The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858.

We have received the June number of the Atlantic Monthly, and as usual since the establishment of that Magazine, we find it richly laden with various articles, well worthy the careful attention of literary characters, and indeed all who wish to obtain a knowledge of literature and science. We take pleasure in recommending this worthy Magazine to our readers, believing that they cannot possibly regret having become subscribers for it, in case they are able to appreciate its sterling value. It is for sale by Newsboys and at book stores generally, at 25 cts. per number, or 3 dollars per year, or a club of five subscribers can get it for 2 dollars a piece for one year. Clergymen and Teachers can obtain it for 2 dollars per year.

Send to Phillips, Sampson, and Co.' 13 Winter street, Boston, Mass.

The Public Works of the Commonwealth Sold.

Governor Packer, on the 19th inst., issued his Proclamation, giving notice, that he transferred and delivered to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, their successors and assigns forever, all the Public Works of the Commonwealth, consisting of the Delaware Division, the lower North Branch Division, the Upper North Branch Division, the West Branch Division, and the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, with the appurtenances, and all the right, title and interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of, in, and to the same, and every part thereof; they the said Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company having first in all things complied with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly.

We hardly think that the news will be very acceptable to a large number of office holders.

In alluding to this sale the Pittsburgh Journal makes the following remarks:

"Pennsylvania, for the first time in thirty years, is no longer owner of one mile of canal or railroad. The adoption of the late constitutional amendments secures against such things in future. We thus speak because our own observation has convinced us that this system has been promotive of vast evils and corruptions. We are not prepared to say that our Commonwealth has not derived some substantial benefits from this system; but the time for its longer continuance is past, and we rejoice that this day severs our connexion with this system and that a constitutional amendment prevents in the future any return to it.

"A little over thirty years since the Commonwealth fairly entered upon it, and between 1827 and 1845 contracted a debt of $40,000,000. A little over $30,000,000 was contracted in construction and management of these works and nearly $10,000,000 in payment of interest before the State taxation was adequate to pay the annual accruing interest. If a strict interest account had been kept, charging the public works with cost of construction and annual interest, repairs, management, and then crediting with revenue, (separate from State taxes paid,) our public works would have cost us at least $80,000,000.

"The actual account set down our public debt, as it existed one year since, at $40,000,000. Deduct from this proceeds of sale of main line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. $7,500,000
Other canals to Sunbury and Erie Company 3,500,000
Sinking fund, say about 1,000,000

$12,000,000

"This leaves us then, a State debt of $28,000,000 to pay by taxation. It behooves, then, the people of the State to look this matter in the face and say what shall be done to reduce this debt. We are now for the first time in thirty years free from the liabilities and the hoped for resources from our canals and railroads. We therefore ought to look around and see that a financial system shall be adopted to pay the interest and sink the principal at least $500,000 per annum. Even on this basis it would take fifty-six years to pay off our State debt."

The Supreme Judgeship.

The signs of the times point to the inevitable defeat of William A. Porter, as a candidate for the Supreme Bench. It only rests with the Opposition to place in nomination a person of the highest character and qualifications, to elect him by an overwhelming majority. This is acknowledged by the Democrats themselves. A correspondent of the *Press*, who has been over the Western part of the State, writes:

"The signs everywhere in the West indicate that if Hon. Wm. A. Porter is opposed by a lawyer of good reputation, and running upon principles antagonistic to the anti-Democratic platform laid down by the late Harrisburg Convention, he will be beaten out of sight this fall, and his chances of political resurrection will be delayed to the time appointed for Gabriel to blow his horn!"

Census of New York.

