Daily Appeal.

Diamond "Rings" in Arkansas—Pike's Peak Nowhere.

Mr. David Dale Owen, now engaged in the geological survey of Arkansas, has published a letter in which he states that there is a possibility of finding diamonds in certain parts of the State. He says:

During my geological reconnoissance this season in Jefferson county, I have discovered large quantities of silicified wood, bearing cast and west, through sections sixteen and seventeen, township three, range thirteen, and it will doubtless be found in a corresponding course in many localities east and west, or south of west and north of east of those points. Obtain remarkable formation I shall give further notice in my next report. I desire to take occasion, however, to call more particularly the attention of the citizens who may reside along the range of country to the associates which chemistry indicates as possible accompaniment of this geological formation.

The silicified wood in question was once literary composed of "carbon." That carbon is now more or less removed, and its place occupied by silex, and so intimate and perfect has this replacement of carbon with silex been that the vegetable fibre retains its original structure and forms so perfectly that the form of wood, at a few yards distance, may be readily mistaken for wood unaltered in external appearance, except that produced by ordinary partial decay, although new hard enough to strike fire with steel.

How it is during such a slow and gradual process of mineral metamorphosis, for transposition of silex for carbon in the cellular tissue of the plant is likely to assume its crystalline form in other words, to produce diamond, this mineral being, in fact, the purest crystalline form of carbon (the combustible principle of charcoal.)

By this process of reasoning we arrive at the conclusion that there is a possibility of finding diamonds along the range of silicified wood, and it would be well for those residing in the vicinity of this formation to be alive to the fact and look out for them. If they occur in this district, they are most likely to be discovered in the earth subjacent to the silicified stumps. Their peculiar adamantine lustre, exceeding hardness as well as crystalline form, will serve to distinguish them from limpid quartz, with which they are often confounded.

Death of Robt. Wickliffe, Esq.

The venerable Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, died at his residence in that city yesterday, and will be buried at noon to-day. Mr. Wickliffe had attained a great age, being seventy ninety years old. For more than three-quarters of a century, he has been a resident of Fayette county, and during the greater part of that period, was a prominent member of the legal profession. His reputation, however, was not based upon any genius that he ever displayed as an orator or any peculiar ability as a master of jurisprudence. He devoted his attention chiefly to the litigation of landed estates, and by that means became possessed of his vast property. The early land laws of our Commonwealth were exceedingly confused, and the first settlers suffered immense privations from speculators and attorneys. Hundreds of persons became wealthy by engaging in the contest for the possession of dispossessing the pioneers of the homes and they had won from the savage and the wilderness, through the mazes of the moved legal quibbles.

Mr. Wickliffe represented Fayette county in the Legislature, in both branches, and while a member of the Senate introduced the celebrated anti-duelling bill. It is said that he was not advised of his having distinguished himself in the Legislature of Kentucky.

He leaves a large estate in lands and money, perhaps the largest in the Commonwealth, amounting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars. The heirs are the wife of Hon. Wm. Preston, Minister to Spain, the wife of Col. Scott, President of this city, and the child-en of the late Col. A. K. Wofley, of Lexington. Robert Wickliffe, Jr., died some years since. While in China, Mr. Charge as Sardinia he married an Italian lady, who has since returned to her native land, with a fortune.

The deceased was remarkable for the exceeding bitterness of his temper, and his hostility to Henry Clay and the Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, was a prominent trait in his character.—*Louisville Democrat*

Torture in Sicily.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes the following from Naples:

I have nothing very new from Sicily. The state of siege continues at Palermo, and at Messina, two gross cases of torture, by order of an Inspector of Police, had occurred. Soon after the recent demonstrations, a man of energy was sought to fill that office, and Giuseppe Toscano was chosen. Without going into all the details, a young lad, called Casellini, was examined by the Inspector in a criminal case. As he appeared to withold his evidence, the Inspector beat him ferociously, and then had him secured in the following manner: Four matrasses were put on him, and then a thin cord was bound tightly round the wrists. His cries were tremendous—"kill me! kill me! but don't torture me!" The Inspector ordered the bandage of silence to be put on, and a piece of wood was put in his mouth, and tied to the back of his head. During the torture, a young advocate entered the office, and claimed the protection of the law for Casella, but was thrust out with insults. I have seen a copy of the statement of the man, which had been presented to the Senate Inspector, with a deposition on oath. I have seen also a copy of the certificates of the medical men who were appointed to examine the body, and it speaks of blows on the temple and ear, and great injury to the orbits, threatening the loss of the use of the eyes, so sensation and motion had been suspended.

The other case was that of a cloth merchant, who refused to give himself up to the police unless the cause of his arrest was made known to him. In fact, he endeavored to get into bed and refused to move. How or with what instruments the police sounded him, is unknown, but certain it is that he leaped out of the window, naked as he was and bleeding, and ran through the streets calling for justice. I am informed that the Vice Consuls of England, France and Sardinia, have reported the circumstances to their chiefs. Tuscany is at large, and pursuing its interesting avocations. I have one observation to make. If such barbarities are practiced toward people accused of ordinary offenses, what may we imagine must have been the sufferings of the political offenders?

An Affectionate Parting.

The *Albany Express* has some subscribers who don't pay for their papers, and bids them good-bye in the following tender terms:

This week we strike from our list only about fifty subscribers who will not pay their due to the printer. In doing so, we take them by the hand, and with tears in our eyes, bid them an affectio ate farewell. Good-bye, old sole! Take care of yourselves! Sometimes think of the *Express*, which you have read so long for nothing. Spare upon some other printer now for awhile. A change of diet will doubtless do you good. Good-bye, old fellows! we are as fairly sorry to turn you out on the dark night, without a lamp, but it must be so. Strike for the nearest neighbor's light. He may let you in, and feed you for a year or two, upon the strength of your honorable promises to pay at the end of that time. For ourselves, we have enough to do to pay those who do supply pecuniary favors for the present. We have labelled them carefully, and they are open to general inspection. With many thanks for your self-sacrificing in bidding us good-bye, we honorably accordion of the obligations existing between us, we take our leave of you, the honest appreciation of the obligations existing between us, we take our leave of you, the honest appreciation of the obligations existing between us, we take our leave of you, the honest appreciation