

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A trial for murder was going on in Troy (N. Y.) last week, being that of Henry G. Green, for poisoning his wife. A number of witnesses were examined who were about Mrs. Green during her illness, and the points on which they were questioned had reference to the administration of medicine, at various times, by the prisoner, its appearance and effects.

On November, the prisoner, who was a merchant, was burnt out and thrown out of business. Soon after a company of temperance reformers made an exhibition in that town. A young lady named Mary Wyatt, some 18 years of age, was in the company, who by her personal appearance won a strong hold upon the affections of the people, and particularly of the prisoner, who at once enlisted with the company in their performances.

The company not meeting with much success in some of the adjoining towns, disbanded at New Lebanon; and soon after Green returned to Berlin, informed his friends that he was to be married a week from the next Sunday night, and invited them to attend his wedding at Lebanon. But such was the haste of the prisoner to make sure of his prize, that he did not wait until the appointed time, but celebrated the nuptial ceremony on the Sunday previous.

On Tuesday night the bridegroom and his bride staid at the house of Ferdinand Hull in Berlin. On Wednesday the prisoner received a visit from his mother and sister and held a long private interview with them. On Friday morning the scene of woe commenced, on that morning the prisoner procured a box of pills (as he said) for his own use, and returned to Mr. Hull's where they were boarding.

Mrs. Green having a slight cold, was induced to take six pills at the hands of her husband, although against her better convictions. Soon after she was taken with distress and burning at her stomach. On Saturday she was easier, but not well enough to rise. At 12 o'clock the prisoner was in the store of Denniston and Sireeter among a number of friends.

During a pause in the conversation, the prisoner exclaimed "rat or a mouse pointing to the shelf, and stating that a rat had run behind the cinnamon bag, but no one else noticed the rat or mouse. Prisoner then asked Denniston why he didn't put arsenic on the shelf.

Some conversation ensued as to the safety of using arsenic, when Green said he did not think it dangerous. Green asked how much arsenic it would take to kill a person; and soon after went to Hull's and prepared a solution for his wife remarking that he was going to give her some soda. Shortly after, Green having left the house, Mrs. Hull found Mrs. Green vomiting in great distress, and apparently at the point death.

Dr. Hull was sent for, and found the sufferer under the symptoms usually attending poisoning by arsenic. He made strict inquiries as to the medicine administered, left prescriptions, and took his departure, leaving also a strict injunction that no drink should in any event be given her. Not long after the Doctor left, Green, however, presented his wife a tumbler with a solution to it. Mrs. Sireeter said that the Doctor had prohibited any drink, but Green said it was cream of tartar, which might be taken. She was finally persuaded to take it, and soon after the vomiting returned with increased violence.

Dr. Hull during the evening visited his patient several times, and prescribed for her, for cholera morbus. The patient was then put under the charge of a Mrs. Whitford, who remained with her until Sunday morning. Up to this time there was not the least suspicion entertained of the patient having been poisoned, except with Dr. Hull, who mentioned his suspicion to his wife on his return from his visit; which had, however, been quieted by the answers he had received to his inquiries.

During the night Mrs. Whitford went below, leaving the patient in charge of her husband. When she returned she found Green in a cot, and the patient informed her that her husband had given her a powder. She exclaimed that the Dr. had prohibited powders. The patient said that Henry had given it to her. Mrs. W. looked upon the table and found all the powders left by the Dr. untouched.

The patient tasted, but remarked that it did not taste as the coffee did when Mrs. W. made it, and insisted on having it from the pitcher.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the prisoner left the house on business, when Mrs. W. examined closely some chicken broth on the table, and discovered arsenic remaining in a spoon; and substance was found on the top of the soup which was dried and preserved, and when analyzed was also found unadulterated arsenic.

For four or five times at least, a substance was found in drinks and medicines administered to his wife by Green which resembled arsenic, but specimens of some of them were not saved.

