



THE STAR.

BALTIMORE, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, APR. 8, 1845.

Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements for the "Eason Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

POSTMASTER.—Mr. T. F. LARRIMORE has been appointed Postmaster at Centerville, in the place of Mr. C. B. GIBSON, resigned.

ELECTIONS.—The Connecticut elections took place yesterday. The Virginia elections on the 17th inst.

Dr. Rochester Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. was opened at Cambridge last week, and promises to resume its former high standing in the Order.

Attorney General of Maryland.—George R. Richardson, for many years Deputy Attorney General for Baltimore city, has been appointed Attorney General for the State, vice Joseph Bailey, resigned.

RHODE ISLAND.—In another place will be found such of the election returns in this State as have come to hand. We await the full returns with more than a common interest.

The base and fondish spirit that has animated the hearts of the persecutors of Dorr we hope to see crushed beneath the feet of an insular people, that the dogs of his prison may be thrown wide open and he be restored to the embrace of his family and the social enjoyment of society, from which he has been snatched by the strong arm of a miserable political cald, whose principles are a disgrace to the age and a reflection upon Republican institutions!

The Hon. James F. Simmons, U. S. Senator in Congress from Rhode Island, (and a Whig) at a meeting in Providence, declared, that however desirous he might be to go with his political friends in this contest, he could not vote for this man—for such a man [as Fenner]—for Governor of his State. In his soul and conscience he believed he was an unfit man for the office, and he should be doing justice to himself and to his children, if he gave him his support.

In a subsequent part of his speech he declared for Jackson, the Dorr candidate for Governor.

DIRECT TAX LAW.—This law passed at the late session of Legislature, No. 236, providing for the collection of the Direct Taxes, provides in substance as follows:

Sections 1st, 2d & 3d.—That in all the counties wherein Collectors of the Taxes now imposed shall not have been appointed, and qualified by the 1st Monday of May next, and of each subsequent year, the Governor shall appoint collectors, who shall give bond to be approved by the Governor, or some Judge of the County, City, or Howard District Courts—that the Governor may appoint such collectors from any part of the State; and if they shall not qualify in thirty days, he shall appoint others in their stead. Section 4th requires that the collector shall give thirty days notice before he can proceed by way of distress or execution to collect the taxes due.

Section 5th authorizes the collector, after the thirty days notice, to levy upon either real or personal property of the delinquent and to expose the same to public sale, on the premises, or at the court house door, after giving twenty days notice by an advertisement in a newspaper, &c., retaining out of the proceeds of sale the amount of taxes due, with interest, together with all costs, and pay the excess to the owner.

Section 6. Owners of real estate sold are allowed to redeem the same in twelve months from the sale, on payment of the purchase money, with 15 per cent interest thereon from sale.

Section 7. The collector to deliver over possession of personal property sold—but if the property is not present or cannot be delivered, the purchaser may recover possession by action of replevin, with damages for the detention, or may recover the value, and damages, in an action of trover.

Section 8. The purchaser of real property, unencumbered, to recover possession by action of ejectment. The receipts of the collector, in this and the former actions to be sufficient evidence on which to recover.

Section 9. If any person shall resist, attack, or menace with violence, any collector, in the discharge of his duties, or any person bidding at the sale, the collector to summon the posse comitatus, each person so summoned to be allowed 50 cents per day, to be levied on the county, and any person refusing to act when so summoned to be fined \$5; one-half to the informer, and the balance to the county.

Section 10. Any person that shall strike or assault a collector, in the discharge of his duty, one of the posse, or any person bidding at a collectors sale, shall be fined from \$100 to \$500, and be imprisoned from two to twelve months.

Section 11. In case a collector having paid into the treasury the taxes due for 1841 to be levied and collected with those for 1842, both to be considered one year in arrear on the 1st of January, 1843; the taxes for 1842 to be collected with those of 1845, and to be considered together one year in arrear on the 1st of January 1847; those for '43 and '47 to be collected together and

considered as one year in arrear on the 1st of January 1848; those for 1844 and 1845 to be collected together as one year in arrear on the 1st of January 1849. Interest to be required on the taxes in arrear, and the collectors' commissions for each year to be added.

