

mistress. The girl, on hearing this, naturally enough, gave them her attention. But they seemed inclined to chat awhile before they afforded her the promised information.

"Does Lady Bulwer treat you well?" asked one. "Would you like to have a place where you could get higher wages?"

"She treats me very well," replied the girl; "I am satisfied where I am."

"But doesn't she ever get into a passion with you?" inquired the other man.

"No, sir, she does not."

"Well, have you never observed anything improper in her conduct, which you could let us know?" Come, now, be a good girl, and tell us all about her, and you shall not regret it."

"I have nothing to tell," answered the girl, who now began to be frightened.

"Prav let me go home quietly."

"You shall go in a moment; but first think a little whether you cannot remember something she has done which was not exactly the thing—something a little out of the way?"

"I have never seen any thing at all out of the way."

"But don't you think," continued the man, "that we were to give you two hundred francs you might remember something?"

"I do not know anything to remember."

"Just think a little—take time. Let me see—suppose I were to make you a present of five hundred francs—just at present for your faithfulness—don't you suppose it would bring to mind some little indiscretion? Five hundred francs! that's a good deal of money."

"I could not tell you any thing if you were to give me five thousand," said the girl, "so pray let me go;" and she attempted to hurry away.

"Not till you promise that you will say nothing to your mistress of having met us! If you refuse—you never spoke words in your life that you will have such cause to repent."

"I shall not say any thing—I promise you I will not—only let me go!" And the girl broke away from them, and hastened home.

She was at first deterred, by the threats of the men, from disclosing to Lady Bulwer her conversation with them. But her love for her mistress, and her dread that some secret plot was forming to injure her, at length overcame every other apprehension. She went to Lady Bulwer and related what occurred. Lady Bulwer at once felt the conviction that these catfiffs were but instruments in the hands of her husband. She told the girl, that should they meet her again, she must not draw them into conversation, with a view of discovering their object in making such inquiries. If they made her any proposition, she must neither refuse nor accept it; but tell them she would converse with them again on the subject, and immediately return home and communicate what had transpired.

In less than a week the girl was again accosted by the same men, who were prowling about near the door of Lady Bulwer's residence. She followed the instruction of her mistress; and as soon as they were out of sight ran home and instantly made Lady Bulwer acquainted with what had taken place.

The men, after trying to get her to say that she had seen Lady Bulwer commit some indiscretion, or to bring some charge against her, when she could be bribed to maintain in a court of justice, and finding that she did not choose to accuse her mistress falsely, attempted another game. They asked the girl if she could not manage, should they give her a large sum of money for her trouble, to conceal them at night in Lady Bulwer's chamber? Their object, they said, was to possess themselves of some valuable papers in her escritoire, and told the girl that she need not be fearful of being discovered, as they would take care that Lady Bulwer should never mention the subject. The girl replied, that it would take some time for her to make up her mind, but that she would meet them the next evening, and let them know what she had concluded to do. Delighted with their success, they left her, promising a munificent reward for her services.

Lady Bulwer instructed the faithful creature to keep her appointment with the men; and to tell them that she should be admitted to her mistress's chamber before she retired that night. The *femme de chambre* met the villains once more, and communicated with them as she had been instructed. The men desired that they might be safely concealed before Lady Bulwer could enter the apartment. A late hour that night was agreed upon, and the parties separated with mutual satisfaction.

At the proposed hour the men presented themselves. They soon were comfortably concealed between the curtain bed and wall. The *femme de chambre*, when every thing was arranged to their satisfaction, left the apartment. A moment afterward Lady Bulwer herself entered the room attended by her lawyer. She immediately walked up to the bed, and drawing away the curtains, disclosed the ruffians tremblingly crouching in the furthest corner. They were arrested and sent to prison. Lady Bulwer instantly commenced a suit against them.

I saw her the day after the above occurrence, heard all the particulars from her own lips—and beheld the chamber in which the unexpected disclosure took place.

