general law should be enacted similar to that passed in 1853, in relation to the emoluments of Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills. The passage of such a law would unquestionably increase the receipts of this branch of revenue

The receipts from the Live Stock Scales in Baltimore for fiscal year, amounted to $7,414.16, being less than those of the preceding year by $3,121.51. The apparent falling off in the receipts from this source is accounted for by the extensive repairs it has been found absolutely necessary to make at these scales. The establishment of additional "Live Stock Scales" at some point nearer the Susquehanna Depot, it is believed would be a public convenience, and by superseding the private Scales in that quarter, add to the revenue.

There was received into the Treasury, from the State Wharves, during the fiscal year, the sum of $4,002,47, which is a slight increase, compared with the year preceding.

The increase in the Assessed Value of the Property in the State is $7,388.915.

In concluding his Report, the Comptroller expresses the gratification he feels, as an officer and a citizen, in contemplating the healthy and flourishing condition of the State Finances.

BLACK REPUBLICANS.—The Black Republicans—the devoted friends and admirers of Sambo—are endeavoring to infuse new life into the dead carcass of their party. Conventions are being held in the Northern States to resurrect the inanimate body, endue it with renewed vigor and once more set it upon its weak under-pinning.—The effect will be an abortion. The elements of its strength have departed, the power of locomotion is gone, and the spirit that harmonized the discordant materials out of which its disproportioned body was formed, has vanished like the unsubstantial shadows of a dream. The efforts now making are the last convulsive throes of the organization before it gives up the ghost—the flickerings of the candle in the socket just as it is about to expire.

That party fed and grew fat on "bleeding Kansas" and their wild shrieks for freedom. But Kansas can no longer be the great Shibboleth of the party; it is to all intents and purposes a non-slaveholding State, and bleeding freedom is no longer screaming for succor at their knees. What then is to sustain the organization? Where are the elements of its strength to come from? A mere antagonism to other parties—the opposing of every principle which they favor do not constitute the rallying cry—nor give vitality, power, nor concentrated action to party organizations. Some great principle, intended to ameliorate the condition of the people, must be at the bottom of them, and it must not only be there, but it must be in such a form as to fasten itself with a tenacious hold upon the judgment and affections of the people.

So far as we have been enabled to see, we have not discerned this element of strength in the black republiban creed. It is true, they had a substitute for it, but it was a delusion. In the mad excitement of the hour it ruled sovering of the ascendent, but when the passions subsided and reason resumed her ceptre over the minds of sensible men, its empire vanished.

The truth is, the party is dead beyond the power of a resurrectionist. Nothing remains but its ghost, and those who indiscreetly allied themselves with its evanescent fortunes, will be buried with it in the same lowly grave. No monument, no splendid mausoleum will be raised above their remains with inscriptions glowing with the history of their renown. They will sleep forever in obscurity.—*Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph.*

LETTER FROM JUDGE LECOMPTE, OF KANSAS.—The Cambridge Democrat contains several extracts from a letter written by Judge Lecompte, of Kansas, to William L. Hearn, Esq., of Cambridge, Md. It was written previous to the time the Judge was officially notified of his removal. He had, however, referred to the rumor that he would be, or had already been removed:

"It would not be true to say that I am satisfied with it—but it is true that although some painful reflections follow, there are associated with them some that are pleasant. I am rid of provocations excited by the unscrupulousness of those who have tickled the ears of the lovers of detraction for two years past at my expense. I am relieved from those vexations necessarily attending long absentees from home under the circumstances of an unsettled country. * *

I released upon bail a man by the name of Hays, charged with murder, upon proof presented to me tending to exonorate him and with the sanction of the district attorney in the ordinary discharge of official duty, knowing nothing of the man and having no more feeling in the case than any other brought before me. After his discharge he was re-arrested by order of the Governor, by his aid de-camp, Col. Titus, the marshal refusing to serve his order or mandate.—Hays afterwards applied to me for a habeas corpus, which I issued, and upon his being brought before me I discharged him.—I have no idea that any lawyer can hesitate to sanction my action and to condemn that of the Governor. I regard it as nothing short of a high-handed usurpation, and as conclusive to show whatever his capacity for an executive department, he has none to justify his appointment to supervise me in the judiciary. I have had and have nothing to excuse or retract in my conduct.

I understand that it is reported that I had refused to bail "free State men" in cases of less magnitude. To this I have only to say—it is utterly false—and I have to say of all charges of partiality in my official act that they are equally false, made by whomsoever they may be.

WALKER'S POSITION.—It is rumored that advices have been received in New York from Walker to the 10th ult. Walker is said to have relieved Gen. Henningsen from his awkward position in Granada, and in spite of the surrounding enemies, Gen. H. had succeeded in reaching Walker's steamers in the bay. Walker is said to be fortifying Rivas and San Juan del Sur.—The fact as regards Henningsen is important, if true, but there seems to be no confirmation of the rumor. A report is also abroad that Gen. Chillon, with 2,000 men, had pronounced for Walker, at Leon, which if true, would give assurance of a speedy ending of the war, and victory for Walker—but this again, is rumor, and needs authentication.

REMARKABLE POSITION OF THE PLANETS.—The Boston Traveller calls attention to the fact that at the present time, and until the end of January *all* of the old planets and the two of importance discovered within 75 and 10 years, will be visible soon after sunset, and five of them west of the meridian; a position worthy of particular notice, as it may not again occur for years.

