



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, May 20, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Jacob Hoffmann of Berks county.
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL.
A. E. Brown, Samuel A. Purviance, James Pollock.
REPRESENTATIVE.
1. William F. Hughes, 13. Wm. Middleworth,
2. James Truax, 14. James H. Campbell,
3. John W. Stokes, 15. James D. Paxton,
4. John P. Verree, 16. James K. Davidson,
5. Spencer McVane, 17. Dr. John McCulloch,
6. James W. Fuller, 18. Ralph Drake,
7. James Purvose, 19. John Linton,
8. John Shaffer, 20. Archibald Robertson,
9. Jacob Marshall, 21. Thomas J. Bigham,
10. Charles P. Waller, 22. Lewis L. Lord,
11. Davis Alton, 23. Christian Meyers,
12. M. C. Mercer, 24. Dorman Phelps.

Whig State Convention.
At a meeting of the Whig State Central committee, held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 4th inst., it was resolved that the Delegates to the late Whig State Convention be requested to assemble in Philadelphia on the NINETEENTH DAY OF JUNE next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Richard Coulter.
J. TAGGART, Chairman.
C. THOMPSON JONES, Secretary.

Awful Catastrophe!
It has never been our painful duty to chronicle a more shocking and lamentable catastrophe, than occurred at this place on Monday last, the 17th inst. The Independent Volunteer Battalion, composed of the following companies, viz:—the Monroe Artillerists, Jackson Greys, and the Mountaineer Troop of Cavalry, met at this place for parade. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as the several companies were engaged in firing, some inadvertency upon the part of those who had charge of the canon, produced a premature discharge, which awfully mangled and burned two of the individuals, who manned the piece. WILLIAM FINDLEY HINTON, had both hands blown off just above the wrists, was severely burned, besides having received a fatal internal injury from the concussion. GEORGE WASHINGTON had his left arm carried away, and was likewise severely burned. Our Physicians repaired immediately to the scene of disaster, and their exertions in behalf of the unfortunate men were prompt and untiring. Mr. Hinton died about 6 o'clock the same day, leaving a wife and four children, an aged mother and several brothers to mourn his untimely death.
George Washington, yet survives, but there is little hope of his recovery.

A CARD.
The undersigned, on behalf of the relatives and friends of his brother, Mr. WILLIAM HINTON, who was killed by the fatal accident on Monday last, tenders his heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Stroudsburg, and of Hamilton township, for their kindness and assistance on that occasion. While deeply thankful for the generous and benevolent aid of the citizens generally, he would particularly express the gratitude due to the physicians, Drs. A. R. Jackson, Sydenham, Davis, and Wm. Walton, and Dr. Jacobson; to Mr. S. J. Hollishead and his family, Mr. Jos. J. Posters, Mr. John N. Stokes, Wm. Davis, Esq., Mr. Wm. Carey, Mr. Robt. Skelton, Mr. John W. Ruxton, and my brother's neighbors, for their promptitude in doing all within their power to alleviate the sufferings of the deceased, and for their kindness on behalf of his afflicted family, which will ever be gratefully remembered.
PETER S. HINTON.
Stroudsburg, May, 18, 1852.

MINNESOTA.—Gov. Ramsey has issued his proclamation, giving official notice that the Maine Liquor Law has been ratified by the people of Minnesota, and went into effect on the 3d instant. The majority for it was only nineteen!

Death of Mrs. J. Q. Adams.—Mr. Clay.
WASHINGTON, May 16.—The venerable relict of the late Hon. John Quincy Adams died in this city yesterday. She has been in failing health for a considerable time.
The Hon. Henry Clay is worse to-day.

NATIVE STATE CONVENTION.
A Native American State Convention will assemble at Harrisburg, on the 30th day, of June, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and for other purposes.

THE CROPS IN MARYLAND.—The Caloclin (Md.) Whig states that the crops in that region present a fine growing appearance. The Frederick Citizen says the wheat crop in that county promises to be at least an average one, and that there will be an abundance of apples, peaches, plums, &c.