The Census of the State of New York for 1855, taken in pursuance of the laws of that State, has just been published.—It is a large volume of 525 pages, and embraces elaborate statistical statements relating to population and the industrial interests of the State. Tables are given of the total population of each town at each census since 1790, with the date of erection, &c. Diagrams are introduced to illustrate the changes of population in different sections of the State and their mutual relations. The aggregate population of the State in 1855 was 3,466,212 The extreme duration of life reported in the present census was 120 years, and the number 100 years old and upwards was ninety-two. The number of the population in 1855, born in the several sections of the Union and in foreign countries, is as follows:

New York,	2,222,321
Connecticut,	63,691
Massachusetts,	57,086
Vermont,	54,266
New Hampshire,	14,941
Rhode Island,	11,737
Maine,	5,818
New England States,	207,539
New Jersey,	40,391
Pennsylvania,	31,472
Southern States,	13,124
Ohio,	5,256
Michigan,	3,413
Illinois,	1,255
Wisconsin,	1,163
Indiana,	606
Other States,	183
United States,	2,528,444
Unknown,	17,749
Foreign countries,	922,019

The number of churches in the State is 5,077; value of churches and lots, $27,769,328; number of sittings, 2,141,159; number of persons usually attending 1,124,211; number of church members, 702,384; salaries of clergy, including the use of real estate, $2,411,683.

The number of newspapers in the State is 559, and of other periodicals 112; aggate circulation of dailies 312,783, semiweeklies 40,387, weeklies 1,294,340, semi monthlies 264,600, monthlies 1,287,650.

The Kansas Election.

St. Louis, Monday, 24, 1858.

A dispatch dated Leavenworth 22d, says that Doniphan County gives about 450 majority for the Leavenworth Constitution. In several precincts the polls were not opened, and not half the vote of the county was polled.

The Democrat of this city publishes a letter from Mr. Walden, of *The Quindaro Chindowan* estimating the vote of the Territory at 6,000 for, and 1,500 against the Constitution. The vote both on State officers and Constitution is quite small.

Col. Forney's Position.

It having been stated by a correspondent of the New York *Times* that Forney had given up his opposition to the administration, and would again be taken into favor, he says in a late number of the *Press*:

"We have only to say in reply, that the editor of the *Times* has been grossly imposed upon by some corrupt and reckless knave. The story is an utter fabrication. It has no probability, no possibility, to rear upon. We have nothing to surrender. It would afford us great pleasure to agree with the general Administration on this Kansas question: but this will never be, until the Administration is true to itself, and to the pledges upon which it was elevated to power."

No event in the way of plundering the National Treasury has ever been dwelt upon with more indignation by the Locofoco press, than that which is known as the "Galphin grab" Hereafter, however, we shall hear no more condemnation of it. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, the leader of the Democracy in the U. S. Senate, acknowledged last week, in the course of debate, that he was one of the main agents in obtaing the recognition of the Galphin claim; he went into a history of the case, and remarked "that he supported it originally, that he supported it now, that high-minded men in the Union supported it, and that the denouncers of it were miserable slanderers and cowards."

Democratic speakers and editors will please make a note of the foregoing, and from henceforth hold their peace in reference to the "Galphin Grab."

We learn that a terrific hail storm was experienced at Port Jervis and its vicinity on Saturday afternoon last, causing great damage, particularly to window lights,—of which, it is estimated, about one hundred dollars worth were broken in the village alone. The mammoth tent of Van Amburgh's Circus, which was up at the time, was extensively riddled by the hail stones. The lumps of ice which fell, were, in some instances, as large as hen's eggs, and we hear that two men who were exposed to the furry of the storm were knocked down by the frozen missiles, but by good fortune, not seriously injured. —*Sussex Reg.*

☞The Easton Morning Times says: The business of the Delaware Canal is daily improving. On Saturday last 72 boats were cleared at the Easton Collector's office. On the first day after the transfer of the canal to the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co. there were 66 boats cleared. A large number were lying at the head of the canal yesterday waiting to be passed. We are pleased to notice such indications of returning prosperity in the business of our canals.

The New License Law.

[*From the Philadelphia "Press."*]

Considerable interest having been attracted to the contest which has taken place in reference to the construction of the new license law, and especially as to the recent discussion of it before the courts of Northampton, in this State, we have procurred from Hon. A. H. Reeder, of Northampton, the following statement of his view of the case. It will be remembered that he was recently engaged in a cause in which the whole merits of the new law were discussed:

EASTON, May 15, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: Of course I have not the least objection to comply with your request to state the reasoning on which I have based my argument upon the question to which you refer. The argument was made in court, and, of course, is already public property; and I give it the more willingly as I have the the most thorough confidence in it, and cannot conceive how it can be answered. Briefly, it is this:

