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have just seen a fine miniature—mine shall be executed next week if you say so. "It is a matter of equal indifference to me," she replied "which is executed, you or your miniature, for I have resolved to accept neither."

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The Louisville Messenger mentions a case of this dreadful disease, which occurred in that city the past week. The victim was a little, boy, about five years old. Between five and six weeks ago, he was bitten on the cheek by a little dog. The wounds were several in number, slight, and healed quickly; but the child continued to complain of pain in his cheek and neck. On the 11th inst. he manifested fear at a dog that was passing, sickened at his stomach and vomited. This sickness soon passed off and he was better till the morning of the 13th, when a physician was called in. This child had then a great dread to water, and appeared to be laboring under all the agonies of hydrophobia. He was prescribed for, but died in great distres about thirteen hours thereafter.

THE SIAMESE, CHANG AND ENG.

A correspondent of the Tennessee Mirror, states that in an excursion in North Carolina, he paid a visit to Chang and Eng, at their residence in Wilks county, 18 miles east of Wilksborough. He says they speak their opinions on all the subjects freely, though in moderation. They had taken the necessary steps to become naturalized, that they might enjoy the right of suffrage and citizenship, which right of suffrage, they for the first time exercised in the contest for Governor, each one casting his vote for Morehead, the whig candidate for Governor. It is well they are both on one side, else they might get into a political quarrel, and the consequences be disastrous.

Base Inducement to Commit Murder.—A sexton of the churches at Sockport, England, has been arrested on the charge of murdering two children *for the sole purpose of obtaining the burial fees!* A similar case occurred in Switzerland in 1786, where, at a general communion held at the Cathedral church of Zurich, the wine was poisoned by the grave digger, by which means eight persons were killed and hundreds more taken dangerously ill!

New and Important Surgical Operation.—On Thursday last the subcutaneous section of the muscles of the back, for the cure of lateral curvature of the spine, was, for the first time in this country, performed by Dr. Hunter, Professor of Anatomy, Andersonian University, Glasgow, in the presence of a number of the elite of the medical profession. The operation consists in cutting across the muscles of the back that produce the curvature, and although it has the appearance, at first sight, of bein a formidable operation, yet it is so cunningly and simply performed under the skin, that the patient, although in this instance, a delicate young lady, complained of no pain, lost not more than three drops of blood, and was only 30 seconds under the hands of the operator.

From the New York Sun.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION OF WHITE GIRLS FROM THIS CITY.

A very painful rumor has reached us in relation to the kidnapping some fifteen or twenty young white women from this city, and of their captivity among the native chiefs on the slave coast of Africa. For the last two years several vessels have left this port whose appearance was any thing but mercantile, and general rumor called them pirates,—some came nearer the truth, and rightly called them slavers. It is said that one of these vessels assumed the character of a passenger packet, bound to New Orleans and Havana, and the captain, by the aid of a person well known in this city, went to the Points, and also to the other infected districts of our city, and addressing themselves to the best looking girls, tendered them a free passage, and even went so far as to give them new dresses, trinkets, &c. The poor girls were taken on board in the stream, in detachments, and every thing was given them to render their position comfortable, and committed to the care of a matron, who assumed the character of the captain's wife. Thus freighted, the vessel left our waters and reached Havana in a few days. There the unsuspecting girls were informed that they could not then land, because the authorities of the island had ordered the vessel to be quarantined at Mantanzas. In a few days she sailed apparently bound to Mantanzas, but in truth her sails were spread for the coast of Africa on a slaving expedition. The length of the voyage created some uneasiness, which, however was quieted by the good usage and continued frolic of the whole party.—On their reaching the coast, preparations having been made for their arrival, they were sent on shore, and, as the painful rumor says, they were exchanged by these abductors, with the chiefs, for slaves, and one young white woman was exchanged for fifty prime negroes. The whole party was thus instantly sent into the interior of Africa as the slaves of the chiefs, perhaps never to hear from their own land again. This account is said to have reached this city by the capture of one of the war parties, in which two of the white girls were, who were owned by the chief, and who gave a letter to be sent to the coast, narrating the manner of their abduction and captivity. We trust that this letter may turn out a fabrication, because we would hope that the accursed love of gold has not driven any of our sailors to such infamous and diabolical traffic as that of poor unfortunate women. At the time these vessels were leaving, a rumor of the kind was afloat, but it was thought rather idle, and we sincerely trust that this whole matter may be only one of Madame Rumor's brood.

