

RHODE ISLAND.

We have observed with great gratification, the marked expression which the Administration at Washington has given to its sympathy with the popular cause in Rhode Island in all the appointments that have been made to that State.

The collector at Providence is Ezekiah Willard, who was senator under the People's Constitution, and who has also, with firmness akin to that which has distinguished Gov. Dorr, refused to take advantage of the Amnesty Act, and to take special oath of Allegiance, so that he remains, we believe, to this day under indictment.

The new Post Master of Providence is Welcome B. Sayles, who was the Speaker of the House of Representatives under the People's Constitution.

The new Marshall is Burrington Anthony, who was Sheriff of Providence County under the same authority.

And finally W. A. Burgess, Gov. Dorr's devoted friend, and his counsel on his trial, has been appointed the District Attorney.

Neither Mr. Sayles nor Mr. Burgess was originally a member of the Democratic Party; they were formerly Whigs whom the cause of Free Suffrage has brought over naturally and fully into their proper position as democrats, where we have no doubt they will now always remain with the same unflinching devotion to the persecuted cause of democratic principles in their state.

There can be no doubt that Dorr will be liberated honorably and unconditionally by the legislature recently elected. The current of the public feeling in the State is running stronger and stronger in that direction. At South Kingstown, where there was no choice of representatives at the late election, two liberation men have been elected on a second trial—Cranston was before reported as having chosen a Whig; it turns out there was no choice.—New York.

The official vote has just been declared, and Charles Jackson is elected Governor by 149 majority over all. The rest of the ticket from 4000 to 5000 majority.

The Providence Gazette, of Tuesday announces that the supreme Court met at Bristol on Monday, when Messrs. Bosworth and Heath, previously convicted of an offence against the Algerine law whose sentences were postponed, were brought up, sentenced to an imprisonment in the Bristol jail, and committed. The Gazette says:

These gentlemen, it will be recollected, got a postponement of sentence for the purpose of petitioning the General Assembly for their discharge, but, as is known, without success. Their imprisonment just at this time, and after the people of this State have by their solemn verdict, declared a pardon to all the friends of Mr. Dorr, and an act of almost unprecedented boldness, not to say atrocity; and if not rebuked by the immediate, unconditional liberation of Mr. Dorr, and an act of general amnesty by the Assembly now in session, may tend to renew those animosities which all the lovers of peace, and of course the Liberation party, had supposed were buried forever.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has adjourned without passing a law for the relief of Governor Dorr. The Algerines are determined to hold on until the last gasp.—That will soon come.

Prof. Bunsen, of England, has invented a sort of Greek fire. It consists of a liquid similar to alcohol, in which the oxygen is replaced by arsenic. It ignites the moment it is exposed to the air. If any vessel filled with it, like a glass or iron globe, should be thrown upon the decks or into the ports of a ship it would ignite the moment the vessel struck any hard substance, and the inflammable liquid instantly would be in a blaze. The atmosphere at once becomes filled with clouds of white arsenic by which a deadly poison is evolved and inhaled. Being heavier than, and insoluble in water, it could not be extinguished, and, of course, it becomes fatal to all within its influence. A dreadful implement in the art of war.

It is said that onions will really add to the fragrance of flowers. Plant a large onion near a rose bush, so as to touch its roots, and it will wonderfully increase the odour of the flowers. This is strange, but true.

From the Easton Argus.

The long talked of case of the Commonwealth vs. JEFFERSON K. HECKMAN Esq., was concluded on Friday evening last. This, it will be recollected, was an indictment for adultery against our State Senator for this District, and which has made much noise through the Commonwealth. The charge was spread abroad by a reckless and desperate fiction of political enemies through the medium of a still more reckless press which upon all occasions took his guilt for granted and spoke of him as though he were already convicted. The public mind was poisoned—the facts prevented—men's opinions were forestalled, the vocabulary of vile epithets was exhausted, and these slanders calumniated, and no doubt intended to degrade him in public estimation to destroy his influence in the Senate—to ruin his domestic peace & wring the hearts of his wife and children were most industriously circulated over half the State carried gratuitously to the desk of every member of the Legislature, and even thrown purposely in the way of his family. The officer who held the warrant against him, was urged to arrest him in his own house, in the presence of his wife, and not to speak to him alone. Every device that malignity could invent was resorted to, for the purpose of persecuting him and forestalling opinion as to his guilt; and no doubt they were to a certain extent successful. On Wednesday last the Jury were sworn to try the cause; it was fully, fairly and thoroughly tried. Some 50 witnesses were examined, and the result has been a most triumphant acquittal. The verdict, which was 'Not Guilty and the Prosecutors to pay the Costs,' was one in which the Jury unanimously concurred, and had it not been for the question of costs, and some difficulty as to who was the real Prosecutor would have been rendered by the Jury without leaving the Box.