Supreme Court Judge.
The *Eric Gazette, Bedford Inquirer, and Miltonian* are urging the nomination of the Hon. James Pollock as the Whig candidate to supply the vacancy of Judge Coulter, deceased. The *Gettysburg Star* says:
"Our own preferences incline very decidedly to the nomination of Mr. Chambers.—An upright, honest man, of unquestioned character in every respect—a sound Jurist—and a true gentleman—no worthier candidate, we feel assured, could be found in the entire State. He served on the Supreme Bench some six or eight months, with Judge Coulter, Gibson, Bell, and Rodgers, having been appointed by Gov. Johnston to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Burnside, and during that time secured the confidence of the legal profession to an unusual degree. Aside from the eminent worth and fitness of the man, it would seem altogether fitting that the honored friend and associate of the lamented Coulter should be made his successor. We hope to see Judge Chambers nominated."

Terms Expired.
The term of the following Senators expired at the close of the late session of our Legislature.
Democrats—Thomas L. Fermon, Philadelphia county; Charles Fraily, Schuylkill county; Henry Fulton, York county; John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson; J. Y. Jones, Montgomery; Henry A. Muhlenberg, Berks; Wm. F. Packer, of Centre, Lyeoming, Sullivan and Clinton; Conrad Shimer of Northampton and Lehigh.
Whigs—Wm. Haslett, of Butler, Beaver and Lawrence; Benjamin Malone, of Bucks; John Walker, of Erie and Crawford.

A New Discovery.—At Conshohocken, on the Schuylkill, a company of very enterprising individuals has been organized for the purpose of making a kind of glass ware from the refuse or cinders of the "Merion Blast Furnace." Their intention is to manufacture coffins, table-tops, mantels, door knobs, flagging, as well as kitchen and other utensils. The enterprise, you will perceive, is a novel one, and if successful—of which there appears to be little doubt—must be of universal benefit. Thus, while the manufactured articles must displace much that is now in use, the worthless cinders suddenly become a substance of value. So much for the discoveries of science—and where they are to end, time only can determine.

On the 27th of April, the grand Jury, at Harrisburg, Dauphin county, found true bills against sixteen journeymen printers, for conspiracy to prevent Andrew Dunn from working in the office of the Telegraph.
A Secret worth Knowing.—Boil three or four onions with a pint of water. Then with a gliding brush, go over your glass frames, and rest assured that the flies will not light on the article washed.—This may be used without apprehension, and it will not do the least injury to the frames.
C. P. Washburn, U. S. Special agent, recently arrested four men for robbing the U. S. mail at Dumfries, N. Y., and Fairville, Pa.

The Lehigh Railroad.
We are pleased to inform our readers, so says the *Lehigh Register*, that the prospect of seeing the Iron Horse pass our Borough before long, is now reduced to a certainty. The President Hon. J. M. Porter, and Judges Packer and Dillinger accompanied by the Engineers of the Company, will pass over the whole line, settle for damages, and permanently locate the road. A number of changes will be made in the location in order to lessen the damages, and we trust that those individuals through whose land the road may pass, will not be too extravagant in the assessment of their damages, so that arrangements for the same, can be mutually agreed upon without litigation.—The President informs us that the whole line will be put under contract by the first of July next. So there's a good time coming.

CURIOSITY.—A few days since, James C. Finney, of Northampton township, Bucks County, exhibited in Doylestown, a rare curiosity in the shape of an egg.—It was laid by a goose. The egg weighed fifteen ounces, and measured 13 inches in circumference the long way, and 10 inches the short way. It was broken open, and the interior was found to contain another egg of full ordinary size.—The space between the two shells contained a white and yolk, as are usually found in ordinary sized eggs.

Twenty-six thousand of the inhabitants of Austria are employed in secretly watching the rest.
The world is a workshop, and none but the wise know how to use the tools.
"Here, you rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?" "After the gals, father." "Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?" "No, sir, but mother did."

Address of the State Committee.
The Whigs of Pennsylvania, profoundly sensible of the importance of the great political struggle they are about to enter, beg leave respectfully to submit, through their State Central Committee, to their fellow Whigs of the Union, a statement of their position, and their reasons for maintaining it.