The third section of the act of 1834 provides that no tavern shall be licensed unless it is necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travelers. This section remained in force until it was repealed by the act of 14th April, 1855, which swept away all the provisions in regard to tavern licenses, as well as all tavern licenses themselves. By the 35th section of the general license law of the 31st March, 1856, this repealing act was itself *expressly* repealed. The certain consequence of this repeal of a repealing law was to revive the 3rd section of the act of 1834, by the operation of a simple rule of construction known to everybody. The act of 1856 *might* have prevented this result, if it had contained any provision irreconilable with the section revived. The most careful examination of that act, however, can discover no such provision; whilst, on the other hand, the 8th, 14th and 24th sections (which I shall not stop to quote or comment upon) strongly indicate a contrary intention. Indeed, I have never heard it doubted, that, under the act of 1856, the courts possessed a discretion to pass upon the necessity of the proposed tavern to the accommodation of the public; and, so far as I have learned, the courts did not hesitate to exercise it, and to receive evidence to guide them in doing so. The 27th section fixed a *maximum* number of licenses, (by reference to the number of taxables,) which they were forbidden to exceed; but, *within* this limit, they possessed, beyond all question the power to grant or reject, according to their opinion of the necessity in each particular case. If this is so—and I cannot imagine how it can be denied—whence can the power be derived, except from the third section of the act of 1834, which I have already shown to have been revived and in force. This power is given there, and it is given nowhere else. Enough, however that the power existed under the act of 1856. It was one of the "*requirements of the law*," that the applicant should satisfy the court of the necessity of his proposed tavern. The 27th section did nothing more than to impose a restraint or qualification upon the otherwise general discretion of the court, to license when necessary, by forbidding them to go beyond a certain number. Thus stood the law up to the act of 8th April, 1858, and I have never been more mistaken than I am now if that act has taken away this discretion from the court. The question turns entirely upon the sixth section, which is mandatory upon the court in certain circumstances. It provides that the court *shall* grant licenses, &c., &c., "whenever the *requirements of the laws* on the subject are complied with by such applicant." One of these requirements was that the application should appear to be for tavern necessary to the accommodation of the public, &c., as I have already shown; and how this particular requirement is to be dispensed and all others insisted on, I am at a loss to to understand. The very restraint imposed upon this discretion of the court by the 27th section of 1856, is expressly repealed by the 22d section of the act of 1858, and the discretion itself is left untouched: so that the Legislature by thus restoring the general and unlimited character of the discretion, gave the strongest recognition of its existence, and of their purpose not to disturb it. The act of 1858 is nowhere suppletory of, or inconsistent with this previously existing provision; and, upon this point, excuse me for quoting the language of the Supreme Court, in 10 *Barr.* 448, where they say: "It is in general necessary that the intention to repeal be expressed in clear and unambiguous language, and not left to be inferred from the subsequent statute. * * * * * * An ancient statue will be impliedly repealed by a more modern one, only when the latter is couched in negative terms, or when the matter is so clearly repugnant that it necessarily implies a negative; for implied repeals are not favored by the law. Where both acts are merely affirmative, and the substance such that both may stand together both shall have a concurrent efficacy."

Such was my main argument, besides two minor ones, which however, I considered superfluous and unnecessary. In one of them, nevertheless, I have much confidence.. The *provisos* of the 6th section of 1858, after demanding a compliance with the requirements of the law, one of which was the certificate of twelve citizens to the necessity of the proposed tavern, direct that nothing therein contained shall prohibit the court from hearing *other evidence* than that presented by the applicant, and that the court shall grant or refuse, "in accordance with the evidence." The certificate of citizens can be regarded as nothing else than *evidence* of the facts stated in it. It can be presented for no other conceivable purpose or object. It is the evidence specifically required from the *applicant* by the statue; and if the Legislature had gone no further, and the 3d section of 1834 had been repealed, it might fairly be argued that this evidence of the applicant must be taken as conclusive. But when they proceed to say that the evidence presented by the applicant may be met by counter-evidence, and that the decision shall be made in accordance with all the evidence in the case, it is plain that even irrespective of the 3d section of 1834, the question of necessity is opened, and the court must pass upon it.