On the day of their trial, the sensation throughout Paris was so great that the Court was crowded to overflowing with

the English and French nobility. Two hours before the proceedings commenced we found it impossible to obtain seats.—I therefore waited, with tremulous anxiety, to hear the result. The trial had hardly commenced, when Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer himself appeared in court. His entrance of course increased the excitement. The counsellor for the prisoners, who was no other than the distinguished M. Thiers himself, then rose and requested to be heard. He informed the Court, that by the laws both in England and France, a married woman, *undivorced*, had no right of her own to institute legal proceedings without the consent of her husband. He then begged that these proceedings might be stopped, as Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer now presented himself to withhold his permission!

There was no resource. Such was indeed the law. The proceedings were stopped and the court broke up. Lady Bulwer sorrowfully returned to her home, feeling more than ever, that there was "no law to shield woman." Her domicile had been violated at night—her person endangered—her papers laid open—and she could not come forward in a court of justice to say, "I demand redress! I call upon the country, whose laws should protect me, for justice!" Her husband, omnipotent in his villainy, had robbed her, by a technicality of the law, of that common justice, which the meanest peasant could ask and obtain.

Splendid as may be the genius, and numberless the acquirements of this equally notorious and celebrated man, should his works go down to posterity, will not the stein of his domestic cruelty go down with them, and cast a perpetual shadow over their glory?

I must not close this imperfect sketch of the talents and personal charms of one, who possessed too many of both for justice to be done them in so short a space, without mentioning perhaps her principal fascination. Her voice—but how shall I describe what must be felt before it can be conceived? It was rich, thrilling, musical, and yet low; wanting force, its power existed in its expression. Its very tone conveyed the sentiment, when the words were indistinguishable. It was one of those voices which haunt us in dreams, which, long after they are silent, echo in our ears, and which touch our hearts whenever they are heard.

"What shall I help you to?" asked a tender "lover" of his tight laced belle, as they sat at dinner.

"Thank you George, I believe I don't want anything."

"Indeed!" said George, with his eyes wide open.

"In deed and in fact," replied the beauty, aiming at a pun.

"You ate nothing at lunch?" queried George.

"No—ladies never eat," sighed the belle.

"Well, said George, "I expect I know the reason."

"What?"

"Oh, it would not be proper to tell."

"Oh, do—now—George—George, do!"

"You'll pardon me, then?"

"Certainly."

"It is because they lace so tight that their stomachs, are always stayed—yo've heard of people's staying their stomachs—eh?"

"Gracious me, George! How!"

Here she fainted outright.—*Insane Asylum Journal.*

**THE WHEAT GROWING STATES.**—It appears of the following states, established by the census of 1841, that the largest wheat growing State in the Union is—

Ohio, 17,979,647 bu.  
The next is Pennsylvania, 12,872,219 "  
The third New York, 12,398,941 "  
Tennessee gives the largest number of bushels of corn, 46,285,359 "  
Kentucky next, 40,787,120 "  
Ohio third, 35,462,161 "  
Virginia raises the most tobacco, 79,450,192 lbs.  
Kentucky next, 56,678,074 "  
Tennessee third, 35,158,040 "  
Louisiana raises the most sugar, 88,189,315 "

Jesse Hoyt, late Van Buren Collector of the port of New York, has been found by a jury to be indebted to the United States the small sum of one hundred and twenty thousand, eight hundred and twenty seven dollars, being within a few dollars of the amount originally stated to be the sum of his delinquency.

The sureties of Mr. Hoyt are Jesse Oakley, T. J. Oakley, Robert McKinney, Lorenzo Hoyt, Lewis Thurston, and Thaddeus Phelps, as guarantee. It is supposed that the Government will now proceed to prosecute them, as nothing can be obtained of Jesse Hoyt; and whether from them it remains to be seen.

And yet the old public robbers under Mr. Van Buren, are attempting to force him again upon the people for President. What honest man will be found to support him.