As Pennsylvania has never yet cast her electoral vote in vain, and as she is likely to become, as heretofore, the arbiter of the contest, and, of consequence, the battle-ground, it is proper for those who have the best means to know the ground and its circumstances to impart their knowledge candidly and honestly to their brethren of the same faith and party.

The history of the past fully establishes the falsity of the proposition that Republicans are ungrateful. The memories of Washington, Jackson, Harrison and Taylor, teach us that the American Republic has never yet been ungrateful to those who have led her armies, defended her rights, and adorned her name with an imperishable renown. This is in accordance with the nature of man—in accordance with a noble and generous impulse. And as long as human hearts are constituted as now, the man who has denied himself the comforts of a home—forgone the pleasures of wealth—invested the strength of his body and the powers of his mind—risked health and life in the defence of his country—will always receive at the hands of his fellow citizens the highest earthly honors and rewards when opportunity offers to confer them.

In fidelity to the Constitution, and in gratitude to its defenders, Pennsylvania acknowledges no superior. Within the broad limits of this great Democratic Empire there is to be found no Commonwealth more loyal and patriotic. And while it is very certain that no man who is not true to the Constitution in all its parts and the Union in its integrity, can stand even the shadow of a chance to obtain her electoral vote—it is equally certain that no man Whig or Democrat, has so much the confidence and affection of her people as WINFIELD SCOTT. Our adversaries know this, and most earnestly and bitterly deprecate his nomination. But we are aware that if they had the good fortune to possess such a candidate, there would be no divided councils among them in regard to his nomination. If General Scott belonged to the ranks of the enemy, instead of being an honest, brave, and reliable Whig, the first *Baltimore Convention* would nominate him by acclamation.

Shall we be less wise than our adversaries? Shall we sacrifice the victory that stretches out before us? Shall we suffer the Whig banner to trail again in defeat, and the Capitol of the Nation to be once more entirely given up to those whose principles are in our opinion, opposed to its prosperity and its greatness? The decision rests with the Whig National Convention.

And while we pledge ourselves to an honest, zealous, and enthusiastic support of the nominee of that Convention, whoever he may be; for we are accustomed to look above the standard bearer to the standard; we most kindly and earnestly entreat our fellow Whigs to remember that in Pennsylvania, the battle ground, the name of Scott is as inviolable as on the battle fields of Mexico. But though he is the choice of her 200,000 Whigs and of thousands of her Democrats, we will leave unmade no effort, however barren of victory in behalf of either of his great competitors. Our only inquiries shall be: Is he a Whig? Is he true to the Constitution?

Of Millard Fillmore, the patriotic and distinguished gentleman who now so creditably occupies the loftiest official position on the earth, as Whigs we are proud.
Of Daniel Webster, whose fame is not even limited by the bounds of civilization—who, as orator and statesman, stands almost without a rival in the world—peerless and unapproachable in the might and splendor of his genius—as Americans we are proud. His name shall be handed down as a boast and a heritage to our children.

But even for these great and glorious Whigs we are unwilling to hazard the triumph of our greater and more glorious principles; for that we conceive to be of infinitely more consequence than the political fortunes of any man, however good, able, or distinguished he may be. Small, indeed, becomes the destiny of the individual in comparison with the welfare of the Republic.

With Winfield Scott, the Whigs of the United States can achieve a certain and easy victory. With any other candidate it might be considered doubtful, if not desperate. Not because the Whig party, as a National party, is the weaker, because, in the present nicely balanced condition of the parties, it is difficult for either to be victorious in two successive contests.—We repeat, *certain and easy victory.* For the people believe, with an unanimity unprecedented, that *cannot be beaten.*—And this state of the public mind insures the suit, as any one knows who is at all skilled in political events.

And who shall say that Winfield Scott is not fit for the high station to which we would elevate him? Has any single important act of his life evinced a want of ability? Who shall say that the commanding genius, who has raised his name to the loftiest rank among the immortal names of earth, will not prove equal to any position or any crisis that may arise in the civil affairs of men? Do the humbled battlements of Vera Cruz—the stormed heights of the Mexican mountains—or the American flag waving in triumph over a conquered empire, attest this want of ability? We leave history and fame to answer.