These points might be elaborated to meet all supposable objections, but the unanticipated length of this letter warns me to close.

Very truly yours,
A. H. REEDER.

——Appended to this was an extract from another correspondence, in which it was stated, by way of correction of the impression made by our report of the proceedings alluded to, as follows:

"It was argued by Mr. Reeder, that the third section of the act of 1834, which says that no taverns shall be licensed unless they are necessary for the accommodation of the public, is still in force.—The Court, however, did not decide the point either way. They refused four applications, on the ground that the applicants had not the required moral character, and rooms and beds; and continued a fifth, which was objected to, until an adjourned court to be held on the 14th of June."

We learn from the *Record of the Times*, published at Wilkesbarre, that Judge Conyngham, of that District, takes the same view of the new law as Gov. Reeder.

The Religious Revivals.

The fruits of the religious revivals have at length been reduced to statistical demonstration—embodied in a little publication called *The Messenger*—just issued in New York City. How far the religious experiences of men and women are susceptible of such matter-of-fact treatment, it does not become us to say; but, relying upon the official returns before us, it may not be uninteresting to the general reader to recapitulate some of the more noticeable features. Returns are given of the exact number of conversions in every State of the Union up to the 1st of this month,—and these are recapitulated thus:

Maine,	2,670
New Hampshire,	1,376
Vermont,	770
Massachusetts,	6,234
Rhode Island,	1,331
Connecticut,	2,799
New York,	16,674
New Jersey,	6,025
Pennsylvania,	6,752
Ohio,	8,099
Illinois,	10,460
Indiana,	4,775
Michigan,	3,081
Wisconsin,	1,467
Iowa,	2,179
Minnesota,	508
Missouri,	2,027
Kentucky,	2,666
Tennessee,	1,666
Dist. Columbia,	93
Delaware,	179
Maryland,	1,806
Virginia,	1,005
North Carolina,	558
South Carolina,	127
Georgia,	259
Alabama,	372
Florida,	25
Mississippi,	135
Texas,	27
California,	50
Total,	96,216

Ninety-six thousand two hundred and sixteen souls won over to Christ and Religion, is certainly something over which the angels in heaven, as well as men upon earth, may rejoice! And yet, when we reflect that there are some twenty-four millions of people in this Union of ours, one can only lament that, after all, so much energy, and zeal, and enthusiasm, have been required to accomplish comparatively so little!

The total number of conversions in the principal cities is thus stated:

New York.	5,000
Philadelphia,	640
Boston,	400
Cincinnati,	500
Chicago,	500
Washington,	93
Detroit,	1,000
Milwaukie,	92
St. Lous,	406
Nashville,	200
Richmond,	60
Petersburg,	18

Many important omissions are apparent in this record, and until those are supplied the *Messenger* can hardly be considered as complete as it should be.—Brooklyn, for example,—the "City of Churches,"—is nowhere mentioned.—Neither is Baltimore, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading, nor some other populous cities and towns, where the religious movement has been, and now is, most active.

Terrible Death---A Man Burried Alive in a Well.

The Omro (Wis.) Republican says:—About four miles west of this village, on the afternoon of Saturday last, a man by the name of Mitchell was buried alive by the caving in of a well. The first time that the dirt gave way it burried him up to his knees, but such was the pressure of the dirt that he could not be got out, even with the help of a windlass. When striving to extricate him, the sand caved again and buried him up to his waist. His brother-in-law sprang into the well and commenced throwing the dirt from him, but it continued running in until he was buried up to the neck. His brother-in-law seeing that the dirt came in faster than he could throw it out, left him to get assistance. When the help arrived, they found him completely covered. After digging some hours he was taken out dead. Mr. Mitchell was a young man about 24 or 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

Wisconsin---A New Stay Law.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May, 19, 1858.

Herewith I send you the enclosed act of the Wisconsin Legislature just passed, that my Eastern friends having invested money upon mortgage security may judge of the value of their securities, and of the safety of future investments in a State where bad faith to creditors have been enacted into law. No debt can now be collected, if resisance is made, short of two years. The defendant is not required to answer short of six months. A sham plea of any kind will suffice to defer proceedings for another six months, special terms of Court having been abolished in order to create delay. Then a *supersedeas* and other artfully devised dilatory proceedings create a system which is almost equal to abolishing legal collection of debts.

