THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, MARCH 24, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS H. FORSYTH,

OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

EPHRAIM BANKS,

OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY.

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Courts at Carlisle, for 1853.

Sessions and Over and Terminer.	Orphan's.
Monday, April 11.	Tuesday, March 22.
Monday, August 22.	Tuesday, August 30.
Monday, November 14.	Tuesday, November 1.
	Tuesday, December 27.

BOROUGH ELECTION.

Below we give the official vote of the Borough election, by which it will be seen that we have carried a majority of Councilmen, and also elected every Borough officer except the Chief Burgess In the West Ward, most unexpectedly, James F. Lamberton, the Democratic nominee for Justice of the Peace, was elected by a respectable majority. Professor Johnson, of Dickinson College, it will be seen, was elected Constable for the West Ward. We hope the Professor may agree to serve, for we want just such men for Borough officers—men of morality, and who are not afraid to discharge their duty fearlessly and honestly:

Chief Burgess.

Mitchel M'Clellan,	198	Joseph H. Blair,	233

Assistant Burgess.

William Bell,	219	James Postlewaite,	215

Assessor.

Peter Monyer,	299	John R. Turner,	186

Auditors.

Jason W. Eby,	230	William Bentz,	211
Abner Bentz,	224	Joseph D. Halbert,	207
James Armstrong,	226	William Skiles,	210

East Ward.

Judge.

Martin Cornman,	144	Charles Fleager,	98

Inspector.

William Park,	144	William Fridley,	95

School Director.

E. Cornman,	136	G. W. Hitner,	88

Constable.

Samuel Mytinger,	53	Robert M'Cartney,	186

Town Council.

J. Ellis Bonham,	128	Frederick Watts,	91
A. C. Norton,	142	William Osborne,	91
John M'Cartney,	128	James Callio,	144
Tobias Miller,	127	Henry Sturgeon,	84
James Waggoner,	100	William Barnitz,	82

West Ward.

Judge.

C. J. Stough,	109	John Rhoads,	136

Inspector.

Willis Foulk,	106	Henry Harkness,	140

School Director.

No Opposition,		Andrew Blair,	246

Constable.

Wm. Spottswood,	32	Prof. H. M. Johnson,	110
		Wm. Rhinehart,	78

Justice of the Peace.

J. F. Lamberton,	122	Jacob Rheem,	116

Town Council.

John Mell,	100	Armstrong Noble,	108
Rudisell Natcher,	92	J. N. Armstrong,	114
Lemuel Todd,	107	Henry Glass,	108
Adam Senseman,	123	E. Beatty,	112

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The new Council elected for this borough on Friday, we are happy to say, is composed of men who are favorable to proper borough improvements. Our citizens—or at least nine out of every ten of them—will rejoice to hear this, and we hope the Council will go to work at once, and pass an Ordinance in relation to gas and pavements. We must now *act* in the matter—we have talked quite long enough, and as the people of the borough have decided the matter, by electing an improvement Council, nothing is to be done but to obey their wishes with promptness and unflinching determination.—The new Council is, we think, composed of the right material—men who have the will to do right, and who are not to be intimidated by the blustering threats of those who oppose all improvements.

A Good Office.—The consulate at Panama is estimated by the correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer* to be worth from $35,000 to $100,000 a year. The commercial agency at St. Thomas, is estimated on the same authority, at from $6000 to $10,000.

☞ President Pierce delivered his Inaugural Address as if he were delivering an extempore speech He had no paper or notes, but spoke the address in a voice clear and distinct, and with a manner and deportment strikingly graceful and impressive.—When he came to that part relating to the protection of American citizens aboard, he turned face to face with Mr. Fillmore and the Diplomatic corps, and laid down the law with thrilling emphasis, and when he again turned to the mass of people in front, occupying the vast square below, they shouted with delight, and every man of the fifty thousand in the street declared that "Pierce is the man for the times."

Bank Defalcation.—A defalcation to the amount of $80,000 or $90,000, was discovered last week in the Bank of Pennsylvania—one of the book-keepers having allowed an outside friend to overdraw his account.

This amount, however, has been reduced by securities of one kind or another to about $40,000, and it is hoped will be eventually refunded altogether.—The individual alleged to have overdrawn, it is understood, possesses considerable means.