MEHEMIT ALI.

In the present situation of affairs in Egypt, the subjoined sketch of its Pacha and his son will not be without interest to our readers:

Mehemet Ali was born in 1769, at Cavalle, in Romelia. He was adopted by the governor of Cavalle, and rose rapidly in his service. He afterwards entered the tobacco trade and realized a considerable fortune; but invasion of Egypt by the French terminated his commercial prospects, and he entered the army. While there he was continually studying the tactics and ideas of Napoleon, which he has since put in practice. He assassinated with his own hand a rebel Mameluke chief, in a conference, and gained a great name for boldness and dexterity. His enemies procured for him the pachalic of Salonica, to get him out of the way; but he persuaded the principal Egyptian chiefs to request the sultan to appoint him governor of Egypt. After some altercations with England, he received the firman from the Porte, and engaged in a war against the Mamelukes. These he compelled to capitulate—but finding no reliance could be placed on their word, he massacred them all. Though he may detest this deed it was absolutely necessary for the regeneration of Egypt. Like the Pretorians and Janissaries, the Mamelukes had become the masters of the country, and resisted all control, or the slightest innovation on their ancient rights and prejudices. Mehemet is certainly a wonderful man. He did not learn to read until the age forty-five, but has since turned his attention very particularly to history. He is active and untiring, retires late and rises at four o'clock in the morning to give audience to his ministers. He is a good accountant, has great tact and sound judgment, even in those things with which he is little acquainted, as he views matters from a right point of view. He is represented as a man of strong affection, generous and just. He is free from bigotry, and is the first Mussulman who has extended a broad protection to christians, or raised them to any rank. He is moderate cautious and reserved, without pusillanimity or dissimmulation. His influence has been felt throughout Europe for some years, and he now holds the balance of the five powers. What his fate may be, none can tell; but he has great resources, both in himself and in a populous country devoted to his interests, and had not the European nations interfered there is little doubt that he would soon have snached away the sceptre from the feeble hand of "the Ottomite."

Abraham Pacha is the eldest son of Ali, and was born in 1789. It has been erroneously supposed that he was only Mehemit Ali's adopted son. He is justly celebrated for his victories in Syria, which he revolutioned, and has governed for some years. He is very active, shrewd, and a great disciplinarian, and he was the first Egyptian who taught the soldiers the European system of drill. He is humane and affable, and is adored by his troops, over whom he exercises a fasination equal to that of Napoleon. Both Ibrahim and his father are men of small stature, but both are insured to fatigues, which they share with the common soldier; Ibrahim is said to be in all respects, worthy to succeed Mehemit Ali in the Administration of Egypt, in whose government he sustained a large share for a long time. Should the worst, come to the worst, the allies will have another Hyder and Tippoo to deal with.

The operation for Strabismus, or squinting, continues to be performed in Philadelphia with the happiest success. The North American thus describes one which was witnessed by one of the editors on Wednesday:

It was a beautiful operation, and did not exceed five minutes in the performance.—The patient was a young man about eighteen years of age, residing in Schuylkill Seventh, above Race street. The bare thought of having sharp instruments put into the eye, seems to be almost as much for the patient to bear as the operation itself. During the operation, which was performed in the exceedingly short time above mentioned, the patient was several times asked if he experienced much pain, and answered he did not. After it was over, he said his eye felt only as if something was in it. The case was an extreme one, of the right eye, which was very much turned in, and the effect when the muscle was cut was instantaneous. After the slight quantity of blood which the operation caused was wiped out, the patient rolled the eye around in the socket with the most perfect ease, proving the complete success of the operation.—Cases of this kind are very interesting, as they are new in the annals of surgery, especially in this country. It is but about two years since this operation was first introduced here from Germany.