I happened in the House during the discussion of the Mortgage bill. Speaker Lovell, Perry H. Smith, and other men of character, denounced the bill as infamous—violating faith, getting the property of other men, and refusing them the means of recovery—as destroying the good name of the State, as unconstitutional, as disgraceful to the age, and shameful to men professing honor or honesty. But they were answered by the bankrupt desperadoes who advocated the passage of the bill with a perfect howl of indignation. You would suppose that, in their estimation, any man having a debt any widow or orphan for whom an investment had been made in Wisconsin, instead of being paid, ought to be sent to the Penitentiary. Sharpers, pirates, money-shavers, vampires were among the moderate terms applied to those who had trusted them. One fellow, a member of foreign accent, in tones amounting to a yell, declared he was there to legislate for the honest people of Wisconsin, not for the money sharks of the East; and that the argument that the capitalist ought to be protected in his investment, was enough for him; it showed where men stood, and should be as the sound of the toesin to rally the friends of the bill.

The proposition that the rate of interest should be continued according to the terms of the contract was voted down, so that after judgment the rate of interest falls to 7 per cent., though the contract rate may have been ten or even twelve. With all this, these wise legislators talk of the flow of Eastern capital to Wisconsin, which, according to them, is to relieve the State and to restore credit.—

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

[Published May 18, 1858.]

CHAPTER CXIII.

AN ACT relating to foreclosure of mortgages, and the sale of land under such foreclosure.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. That in all actions and proceedings at law hereafter commenced under that portion of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes entitled "Of the powers and proceedings of Courts in Chancery "on bills for the foreclosure or satisfaction of mortgages," the defendant or defendants in such action or proceedings shall have six months time to answer the bill or complaint filed therein, after the service of summons or publication of notice as now required by law, and no default shall be entered in any such action until after the expiration of such time, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. Whenever in such action or proceeding, judgment shall be entered, or an order made by the Court for the sale of mortgaged premises, upon six month's notice of such sale, as hereinafter provided, and in all cases where, before the passage of this act, judgment has been rendered in any of the Courts of this State, or in the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in actions to foreclose a mortgage or mortgages, or where an order or decree has been made by any such Court for the sale of mortgaged premises, the mortgaged premises shall be sold only upon six months' notice given of the time and place of such sale, which notice shall be given in the manner provided in this act for giving notices of the sale of mortgaged premises.

SEC. 3 It shall be the duty of the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or other officers appointed by the Court to make sale of the premises immediately after receiving a copy of the order for the sale of the mortgaged premises upon which such proceedings have been instituted, to publish or cause to be published, notice of the sale of such premises (unless otherwise ordered by the Court,) describing the same therein, as now required by law, in some new-paper of general circulation in the county to which such premises are situated, at least once in each month for the period of six months before the sale of the same; and if no newspaper be printed or published in said county, then the same shall be published in some newspaper in an adjoining county, for the time aforesaid, and no sale of mortgaged premises, under foreclosure by action shall be valid unless made in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. So much of any law, and such parts or all acts, as contravene the provisions of this act, are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed.

SEC, 5. This act shall be immediately published, and shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

New Counterfeit.

A new and very dangerous counterfeit has made it appearance. It is an imitation of the "five" on the Hadley Falls Bank Mass. The viginette is a mechanic in a machine shop, standing before the cog wheel of a large lathe. We learn that in the counterfeit the left foot of the machine is not visible, while in the genuine it can be seen on clase inspection. On the left end of the bill is a woman drawing water from a well. A large number of these notes were put into circulation in New York.

Life Without Food.