A brother of the deceased, who was remaining at the place, on Saturday night inquired as to the situation of his sister, when Green informed him she was doing better—the disease had taken a favorable turn, and he need not give himself any uneasiness as to her recovery. At 4 o'clock on Sunday the brother inquired of the attending physician as to his sister's prospects and learned that she must soon die.

The deceased was immediately visited by her brother, who informed her that she must soon expire. She expressed a wish to see her mother. She afterwards called her husband and asked him if she had ever deceived him in any respect, and he replied no—if she had done any thing to injure his feelings, and he made the same answer.

She then called Dr. Hull to her bedside, and informed him that every thing her husband had administered to her since she was taken sick had distressed her, and once when she asked him for some wine and water, he poured out the liquor, and took out of his pocket a paper and poured a white powder into it.

Mr. B. Sireeter was called in, and the same facts were communicated to him. At this interview, she was compelled to suspend her narrative until she rested, but became worse, and never was able afterwards to tell the rest of her story. Her malady increased constantly until 10 A. M. (on Monday) when she died.

The testimony; had not all been taken on Monday last. The testimony, says the Albany Evening Journal, leaves no doubt of the guilt of the husband, and that it was one of the most deliberate, cold-blooded murders on record.

The trial ended on Friday, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced Green to be executed on the 10th inst.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Extract of a letter from Nashville dated June 7, to a gentleman in Washington.

The last will and testament of the old hero was this day approved in our county court, and is of public record. He commences by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c. devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz: \$6,000, with interest, borrowed of Gen. Plauche, of New Orleans, another of \$10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives, and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, jr. with the exception of a few servants to his grand children.

The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donaldson, his nephew, now Chief Justice of Tennessee. The sword presented to him at New Orleans he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend General Coffee. The sword presented to him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of General Lafayette. Several other presents made him, during his long and eventful career, are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that, in the event of war, they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed amongst those who shall have conducted themselves most worthily in their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their countrymen and the laws.

It is dated, I think, in September, 1814, and revokes a will made by him several years before. It is in his own steady and firm hand writing, and, like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism throughout.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

Edward Kinder was tried at St. Louis on the 11th inst., on a charge of keeping a house of ill fame, and in the course of the trial, withdrew his plea of guilty and pleaded guilty. It appeared that the only inmates of his house were his wife and three daughters aged 17, fourteen and eleven; with two sons. Kinder was an Englishman, poor, a ruffian, and in very bad health.

DAMP IN WELLS.

The Western Post, Somerset, Ohio in alluding to the frequent fatal accidents in wells, gives the following directions for avoiding the danger:—

Persons, entering a well should be cautious, first to let down a lighted candle; if it continues to burn at the bottom there is no danger, for air that will support flame will support animal life; but should the candle be extinguished before it reaches the bottom, it would be attended with imminent danger to venture down till the foul air be expelled. The noxious air may be destroyed by throwing down a quantity of quick lime and gradually sprinkling it with water for as the lime sticks, it will absorb the mephitic air. After applying any remedy to clear wells of this destructive gas care should be taken to reapply the candle, if it continues to burn clear and strong, the noxious gas is then removed. A little care in this matter might save many lives.

It is said, also, that when other means are not at hand, the gas may be expelled by dashing down a few buckets of water. But always test the matter by the use of a candle.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