Section 14. The clerks of counties, in which there may be no agents, are authorized to receive payment of taxes, for which they are allowed one per cent.

Section 15. In carrying out the 12th section of the act of 1843, chapter 205, (authorizing the appointment of an Appeal Tax Board) for the counties which have failed to levy, the Governor may appoint persons from any part of the State.

Section 16. Any collector who believes he will be resisted in making sales, shall have power to summon the posse comitatus for his protection, &c.

Section 17. The agents to receive taxes may take bonds or sealed notes from tax payers payable in not more than one year from date, for the years 1841, '42, '43 and '44, with interest—such notes to be deposited with the county clerk.

Section 18. Those notes to be liens upon the real and personal estate of the signers—and if not paid within thirty days after becoming due, execution to issue thereon to the Sheriff as on judgments.

Section 19. Clerks of county commissioners, &c., to transmit annually, within 30 days after the annual levy, a return of the assessment, showing its amount, and the amount of taxes levied by the State, and placed in the hands of the collector, under a penalty of \$100.

Section 20. The deputy of the attorney general to give information of such neglect or refusal to the grand jury, on being advised thereof by the Treasurer of the State.

Execution of Henry McCurry.—It will be seen by the following warrant, that Gov. Pratt has appointed Friday, the twenty seventh day of June next, as the day on which this wretched being is to meet the stern but just requirements of the law:

THE STATE OF MARYLAND, To the Sheriff of Baltimore City and County Greeting:

WHEREAS, Henry McCurry, late of Baltimore city, was convicted in Baltimore City Court, at the February term of said Court, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five, of the crime of MURDER in this first degree, and the said Court sentenced him to be hung by the neck until he be dead.

Now, therefore, these are to be well and require, as also to charge and command you that on or before twelve of the clock, on Friday, the twenty seventh day of June next, you take the said Henry McCurry from your prison, and him safely convey to the Gallows, in the city aforesaid, the place for the execution of Malefactors; and there the said Henry McCurry, hang by the neck until he be dead: For all which this shall be your sufficient authority.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty five, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixth ninth.

BY THE GOVERNOR: WM. T. WOOTEN, Secretary of State.

GREAT MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL. A tremendous meeting of the Democracy of New York was held at Tammany Hall on Thursday night, to ratify the nomination of William F. Havemeyer, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Peter Cooper Esq. presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Walker, from the nominating convention, read an address and resolutions, which were received with a tempest of applause. The finest spirit prevailed on the occasion, and the whole proceedings showed the most entire and universal satisfaction with the nomination which has been made. The Democracy of New York are confident of triumphing over both whiggery and "nativism" on Tuesday week. May they be successful.

Morse's Telegraph from Washington to New York.—Amos Kendall and F. O. J. Smith are expected in New York to complete arrangements for extending the Magnetic Telegraph from Baltimore to New York—Mr. K. representing three-fourths of the right patented by Mr. Morse, and Mr. S. the remaining interest. The line it is said can be laid, having eight wires the whole distance, for about \$100,000. The payment of letter postage upon items of intelligence between the towns and cities will, it is thought, be thereby paid.

Proceedings of the next Congress will probably be reported in New York from minute to minute, as they transpire!

Great Pacing Match at New Orleans. A great pacing match for \$2,000, two mile heats, in harness, between the celebrated paces, Tippecanoe and J. K. Polk, came off on the 26th ult. over the Metairie course at New Orleans, and was won by the latter easily in two straight heats. Time 5 1/2—5. 21. The Press says: There was a large attendance to see the result of this fine match. The winner was the favorite 2 to 1 before the start, and we are constrained to say that he won handsily, although Tippecanoe came through the first mile of each heat in 2:30 ahead. Jim was evidently trailing through all the first mile of the first heat; he then made play, and won at his ease.