**BOLD AND DARING ROBBERY.**—On the evening of the 14th ult., the Western Insurance and Trust Company, of the city of Columbus, Geo., was entered by three men, in disguise, while the officers were closing the vault for the day, they immediately secured the officers, and plundered the institution of the following funds—gold about \$9,000; notes on other Banks, \$18,375; memoranda of monies in hands of agents, &c. amounting to about \$2,400; Bank of Charleston notes \$18,000; Darien (Geo.) Bank, \$14,000; besides other packages containing probably about \$10,000 or \$15,000. A reward of \$5000 is offered for the recovery of the money and property.

### TITLES OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS, PASSED SESSION OF 1843.

There were 143 Acts and Supplements to Acts, and 15 Resolutions in all passed. We give below the titles of such as are of a general nature:

An act repealing the law relating to the salaries of Judges.

An act to regulate the printing and binding, and for other purposes.

An act to abolish the Court of General Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

Supplement to an act, entitled "An act erecting a new county out of the northern part of Luzerne county, to be called Wyoming."

An act to provide for the election of Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States.

An act to repeal the Nicholson County of Pleas, and to release the lien of the Commonwealth on the estate of John Nicholson, deceased.

An act to confirm certain deeds executed by William Stambaugh and D. Stambaugh, of Perry county.

Supplement to an act, entitled "An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses and collecting duties," passed the 7th of April, 1830.

An act regulating election districts.

An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Erie Canal Company.

An act to reduce the capital of the Bank of Penn Township, of Philadelphia.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the education of the poor in the non-accepting school districts of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes."

An act erecting parts of Northampton and Monroe counties, into a separate county, to be called Carbon.

An act to repeal so much of a certain act as authorizes the election of additional Justices of the Peace, on the 51st day of March, 1843.

An act to divide the State into Congressional districts, for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Philadelphia Typographical Society," passed May 7, 1842.

An act to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of North America.

An act to preserve and perfect the validity of judgments, entered upon the continuance or appearance dockets of the courts.

An act to create permanently the office of State Printer.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenue, and for other purposes," passed 11th June, 1840.

An act to reduce the expenses of Government.

An act concerning a certain trial for murder in Cambria county.

A supplement to "An act providing for the election of State Printer.

A further supplement to the act, entitled "An act relating to the lien of mechanics and others, on buildings."

An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the State into districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds and instruments of writing under seal."

An act to reduce the expenses and provide for the election of the Board of Canal Commissioners.

An act relative to certain undrawn balances in the School Fund, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the capital stock of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of the Domestic Creditors of this Commonwealth, sale of State stock, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to "An act relating to roads highways and bridges."

An act to prevent preferences in assignments.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the North Branch Canal Company," passed 22d July, 1842.

An act to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of Chester county.

An act to extend the charter of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, and other purposes.

An act to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county, and for other purposes.

An act to extend the charter of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Phila.

An act to extend the charter of the Southwark Bank, in the county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

An act to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, and for other purposes.

A further supplement to the "act relating to Inspectors, passed the 15th day of April, 1835, and for other purposes."

An act to extend the charter of the Bank of Delaware county, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Perry county Mutual Insurance Company.

An act erecting parts of Jefferson, M'Kean and Clearfield counties into a separate county, to be called Elk.

An act to extend the charter of the Bank of Montgomery county.

An act for the relief of Daniel Henderson and others, soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

An act to punish Seduction, and to afford a more adequate civil remedy for the injury.

**RESOLUTIONS.**  
Resolution to suspend all action of the Nicholson Court.

Resolution to protect laborers and contractors.

Resolution authorizing the cancellation of certain sums of notes issued under the act of 4th May, 1841.

Resolution relative to the fine imposed on General Jackson, at New Orleans.

Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to revive, at their present session, the law passed by Congress in 1838, for the relief of officers, and soldiers of the Revolutionary war.

Resolution to provide for the payment of interest on the public debt, falling due on the first of February, 1843.

Resolution repealing the act which prohibits the Courts from granting tavern licenses to Sheriffs, so far as respects Indiana county.