INDUSTRY.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, who is now 74 years of age, delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Institute, in Hartford, on Monday evening last; he went there from Boston the same day. On Tuesday evening, he delivered a lecture before a similar institute in New Haven on Wednesday evening he lectured before the New York Lyceum, at the Broadway Tabernacle, in the city. On Thursday evening he delivered a lecture before one of the Brooklyn Association; and on Friday evening he delivered a second lecture, on Faith, before the New York Lyceum.

WOOD AND WOULD.

The Vermont Spirit of the Age talks to its patrons on this subject in the following manner.

"We *would* like a load of *wood* if any body *would* like to pay us in *wood* who owes us for the Age.

By the way, we *would* say, that the way we have used *would* in this advertisement for *wood* is ungrammatical: and that we *would* not have used *would* in the way we have used *would*, but that WOULD, took a notion that *would*, *would* sound so much like *wood*, that nobody could tell the difference between *would* and *wood;* and WOOD, being taken of the same notion, to wit, that *would* and *wood*, *would* sound so nearly alike that nobody could tell the difference beetween *would* and *wood*, they both together, i. e. *would* and *wood*, *would* compel us to use *would* instead of *should*, which *would* have been grammatical.

Nevertheless, we really *would* like the *wood*, as soon as any body *would* like to draw us the *wood*, for we *would* say that we are all out of *wood*.

Please mind, that it is *wood*, not *would* that we *would* like.

The remains of the gallant Gen. Mercer who fell at the Battle of Princeton, N. J. sixty three years ago, were removed to Laurel Hill Cemetry, near Philadelphia, with appropriate demonstrations of respect. The North American has the following paragraph respecting the disinterment of the remains.

GENERAL MERCER.

The remains of this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman were yesterday afternoon disinterred at Christ Church grave yard, on the south side of the church from the grave in which they have reposed for upwards of sixty-three years. The bones were found in an extraordinary state of perservation—the scull entire, bearing no mark of fracture, and containing an entire set of teeth. Of the coffin only a few small pieces of the wood remaingd, but the plate and the handles were in good preservation. From a measurement of the frame which was found peacefully reposing in its kindred earth, it appears that Gen. Mercer in life was about five feet ten inches in height. Phrenological notes were carefully taken by Dr. Mitchell, after which the remains were placed in a new coffin, preparatory to their re-interment at Laurel Hill.

A Perilous Situation.—The Rochester Democrat contains a thrilling account of the perilous situation in which Mr. Kidd one of the hands employed in the flouring mill of Avery & Thurber of that city, was placed in attempting to cross the Genessee river, in a skiff, above the dam which has been thrown across the river a few feet above the middle cataract, the perpendicular desent of which is 25 feet—a few rods further down are the Lower falls, with a perpendicular desent of 84 feet. The skiff was carried by the current to the dam, where after shooting half way over, it grated and finally stuck fast. In this situation Mr. Kidd remained upwards of four hours before he was discovered and rescued.

Important Discovery.—A beautiful and sparkling wine, resembling champaigne it is said, can be procured from the stalk of the rhubarb plant. A foreign paper states that a patent has been granted in England to the discoverers of this new product.—The wine is represented as wholesome, and the quantity that can be obtained from the plant immense—an acre of ground being capable of yielding annually one hundred and fifty hogsheads. If this be true, the production of rhubarb wine might be made in this country, a very profitable and important branch of industry. The plant is well known here.—*Sun.*

An Affray.—A freak, which came near proving fatal, occurred on Saturday night, at the Eutaw House, Baltimore. It appears that a party of young men were standing at the door, when a man covered by a circular cloak, passed, muttering something which was construed into an insult, by one of the party, who attempted to resent it, when the man in the cloak, discharged a pistol containing mustard shot at him.—The entire load lodged in his face but done no further injury.