We learn from the St. Louis New Era, that while the steamboat Boreas on her passage from that city touched at one of the landings in Iowa, a man came on board with a fine horse, and engaged deck passage for himself and horse, to Keokuk and registered his name as Jastero. Shortly after the boat had gotten under way, dinner was announced in the cabin, and almost the first person who helped himself to a seat was the deck passenger. The officer of the boat not liking the idea of a man's paying deck passage and enjoying all the privileges of the cabin, politely requested him to retire, which he did with a great deal of reluctance. His defeat at an attempt to dine in the cabin, reaching the ear of the more modest and gentlemanly fellow passengers on deck, they at once commenced taunting him for his meanness, and among the thousand jokes cracked and questions asked at his expense, inquiry was made as to how he came in possession of the horse which he had brought on board, this was a subject on which he appeared not disposed to say much, and it was soon discovered by his tormentors, which created their suspicions as to his right to the horse. A plan was laid accordingly, that one of them should take him aside and tell him in a friendly manner, that if he had stolen the horse he had better be trying to make his escape, for he was suspected and would be arrested when the boat reached the next landing. The next thing heard was a plunge into the water, and the conscience stricken wretch rose to the surface, several yards astern of the boat, making every exertion for the shore, the boat's headway was stopped, the yawl lowered, and pursuit made, but the gallant knight of the horse succeeded in reaching the shore and hiding himself in the bushes before his pursuers had fairly got under way. The horse was taken to Quincy, where she was immediately recognized as belonging to a farmer in that neighborhood, who had missed him for a week or ten days.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

A resolution was passed two years ago at Albany proposing the employment of female teachers in the public schools. Up to a certain age, we should deem them preferable to male teachers. Women, says the Salem Gazette, are more patient and gentle, not irritated so easily, or disposed by nature to that severity and those angry frowns that often defeat the success of the instructor's well meant efforts. The softer sex, too, are by their very constitution, more prone and fitted to the superintendence of the young. A child's nature is gentler, and imbued with greater refinement, elegance and grace, the more he is brought in contact with well-mannered and accomplished women—and such the female teacher should ever be.—Youth of the more advanced age, too, will derive the same pleasant results from the instruction and companionship of the female teacher. We should see few great coarse, shy, awkward, vulgar, or blackguard young men, if it were the fashion for boys to have in their school intellectual women. The rule of love, and gentleness and lady-like dignity, is better than the rule of the iron hand, and the harsh voice, and the rant.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

Mr. Whitney, the projector of the Atlantic and Pacific Rail Road, has been at Peabody, from thence he proceeded to Milwaukee, and thence to Prairie du Chien to examine the facilities in these parts for the proposed object. It is stated that besides the advantages of a level country to pass over, there is the convenience of its running a long distance, near Wisconsin river, which would furnish greater facilities in procuring lumber, and at a less cost, than is afforded for that distance along any route in the western country.

It is said that a spoonful of horse-radish put into a pan of milk, will preserve the milk sweet for several days; either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will sour.

DEMOCRAT

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR" BLOOMSBURG: SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 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 Justice and Constable to have his bill of fees posted up in his office.

—ALSO— Blanks for CONSTABLE SALES.

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). Includes entries for Bloomsburg, Danville, Epsy, Lime Ridge, Berwick, Foundryville, Brier Creek, Light Street, Orangeville, Pesters, Elshing Creek, Benton, Colebrook, Centre, Rhoadsburg, Greenwood, Millville, Mordansville, Pochhorn, Jerseytown, White Hall, Millville, Cattawissa Forge, Beaver Valley, Cattawissa, Numidia, Moersburg, Bondsville, Washingtonville, Derry.

TOTAL, 389 629

STATE TAX.

We mentioned in our last, that the whole amount of the State Tax, due from this county, for 1845, had been paid, amounting to over ten thousand dollars, not then knowing the exact sum. We have since learned from Mr. Clark, the County Treasurer, that he not only paid into the State Treasury the tax for 1845, the sum of \$11,681, but \$3,000, on taxes of former years, making in the whole, \$14,681, thereby making a saving to the county in the percentage of five hundred and eighty dollars and five cents. We venture to say no county in the State, according to her means, has done better, than Columbia, and the thanks of the community, are due, not only to the County Commissioners, but to the County Treasurer, Mr. Clark, for their united and unwearied exertions to advance the interest of the county, by procuring this large amount of funds in so short a period, and in all other matters appertaining to the business of the county.