Liberality.—The Mobile Herald relates an incident of Mr. Anderson, the actor which we deem worth repeating. It appears that on the night of the fire adjoining the Mobile theatre, when there was every probability of that building being consumed, some person employed on the stage conceived the ingenious expedient beyond the reach of danger. Mr. Anderson, when he heard of the matter, presented the individual with fifty dollars—an incident showing that this gentleman has a rare degree of generosity as well as talent.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—We have received a few scattering returns, exhibiting the aspect of affairs in Rhode Island on Wednesday. In Providence, at half past 12 o'clock, the vote stood,—for Jackson, (Dorrite,) 1123; for Fenner, (law and order,) 1155. An account dated 4, P. M. states:—

Since we received the above, we have heard from all parts of the city, and Jackson now leads Fenner from 30 to 60 votes. Jamestown, 5 majority for Jackson. Middletown, 100 majority for Fenner. Portsmouth, 82 majority for Fenner. Newport, 288 majority for Fenner.

Navsborough, 101 maj. for Jackson. A slip from the Providence Transcript gives the result of the poll in that city, up to twelve o'clock, showing a majority of 219 for Fenner.

The New York News gives the returns from five towns in Providence County, showing a majority of \$40 for Jackson.—Five towns of Newport county are also reported to have given 334 majority for Fenner.

The New York Tribune says that the returns look as if the Dorrite party had elected their candidate. "The Express expresses a contrary opinion.

THE PROSPECT IN RHODE ISLAND.—The friends of Gov. DORR are confident of success at the approaching State election. Information from all parts of the State is the most cheering character, and the Algerine begins to tremble at the certain defeat which awaits them. The Liberator party desire nothing but the unconditional liberation of Gov. DORR, and have waived in the approaching contest all other political questions, placing upon their standard the motto, "DORR AND LIBERTY," and if Heaven ever favored noble exertions, they must be successful. The rallying cry has extended, and is heard from one end of the State to the other, and nothing but treachery or fraud can defeat the friends of LIBERTY and the MARTYR DORR.

[From the Batavia Spirit of the Times.] Gov. MARCY.—Major Noah, in speaking of the new Cabinet, makes the following naive remarks:—

"New York has an able and honest man in WILLIAM L. MARCY. We have known him from the time he kept a little wooden law office in New York, with a few law books and a good French library. He edited the Budget and was the National Advocate, and together we achieved in this state, more political victories than Ney or Soult, but being a fast runner, he got into the governor's chair before I could come up to him. My misfortune was that I sprung from an old aristocratic family in the time of the Deluge, and my ancestors were the enemies of the Republic. Mr. Marcy unites many excellent qualities, personal and political, and he will place his country in a state of defence such as never before has been placed in."

MR. BUCHANAN.—The Albany established organ of the Democracy, in an admirable sketch of the new Cabinet of President Polk, thus writes to Mr. Buchanan:—

"The Middle States have their representative in the person of Buchanan, a man of the nation, and who we doubt not will evince in the most enlarged spirit, the American statesman. As he is to administer our foreign relations, his eminent reputation is fortunately not confined to his own country, but has extended among the foreign nations with which his duties will compel him to deal."

EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS of Maryland, appears yesterday before the Circuit Court for this county, and gave security in the sum of \$1,000 to appear at the next term of the court to answer to the charge of libel as presented by the Grand Jury. H. G. S. KEY, Esq. of St. Mary's county, Md., is the bail of ex-Governor Thomas in this libel case. Gen. Waller Jones is counsel for Mr. Thomas.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Information received from Mexico, by way of Havana, intimates that Gen. Canizales, late ex-President of Mexico, will be shot, as he was at the period of the late revolution acting President of the Republic, and issued orders to Santa Anna, who endeavors to shield himself from responsibility on these grounds.