SEVERE HAIL STORMS.

The past month has been remarkable for several violent hail storms and tornadoes in different sections of the country. One occurred at East Feliciana, La., on the night of the 16th ult., which prostrated the buildings tore off the tree-tops, and crushed an overseer and three negroes to death, who had sought refuge in the gin-house. On the 26th ult. a tornado passed over Buffalo, several houses were destroyed, and several lives lost. On Friday last a great hail-storm occurred at Hollidaysburg. Its direction was eastern or north-eastern. Other towns also suffered in that vicinity. On Monday evening week a severe hail storm occurred in Hartford, Md. It raged with terrific fury, prostrating large trees, throwing down fences to a considerable extent, and beating the wheat and other grain into the ground. Some of the hail stones were as large as a hen's egg, and generally of the size of a hulled hickory nut. The same storm appears to have passed over Louisiana court house, in Va., where it was equally violent.

A CURIOUS ANIMAL.

A letter was read before the Geological Convention giving a description of a curious animal found in the Mammoth Ravine as it is called, near Natchez, which is styled the nondescript; its head was 18 inches long and 11 inches wide; there was a place for a trunk like that of an elephant; the tusks were 11 inches long, there were no traces of any eye-sockets; nor foramina for the passage of an optic nerve; no place for eyes at all; it was a blind animal; had 16 teeth; its foreleg was 5 feet long, and very powerful; the bones were completely fossilized, and were very ferruginous.

Seven years ago, there was a family in New York worth five millions of dollars. Property fell every where, to all appearance, utterly ruined. Its worthy head soon died afterwards, and a deep gloom settled on the prospects of the survivors. We now learn, that by the recent advances of the real estate, the assignee has been able to clear the existing incumbrances, and to hand over three hundred thousand dollars to the heirs-at-law.

A cure has at last been found for lock jaw.—The remedy is electricity, which was successfully tried, the other day, in New York. The patient was a young woman, in whom the disease had been brought on by cold and fatigue, and the jaws had been closed 5 days. The electro-galvanic apparatus was applied to both angles of the jaw, and had not made 40 revolutions before the complaint was entirely removed.

It is said that by planting tansy around the root of peach trees, the peach worm will be effectually driven off.

An Exciting Interview in the Auburn Prison.

Green, the Reformed Gambler, recently made an excursion through the Auburn State Prison. He gives the following account of his interview with a murderer.

"On my return to the prison office I was introduced to the chaplain, Rev. O.E. Merrill, which reverend gentleman informed me that a man by the name of Wyatt, then confined in one of the cells for the murder of Gordon, on the 16th of March, in the Auburn State Prison, had confessed to him that he had lived a gambler several years in the South and West, and he would like I should call upon him. I accompanied him to the cell of the murderer. The door was thrown upon its grating hinges, when the reverend gentleman introduced me as an acquaintance of his who had travelled South several years, and thought that he (Wyatt) would be glad to converse with him. He said he was happy to see me, and asked me to be seated. After a short discourse relative to the different classes of men then in confinement, I asked him what he followed in his travels through the South. He told me gambling. I asked him how long he had been engaged in that nefarious business? He said twelve or thirteen years. I asked him if he knew many gamblers? He said he did.

I asked him if he ever knew one by the name of Green. He said he did. I asked his name. He answered 'John,' said he knew him in 1832, 3, 4 and 5, and saw him in 1842 in St. Louis. I asked him if he was intimate with Green. He said he knew him as one gambler knew another. I asked if I favored him. He said if I would stand in the light he would tell me. I did so.—He said I looked like the man. I told him I was the man, but that I never knew him by the name of Wyatt. He said I did not, that Wyatt was not his real name. He then told me another, which was not his real name, and asked me if I did not hear of a man being murdered near St. Louis, in the year 1841, and of two men being arrested, both tried and convicted, one having a new trial granted him, the other being hung. I told him that I thought I had. He said he was the man that had the new trial granted and was acquitted; and, 'said he, 'they hung the wrong man; he was innocent; I am the guilty man, but they hung him and cleared me.' 'But,' says I, 'you were under a different name still, at that time.'—He said, 'Yes, by none of these names do you know me, but my real name you are familiar with. Your name,' said he, 'I knew in the year 1832, the gamblers called you 'John, but Jonathan is your real name.' My curiosity was highly excited at the strange management of the murderer. But you may imagine the increase of it when he told me his real name.