SERMON ON DUELING.—The Southern Baptist states that an agreement has been adopted by the pastors of all denomination in Charleston to preach on dueling in their respective pulpits on Sunday.

The official vote of California is as follows:—Buchanan, 51,935; Fillmore, 35,-113; Fremont, 20,339.

DISPERSION OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.—A Washington letter says:—The members of the present administration are making their arrangements for withdrawal after the 4th of March. It is probable that the President will remain here until the middle of March, and then visit Cuba for a month or more. Mrs. Pierce's health has always been feeble, and her physician's advise against a sudden change from this climate to that of New England in the Spring, owing to a pulmonary tendency. The family are much urged to make a tour of the Southern States, but Mrs. Pierce has invariably shrunk from the demonstrations that would necessarily attend such movements, and these invitations will hardly be accepted. Mr. Marcy is established so comfortably in the west end that he will probably let another quarter day roll over his head after the 4th of March, especially as his former residence at Albany has been recently sold. Mr. Guthrie's establishment in Louisville has been kept open during his stay here, and will be ventilated early in March for his reception.—Mr. McClelland, like a sensible man of business, will go at once back to his profession. Mr. Davis, after attending the executive session of the Senate—to which he is elected—will visit Mississippi, and settle down again into a hackneyed member of Congress. Mr. Dobbin entertains the purpose of seeking a genial climate, to recruit his health, which has suffered seriously by his labors here. Mr. Campbell will return immediately to Philadelphia, and Mr. Cushing, like his friend Mr. Micawber, may wait for something to turn up. In a few months more the Administration will pass into history, and the men who compose it, into comparative oblivion. Such is the fate of political honors.

DEAD TO THE LAW.—A queer story is going the rounds, of an Arkansas man who owned an estate of $5,000, who went off and was not heard of for four years. Administation on his estate was granted, his property distributed and his affairs wound up. But one day the poor fellow came back, appeared at the Probate Court and insisted that he was alive; whereupon the Judge flew into a violent passion, and threatened to commit him for contempt of Court for daring to dispute the record. The poor man fled, and has not since been heard of.

FATAL RESULT OF A JOKE.—In the county of Derbyshire, England, on the 22d of December, two of the servants of a farmer, named Percival and Hudson, regaled a youth only fifteen years of age, who had come in the evening for his milk, with some ghost stories until he was thoroughly frightened. After he left, one of them clothed himself in a tablecloth and met the lad in a field. He arrived at his home in a terrified state, and although he went to work the next day, was obliged to be put to bed, where he was seized with violent vomiting and died raving wildly. The medical men were of opinion that he died from the effects of the shock to the nervous system. Pritchard, who put on the tablecloth, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.—The plan of a hospital for inebrates is to be seriously tried in New York. A petition signed by several hundred physicians, including many who have themselves contributed to the object, has been presented to the Legislature for the aid of the State.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation, are the inevitable consequences of indigestion. Renovate the stomach, clear the bowels, and regulate the secretions with these wonder-working Pills, and the strength returns, the depression ceases, the nerves become calm. This is not theory, but practical truth founded on long years of experience, volumes of testimony, and the concurrent admission of all medical men who have ever witnessed the effects of the remedy. In this country, dyspepsia has heretofore been so common a complaint, that it might almost be termed a "national institution." If, however, dyspeptics, generally, are wise enough to resort to this remedy, the disease will soon become a rarity.

READ! READ!! YE AFFLICTED. READ!!! H. T. Helmbold offers to the afflicted his Genuine Preparation, Fluid Extract Buchu, which has accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all other similar remedies. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "A Revolution is Certain. Victory is ours."-j3

Married,

On the 23d ult, by the Rev. W. H. Brisbane, THOMAS B. BULLOCK and Miss RHODA EDGELL, both of this county.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Capt. THOS. EATON, of Caroline county, and Miss MARY E. JONES, of this county.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Dr FRANCIS M. LOYD, and Miss SARAH M. BOWDLE, both of this county.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Charles Breck, at Trinity Chapel, JAMES R. BOOTH, of New Castle, to Miss MARY E. DRIVER, of Wilmington, Del

Died,

At the residence of Charles H. Framptom, on the 10th inst., JAMES S. LEAVERTON, in the 72d year of his age.

On Sunday morning last, LENA J., only daughter of Jesse and Georgianna Hughes, aged 13 months and 6 days.

Though, kind parents, this dear little one has been taken from you at the age when children appear most attractive and the words from their little prattling tongues sound the sweetest, try and endure it—and let that great consolation overcome all trouble—that its sufferings are at an end. And let it be the feeling of your hearts—the Lord gave and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

SEINE TWINE.—On hand and for sale by
jan 24 J. H. GRACE.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the State, will offer at private sale, the following property, viz: One new Frame Dwelling, two stories and attic—with Kitchen attached—and all necessary outbuildings, such as smoke house, wood-house, poultry-house, &c.—also a good pump in the yard. The House is situated on West street, in the town of Easton. The lot on which it stands is thirty two feet front on West street, and one hundred and thirty-six feet deep.

Also a lot adjoining, on the corner of West st. and Point road, one hundred and thirty six feet on Point road and eighty-four feet on West street.—Also one frame house 20 by 24 on the above lot, to be moved off.

Also one lot of about one third of an acre on West street, south of the Point road.

To persons wishing to purchase, the terms will be made easy, as I am anxious to sell.

jan 24-tf GEORGE F. DUNNING