Another Monster Packet Ship.—The N. Y. Herald says, that the keel of a new packet ship, to be of 1,500 tons, is immediately to be laid in one of the ship yards in that city. She is to be called the James K. Polk, and is, we are told, to surpass the Henry Clay, launched last week.

Under the new Postage Law, after July next, the Postmaster will have full discretionary power to give contracts without advertising, on such terms as he pleases for carrying the mails upon the stenobots and rail routes. This discretionary power, granted formerly much complaint, was abolished in 1836, but now is to be revived.

APPOINTMENTS.—Ranson H. Gillett, of New York, has been appointed Register of the Treasury, vice Th. E. Smith.

J. M. McCalla, of Kentucky, second Auditor, vice Wm. B. Lewis.

The nomination of Mr. Jackson for governor of Rhode Island has revived an old and once common political exclamation, "Hurray for Jackson!" is frequently heard at the corners of our streets.—Patriot's Chronicle.

A TALKER.—There is a member of the New Jersey Legislature the number of whose speeches is daily reported. Last week he made only eight.

Two hundred and nineteen persons, men, women and babes, had their names changed by the Legislature of Mass. at the recent Session.

The following describes the last movements of the Anti-Renderers of Patents on Monday last, the Sheriff of Schoharie co., and under Sheriff Bouck, proceeded to the towns of Blenheim and Jefferson, to serve warrants and collect rent. It is supposed that they succeeded in serving the warrants.

Towards evening they returned to Finck's tavern, at North Blenheim, and put up for the night. Between 8 and nine o'clock, a party of about 25 persons, disguised as Indians, and fully armed, entered the house, instantly seized the Sheriff and under Sheriff, and without allowing them to put on their hats, pushed them out of the house.

At the door they were joined by the entire party, consisting of 150 persons, disarmed, and armed with pistols, knives, tomahawks and knives; of the muskets, 75 were counted with bayonets.

Having supplied the Sheriff and Deputy with Indian caps, they were placed in the centre of the party and marched some four miles up the Westkill, and thence to the summit of the mountain, in the woods—a remote and dreary place. There they held a council, and then with the intention of searching them unsuccessfully for papers, and at about two o'clock at night they marched back to Finck's, where they left them, without further molestation. On the route, going and returning, the Sheriff was picked some fifteen times with the bayonet, either for walking too quick or too slow, and his foot and leg were much bruised.—Albany Argus.

A FAMILY.—A correspondent of the N. Haven Courier writing from the village of Leesville, gives the following account of a Connecticut family:—

"But the most interesting thing about Leesville is, that it is the birthplace of the 'fourteen daughters.' To say 'the fourteen daughters,' or 'one of the fourteen daughters,' would require no explanation here, or in any part of Middlesex county, but with you it may not be quite so plain. I will explain. In the largest and most commodious house in the village resides a Mr. Whitmore, (I forget his Christian name), who is the father of fourteen daughters. He never had a son. Twelve of the daughters have been married, and are now living. What is a little singular, every one of the daughters were married in regular rotation; that is, the oldest one first and so on. The father was heard jokingly to remark: 'I will have no picking in my family; you must take them as they come.' The daughters have ever sustained a high reputation for their many virtues and good qualifications, and make as exemplary wives as dutiful daughters. All the twelve married respectable worthy men, and have been peculiarly blessed in the marriage relation. When the last child was born, Mr. Whitmore was so disappointed that it was not a son, he wept like a child. Although the old gentleman was not blessed with a large family, he was a very good father, and his daughters had died quietly, and were buried side by side in the new burying-ground of the village. Over the grave of each of the other daughters had been erected gravestones, and on them were carved weeping willows, with fourteen branches to each. The first stone that was erected, had one branch, from the tree, which lay lengthwise, the second one, two branches. 'What a religious sight it would be to see these daughters, with their husbands and children, gathered around the thanksgiving board at the old homestead! And with what proud satisfaction must the pious survey the scene, and their hearts leap for joy, as they would in wondrous exclaim:—'These are our jewels!'"