Singular.—The Philadelphia papers contain an account of what they call an "attempt to rob the mail." About five miles from the city, the driver of the coach, says he was attacked and menaced with death by two men if he resisted. They took the mail from the coach and he drove on to the city. When he arrived and told his story, messengers were despatched to ascertain something about it, and they found the mail bag lying in a corner of the fence *unopened*. That is singular.—*Sun.*

Comeoutists.—This is the name of a new religious sect sprung up in Massachusetts, and having several congregations.—Among the peculiarities promulgated, is a disavowal of a settled priesthood, sacred days, and some ordinances of more general acceptance among religious people. We see that some apprehensions are felt of their progress. We think there is no occasion to fear. Do not argue against nor persecute them, and they will fall. We recommend a new denomination, viz. "*The Let-'em-aloneists.*"—*U. S. Gaz.*

A Betting Case.—An Alderman in Philadelphia has decided that the law of that State could not be evaded by a promise of two parties to make *presents*, conditioned on the success of certain opposing candidates. A suit was brought to recover a *present*, and the Alderman gave judgment for the defendant.—*Balt. Sun.*

Keep a Look Out.—A considerable amount of counterfeit one and two dollar notes, of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, are said to be in circulation in Philadelphia. They are badly executed. Look out for them—we doubt not they will find their way to this city. Spurious one and two dollar notes on the Bank at Wilmington, are also in circulation.—*Sun.*

Miss Mary Ann Prettyman, quite a pretty looking girl, too, was arrested in Philadelphia, a few days since, and committed to prison, for stealing *five sucking pigs!*

BOTTOMLESS LAKE.

The following is the first notice which we have ever met with of a very remarkable Pond, in Sussex County, New York. If the following account which is taken from the Troy Mail be true, it discloses a curious natural phenomenon.

"White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulius Kill in the town of Still-water. It is nearly circular.—It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance.—Viewed from a little distance it seems of milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable.

From the centre or dark portion of the lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up of various sizes and forms, but all perfectly white. These float to the shore, and are thrown upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical uprisings, and the whole soil for several rods on every side of the lake, is composed of these shells, broken or decomposed by the action of the weather. In the centre of the lake, bottom has never been found, although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

Where then is the grand deposite from which has been swelling up since the memory of man these countless myriads of untenanted shells? Is it possible that though far remote at an elevation of several hundred feet above them this bottomless well may, by some subterranean communication, be connected with the grand shell marl deposite in the eastern part of the State."

THE CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

The following curious affair has been issued by the Chinese authorities:

PROCLAMATION.

Rate of Rewards for destroying the English.

An offer of rewards which will truly be awarded to any one who shall destroy the English.

1st. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people whoever shall be able to take an English man-of-war carring eighty great guns, delivering the same to the Mandarins, shall receive the reward of $20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns, less will be given. For every great gun less the reward will be diminished $100. Whatever the great vessel contains besides, the great guns, weapons of war, and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarins, excepted—such as clocks, watches, cloths, or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel! Again, to any one who shall destroy a great man-of-war of said foreigners, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same—shall be given the reward of $10,000. For a smaller one, less in proportion.

2d. Whoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as a reward whatever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarins; such as goods and money. In addition to which, for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of $10,000; two and a half masts; $5,000; two masts, $3,000. For taking an English large (sampan or passage boat, $300; a small one; $100.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel—substantial evidence being produced of the same—the proportion of one third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3d. For taking alive a foreign Mandarin or officer, on inquiry should it be ascertained that he is the said man-of-war's chief officer, the reward shall be ($5,000) *five thousand dollars*: for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office,—the rule of lessening—for every degree lower, the reward shall be diminished $500!

4th. For killing foreign mandarins or officers,—substantial evidence being produced of the same, one third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be awarded!

5th. For seizing alive Englishmen or Parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of $100; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same, $20. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the regard granted accordingly!

6th. For taking *Han rascals*—Chinese—who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, decapitated, and their heads exposed; for each of such $100 reward; besides these, for those of less crime, a less reward will be given! Translated by I. J. R.

June 24th, 1840.