"The fools are not all dead yet."—Said some one years ago and it is no less true now than then if we may credit the thousand foolish falsehoods set afloat by our neighbors in Danville, in relation to the Removal, the latest one that we have heard of is the most ridiculous of all, and brought to our mind the above quoted line. All will no doubt be amused to learn that the subject matter of this great and important news, which is circulated as a secret wormed out of some Removal man; and which is calculated to have an important bearing upon the result of this fall election, is the startling announcement, that a subscription paper has been privately circulated to raise money to put up the public buildings; but that it was a perfect failure, &c. &c. The whole concern is a perfect lie, and each and every yarn of a similar kind, put afloat between this and the election, can be described in the same manner. There will not be any difficulty in raising the necessary subscriptions under the Removal act, and all stories to the contrary are made of moon-shine.

A Correspondent of the Berwick Enquirer, recommends John M' Reynolds, Esq. as a Candidate for canal Commissioner, in case Mr. Foster should resign. Of his fitness no one can doubt, and his nomination would be hailed with universal pleasure, by the Democracy of the North.

Chester Butler Esq. has been named by the Wilkesbarre Advocate as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. A benevolent selection for the whig ranks could not be made.

WILLIAMSBURG FURNACE.

Continues to do a splendid business, making from five to six tons of the best of metal daily. We understand that Col. M' Dowell is making arrangement, to build another furnace by the side of the present one, in the course of the year. Success attend him.

THE INTEREST WILL BE PAID.

It will be seen by the following notice of the State Treasurer, that the State debt will be paid in August, in full, this announcement is very gratifying, and eternal honor is due to those counties who not merely talked about paying their quota before the first of August, but boldly come up to the mark & paid. Among the number, it is with no little pride that we mention our own county of Columbia.

STATE TREASURY OFFICE.

HARRISBURG, July 29th, 1842. The holders of certificates of the funded debt of this Commonwealth, are hereby notified, that the interest due on the first prox., will be paid at the Bank of Pennsylvania, in the City of Philadelphia.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, State Treasury.

THREE GREAT STARS.

We cannot permit the present opportunity to pass, without expressing our most cordial approbation of the patriotic course pursued by the democratic counties of BERKS, WESTMORELAND and COLUMBIA, in the prompt payment of their quota of State tax. Berks has long been regarded as the Star of the East in politics, Columbia as the Star of the North, and Westmoreland as the Star of the West. They are now justly entitled to be considered the THREE GREAT STARS in the redemption of State faith and State honor. We mean no disparagement to the counties which have contributed to the glorious result. All have done their duty.—Union.

TEXAS.

On the 1st of March, 1845, the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, by which resolution they consented that territory belonging to the Republic of Texas, should be formed into a new state to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union. It also provided certain conditions and guarantees. President Jones convened the Texian Congress, and they unanimously accepted the terms of the joint resolution. The President had also called a Convention, to meet on the 4th of July, of Deputies to be elected by the people. This act of his had also the virtual approbation of the legislative body.

On the glorious 4th, this Convention of the Deputies of the people assembled, and with but one dissenting voice, passed an ordinance, accepting the terms proposed by the United States, and that body is now framing a Republican Constitution for the new State. The troops of the U. S. are already in Texas, prepared to defend our soil, and this flourishing country is now virtually a sovereign state of the Union, entitled to our protection, and requiring nothing but some few additional funds to place her on the same platform with her sister States.

American Diplomacy has proved itself superior to English or French intrigue, because it has gone honestly and boldly to work, and has dealt with the people who are the true sovereigns, at least on this continent.

President Polk has added another star to our great northern constellation.

Harrisburg Union.

CURE FOR APOPLEXY.

Even after all other remedies have failed, a certain cure for it will be found in rice water. Boil the rice in water, make in palatable with salt, and drink copiously while warm. We never knew this simple thing to fail.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.