U. S. SHIP PREBLE.—Insurrection at Bisago, Africa.—Sickness and death among the officers and crew.—A correspondent of the Tribune writes from the Fregate called out of Porto Praya for the United States, Com. Perry received notice of an insurrection at a little place called Bisago, situated about forty miles up the river Juba on the Coast of Africa. That he arrived at Bisago on the 2d of November, and found an insignificant place of about a hundred inhabitants besieged by a large number of the surrounding natives.

All the town possessed a fort nearly in ruins, which was garrisoned by about 60 negroes, who presented, by a few long guns, the total annihilation of the place. The Americans have no property on the shore to be risked; but have considerable trade at the place, and the Gov. earnestly requesting our assistance, the captain thought it his duty to give it. Accordingly, when the natives moved forward to attack, they were met by the fire of our guns, and the operation, to the side opposite us. Here they continued to fire away their powder and shot to little purpose. The Governor had already sent to the neighboring Portuguese settlements for aid, and was only desirous that we should remain until such aid arrived. This we should probably have done, but on the 19th of Nov. a case of fever occurred, followed by several others up to the evening of the 22d, when the commander of our ship sent to the Governor, that he should sail on the following morning. We sailed on the morning of the 23d—the fifth case—that of Midshipman Smith—the having occurred that morning. We were several days dropping down the river during which the fever spread rapidly among the men and officers.

REVIVALS.—A great revival of religion is in progress at Hamilton College, N. Y.—Also in the Baptist and Methodist churches of Troy. Messrs. Knapp and Moffit have been preaching there a number of weeks.

EGGS AND POULTRY. Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents in his annual report, embracing a vast amount of agricultural information, says it is supposed that there may be annually consumed in the United States 1,200,000,000 of eggs, and averaging the value at six cents the dozes this would amount to \$7,200,000,000. If we allow an average of five chickens, or other kinds of fowls year to each person, at a cost of 12 1/2 cents average, including turkeys, geese, ducks, &c., this will amount to more than 97,500,000—equal in value to \$12,000,000 annually, making the aggregate value of the consumption of poultry, to say nothing of the amount which might be added for the feathers, is said to have been ascertained that half a million of eggs are consumed every month in the city of N. York. One woman in Fulton market sold 175,000 eggs in ten weeks, supplying the Astor House each day with a thousand for five days, and on Saturday 2,500.

ECCLIESIASTICAL EDICT.—Accounts from Rome, state that the public are engaged in conversing about what is called the great Ecclesiastical scandal. Cardinal Cagniano Bishop of Sinigaglia, in the legation of Pesaro di Urbino, has published an edict, having for its object the protection of good morals. It is forbidden to all young men to pay visits to families in which are married girls, except with the intention to marry one of them. If the marriage does not take place in 3 months, counting from the first visit after the publication of this edict, the young man shall be imprisoned for two months. In case of again erring, he shall be shut up in a convent, and made to perform exercises of strict devotion.

The edict excited much discontent, and the Pope immediately wrote, with his own hand, a letter to Cardinal Cagniano, finding fault in strong terms with the measure in question, and enjoining its instant revocation.

GAMING IN FRANCE.—In France, the passion for gaming just now is intense. A young Russian lately lost in a single night, a hundred and twenty thousand francs. As he was writing the next day, an order on his banker for the sum, a police officer presented himself and informed him that he had lost his money to professional and dishonest gamblers, and that he must not pay it. The Russian went immediately to the Prefect of Police, where the same instructions were repeated to him. "Sir," said the young man, "I am accustomed to pay gambling debts, and I have lost a hundred and twenty thousand francs. Here is the sum. I commission you to pay my gambling creditors. If they are rascals, let the poor have the benefit of my losses." Such "pigeons" as the young Russian are probably rare.