Resolution in relation to claims for clerk hire of the Superintendent on the Canals.

Resolution to distribute the documents transmitted by Congress to this State in relation to the sixth census.

Resolution to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits within certain limits, in the counties of Armstrong and Clarion, and for other purposes.

**RATHER SEVERE.**—The Judge of the Quarter Sessions Court in Franklin county, we opine, is not overflowing with the milk of human kindness, nor willing to acknowledge as "a man and a brother," him whose misfortune it is to be encased in a dark skin. A colored gentleman named John Calhoun, was sentenced last week at Chambersburg, to twelve years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, on two indictments for burglary and larceny; another named James Lewis, three years, for receiving the stolen goods. The Reporter says, "When the darkies in the court house heard this sentence pronounced, they were so frightened that the very wool on their heads began to uncurl itself, and one of them, a hard looking case, exclaimed, 'Judge Thompson he used to be hard nuff on us poor niggas, but dis new Judge he harder yet. My God! he'd be a nigger over it. We da'nt steal a chicken or we gits nine months or a year in de jail, and for wa'ren a pair of pants wat you did'n't took, you gits two or tree years in de Penitentiary!'"

**SPLENDID BIBLE.**—Harper & Brothers are about to publish, says the N. Y. Courier, the most magnificent Bible that has ever been "got out" in the United States. It will be published in numbers, and will be superbly printed upon fine paper, and be embellished and illustrated by no less than sixteen hundred engravings—two hundred of them of large size, and as we know from having seen proofs of a great number of them, will do honor to the arts, and to the liberality of the great publishers. The small engravings will be placed at the head of each chapter, and illustrate the main incident mentioned in it. We congratulate the public upon the prospects of so splendid an addition of the Holy Book, and one which will be published at so reasonable a rate, as to be available to almost every family in the country.

**MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.**—A letter from Wilkes county, N. C. states that on the 13th ult. CHANGE and ENG, the Simes twins, were married to Misses SARAH and ADELAIDE, daughters of Mr. David Yeats, of Wilkes county, N. C.

The rumor of this extraordinary marriage is received with the highest indignation by the most respectable portion of the press. A New York paper says "it is extraordinary indeed. So much so that were it not for the evidence daily afforded of what unnatural things men and women will do, we should pronounce the account incredible. What sort of women can they be who have entered into such a marriage? What sort of a clergyman he who performed the unnatural ceremony?"

**ALLEGHENY FURNACES.**—Many of the principal Furnace owners on the Allegheny, are now in the city, having brought down their stock of metal, and for want of a market have stored it up. The accumulation for the last three years, and the slight consumption during that period, having placed the amount on hand so much above the ordinary demand, that they have come to the determination of stopping all their works, so soon as their present stock of wood is used up. The demand for manufactured iron this year has been much more animated than for the three former seasons, but owing to the falling off during those three years the stock of metal has so greatly increased as to make the market for the present, overloaded. The present determination of our iron friends we think wise and prudent, as one year of non production will tend greatly to equalize the stock with the regular demand, and cannot, under any event, but prove advantageous to their interests. We understand that this plan will be adopted generally among the furnace owners on the Allegheny and its waters.—*Pittsburg American.*

The Bank of Illinois pays specie.

