

GENERAL JACKSON.

We have alluded to the career of Washington, to show that, in our country, whatever difference of opinion may prevail concerning a great patriot, during his life, they are totally forgotten after his funeral obsequies have passed, & are succeeded by universal acknowledgments of his virtues, universal respect for his memory.

Now is Washington the only example of the universal respect for public virtues, which spring spontaneously in every American heart, while bending over the patriot's newly opened grave. Massachusetts had her Hancock, her Samuel Adams, her John Adams. New Hampshire had her Lyndon and her Gilman. Virginia had her Henry, her Jefferson, her Madison. Pennsylvania had her Morris, her Franklin, her Mifflin, her Snyder.

Among our great men, few have lived so long, and encountered so many perils and endured so many trials in its service, as General Jackson. And none, during their career of public service, have been more warmly admired, or more severely censured.

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Every day develops old documents worthy of preservation.—The Albany Citizen says that among the letters and papers of Gen. Philip Schuyler, is one in which he speaks of the existence of a box or camp chest, left in Albany, which contained much valuable correspondence & information relative to events connected with the American Revolution and the history of that period.

conscientious in his patriotism. If he acted wrong, he intended right; his deviations were intellectual, not moral. Such will be the judgment of posterity, which will inscribe Jackson's name on the same tablet which bears those of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton.—Ledger.

LIBERATION OF GOV. DORR.

On Thursday the Senate of Rhode Island passed an Act of Amnesty for political offences, and for the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr, with provision for his restoration to all the privileges of citizenship, as soon as he shall have taken the oath of allegiance. On the following day the House concurred. The Committee of the R. I. Legislature reported on Wednesday that Dorr's unconditional liberation would tend to unsettle the great conservative principle established by the recent events in the history of the State.

The loud booming of the cannon from Smith's and Federal Hill, and the waving of the flags, from the hickory poles and stads, give unequivocal tokens of the general and undisguised joy which pervades all ranks and sexes in the city. Gov. Dorr is now restored to his liberty, and the people are rejoicing with exceeding great joy.

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This act does not restore Mr. Dorr to his rights and privileges until he has taken the following oath:—'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; and that I will support the Constitution of this State so help me God.'

REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENTS.

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EXECUTION OF McCURRY, AT BALTIMORE.

Henry McCurry was executed at Baltimore, according to sentence, on Friday morning 27 ult. There were not less than 20,000 persons present to witness the horrid spectacle, and the persons appointed to perform the shocking ceremony, either out of compliance to the crowd, or from some request of the law, had the gallows erected a sufficient height above the prison walls to allow all outside to see.

McCurry had been engaged, with his spiritual adviser, in religious exercises, which were subsequently continued with but slight intervals of conversation up to the moment when he left the cell for the place of execution.

His countenance showed no trace whatever of apprehension, or fear in reference to the dreadful ordeal through which he was about to pass. On the contrary, it indicated a degree of calmness, humility and resignation to his fate which could scarcely have been anticipated. He conversed freely, if spoken to, and when any questions were addressed to him, answered them with the utmost apparent cheerfulness.

When asked by Mr. Coskery if he felt afraid to die, he said he did not, and intimated his assent to the reverend gentleman's remarks that it was not death which mortals were to fear, but the judgment which came after it, as well as to the hope expressed by Mr. C. that he had so used the time of his confinement as to prepare him properly to meet that, relying upon a saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

At eleven o'clock, Deputy Sheriff R. Wilson and J. T. Laws entered the cell, and with the aid of Mr. Jacob Cook, police officer, arrayed the prisoner in the usual dress. When these officers first approached the prisoner, and shook hands with him, he turned, for a single instant, deathly pale, but his countenance almost instantly recovered its former color.

At twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock he was taken from the cell to the place of execution, followed by a procession limited to his attending priests, the Warden of the Jail, the High Sheriff, his deputies, and the reporters of the press generally. On the way the Psalm 'Miserere,' or 'Have mercy on me, O God,' was sung. At twenty-three minutes before twelve he ascended the scaffold, accompanied by the Sheriff, the Warden and the priests.