APPLICING CALAMITY.—Nine Persons Drowned.—A small boat, containing nine persons, was wrecked in the Hudson River by a heavy gale of wind on a stormy evening of last night, and all were drowned. The unfortunate persons were returning home from Hudson in a small boat, in tow of the steamboat Fairfield, and when opposite to their residence, the line was cast off, and they drifted down to the shore. The South America coming down at the instant the night being very dark and a heavy wind blowing from the south, ran over the small boat, turning every soul into the river, and they were drowned. The South America immediately stopped, and made diligent search, but nothing could be found except a few articles which had been in the boat.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.—J. C. Elliott, who was recently arrested in Nauvoo, charged with being one of those concerned in murdering the Smiths, and committed to trial, while in the hands of the officer, having charge, made his escape, was recaptured at a ball short distance from Warsaw by the sheriff and his posse, and placed in jail in Carthage to await his trial. A day or two after, he suddenly darted out of the door, pushed the jailer aside, and effected his escape again, and is now at large.

FROST MATAMORAS.—By the schooner Exit, Capt. Johnson, we learn that the Camanche Indians were daily committing depredations on the inhabitants. Two families had been murdered, and the people South the east side of the Rio del Norte were coming to Matamoras for protection. Santa Anna was still in prison at Perote. The Mexican Congress was still in session.—N. Y. Tribune.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.—The most beautiful array of flowers may be produced by taking an elder stalk, punching out the pith, plugging with a variety of seeds, whose flowers blossom about the same time, and burying the stalk, and when blossoming it has various kinds of flowers, according to the seed planted in the stalk. This is a beautiful discovery, and well worth the experiment.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—Judge Edmunds, of New York, in the course of a charge to the Grand Jury, a day or two ago, said that Sing Sing contained 415 males and 31 females from the city; the City Prison 105 males and 35 females; Blackwell's Island, 592 males, and 564 females; making a total of persons confined in prison for crimes committed in New York City, of 1,755.—The Judge pronounced the two large prisons as Schools of Vice, though established ostensibly for the punishment of crime.

EMPLOYING FEMALES IN STORES.—A Cincinnati paper says:—That "the employment of females in stores is becoming common as a matter of policy there, the only unjustness in it, that the prettiest only are employed, while the more unfortunate in this particular are left to the household affairs. Pretty lady clerks make excellent sales-women."

"Here, boys, I have four apples to divide between three of us, so there there is for you two, and two for me too."

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday publishes the following extract of a letter from a "gentleman of intelligence and high standing" at Washington:—

"Gentlemen: Letters received by this evening's mail direct from Texas, and from those fully acquainted with the state of things there, leave not the least doubt that an extraordinary struggle is going on in Texas, between the friends of annexation and the English party, headed by General Houston. Every possible inducement is held out by the English minister and agents to the people of Texas, to reject the proffered terms. Magnificent offers are made, a reaction has taken place, and I feel warranted in saying that the issue is doubtful. I trust that President will heed your suggestion, or we may yet lose the country; and, if lost now, it will be lost forever. Mark it?"

On the other hand letters have been received here, direct from Texas, representing the people of that country to be enthusiastic and all but unanimous in favor of annexation. Leading men and politicians may naturally enough be opposed to a measure calculated greatly to diminish their own personal consequences—to say nothing of those who may have been influenced by the various means and appliances of which England has been no doubt lavish enough with the view of defeating the extension of our Union over Texas. But unless we are greatly deceived by the whole current of intelligence from that country, their opposition would be powerless before the irresistible sweep of the popular feeling in its favor.

Major Donelson, our charge d'Affaires to Texas, was at New Orleans at the last address, waiting for the first packet to sail for Galveston, and expecting to receive the instructions said to have been forwarded to him by Mr. Tyler's express, by way of Nashville—the news of which seems to have travelled faster by the newspapers than by Mr. Tyler's nephew.