Nice Analysis.—Marsh's apparatus for detecting the presence of arsenic, recently employed in the examinations on the trial of Madame Laffrage, Paris, will detect the presence of this poison when operating upon only *one* drop of arsenical solution containing the *one hundred and twentieth part of a gruin.*

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Last night at about ten o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, which was found to proceed from the new edifice, erected at the corner of Leonard street and Broadway, by the New York Society Library. A fire it appears had broken out in the lower story of the building, but it was speedily extinguished. We were not able to obtain the correct particulars, but we believe the fire originated in a room that had been occupied throughout the day as a place of public worship.—*Cour. & Inq.*

The total receipts of the late Monument Fair at Boston, were $32,836 98—total expenses, $2,801 45; nett proceeds, $30,-035 53.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

The New York papers mention the death by suicide, on Friday last, of Nathaniel Prime Esq. one of the founders of the house of Prime, Ward, King & Co. of that city. The American has the following notice of this distressing event:

Nathaniel Prime.—The city was shocked this morning by hearing that this well known and much respected gentleman had perished by his own hand.

Mr. Prime—in the possession of every thing that could make life desirable,—unblemished character, large property, and surrounded by a numerous and affectionate family—has yet added another to the melancholy catalogue of those who have found life a burthen too grievous to be borne.

With a very active mind, sound bodily constitution, Mr. Prime, after passing youth and manhood in active business, retired many years ago, and has since resided at his beautiful seat at Hellgate.

The want of its accustomed work may possibly have caused the mind to prey upon itself. Certain it is, that at intervals lately, great depression came over the spirits of the deceased, for which he was not able to account, and against which, alas! he has been unable successfully to struggle.

Yesterday he was in the city well apparently, and cheerful; returned to his house about 1 o'clock, and taking a book said he would lie down a while before dinner.

He was within a quarter of an hour found by Mrs. P. on the floor of his dressing room—in a pool of blood, and dead the fatal razor near him in its case.

The Coroner went out this morning, and after viewing the body and hearing the testimony—the verdict of the jury was, that the deceased put an end to his existence during a temporary derangement of mind, produced by indisposition.

Fire.—We are informed by a gentleman last evening from Whitemarsh, the seat of David Ridgely, Esq. about 11 miles from this city on the Philadelphia road, that the elegant Mansion on the estate was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night last, and that a great portion of the valuable furniture contained in it was consumed in the flames. The cause of the fire was not ascertained by our informant, nor what amount of insurance, if any, was secured on the property.—*Pat.*

An Extreme Case.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that a man who resides in Beaver street, being in a state of partial intoxication, on Wednesday afternoon took the cradle and cradle-bed from under his child and pawned it, or disposed of it in some way, to obtain farther supplies of liquor. He was seen staggering through the rain, with the cradle, &c., on his shoulder. We have seldom heard of a more disgusting instance of drunken brutality.

Methodism in Texas.—The Texan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to held at Rutersville, commencing on the 25th of December; Bishop Waugh is on his way to Texas to preside at the Conference. It will be the first Conference ever held in that country.—*Sun.*

The Glentworth Case.—The New York American of Saturday says in a postscript:—"We just learn that the Grand Jury have thrown out the bills against Glentworth—it being proved that the chief witness, Stevenson, was not worthy of belief on oath. His own relations testified to this. It was understood that the Grand Jury had it still under consideration; whether they should or not present the Recorder and District Attorney."

Taking Time by the Forelock.—The Leesburg (Va.) Spirit of Democracy, (it should be Spirit of Loco Focoism, to judge from the nomination,) has unfurled the flag of Thomas H. Benton, as that of its candidate for the Presidency, in 1844. In the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, we have another nomination. "A large and respectable assemblage of citizens of the town of Greene, in Monroe county, N. Y." have designated Gen. Lewis Cass, as a suitable candidate for the Presidency after General Harrison.

A correspondent of the New York Sun says that the distilleries of that city consume nearly three times as much grain as the citizens do of bread stuffs.

MORMONS ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America, which arrived at New York last week, brought in her steerage 200 passengers, the whole of whom were "Latter Day Saints," or Mormons, bound for the Mormon settlement at Quincy. The Liverpool Chronicle states that upward of 2,000 are in treaty to embark early next spring for the same locality A great portion of those who have sailed in the North America, are members of the abstinence society, and are from Leicestershire and Herefordshire.

