I incur, said George, for the same cause, the same hazard with my father; and he immediately sent him notice of his determination.

I shall be prepared, was Wilson's reply.

It was a sunny day of April. The students had just left the dinner table, and were saunteringin front of the Commons' Hall enjoying the mild warmth of a vernal sun. Among them was Wilson, but not like them in peace. His bosom burned with unextinguishable hatred,& his eye followed fearfully and instinctively every motion of the object of his enmity. Staunton approached him; and the general attention was directed towards them by a thrilling interest in the result. Mr. Wilson, said he in a firm, determined tone, you have done me a deep wrong; you have assailed me with insult, and pursued it with premeditated injury. If a duel was to be the consequence, it would surely methinks, have been for me to invite the contest. But I am no duellist, no scoundrel, and no coward. It has ever been my aim to offer no insult; but I claim no exemption from the weakness of humanity. I may have erred in my treatment of you; so,an explanation or an apology would not have been imcompatible with my honour. Had you demanded such reparation, things wou'd not have come to this crisis. But it is useless for me to say more. The false epithets which you have coupled with my name render it necessary for me to act. I call upon you therefore, Mr. Wilson, to do me bare justice; and let the refutation of the foul falsehood be extensive as its circulation.—*You know the alternative.*

The deep tones of the speaker thrilled through every heart. Even Wilson himself was apparently moved by the fervid manner in which his claims were enforced, and for a moment his better nature struggled with his pride. But the menace with which the address was unfortunately concluded, determined his hesitancy; and in a tone and manner at once irresolute and conciliatory —I know not, he said that I have affirmed anything which it is my duty to recall.

There is then, said Staunton, but one course left me; and with a cane which he held he inflicted several blows upon his antagonist. Wilson stood for a moment as if restrained by some dire presage, and then drew his pistol. Staunton sprang upon him,&,in the attempt to wrest the weapon from him, it was discharged, and both the young men fell. The by-standers raised Staunton, he was wounded dangerouly: but Wilson was dead.

The Georgia Legislature have passed resolutions, instructingtheir representatives in Congress to oppose a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce.

A successful Speculation—so far.—

One of the most daring forgeries that we have heard of for a long time, was committed in this city yesterday. A genteel fellow of easy address, representing himself to be Mr. Henry A. Livingston, called upon Gen. Robert Bogardus, and after making some inquiry respecting one of his valuable lots, proposed to become the purchaser. After a few days deliberation,the terms were agreed on, viz $15,000 and yesterday afternoon was fixed upon to close the sale. He then handed Gen. Bogardus two checks for $15,500,purporting to be drawn by Dennis Mc Carthy, Esq. and received twenty dollars in cash and the check of the General for $430 for the difference. This morning, when the checks were presented for payment, they were discovered to be forgeries, and it was subsequently ascertained that the villian succeeded last evening in negociating General Bogardus' check with Jacob Little and Co. brokers in Wall street. No trace of him has yet been discovered. The description of the fellow corresponds with that given by Mr. Judd, of the villain who played so successful a game with him a few weeks ago.

A Candid Testator.—The following is an extract of the Will of an individual, who died some years ago in this Island. From thepressure of the times, we are afraid that many of the present generation might, if they pleased, be equally candid:—In the name of &c. I ——being of sound mind, &c; do make this my last will and testament. I first direct, that the whole of my funeral expenses shall be paid out of my estate—this the law directs: and I further direct, that out of my real and personal estate, my executors will discharge all my lawful and just debts, which if they do, they will be a pattern to all other executors in the Island, and accomplish what I never could, after many fruitless endeavours during the last year of my life! N. B.—The executors declined to act.

Jamaica Courant.

Last week a disputation was held at the Church in Milford, (Lowry Town) sixteen miles below this place, on the New-Jersey side of the Delaware, between the Rev. Mr M'Calla, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Lane, of a sect calling themselves Christians, and who deny the divinity of our Saviour and the existence of a Trinity, and who had challenged Mr. M'Calla to the disputation. The question was: Is the man Christ Jesus the supreme and eternal God—Mr. M'Calla in the affirmative, and Mr. Lane in the negative. Several of our citizens attended the discussion in whole or in part, and all concur in saying, that had Mr. Lane even an equal footing on the subject matter of the argument, he was no match for the opponent. Mr. M'Calla's triumph was complete, both as to manner and matter.