THE PRESIDENT AND A SECOND TERM. We regret to see an effort making by one of the correspondents of the N. Y. Herald to make the impression that President Polk either has or ought to have an eye to a second term. Nothing would be more prejudicial to the success of the administration than the prevalence of a suspicion that Mr. Polk could be induced to become a candidate for re-election. In accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, he voluntarily restricted his service to a single term. This pledge was made after full deliberation to redeem it in good faith. The democratic party, without exception, approved this determination, and elected Mr. Polk under a full conviction that, at the end of four years, he would retire to private life. We feel perfectly warranted in saying that any and every intimation which has been given for a moment, entertained the idea of re-election is wholly unfounded. He entered upon the duties of his office with a fixed resolution to administer the government with an eye single to the advancement of the best interests of the country, relying firmly upon the generous support of his fellow citizens, and doubting that his own reputation would be promoted in the promotion of the happiness of the people. But when his present term shall expire, he will assuredly retire, and leave the choice of a successor to the people.—Nashville Union.

A WONDERFUL DOCTOR.—East Hadlam a small fishing place on the banks of the Connecticut has been recently excited by the arrival of a disciple of Galen, or as it would appear, a performer of miracles. It is stated that he has performed wonders upon some of the good folks, who have been laboring under infirmities, of an afflictive nature for many years. A young man, who had been an inveterate stutterer, has been cured of his malady simply by having his windpipe stretched; how it was stretched is not stated another, who had been afflicted with a clump foot from the days of his childhood, had all put right by a sudden jerk in a proper direction. An old man, of some 70 years, who had been unable to walk across the room for some time past, is now able to stand up straight, and walk with perfect ease. A lady, who had been unable to dress herself during the winter, is now perfectly well. All these particulars are said to have been done in less than a minute each. Wonderful!

A writer in a London paper considering the probability of a collision between America and England, takes for granted what is certainly the fact, that if a war does take place, it cannot be settled without a great loss of blood and treasure. To avoid this waste of blood and the expense of furnishing forth expenditures, he recommends that the contest be waged in the following fashion.

"For the English Government to undertake to level Liverpool with the ground on condition that the United States Government destroy New York! For England to bombard Bristol, and America to burn down Baltimore—and so on with the cities on the sea-board, until sufficient mutual injury has been effected, after which the two governments could settle the matter in dispute by negotiation and treaty."

After all this is done, of course the two nations can amicably treat for a settlement.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, have rapidly decreased since their discovery in 1778 by Capt Cook. Then the inhabitants were estimated at 400,000—now, at about 100,000. But Capt Cook's estimate is considered extravagant. Allowing that the number at the time of the discovery was only 250,000, and that 50,000 were swept off by subsequent wars and a fatal epidemic, it is still true, among the people some forty years since, the decrease from other causes would be 100,000, or just one half of the number, in 66 years. The causes of the decrease which are still operating, are two. 1. A great mortality among all ages of the inhabitants. 2. Fewness of births.

From THE PRESIDENT. There is one grand object of our hearts for towards our dear native land of Texas. It is larger, and embraces a variety of conflicting parties must be a democracy of the West. Personally, these constitutions must be less ultra, and which compose this view is sure, by that we pass since Mr. Fenner's silent doubtless the opinions of the party entitled, his administration partisanship, his position, almost representation of wide a diversity of views, and uncompro-mised tact at Mr. Fenner's Compa. Nay, on the 7th of every test question, the thing was settled, it is most marvellous cabinet will be the complicated which are to addition. On this subject, think that Mr. Walker, represent in opinion, as personally of the cabinet represent the various democratic party committing the policy of any Senator, better than theory of political hands, stands forth the party theories and doctrines. Buchanan, which belong to the country, while questions he committed—see the firm policy of evidence and steady policy of the coming into an exaggerated estimate of the head of the South, to the South, and claims superiority, in his opinions, a warranted extension shall not be put in one respect, the composition, guesses a change of the public. Hitherto the South of the United States only managed its administration with that our very nation, to be used younger sons Mr. Bancroft's this reform, but the country's man, as almost loss which the temporary historian.

By the Steamer Osiris last evening we received the following items of news. RHODE ISLAND.—The New York Tribune gives returns from all but one town in Rhode Island, for Governor, and in favor of the unconditional liberation of Mr. Dorr, is elected Governor (regular Whig) by about 150 majority!