I view of the important contest we are about to enter, and for the sake of cherished principles for which we have so long contended, side by side, under one banner, and with one battle cry, the Whigs of Pennsylvania call upon the Whigs of the United States, (for they know neither North nor South) to unite with them in another mighty and successful effort to overthrow again and forever the pernicious principles of their common adversary.

By resolution of the State Central Committee.
DAVID TAGGART, Chairman.
CHARLES THOMPSON JONES, Sec'y.
Whig papers please copy.

Official Corruptions.
The Berks and Schuylkill *Journal* publishes, from a report of the State Treasurer, a long list of defaulters to the State, the aggregate of which, as reported by the Treasurer, the *Journal* says, amounts to about three millions of dollars. The editor, commenting upon this state of things, very properly observes that "a reform never will be effected until the public mind is aroused to the absolute necessity of an organic change in party machinery and governmental machinery; until the people are fully aware of the extent of their burthens and the extent of official corruption. Every man who pays taxes is simply paying the interest of a debt which has been imposed upon him, in a great measure, by the fraud, corruption, and extravagance of his rulers; and it is a debt, too, which he cannot avoid, evade, or escape from. Take the case of a farmer whose taxes, say, amount to sixty dollars a year. Sixty dollars a year is the annual interest, at six per cent., of a principal of one thousand dollars; and every farmer whose taxes amount to sixty dollars a year is in debt one thousand dollars—the interest of which he must meet promptly, not in trade or traffic, as in the case of ordinary debts but in good bankable funds. His farm is literally mortgaged for this sum of one thousand dollars; as much so, as if he had borrowed the money from a neighbor and had the whole transaction placed on record in the Register's office. But, says the farmer, 'I can sell my farm to-morrow for ten thousand dollars, and that, too, without let or hindrance from the commonwealth. Most true, fellow sufferer, but please bear in mind, that if you could get rid of your sixty dollars a year taxes your farm would sell for, not ten, but eleven thousand dollars; and that when you sell your farm, disguise it in any way you please, you sell it subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars, which is held by the State. But the evil is much greater than what appears on the surface. Encumbered property always sells at a disadvantage, and can never command a price corresponding with its intrinsic value, after deducting an amount equivalent to the encumbrance. No man likes to buy a town property or a country property subject to a perpetual mortgage.—No man likes to build upon a lot, plastered over with an irredeemable ground rent. The State of Pennsylvania holds a mortgage on every farm within her broad boundaries; and to make matters worse the mortgage is on the sliding scale, increasing in amount as the farm increases in value. Thus, if a man owns a farm which is worth ten thousand dollars, the State holds a mortgage on the same for one thousand dollars. If by years of industry and enterprise he succeeds in making his farm so valuable as to command twenty thousand dollars a year, which means that his property has been mortgaged to the tune of two thousand dollars. In the State of New Jersey the taxes are so light as to be merely nominal in amount. Now, we would ask, what sane man would hesitate—everything else being equal—between buying a farm in one State free from encumbrance and buying a farm in another State subject to a heavy mortgage?"

No honest man would seek to avoid the payment of a just debt; but to be compelled to pay the debts fastened upon us by public defaulters, corrupt canal commissioners, swindling contractors, and shamefully faithless senators and members, is indeed applying the screws with a vengeance to the overscrewed tax payers of his plundered commonwealth.

Child Abandoned.
A strange woman came to this village on Thursday of last week, carrying in her arms an infant about three months old.—She stopped at the house of an colored woman, and told her that she wished to leave her child with her until she could go up into the village when she would return and take it away soon. After she had left the house, she was seen running towards the ferry, for the purpose as was supposed, of crossing at the river. The colored woman in question sent word to a constable, and he made immediate arrangements to overtake her, but she could not be found. It is said the woman came from Belvidere to Newton, and from Newton to the Brick-House, Montague, N. J., in the stage and from the latter place came on foot to Milford. We have heard a rumor that she started from the vicinity of Easton Pa. If such is the case we hope the Easton Papers will ascertain the facts and publish them for the benefit of all concerned.