He struggled but very little, and when lowered down it was found, by the attending physician that the neck had been broken by the first shock.

The surrounding eminences, in every direction, as well as the jail yard, were filled with a dense crowd of men, women and children, comprising many thousand persons, who had assembled to witness the execution.

SINGULAR CONDUCT IN COURT.

We are almost daily receiving intelligence of such extraordinary conduct of public men in the West, that we are at a loss to conceive how society is organized or law administered in those regions. Judge Barker's dwelling, at Athens, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 15th. The Marietta Intelligencer says the supposed incendiary was arrested soon after the fire, and taken before two justices for examination. His counsel, William Wall, came into the Court-room brandishing two large horse pistols, declaring in case he was attacked he would use them.

DIPOCRAPH.

BLOONSBURG.

Fee Bills FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

New Post-Office Law.

The new Post-Office Law went into operation on the first instant. Having heretofore asserted that 'THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT' was the only paper that could be sent FREE of postage to every Post-Office in the County of Columbia, and it having been denied by the Danville papers, we have carefully arranged a table of distances from Bloomsburg and Danville, to the different offices in the County, by the nearest mail routes, by which it will be seen, that there are FIVE Post-Offices OVER THIRTY MILES FROM DANVILLE, and NOT ONE FROM BLOOMSBURG.

Table with 3 columns: Office Name, Distance from Bloomsburg (Miles), Distance from Danville (Miles). Lists offices like Bloomsburg, Danville, Espy, Lime Ridge, Berwick, Foundryville, Brierecreek, Light Street, Orangeville, Peales, Fishingcreek, Benton, Colebrook, Centre, Rhorsburg, Greenwood, Millville, Mordansville, Buckhorn, Jerseytown, White Hall, Millville, Cattawissa Forge, Beaver Valley, Cattawissa, Numidia, Mooresburg, Bondsville, Washingtonville, Deery.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE, &c.

The privilege of franking is so much modified and reduced by the late Post Office Law, which goes into operation on the 1st of July, that it has become a question whether officers have the former unqualified power at present allowed to them and how far it is reserved to them. With the view of ascertaining the privilege allowed by the Law we have mounted up to the best sources of information and now lay before the public the result of our investigations, in the following comprehensive table.

The Franking Privilege as regulated by the act of the 31st of March, 1845 from and after the 1st of July.

- 1. The President, ex-President, and Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Harrison, retain the franking privilege as regulated by former laws.
2. The Vice President, members of Congress, and delegates from Territories.
3. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives.
5. The three assistant postmasters general.

May send free letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties or the business of the Post office department.

6 Deputy Postmasters may send free all such letters and packages as may relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices, and may have allowed all postages paid or charged to them in the settlement of their accounts.

7 Exchange newspapers between editors pass free.

8 Editors or publishers of newspapers may send their papers free within thirty miles of the place of publication.

9 Communications addressed to the officers of the Government heretofore having the franking privilege, touching the business of their respective offices, are to be paid out of the contingent fund provided for their offices, or out of their treasury.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

- For a single letter, not exceeding half an ounce, (avoidpoids), sent not exceeding 300 miles. 5
Sent over 300 miles 10
For every half ounce, and any excess over every half ounce, the same rates of postage, and when advertised, two cents on each letter, or four cents, if the advertising cost so much additional.
For drop letters (not to be mailed) each 2
For any printed circular, handbill, or advertisement, unsealed, sent any distance, 2
For any pamphlet, or other matter, of every kind, that is transmittable by mail, and has no written communication of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1900 square inches of surface, 2 1/2
For each additional ounce, or an excess greater than a half ounce, 1
For any other newspaper, sent over 30 and not more than 100 miles, or any distance within the same State, 1
Sent over such distance, 1 1/2

GREGON.