The Legislature is, however, anti-Dorr. Messrs. Cranston and Arnold elected to Congress.

Hon. Jacob Thompson has been appointed U. S. Senator for Mississippi by the Governor, in the place of the Hon. R. J. Walker, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A MURDERER NO MURDERER.—We learn from the Hillsborough (Me.) Recorder, of the 20th ultimo, that at the Superior Court, held at that place the preceding week, a most extraordinary case was tried before Judge Caldwell, which is perhaps as singular in its details as any that have yet been recorded.

A little girl, exactly twelve years of age, and described as really beautiful in features, form and figure, was arraigned for the murder of her father. There was no one present at the time the deed was done, except two small children—not competent evidence—and consequently there was no evidence against her but her own confession, and the fact of her father being found dead in his own house, and no one there but herself; and it could not be proved, although exertion was made to do so, that any person else had been there on the night of the murder. The father was a drunken wretch, and the mother was known to have a paramour, to whom suspicion was attached, but he proved clearly that he was somewhere else on the night of the murder.

It was proved that the father was at a grogshop on the evening of the murder; that he became so intoxicated that the keeper of the grogshop had to put him on a horse and send him home. On the morning after the murder, the owner of the house happened to pass near the door, and discovered the corpse lying there. The man was lying on a pallet before the fire, with one arm under his head, in a sleeping position. The head was severed as with one blow of an axe, and the severed part had rolled down, exposing the brains and the whole interior of the skull, the axe having gone through the head, through three thicknesses of the quilt and half an inch into the floor! The owner of the house above mentioned, immediately summoned the neighbors, and held an inquest over the body—the girl and two children being there all the time. The mother of the girl, and a son, nineteen years of age, had left home the evening before and had all night as a neighboring house.

The girl immediately confessed that she had killed him. Her first confession was, that her father came home drunk, and beat her with a stick, and told her to get a knife, he was going to kill himself, but she could not find a knife. On being asked to show the stick with which he beat her, after examining her body, no bruises were found, which showed that that part of her story was untrue. She then said that he came home and laid down, and told her to kill him; and on her refusing, he swore he would kill her if she did not; that she went and got the axe, and he laid down, but she still refused to kill him, and he swore he would kill her, at the same time raising himself up, as if to get on his feet, and as he raised up she said she struck him the neck, but the evidence proves that the blow must have been given when the head was on the floor, thus proving more untrue on her part. The variations in her evidence are singular and excited much speculation. They are the effects of a disturbed and excited state of mind, produced either by fear or an over-anxious passion, to excuse the real murderer, if she did not commit the deed herself.

She further stated, that having committed the act, he seized her by the neck, and to avoid fainting, she threw a part of the quilt over the corpse and went to bed; first, however, telling her younger sister that she had killed her daddy, and the child immediately started up and went and laid in her dead father's arms all night. The murderer slept!

The evidence of medical gentlemen was that a girl of her age and size had no strength to strike such a blow. This leads many to the belief that the real murderer is yet undiscovered.

While one can scarcely realize that a child would or could commit such a deed, it is seen, on the other hand, that she confessed from the first moment that she did it, and no enticement could make her retract her statement; not even the loathsome spectacle of a dungeon, through night and through day, or the persuasion of her counsel to disclose the truth, if she had not done it, and their solemn admonitions that the gibbet awaited her unless she retracted. Nothing could move her.

The jury retired but a few minutes, and returned a verdict of "not guilty." The case has produced much excitement and speculation. She was released immediately. The heartless mother left town and went home after the trial was over, and before she heard the verdict of the jury!

SALLY RATNS. "Dick," inquired the maid, "have you been after the saleratus?" "No, I hain't."

"Well, tell me quick I'll tell you mister."

"If you tell mistress as soon as you please, I don't know Sally Ratns, and won't go near her—you know well enough I am engaged to Ded."

It is easier to teach than practice.