It was a living marvel. I have preserved secrecy as to his real name until after his execution. I interrogated him on his first steps in vice, and how he became so hardened. He told me to remember the treatment he had received from the Lynchers' lash at Vicksburg. I did, but my eyes could scarcely credit reality. I had known him in 1832, 3, 4, and in the early part of '35, as a barkeeper in Vicksburg. He was never a shrewd card player, but at that time he was considered an inoffensive youth.—The coffee house he kept was owned by North, who with four others were executed on the 5th of July, 1835, by Lynch law Wyatt and three others were taken on the morning of the 7th, stripped and one thousand lashes given to the four, tarred and feathered, and put into a canoe and set a drift on the Mississippi river. It makes my blood curdle and my flesh quiver to think of the suffering condition of these unfortunate men, set adrift on the morning of the 7th of July, with the broiling sun upon their mangled bodies. Two died in about two hours after they were set adrift, Wyatt and another remained with their hands and feet bound forty hours, suffering more than tongue can tell or pen describe, when they were picked up by some slave negroes, who started the two survivors to their quarters. His companion died before they arrived.—Wyatt survives to tell the horrors of the Lynchers' lash. He told me seven murders had been occasioned by their unmerciful treatment to him, and one innocent man hung. I know his statements to be true, for I had known him before 1835, and his truth in other particulars cannot be doubted. He murdered his seventh man, for which crime he will be executed.

WORLDLY WISDOM.

Do you see the news paper? 'Yes.'—'What one?' 'Any one I can lay my hands on.'

The above, though good, is not quite so good as its original. 'Take a wife, Tom,' said Richard Brinsley Sheridan, to his wild son Tom, the father of Mrs. Norton, 'take a wife and reform.'—'With all my heart, sir,' replied Tom, innocently, 'whose wife shall I take?'

A PICTURE OF WAR.

During the war of 1812, we captured from the British 58 armed vessels, carrying 886 guns; besides 2369 merchant ships, mounting altogether 800 guns. There were, moreover, 29 British vessels, rating 674 guns, lost on our coast. Probably there was about an equal number of American craft carried into the British ports as prizes. We have thus a loss of 5000 vessels, to say nothing of their cargoes, as the result of a war that did not last 5 years.

DEMOCRAT. "TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR" BLOOMSBURG: SATURDAY, May 17, 1845

Fee Bills FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES, Printed on a sheet for the purpose of Posting up in their Offices. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. The Law requires every Justice and Constable to have his bill of fees posted up in his office. APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR SHUNK. Gen. John N. Purviance, of Butler county, to be Auditor General. Hon. John Laporte, of Bradford county, to be Surveyor General.

THOMAS A. FUNSTON. Our representative in reviewing his course in the Legislature last winter has just cause for feeling a complacent satisfaction and an honorable pride. He has acted throughout most worthily. He has fulfilled all the pledges made prior to his election; he has fully come up to the expectation of his friends, and has represented the county able and faithfully. Mr. Funston's vote last fall was, for him and for the cause he represented, a most brilliant and decisive triumph, and he has shown himself to be worthy of the vote then given him, by his legislative course and conduct. Upon our local question, his course of duty was plain, and it was faithfully followed. He shares largely in the honor of having brought to a successful termination, so far as the Legislature is concerned, the just measure of removing the public buildings from the edge of the County to the centre; and he will be favorably and kindly remembered by our citizens hereafter, for his active and successful exertions in this good and meritorious work of removal. Upon other questions, Mr. F.'s views and votes have been commendable and correct. He has given to the honest administration of Francis R. Shunk such consistent and energetic support as become necessary, and he has avoided entangling alliances on the one hand and bitter enmities on the other, has been creditable to him, and agreeable to those whom he represented. Mr. F. is sternly honest and faithfully firm; always at his post, and always ready to discharge his duty. His modesty is, withal, equal to his merit, and he is never found acting as the rumpter of his own fame. As judicious as he is firm, as intelligent as he is patriotic, and as modest as he is talented; Thomas A. Funston has lived thus long to be respected as a citizen, and he will live hereafter to be admired as a Representative.