### The Locofocos and the Public Lands.

There is a species of cool impudence characteristic of Locofocoism which would be exceedingly amusing, were it not for its disregard of truth and principle. One of the illustrations of this may be found in the manner in which the papers of that party treat of the disposition of the Proceeds of the Public Lands received from the United States made by the last Legislature. The State Treasurer reported at the commencement of the session that he had sixty thousand dollars from that source in his possession, and asked the Legislature to make some disposition of it. They paid no regard to the report, nor would they permit the subject to be touched in either House; but went on, pretending to look straight ahead, and utterly ignorant that such a fund was at their command. At length on the very last day of the session, Mr. EVER, a Senator from Union—one of Governor Porter's friends, and no doubt acting under advice from that functionary—offered a section as an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill setting apart this Land money to the payment of laborers and material men on the Public Works—a class of persons who had been thrust aside to make way for the contractors, a far more influential set of domestic creditors. The proposition threw the Locofocos aback in their course. They were in a quandary. They knew that the Locofocos of Virginia, New Hampshire, New York, and other States had totally refused to touch the money, denouncing it as a Whig bribe and an attempt to make the States dependent on the General Government. They knew moreover that this fund was one of the results of the policy of HENRY CLAY and the bill seemed to them to be too bitter to swallow. On the other hand, they were afraid to refuse the cash—they had made warm professions of attachment to the poor laborers previous to the election, and here was a substantial measure of advantage to them, and they dared not to refuse it. Then Judge CHAMPNEYS got up and repeated for the seventh time probably a "Bunkum" speech about the hardships suffered by the workmen on the Columbia Rail Road in consequence of not having received their pay, and judging the whole question about the "Whig bribe," avowed his friendship to the measure. It was carried by a mixed vote of both parties; and now the Locofocos, after having for years bitterly denounced the Land Distribution, come forward and claim the credit of furnishing all this relief to the "poor laborers!" The State Capitol Gazette speaks of it in this wise:

"The proposition was offered by Mr. EVER, of the Senate, and opposed by the Whigs in every quarter of the House.—Judge CHAMPNEYS, of Lancaster repelled the miserable doctrines of the federalists, who, notwithstanding their promises of high wages and good money to the laborer, were not willing to grant this small justice to them. The speech of Judge C. was worthy of his high talents and good heart, and such was its effect upon the Senate that the proposition was adopted without any further opposition—every democrat voting for it."

Now that is all gammon. The writer of this article voted for the proposition and many other Whigs besides; and he being on the Committee of Conference to which the Appropriation Bill finally went, succeeded with great difficulty in retaining the section, which was once actually stricken out. There is no merit claimed for this—the fact is merely stated to correct misrepresentation. As to Judge CHAMPNEYS' speech, it ought to have been good, for it was delivered on that occasion for the seventh time at least, it constituting the staple of his first and last efforts during the session. Now if the Locofocos find the Public Land money so good a thing in the present instance, why do they oppose the Distribution System of Mr. CLAY? And it principle compelled the Locofocos of Virginia, New Hampshire and other States to reject the "bribe," why did not those of Pennsylvania refuse to finger the money also? Is not Democracy always and everywhere the same? Will some Locofoco Luminary explain this matter?

**Baptist Bible Society.**  
The American and Foreign Bible Society, established under the Baptist denomination, celebrated its sixth anniversary in Albany, on Tuesday last, the Rev. Spencer Cone, D. D., of New York, President.

"The services were commenced by the reading of the 19th Psalm, by the Rev. Mr. Peck, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ide, of Philadelphia.

"The Treasurer then read an abstract of his annual report, from which it appeared that the whole amount of receipts for the past year, including a balance of about \$2,900, passed over from the preceding year, were \$23 638 03. The expenditures had been, an appropriation of \$1000 for the distribution of the Bible in Germany; \$500 in Denmark and Norway; \$2000 for the Orissa mission; \$1000 for Greece; \$4000 for four several stations the names of which we could not hear, and \$1000 for the Cherokees.—There had been paid as salaries to agents, &c.—for paper, printing, binding, &c. \$11 067 10, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$2 570 93."

Numerous speeches were made, which are reported in the Albany Journal. Professor Kendrick, of Hamilton College, proposed a resolution for a revised version of the Scriptures for Greece, and pointed out defects in the present version.

Mr. Webster is noticed by a Baltimore paper, as a candidate for the next Presidency.