It is said that a Mr. Clows, of New York, who was in attendance at the debate, and belongs to the same sect with Mr. Lane, has challenged Mr. M'Calla to another discussion of the subject in the City of New York, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, and that M who adopts as his rule never to give & never to refuse any challenge of the kind, has accepted the challenge

Easton (Pa) Whig

"We would deprecate his election as a curse opon the country," were the emphatic words of the Richmond Enquirer when Gen. Jackson was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency. The prophetic fear of the Enquirer,now the organ of Virginia Jacksonism, and the unwavering and indiscriminating supporter of right and wrong is realized. The election of Jackson we may say now with redoubled energy, is to be deprecated as a curse upon the country. We say now the enormity of the administration is developed, and light has been thrown by the debates in Congress on the appalling proscription which has dislocated the morals of the country & made a powerful party into a host of office-seekers and pensioners of Executive bounty, what the Enquirer said at the rising of the storm. 'We do deprecate his election as a curse upon the country.'

And why so? because his acts have contradicted his promises, and because he is pursuing a course more detrimental to our political independence than the stamp act was, or any other edict of the British King previous to the outbreaking of the revolutionary war. What did he promise to do?

1. *He was to lessen the expenses of Government.*

How has he done it? by recalling Mr. Middleton, and sending off Mr. Randolph, at the expense of	$18,000
By recalling Mr. Everett & sending off Mr. Van Ness at the expense of	18,000
By recalling the brave Gen. Harrison, the Hero of Tippacanoe and sending off Mr. Moore known by the name of free Tom Moore.	18,000
By recalling mr. Barbour, known in Europe as a statesman of the first rank, and honored by their universities as a first rate scholar, and sending out mr. m'Lane who was an intelligent Federalist, and who rebuked Daniel Webster on the floor of Congress for not advocating the Hartford Convention.	18,000
By recalling mr. Brown, and sending out mr. Rives.	18,000
By recalling mr. Hughes, & sending out mr. Preble.	18,000
The customary allowance to recalled ministers $4,500 each.	22,500
The cost of sending them out and furnishing sloops of War: and 74's cannot easily be computed; it amounts at the least calculation to	100,000
(Under mr. Adams they went out in Packets and paid their own expenses.)	
The additional expenses laid out on the East Room.	14,000
The Post Office has come upon the Parish—and the Post Master General asks for	86,000
The expenses of the civil ist are increased to a great degree. The last session of Congress was the longest since the organization of the government.	
According to Mr. Wickliff's own calculation, the difference of expenditure, between 1828 and 1829 was	84,566 56
By his removal of the Indians he has mortgaged the Treasury and laid it under a contribution of at least	20,000,000
The nomination of seducer Lee, rejected unanimously, as Consul General of the Barbary Powers, including a Present to the Dey of Algiers, according to usage,	$16,000
Salary 4,000 exclusive of the outfit, cost in all	20,000

2. *He was to oppoint to office no member of Congress*

All the important stations have been filled with members of Congress, Chandler, McLane, Branch, Moore, Ingham, Rives, etc. etc.

3. *He was to preserve the Press from corruption and guard its purity.*

He has rewarded fifty editors of papers many of whom were so obnoxious, even to a Jackson Senate, that the vote upon their confirmation or rejection, stood thus—

	Confirmation	Rejection.
Carr	34	23
Cushman	9	35
Hill	15	33
Dawson	5	45
Gardiner	00	48
Noah	23	25
Kendall	24	24

Kendall was confirmed by the casting vote of the Vice President. Noah was renominated and smuggled in, in the absence of two Senators opposed to him, a trick too contemptible for Presidential dignity.

4. *He was to serve but one term.*

He is already in nomination to run another round, and his pensioned Presses are advocating his measures from the Floridas to the Passmaquody.

5. *He was to regain the W. I. trade,* not by bargaining away our rights, nor by bartering off our North Eastern Boundary for the trade, but by an advantageous negociation. Where is it?

6. *He was to take care of the Revolutionary Soldiers and Officers.*

He has punished the worthy Maury, a class mate of Jefferson, and a Revolutionary soldier, to make way for an advocate of himself Gerry has also been removed. By construction his cabinet have circumscribed the national bounty and left many a brave soldier to pine in want, when the money that he has wasted in rewarding partizans, would have made an old man now tottering to the grave, rich and happy.

7. *He was to have an efficient and harmonious Cabinet.*

The very composition of his Secretary of War is made an example in false English for school girls to correct. Compare Clay, Southard, Wirt and Barbour with the men that now sit in the Cabinet. Hyperions to Satyrs. Some of the Ministers wrangle so much that they are not on speaking terms.

8. *He was to disregard party in his appointments* [see his letter to Mr Monroe.]