The Poor-Masters have the child in charge and are endeavoring to get some clue as to the whereabouts of the unnatural mother. We hope they may be successful.—*Milford Herald.*

Extraordinary Wakefulness.
A case of extraordinary wakefulness in this city, has been recently brought to our notice. The subject is a person in good health, and of active and temperate habits; and yet, we understand from his own statement, has not slept for a period of some four or five weeks. And what is not the least remarkable, he has pursued his daily avocations without any personal inconvenience or discomfort, more than usual. The case is worthy the attention of the doctors. Persons desiring more information on the subject, will obtain it by inquiry of Mr. Fenelon Hubbell a very worthy citizen, whose testimony in regard to the matter may be implicitly relied upon.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

Congressional.—The following telegram is from the Lantern:
Telegram from Congress.—Ten o'clock, a. m.—Doin' nothin'. Two o'clock p. m.—Restin' for nothin'. Six o'clock p. m.—Gettin' their pay for nothin'.

Fattening Calves.
"F. T." of Dauphin Co., Pa., having tried various modes of fattening calves, has adopted the following as the best: About one gallon and a half of the milk of the dam is daily mixed with the meal of beans, which the calf greedily consumes, and which he finds is as effectual in forming bone and muscle as the whole of the milk, amounting to four or five gallons per day. This system is pursued for two weeks; at the end of which time he substitutes linseed for bean-meal, on which the calf rapidly fattens, and in four weeks is fit for the butcher, and in the finest condition.—*Penn. Farm Jour.*

The Sandwich Islands.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says—"There are reasons for believing that a scheme has been deliberately formed and is being unscrupulously carried on for revolutionizing the Sandwich Islands, and setting up a Republic there."

Clarion County, Pa., (north east from Pittsburg) is distinguished for Iron Ore and Locofoeo majorities. Its usual mark is 1,000 majority for Polk, Cass, &c. out of some 4,000 votes; but last Fall it piled up 1,300 for Bigler.—The Sheriff of said County offers to sell *sixty-nine* several parcels of Real Estate on the 1st of May, including *nine* furnaces. The Sheriff's description of the property fills nearly six columns of the *Clarion Register*, the "Democratic" organ. Of course, we see how the Editor can stand this, but are not so clear about the iron-works and farmers. Shall we say 1,300 or 1,500 majority for next Fall, gentlemen? Don't let the Editor who pockets the profit of advertising your property at Sheriff's sale dictate your answer!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gov. Bigler and the Columbia Murder.
It is now nearly three weeks since Wm. Smith was murdered at Columbia, and yet Gov. Bigler has not discharged one of the plainest and most important of those duties which, when inaugurated, he most solemnly swore to perform with fidelity. Last fall the Locofoeos with a ferocity worthy of fiends, attacked Gov. Johnston for not issuing his Proclamation within THREE days after the occurrence at Christianna. Now they say not a word in condemnation of Gov. Bigler's gross negligence! The reason is plain. The one onslaught was then made that party interests might be promoted—the other is not now made lest party interests might not be promoted. We need not comment upon the heartlessness of such conduct, further than to say that it goes to prove how deeply hypocritical and totally unprincipled are the men who control the policy of the Locofoeo party of this State.

We had time merely to state last week that the Legislature of Maryland had authorized the appointment of Commissioners to confer with Gov. Bigler relative to this subject. Such a proceeding was entirely irregular and we believe unprecedented. Gov. Bigler's duty was to issue a requisition for Ridgely upon the facts being presented to him. Gov. Lowe's duty was to deliver up the accused.—These are plain Constitutional obligations which the appointment of Commissioners or arbitrators of any description cannot in any respect evade. If Ridgely is to be tried at all, let us have no mock trial before a self-constituted Court. Let there be a fair Jury trial, whose verdict will satisfy every citizen of the country that Justice has been fairly administered.—We have made these brief remarks to call public attention to the course Gov. Bigler has already pursued in the premises.—When we hear what final action he has taken we will be ready to condemn or commend as it demands. We hope to be able to commend, though we do so fearing.—*Independent Whig.*