We have all along expressed a conviction that a hostile collision between the United States, and England is not to be seriously apprehended. The time has passed for civilized nations to attempt to settle a difficulty by a resort to arms, which can only be reasonably and satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation or reference; especially when the differing nations have an immense interest in the preservation of peace.

The English press select the most friendly and peaceable terms, seeming almost to yield the matter in controversy to our 'clear and unquestionable right.' Still their Premier has asserted authoritatively, that Great Britain has rights connected with this territory of Oregon—to preserve which, every amicable means shall first be exhausted—but if these fail, she is prepared forcibly to maintain them.

AN AWFUL ACCIDENT occurred at Rockport, Mass., on Thursday. While blasting rocks, a premature explosion took place, which caused the instant death of Mr. Thomas Peach, his head being blown clear from his body. Two other persons were injured.

A SHARPSHOOTER. The London (N. H.) Patriot says there is a boy there who can hit a bumble-bee with his rifle, at a distance of a quarter of a mile.

A man, his wife, and dog, were fined in St. Louis \$110 for vicious conduct, the man \$50, the lady \$50 and the dog \$10—the dog appearing to have the best character of the three.

The United States Ship of the Line, Pennsylvania, now at Norfolk, has water in the iron tanks of her lower hold, which was shipped at Philadelphia more than years ago—it is represented as 'too pleasant.'

A few days since, while some workmen were digging a well in Portland they found two toads at the depth of twenty-five feet below the surface of the earth. These creatures must have been buried for a long time. They soon observed the change in their circumstances; and hopped about as merrily as though nothing had happened.

Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.

We were present Wednesday afternoon at the closing exercises of the Examinations, at the Wyoming Seminary, in Kingston, and we would not have been absent for any ordinary inducement, our only regret that we were not there sooner, so as to have heard all the orations of the Young Gentlemen. We have been present at many Exhibitions and institutions claiming a higher grade, but have never attended one, where all the original orations did so much credit to the mind and manner of those concerned.

We were surprised and delighted at the high order of all the productions, there was not a mediocre performance among them, although the proportional number of speakers was much larger than on ordinary occasions of the same kind, and this, too, first annual exhibition of the Institution. It speaks much for the efficiency of their excellent Principal, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, and his assistants. There is no reason why, in its present hands, it should not rank among the best institutions in the country for the inculcation and attainment of a good sound and moral education.

Where all was good it may seem invidious to mention any par excellence, but we cannot refrain from giving our word of encouragement and expressing our pleasure, at the style of the orations of Master Ketchum, Master Labar, Osterhout, M'Farland, and the excellent and warm hearted valedictory Master Underwood. We did not hear the Salutatory, and several orations which succeeded.

In the evening we listened to a high toned and most excellent address from E. L. Dana, Esq. before the 'Mathematic Society' of the Seminary. It was an able defence of pursuing a full course of study, without reference to intended occupation; all present (and the Methodist Church, was crowded) must have learned and profited much by it.

We need say nothing in favor of the arrangement and conduct of the Seminary, its best recommendation is found in the success and accomplishments of its Students.—Luz. Dem.

There has been consumed by fire in the United States, during the last two months, property to the amount of twelve millions dollars!

A HOUSEFULL.

We learn from good authority, says the Mirror, that there is a house at the Five Points—that plague spot of the city—which is occupied by no less than ninety families. The proprietor is a woman, who keeps a grocery and grocery in the basement, and makes it a written condition with all her miserable tenants, that they shall purchase their provisions exclusively of her.

A Gentleman of Boston has made a princely donation of \$10,000 to Dartmouth College, towards founding a Professorship.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

The Brabant manufacturer, Hanks, gave his name to the skein of worsted, which still retains it; and Thomas Blanket, a weaver in Bristol has given a bed-fellow to both ladies and gentlemen.

HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The Lowell Courier says that the School Committee in their recent examination in the number of children in that city, between the age of four and sixteen, found four or five boys who had no home. They slept at nights in stables and sheds.

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