Will they correct?—The Bay State Democrat says, "the whole vote of Ohio amounts to nearly 275,000, which is more than there were white males over 21, by the State Census of 1839." Not so. The males over 21, were 291,132—the total vote for Presidential electors was 272,933. Why do our opponents continue these misrepresentations?—*Cincin. Gaz.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A deplorable circumstance, resulting in the death of an amiable young woman, happened on a canal boat at Medina, Orleans Co. on the 19th ult. Miss Margaret Ingersoll, Esq. of German Flats, was on her way to visit some friends at Buffalo. As she was passing over the deck, the boat neared a bridge, and the usual warning was given by the steersman; but in her haste to escape the danger, the dress of the unfortunate girl caught by a cask, and she was brought in contact with the bridge and so seriously injured that she survived but two days. Miss Ingersoll was an accomplished and esteemed young lady, in her 18th year. The first intelligence of the sad event received by her afflicted parents was accompanied by her mingled and lifeless remains.—*Herkimer Journal.*

MRS. KINNEY—THE CASE OF POISONING.

The grand jury of Boston have had the case of Mrs. Kinney, who is charged with murduring her husband by poison, under consideration for several days past, and a presentment may be expected early this week. This is an extraordinary and mysterious case, and the trial will excite very great interest. The most eminent legal ability in Boston is engaged. Mrs. Kinney has been the wife of three husbands. She is accused of the murder of the last, and strange rumors are afloat concerning the death of the others. We have sent reporters to Boston, who will furnish us every day full particulars of the trial up to the hour when the cars leave.

Judge Putnam, of the Supreme Court, charged the grand jury at considerable length, chiefly in relation to the crime of murder by poison. He stated that no degree of provocation could qualify the enormity of such an offence, as it was an act which required time, plan and purpose. Deliberation and evil intent were indicated by the very mode of taking life by poison. The malice aforethought, or evil mind of such an offender was so great, that if he or she should mingle the poisonous pot on with intent to kill only one person, and by accident it should be taken by another person, the crime of willful murder would be completed; and to this point the judge cited an affecting case which occurred in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A married gentleman unhappily conceived a violent passion for a woman and was determined to have her, and undertook to remove the only obstacle to the union, his wife, by poison, which he placed in an apple he gave to her in the presence of his daughter, to whom he was much attached. The mother eat a small part of the apple, and then handed it to the daughter, who commenced eating it. The father was now agonized by conflicting emotions—the fear of the consequences to himself, if he should disclose the fact that the apple was charged with poison, and, on the other hand, the fear that his daughter would be poisoned. While these thoughts were passing in his mind and kept him undecided, the girl finished the apple and died in consequence, but the wife survived. The accidental killing of the daughter under these circumstances; was justly held to be murder, for murder was in his heart.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

We have just heard of one of the most melancholy suicides within our memory, committed on Friday last, near Chester, in this State. The victim was a young and beautiful girl of about 18 or 19 years old; she had been for some time inflicted with a religious monomania, and about two months since attempted for the first time to destroy herself by taking laudanum but some members of the family perceiving the phial, labelled, lying on a table near her, medical aid was immediately summoned, and the liquid extracted,—a short time after she made a second attempt by taking arsenic, but was again frustrated. Her parents then set a watch upon, and had every possible means such as knives, ruzors, &c., placed beyond her reach; but so determined was she to "shuffle off this mortal coil," that she by some stratagem obtained an old razor, which had been used in the stable for repairing harness. cutting leather, &c., and with it she committed the rash act, while in the sitting room of the house, and when there were none of the family present.—The first intimation her friends had of the melancholy event, was by a girl employed to work about the house, who, when about preparing dinner, went to the store room, which was immediately under the sitting room, for the purpose of taking some meat from a barrel where it had been packed, when to her astonishment, she beheld the top of the barrel clodded with blood, and a trickling stream falling from the ceiling. The affrighted girl, immediately communicated the fact of the appearance to the family, when they repaired to the room and found the suicide lying on the floor with carpet upturned, and weltering in her blood, and life almost extinct. She existed but about a quarter of an hour afterwards when the vital spark of one beloved by all who knew her, fled. The most singular part of the whole transaction; is the fact that nothing, save the fit of monomania could have tempted her to commit the rash act. She was about to be married to a young gentleman of that vicinity, upon whom she doted, and when one of her fits was on would rave and call for him.—*Phil. Chron.*