### Aerial Steam Carriage.

The European Times, in which Messrs. Wilmer & Smith collect for their American readers all the interesting items of news in the old world at the departure of each steamer for our shores, contains under date of April 4th a minute description of this new machine, with engravings to illustrate its plan and details. Our readers may gain some idea of its construction from the following account:

Its chief bulk consists of an expanse, which we may call the wings, but with this reservation, that instead of moving like those important members, it is perfectly jointless, rigid, and with respect to the rest of the machine, motionless. It is remarkable for its extraordinary dimensions being (150 feet long and 30 wide,) and for its great lightness and strength. It is a framework covered with any light and tolerable air tight web, as silk or linen. To the middle of this and across it is suspended the car, which contains the engine, passengers and cargo, and occupies relatively to the wings the place of the body of a bird. In flight the wings advance with one of their long sides foremost, and a little raised; and to the middle of the other side is attached a tail of 50 feet long, which can be raised or lowered so as to control the flight as to elevation; beneath it is a vertical rudder, which has the same offices as a horizontal direction. Immediately over the car is a vertical web, placed across the wings, intended to check lateral oscillation. The steam engine drives two seats of vanes or propellers, of six in each set, like the sails of a wind-mill, and 20 feet in diameter; one of these is placed on each side of the root of the tail; their office is to keep up the velocity of the flight by balancing the resistance of the air in front.

The carriage thus constructed and prepared for flight, set out from the top of an inclined plane of cheap and ready construction, and before it has accomplished its descent down the plane, it has acquired velocity so great that the impact of the slightly sloping under surface of its wings on the air is sufficient to support its weight. If that velocity were made to be increased, the weight would be to be sustained or raised; but the resistance of the air which avails for sustaining the machine, opposes though much more feebly, its flight, which inevitable and concomitant opposition would shortly destroy the original velocity, and bring the carriage gradually to the ground. Now the business of the steam engine, acting through its propellers, is simply to keep up the original velocity, or, if it be powerful enough to improve it. This effected, the carriage remains supported during the whole of its flight by virtue of the downward resistance of the air, due to its original and continued speed.

The principle upon which the machine is started upon its aerial flight is taken from a supposed analogy with the principle on which a large bird begins its career in the air. In starting from a tree or high rock the bird makes a swoop downwards to acquire velocity; that gained, it acquires but little effort to rise again, and increase his speed. The violent efforts made by slow and heavy birds when rising from the ground, and the easy flight of the same birds after they have attained sufficient velocity shows the operation and importance of the same principle.

The power of the steam engine employed by Mr. HENSON is about that of twenty horses; its weight, including that of the water used, is about 600 pounds.—whole machine, with all its appliance, cargo and passengers, will weigh, it is estimated, about three thousand pounds. Its sustaining surfaces measure 4,500 square feet; the load is therefore, two-thirds of a pound to each square foot, which is less than that of many birds.

It does appear that any experiments of a conclusive character have been made to test this invention. The opinions of some scientific men are in favor of its practicality, while in the estimation of others the thing is absurd. Newton's Journal of Arts and Sciences declares the project to be most visionary and fallacious." But a bill is before parliament for forming a joint stock company to try the invention by a practical experiment.—*Balt. American.*

**RICHARD S. ELLIOTT**, formerly one of the editors of the *Intelligencer*, has been appointed an aid to his Excellency David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel! He was also lately appointed by *Capt. Tyler*, to an Indian agency.

Our late partner, it seems, is rapidly inaugurating himself into the favor of "the powers that be." Whether he is lucky in the success that seems to attend his steps, we are somewhat at a loss to determine, as we certainly should regard ourselves a little suspiciously, if we were to be found in the same company. We trust he bears "his blushing honors" with becoming dignity.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

**AN INFAMOUS IMPOSTER.**—The Charleston papers contain a card warning the public against an infamous imposter under the name of Dr. Charles W. Appleton.—He is described as having three wives now living in different parts of the country—one in Richmond, Indiana—one in New Brunswick, N. J., and one in or near York, Pa., and lately decamped with a widow lady from Charleston, S. C. whom he had deceived. He appears at times in the character of a clergyman, and as a Temperance lecturer.

Mr. Webster is noticed by a Baltimore paper, as a candidate for the next Presidency.