An old man by the name of Todd, who lived in Newport, Ky. says the Cincinnati Commercial fell dead on Saturday afternoon while giving evidence before Justice Stringer. He was told that he was swearing to a lie, which caused him to become so much excited as to induce apoplexy, it is thought. He fell and expired almost instantly.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ROGUE.

The New York Morning News, in noticing that a young man named John Horpe, the son of an eminent bookseller and stationer of London, was recently sentenced to Sing Sing for two years on a charge of grand larceny, says:—

"The life of this young man has been very eventful, and until now he has escaped punishment for the crimes he has perpetrated in England and this country. He is a man of talents and a scholar—familiar with all the fine arts, and a possessor of extraordinary ability. It is said that he can copy, with pen and ink, a line engraving with such accuracy, that it is almost impossible to tell it from the engraving itself, and that after seeing a signature once, he can imitate it so perfectly that it cannot be discovered which is genuine. We have been informed by a gentleman intimately acquainted with the family of Horpe that he had repeatedly committed forgeries in England upon his father and uncle, which had been bought up or acknowledged as genuine. Within a year or two, however, he committed forgeries in England, for which the police were in search of him, but he succeeded in escaping to this country by secreting himself in a vessel. Since he arrived here he has carried on a system of fraud and swindling obtaining large amounts of money from English gentlemen in his city who were acquainted with his family and from several of the consuls—the French consuls among the number—to whom he produced letters from the English consul and other eminent men in England. Many of the persons whom he defrauded would have preferred complaints against him, had not the indictment upon which he was on Saturday convicted proved sufficient."

FATTENING OF PORK IN IRELAND.

We notice in the Louisville Journal, an article on the 'Provision Trade of Ireland,' evidently written by a man who understands the subject. He informs us that the Irish pork, which in the English markets is preferred to any other is fattened almost entirely on potatoes. He says:— 'The pork of Ireland is raised and fattened exclusively by the peasantry on cooked potato, with occasionally very little oats. I never knew an instance of more than ten hogs being fattened by one man for sale, & this is a very rare occurrence. The great bulk of them are got from men who fatten but one or two hogs.'

The writer is of the opinion that the 'best brands' of beef can be put up in the western section of our country, and sent into the British market so as to pay a handsome profit but of pork he has doubts whether even the best can be sent there to any advantage. On this point he remarks:— 'We know that a division of labor on any thing is sure to produce a more perfect article and at a cheaper rate. Just look at the ease and cheapness with which an Irish peasant can fatten his one or two hogs, almost entirely from the refuse of his family table, and see how superior the flesh of that animal must be to that which is constantly fed from its birth and cooked food.'

One of the objects in making the above extracts, to check the prevalence of what we believe to be erroneous impressions.—The first of which is, that pork made from potatoes is not good—and second, that hogs cannot be fattened on potatoes. The latter error has lately received considerable support from some distinguished French chemists. It may be proper to remark, however, that other chemists, Liebig, Johnston, &c. do not agree to this conclusion, which the experience and observation of many farmers shows to be fallacious.

The wretch who murdered the Adcock family in Tippah county, Miss., was taken and tied by the neck to the top of a bent sapling, and thus sent to his long account.

The Banks of Cincinnati have resolved to receive Spanish shillings for no more than ten cents and sixpence & cents.

To have Green Peas in Winter.—Take the peas when they are plenty, shell them, wash and scald in hot water, then drain, put them into bottles, and pour on strong brine enough to cover, on this pour a thin layer of good salad, cork tight, then dip the corks into melted pitch. The bottle should be quite full and kept upright.

WHAT IS LUXURY.

Ahabile would have been a luxury to Abraham cation gown to his Queen. Carpets in lieu of rushes would have been luxuries to Henry VII, glass windows to his nobles. A lettuce to Henry the VIII's Queen, silk gloves and stockings to Elizabeth, &c. &c. on, ad infinitum.