The extraordinary case of a woman who has lived for some years, in New York State, without food, has already been referred to in our columns. The following letter in regard to it is from the Christian Advocate:

"Mrs. Hayes is not yet dead. I have seen her several times. And after reading all that has appeared in the Advocate in regard to her, venture to communicate a few thoughts upon her case. Before she passed into this peculiar and afflicted condition, her health was for some length of time extremely poor. She ate but little, and that little occasioned a considerable amount of suffering.—Sometimes it threw her into spasms. For nearly a year before she ceased to take refreshments altogether, she lived wholly or nearly so, upon the juice of dried raspberries, until that became a source of suffering. Then, for a time, she took occasionally a small quantity of cold water; and it is now nearly a year since she swallowed any liquid to the knowledge of any one. Indeed, I have no doubt that a teaspoonful of liquid put into her mouth would be the occasion of her death, unless the spasmodic action of her throat should expel it. Any person to see her ten minutes must be satisfied that there is no deception in her case. Her head and shoulders, one or the other, are in perpetual motion. She is frequently thrown forward until she is nearly doubled together, and then the head thrown back, and her neck literally doubled, and the body forced back, and the whole face, chin and all, entirely buried in the pillow. This is done several times successively in less time than I take in writing it. The last time in the series the face will remain nearly buried in the pillow, and she does not breathe for ten or fifteen minutes. Once she remained sixty-two minutes without breathing. When this is over, and the spasm passes off, she struggles for breath, and her head is rolled from side to side almost with the velocity of lightning for a moment or two; the face becomes red with the rush of blood to the head, and the skin quite moist with perspiration. Then the spasm subsides into a gentle motion of the jaw and shoulder, keeping time as one would think, with the action of the heart. Her skin about the chest, neck, head and arm, though exceedingly delicate, are quite regular.—Her hair does not grow, nor is it worn off her head, as one would naturally suppose, except a little just upon the crown. The action of the liver is entirely suspended, of course. The action and state of the lungs are perfectly healthy. They have been thoroughly examined by skilful physicians with the aid of a stethoscope, and are supposed to be perfect. Her nourishment is wholly from the atmosphere. The last nutriment, indeed the last swallow of water she was known to take, was in the last of June, 1857. The last time she was known to be conscious was last December. When she comes out of these long spasms she seems to cry for a moment, like an infant in distress. At such times her husband thinks she may be conscious. It is most distressing to hear it. She is not above the ordinary laws of disease. She has recently had a thorough case of the mumps, precisely as others have them. Her nails upon her fingers, like her hair, do not grow at all."

A Tale of Horrors---An Incanate Fiend---Can it be?

Governor McWillie, of Mississippi, is charged by the Vicksburg *Southron* with having pardoned a man out of the penitentiary named Dyson, who had assassinated another man named Nelms, for which he was simply sentenced to the prison for fourteen years. That paper says of the criminal:

He waylaid his victim, with whom he had a deadly feud; brought him down at the first shot, and then, emerging from his hiding place taunted his dying victim with words of insult and reproach, and finally concluded by placing the muzzle of his gun to the body of Nelms and firing a second time. This shot produced instant death, and so close was the gun to the victim that the flesh of the murdered man was burnt by the explosion. Having completed the work of slaughter, he deliberately mounted his horse, rode to the house of Nelms, called his wife out, informed her that he had murdered her husband, and directed her where to find his mangled corpse.

Dyson is a blood-stained, blood-thirsty incarnate fiend. He is not a man, but a ferocious tiger, and Governor McWillie has no more right to turn such a beast loose upon the community than he has to open the cages of a whole caravan of tigers. His antecedents are well known, too, and they should have forbidden all hope of Executive clemency. The murder of Nelms was not his first taste of blood. He had previously, in a most base and cowardly manner, murdered a lawyer named Moss, of De Soto county, by shooting him in the back, as Moss rode from him. He had murdered three of his own negroes, and one of them in a manner so horribly appalling as to cause the death of his own wife. This case occured at his own table, and the victim of his fiendish rage was a woman. Taking offence at something the woman did, or omitted to do, while waiting at the table, he rose, drew a bowie-knife, and, with a single blow, ripped her open. His wife swooned, and when she awoke to consciousness, he had cut the negroe's heart out, and, with it upon his knife, he *thrust it into her face!* She swooned again, and the result of her horror and fright brought on convulsions, from the effects of which she soon died.

The extent of official rascality in the city of New-York is but imperfectly comprehended. It is enormous, however, beyond parallel. The Boston *Traveller* says that Mayor Tremann informed a Boston gentleman recently, that he had no doubt but that the city of New York had been swindled out of *eight millions* of dollars, within the past few years, by officials and others.