Connecticut.—The message of Governor Baldwin was delivered on Tuesday. The finances of the State are represented to be in a flourishing condition, and there was a balance in the Treasury, upon the 31st of March, which terminated the fiscal year, of \$25,300. The sum permanently invested in stocks, and applicable to the civil list, is \$100,400. The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the insane poor last year, and \$3000 for the deaf and dumb.

Twenty nine beneficiaries have been supported at the Deaf and Dumb Institution during the year past. The number of prisoners now confined in the Connecticut State Prison is 191, of whom 176 are males and 18 females. There were received into the Prison during the past year 57. The entire expenditures of the establishment within that period have been \$10,982.65 and the earnings of the prisoners have amounted to \$19,284.68, leaving a surplus of \$8,401.93, of which \$6,173.39 accrued during the first three quarters, and \$2,128.54 during the last quarter of the year ending on the 31st of March last. The education fund of Connecticut amounts to \$2,051,323.77, of which was distributed during the past year \$115,730.20 among 1658 school districts into which the territory is divided.

MILITIA LAWS.

The laws relating to the Militia have been so often altered and amended of late that it is almost impossible to keep pace with them. The act of the Legislature of 1844 required minors between 18 & 21 to do duty, & subject them to a fine. The law of 1845 repeals that section and leaves it as it originally stood—not requiring minors to do duty, or subjecting them to a fine.

The Montpelier Watchman estimates the value of the sugar crop of Vermont, the present year, at 1,000,000 lbs.

THE GREAT RACE.

The Great Race between Fashion and Peytona come off on the Union Course, Long Island, on Tuesday last—Peytona winning the 2 first heats.

Peytona's time first heat 7 minutes 39 seconds—second heat 7 minutes 44 seconds. This is not as good time as was made between Boston and Fashion.

United States and Mexico.—The Washington Union of Thursday evening says the Public Ledger, in publishing the late foreign news, takes occasion to correct some of the misapprehensions of the London Times as to the want of preparation in the United States for war, which the times considers a good opportunity for Mexico to take advantage of in order to prevent annexation. It is amusing to read these diatribes in the London papers, and see how little they know of the spirit, enthusiasm and unanimity of the American people when war is talked of. They have no idea that, in the United States, every man is a soldier and that every man would be found battling for his country and his fireside. The Times lays great stress upon the fact that we have but 9000 troops in the standing army. Not one of these men can be spared from the garrisons on the coast, and of course we should not have a single soldier to send to Mexico! Where then, it asks, are we to obtain the twenty or twenty five thousand men which would be necessary to march to Mexico? The answer is furnished by the Union, and it is worthy of the consideration of those who profess to be friends of Mexico, and do not wish to see the whole of that beautiful country 'annexed' to the U. States. It is as follows:—

'Let not the London Times first blindly deceive itself, and then deceive the Mexicans. We should not want twenty five or twenty thousand men, but ten thousand men would be sufficient; and such gallant and enterprising spirits as the teeming valley of the Mississippi could send forth, in less than three months, would be sufficient to govern the whole country. What! not men enough? Why, let the United States but sound her clarion and display her flag upon the banks of the Mississippi—let her but say to this man, 'Go to the capital of Mexico,' and to these men, 'Go with your wives and children to the region of Santa Fe,' and to another, 'March with your neighbors to the delicious banks of the Colorado, for California,' and they will not only have volunteers enough to answer the call, but will keep men back, not in sending men forward. Does England really desire, by thus fanning the flame into a Mexican war, to see us take California; and not only take it, but keep it? A worse than Egyptian darkness has come over her land, if she is ruled by such infatuated counsels as this oracle of the 'London Times' would preach up to her people.'

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, holds the following language respecting the present difficulties between England and America. It is somewhat different in its positive and in its calculations from other British authorities:—

'The receding of England from the position she had taken about Texas is deeply significant, and history may hereafter use it to mark the point at which the flood of her fortune began to ebb. America is no ordinary power. Her greatest strength can be put forth upon England's own ocean domain. A quarter of a century ago, when England was supposed capable of annihilating the little marine of America by a single stroke of her fist—and the relative dimensions of their navies justified the supposition—the younger nation seized the knife between her teeth, dashed to meet her enemy on her enemy's own element, and many a spouting vein of the monster of the seas crimsoned the deep on which they struggled.'