He has been President but 16months and no less than 2,000 removals have been made by him and his followers. Office seekers cry for more more, and every day the butchery of enemies is going on.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Dec. 17

As to the election of public printer, the reports begin to assume a more definite character. It is now pretty generally calculated that Duff Green cannot be elected; and that the conviction of this fact has led to the introduction of Mr. Blair, to this city, and the commencement of the Globe newspaper. The party, it is reported, will unite on Mr. Blair, and Duff Green will be brought out, and rewarded for his first efforts by an office of dignity and profit. Some persons go so far as to anticipate that he will be appointed to a foreign mission. But I do not hear it named whether theCourt of Russia is to be the scene of his diplomatic *debut*, or a southern one We have fallen on strange times. Mr. Blair has left profitable situations at home, for the purpose of taking up his residence in a city, where he will have to encouter very strong prejudices created by the ignorance, as well likewise the malignity of his predecessor; and where his own manners must purchase friends, if he is to have any beyond the pale of his party.

U.S Gazette.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer thus notices Mr. Wilkins, the newly elected Senator to Congress:

Judge Wilkins is a staunch friend of the American system—an enemy to Indian bills—a friend to the National Currency, and opposed to the whole policy of the National Administration, We are satisfied—aye, gratified.

The facetious Ben Barrett, well known to every body in this country as a lover of fun and whiskey, while standing on the wharf in Albany, a great while ago offered to bet a dollar that he could throwa man across theHudson toGreenbush. A bystander accepted the bet, when Ben immediately seized and plunged him into the river After some little exertion, he got ashore, and demanded the stakes.—Why says Ben, I didn't succeed the first time to be sure; but I'll try a hundred times if I den't do it without!

Salem Murder Again—We have seen a private letter received yesterday from the eastward which states that Joseph Knapp, at present under sentence of death has made some disclosures which have appalled the inhabitants of Salem, and put the whole town in commotion Knapp's statements implicate a lady, (whose name we forbear to mention) who tho' not arrested yet suspicions of her guilt are thickening in the community among which she resides. The letter adds that Knapp has a terrible fear of death,and it may be that he has conjured up the present dark report, in the vain hope of having his sentence commuted. We shall wait for certain information on this point, before touching further on the subject.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT:

JUDGE PECK.

Washington, Dec. 20.

The senate sat to-day as a court of impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, District Judge of Missouri, on a charge of unjustly & oppressively committing Luke E. Lawless, an attorney of his court, to prison for twenty-four hours,and suspending him from practice for eighteen months, for an alleged contempt towards the Judge in the publication of some animadversions upon the opinion in the case of Soulard's heirs against the United States. The house of representatives were present in a body at the opening of the trial. The facts are briefly these: Five or six years ago, the heirs of Soulard in Missouri claimed a right, under an alleged grant of one of the Spanish lieutenant Governors of Louisiana, to a quantity of land situated in the present state of Missouri. These lands were in possession of the U. States as a part of the public domain. The claimants instituted a suit, under a special act of congress, against the U. States, to try the legality and validity of their claim to the lands in dispute. Mr. Lawless was their council. The court decided against the claimants. Some months after the decision, the Judge voluntarily published the opinion of the subject in the Missouri Republican, Mr Lawless, in consequence of this publication, inserted in the St. Louis Enquirer a brief exposition of what he considered the errors of law and fact contained in the opinion of Judge Peck. That exposition is couched in very decorous language. But the judge, because he considered it a misrepresentation of his opinion, calculated to impair the public confidence in the integrity or intelligence of the court and to bring it into disrepute, hatred, contempt and ridicule, adjudged the publication of Mr. Lawless to be a contempt of the court; imprisoned and suspended him from practice, as above stated; and now contends that he was justified by the constitution and laws of the land in punishing Mr. Lawless by the summary process of attachment, in the manner in which he was punished.

On application by Mr. Lawless, who is the brother of the Irish patriot John Lawless, of Belfast, and is an adopted American citizen, the house of representatives referred the subject to their judiciary committee, at the last session. That committee unanimously made a report, that the Judge ought to be impeached for his arbitrary and oppressive conduct in the case. Accordingly, the house directed them, by a very large majority, to draught an article of impeachment against him. They did so; and the judge was, towards the close of the last session, arraigned before the senate, filed his answer to the charge, and asked for a postponement, of the trial until this session.