The Female Bigamist.
We take the following from the Philadelphia *Daily News*, of the 7th inst: It was stated in the News of yesterday, that a female had been arrested by our city police, called Ann Maria Spindler, otherwise Shaw, do. Burns, Shinn, &c., &c., on a series of charges, the most formidable of which is bigamy, it being asserted that she has four husbands alive. Since our last publication we have ascertained a few particulars respecting this female, and find that she has been running the most successful career of crime that probably any of her sex has done before. We learn that she is a graduate of the House of Refuge, from which institution she was taken by a gentleman who felt some interest for her. She had not been with him long before he was compelled to turn her from the house, owing to her bad habits. She then went to Norristown, where she commenced her impositions, and shamefully deceived a respectable family. Being obliged to leave this place, she returned to Philadelphia, and from that period her life has been a most singular one. A large number of families has been imposed upon by her thro' her most successfully misrepresentation, which was that she was the heiress to a large estate and which she would receive on the death of an uncle, far advanced in years.

Upon meeting with a man she fancied, would dress him in a handsome suit, obtained through her deceptions, and then marry him. Her husbands Shaw and Shinn were both married under circumstances similar to those just mentioned.—Both belonged to New Jersey, and with neither did she live any considerable period. After her marriage with Shaw she came to this city, and boarded with a family in the suburbs. Here she told the old story of the uncle and the fortune in prospect. And she added that she had a dissolute brother who wanted to rob her of her fortune.

One day she left the house for a moment and returned, saying that she had seen her brother, who wanted her to meet him that night at a certain place to settle their difficulties. She said she would not go at night but would go that afternoon. Her husband, finding he was duped returned to New Jersey. The next that was learned of her was she had crossed to Camden and married a man named Shinn. Since that time she has been going from boarding-house to boarding-house, cheating everybody and stealing whatever she could put her hands on. We think her career is stopped for the present. She was sent below yesterday.

Old Mrs. Pilkins was reading the foreign news by a late arrival. "Cotton is declining!" exclaimed the old lady.—"Well, I thought as much—the last thread I used was remarkably feeble."

A girl out west, who had become tired of single blessedness, thus wrote to her intended: "Dear Jim,—Cum rite of yer uren cumin at all, as Silas Holmes is insistin that I shall have 'im, an he hugs me so continually that I can't hold out much longer. I must have a feller afore next winter, and I kant stand it any longer.—Your flame, SALLY ANN."

The Hightstown (N. J.) Record says that its 'devil' has come into a fortune of \$5000, and is about to give an oyster supper to all the 'devils' in the State. What a party there will be!

John Sergeant.
Hon. JOHN SERGEANT died on Friday last in Philadelphia, at an advanced age. He was elected to Congress in 1851, and served eight years in succession; was again elected in 1827 and served two years; and again in 1837, and served till 1842, when he bade a final adieu to public life. He was a member of the famous Panama Mission, appointed by President Adams in 1826, (on the invitation of several South American republics) to consider the expediency and practicability of drawing closer the bonds of amity and concord between the Republics of this continent. That Mission, which no President fit to hold the office could have refused, on invitation, to institute, was made a pretext for bitter warfare on Messrs. Adams and Clay by a most reckless and unprincipled Opposition.—Mr. Sergeant, if we mistake not, took a firm though moderate part in resisting the admission of Missouri as a Slave-holding State. He was the National Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1832 on the ticket headed with the name of Henry Clay for President. He was a man of fair though not showy abilities, and of most unswerving integrity in all the relations of life.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In addition it may be stated that Mr. Sergeant was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of this State, which assembled in 1837, and was the President thereof. In that body he was distinguished for his learning, the soundness of his judgment, and the calmness and propriety of his manner as a presiding officer. He made a few speeches during the session of the Convention, but such as he did make were sound and conservative, and imbued with the spirit which prevails in that great country from which we derive most of our laws. His speeches showed at the time that he was an attentive reader of the lectures then before delivered by Sir Jas. Macintosh, in the Middle Temple. There was no more faithful or better member of that Convention than John Sergeant.

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