'America is better grown now. Her commercial navy covers every sea, and its qualities leaves all rivalry far behind. Great as have been her advances in population and in wealth, her progress in commerce has far outstripped these. The maritime strength of nations is no longer measured by counting their ships of war, but by sounding the depths of that source whence the military marine is to be supplied—their commercial navies. England is mightier at sea than France, not because that for every 100 tons of Louis Philippe's royal navy, Victoria's navy numbers 120—or whatever else may be the proportion of the excess—but because the commercial tonnage of France being but 500,000, that of England amounts to 3,000,000. By the same standard the maritime strength of England and that of the United States may be compared, and they stand thus—England has 3,000,000—America has already 2,000,000! This is the relative position, not of countries whose distance has long maintained a stationary proportion, out of counties, the second placed of whom is gaining upon the first by strides almost incredible. Fifteen years, perhaps—twenty years certainly—will reverse their position in the race.'

'England will not go to war with America on account of Texas, nor on account of Oregon; and scarcely on account of anything else that the New World contains. England will be especially cautious of going to war with America, or dashing herself against the compact constitution

of her States, when she reflects that America is a country with whom foreign nations are ambitious to become united, while herself is a country from whose merciless gripe kindred nations struggle to be released.

'England! keep cool—don't go to war. Be content to show your abhorrence of slavery by robbing your people of two annual millions at home, to put them in the pockets of the ex slave dealers of the West Indies. Do not exhibit your philanthropy by dashing your brittle empire against the iron clamped federation of America.'

The Greatest Draught Ever Made over any railroad in the world, was made on Tuesday, by Wm. Norris & Co.'s new engine, the 'Atlantic,' over the Pottsville and Philadelphia road. The Miners' Journal says:

'The 'Atlantic' started from Schuylkill Haven on Tuesday with 150 iron cars, weighing 300 tons, and containing 744 tons 1 cwt. of coal—total weight, exclusive of weight of engine, 1,134 tons 1 cwt. This enormous train and weight she started without aid, and during the whole draw from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia, she never once slipped a wheel, or required assistance from other engines, but performed her work alone and beautifully, and in a shorter time than has been made before over the road by any engine with a coal train. She broke but two couplings in the whole draw between Schuylkill Haven and Philadelphia.

Hanging.—A man has been hanged in North Carolina for stealing a pair of suspenders—worth, perhaps, two shillings.—What can be the guiding spirit of her legislators we know not, to permit the barbarous code of British origin yet to deface her statute books. It is quite time, for the sake of our entire national dignity, that the laws of all the States should conform to the dictates of reason and humanity. It seems hardly credible that, in some of the States, there should be an effort made by a strong and increasing party to abolish capital punishment, even for murder, while, in another State, it exists for petty larceny. In the reign of Henry VIII twenty two thousand persons were executed for small offences. The people were kept poor and ignorant, and hence needy and deprived; accordingly small thefts were universal, though the punishment was so terrible. The prosperity growing out of good government is the source of diminished crime, not cruel punishments.

Mail Lettings of 1845.—The following are the mail lettings for 1845, as given in the Madisonian:—Maine—Coach and horse service let to contract at less than present price paid, by \$28,836 per annum; New Hampshire, \$20,001; Vermont, \$22,721; Massachusetts, \$19,124, Rhode Island, \$2,463; Connecticut, \$11,053; New York, \$91,792. Total, \$195,990. The state of the bids on the railroad and steamboat routes is such that that branch of the service in the States above named (excepting the Hudson river route, which has been let at a reduction of cost) remain yet to be assigned to contract.

The Texas Question Settled.—The decision of Judge Bragg, in the Circuit Court of Mobile, now in session, settles all doubt about 'annexation.' We learn from the Herald, that a few days ago Judge Bragg decided that Texas was a part of the United States! The question came up by a juror petitioning to be excused from the performance of his assigned duty, on the plea that he was a citizen of Texas. The Judge ordered him to take his seat in the box with the other eleven, giving for his reason that Texas was a part of the Union, and all her citizens liable to be called upon to do duty as citizens of the United States.

Duelling in Louisiana.—A disposition seems to prevail in Louisiana to put an end to the practice of duelling. The State Convention has incorporated a section in the general provision of the Constitution, which disfranchises and renders ineligible for any civil office under the State, any person who shall hereafter fight a duel, be a second at a duel, or carry a challenge to fight a duel. A very just and salutary provision.

The Secretary of War.—Wm. L. Marcy, with his own hand, captured the first British flag taken during the last war; since which time he has had every post of honor in his State, and those commanding a great variety of talents.

The Magnetic Telegraph.—The arrangements for the establishment of a line of Electro Magnetic Telegraphs between Philadelphia and New York are nearly completed. It is supposed that the line between the two cities may be in operation in about three months.