Mr M'Duffie, one of the managers of the impeachment, commenced the speech opening the case against the accused this day. He had not concluded when the senate, as a court of impeachment, adjourned over until twelve o'clock to-morrow. Mr. M'Duffie was explicit, strong and decided in his reprobation of the conduct of Judge Peck. His language and manner were of the most unequivocal, bold and reproachful character. His argument was interspersed with a vein of bitter irony, sarcasm, and denunciation, seldom heard in the halls of courts or senates. Whatever may have been thought of his manner, his speech was a most thorough and triumphant assertion of the liberty of speech, of the press, and of the citizen, against all invasion of it by courts of Judges. The doctrine he maintained was, in substance, that the judicial power to punish for contempt was, at best, founded upon necessity, the tyrant's plea; that he admitted the force of that plea so far as the power might be necessary to preserve order in court, to prevent the court or jury from insult or assault, and the regular and fair administration of justice from being obstructed; and further that this, it was neither legal nor constitutional to stretch the power; that the publication by Judge Peck of his opinion was an extra-judicial act, and the opinion itself, as published, an extra-judicial opinion; that it was competent to any citizen to criticise or condemn any judicial opinion, whether published in this or a more regular way; that for thus animadverting upon it he was not liable to attachment; that there was nothing in the constitution or laws of the land to justify the illegal and tyrannical usurpation of power perpetrated by Judge Peck; that no contempt was committed by Mr. Lawless; that the common law of England, under which the Judge has attempted to justify his despotic act, had no force, as such, in the judicial tribunal of the U. States, and was utterly unknown to them, except as affording rules or forms of proceeding, or as furnishing light for expounding the provisions of acts of congress; that even by the law of England, as found in Blackstone, Hawking and Holt, a judicial opinion is a fair subject of discussion, though some of the writers say that false or bad motives are not to be ascribed to the judges in such discussions; that the power to punish for contempt is a despotic power, an anomaly in free government, incompatible with liberty—that Judge Peck had been guilty of a high misdemeanor in not only depriving Mr. Lawless of his liberty, but in debarring him from realizing the very means of supporting his family, and that he had carried into full effect the very definition of tyranny: He had enacted the offence, made the law, fixed the punishment, and inflicted it, at the same time.

I have neither room nor time to give you even a specimen of the biting irony and sarcasm uttered in the speech.

The trial will probably last at least two weeks

Philad. Inq

From Bicknell's Philad. Counterfeit Detec.

The Bank of the United States. One of the most exciting subjects of the day in this quarter, has grown out of the President's Message, that portion of it especially which relates to the United States Bank. So far as we can learn, the opposition of the President to this situation is impolitic, if not obstinate & envious; and has elicited nothing but regret that so high a functionary should give way to his private feelings and prejudices instead of consulting the good of the whole country. The U. States Bank was originally established for a wise purpose, and its effects in producing a sound currency have been every way satisfactory. Without it our merchants and men of business would experience great difficulty in the transaction of their affairs, and great delay would necessarily be experienced in bringing any new institution into operation which would confer the same benefits. The grounds of objection which we take to this portion of the President's Message are these—On issuing to Congress his first annual document after his inauguration, the President took occasion to impeach the constitutionality and utility of the United States Bank, but recommended the consideration of its merits, calmly to the representatives of the people, with the apparent design of being influenced by the determination of that body. The suggestion met with the respectful attention of Congress, and was referred to an able committee in both houses to report upon the subject. The reports of these committees were decided as to the excellence of the bank for all the purposes for which it was designed, and were fully satisfactory to the American people. It was also presumed, that the President would be convinced of his error in regard to this institution,&omit any further attack on it in his succeeding messages. Not so, however—notwithstanding the doctrine he seemed anxious to inculcate as to the alteration in the constitution, by which the election of President shall emanate exclusively from the people—he is not disposed himself to be satisfied with the acts of the people's representatives, as declared in reference to the Bank of the United States. It has been said, and widely circulated in the newspapers without contradiction, that should General Jackson be re-elected to the presidential chair, and the bill for rechartering the United States Bank be placed before him for his signature, he will place his veto on it,and return the same to Congress. In this event it will require two thirds of the body to render the bill a law, and thus the bank, and its benefits to the people, will possibly be sacrificed through the perverse disposition of the Executive. Would such a course be just—would it be generous or patriotic? Every unprejudiced mind must answer, no. If the President is sincere in his efforts to render the will of the majority predominant, he should pay some respect to that majority himself. With these views, therefore, we object to the President's course with regard to the bank, and, without being attached to any party in politics trust that an institution so truly valuable, may not be abused through the obstinate interest of any man, be he a President or a peasant of the country.

Letter from a Congressional Friend of President Jackson to his Correspondent in Philadelphia, dated.

Washington, Dec. 20.

The Message of the President, so far as respects the tariff, internal improvement, and the Bank of the United States, has produced extensive dissatisfaction here. The Pennsylvania delegation, generally, had this feeling. They have taken the earliest opportunity to manifest their sentiments. Yesterday they unanimously voted against a consideration of a resolution for inquiry into the expediency of repealing the duty on imported sugar. They considered it an attack upon the tariff to be speedily followed by other more injurious attempts upon it. It was dis