Philadelphia Appointments.—Rumor seems to have conceded the Philadelphia Post Office to Gideon G. Westcott, Esq., and the Marshalship of the Eastern District to Gen. Francis M. Wynkoop.—The applicants for the Collectorship are Ex-Gov. Porter, Hon. Charles Brown, William Badger, Esq., and Judge Eldred. For the Surveyor's office, Reuben C. Hale of Mifflin county, is prominently mentioned; for Naval Officer, Chambers McKibbon, F. Tiernan and Ald. Hugh Clark. The Navy Agency is said to lie between P. Barry Hayes and Capt. A. Day. The definite result will probably be known next week.

Bridge over the Susquehanna.—The Maryland House of Delegates have passed the bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad company to bridge the Susquehanna river, near Havre de Grace

The Post Office.

The contest between the numerous applicants for the P. O. in this borough is growing warm, we understand, since the inauguration. There are no indications yet, however, on which of the applicants Judge Campbell condescends to smile most graciously. Our neighbor of the *Volunteer* is said to be a quiet applicant, and in view of the fact the excessive laudation of Judge Campbell in the last *Volunteer* has caused considerable amusement to many of our opponents. It is suggested that our neighbor did not abuse the "traitors" (and there was a respectable number of them about here) half so roundly immediately after the Judges defeat as he does now!—*Carlisle Herald.*

Insinuation is the poison fang of slander. A man of selfish mind and niggardly disposition is generally the first to question the motives of others. When the *Herald* intimates that we did not, after the defeat of Judge Campbell, denounce the men who opposed his election, the editor knows he utters a deliberate falsehood. And his other insinuation, also, that our "excessive laudation" of Judge Campbell at this time, is because we are "a quiet applicant" for the Post Office, is as mean and false as is the mind of him who could conceive such an idea. The *Herald* man seldom writes himself without having a selfish object in view, but he is mistaken if he thinks we are governed by similar motives. When we referred to Judge Campbell's appointment as Post Master General, in our paper two weeks since, we spoke our honest opinion—we spoke of him of our own knowledge, without regard to the Carlisle Post Office or any other office. The Solomon of the *Herald* ought to know that the Post Master General has nothing to do with the appointing of a Post Master for Carlisle—it is the President himself who appoints, and we thought every man with ordinary sense knew this. "It is suggested," therefore, that our neighbor mind his own business, and attend to his own political household, and he will be better engaged than in writing "locals" of the character we have quoted above.

THE CROWD AT WASHINGTON.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, writing from Washington, March 17, says that, comparatively speaking, that city is now quite thinned of office seekers. Gen. Pierce, he adds, gives this class but little encouragement; it is but seldom that he grants one of them an interview.

The editor of the Pennsylvanian, in noticing the remarks of a whig journal upon *the crowd* at Washington, furnishes quite a good reason for the presence of no inconsiderable part of the multitude in the federal city. He says:

"The whig journals, or those which were whig journals, while there was such a thing as *soi disant* whiggery,—have been encouraging their reader to believe that the President and his cabinet would not be influenced by any "party considerations," while making their selections of subordinate officers.—This one idea, of course, would send at least a thousand whig office beggars to the Metropolis.—Some of the present incumbents are there to petition for a renewal of their lease, and other whigs, or semi-whigs, who failed to obtain office under Mr. Fillmore, preposterously expect to be more successful under the administration of Gen. Pierce.

Besides, there are some applicants who make a merit of their "neutrality," as if the offices of this republic were to be disposed of on similar grounds which a Turkish Sultan may assume when he selects the superintendent of his harem. Neutrality indeed! Our country needs the services of men, not neutrals. We have no faith in political neutrality, no respect for it, believing, as we do, that a man without party, is a man without principles. The "independent press," with all its wisdom and shrewdness sometimes indulges in a good deal of cant about "renouncing party influences," and "disclaiming party distinctions,"—but no good citizen can do either one or the other, if he perceives that there must be a right side and a wrong one to every question. We can at least give the lady or newspaper notoriety—the wanderer in man's apparel—who some time since created a great deal of talk in Boston, and was finally brought before the Police Magistrate of that city, arrived at Albany on Thursday. The *Evening Journal* says: "Her father is one of the Police of New York, her mother is dead, and she asserts that since an unfortunate attachment and desertion, which she experienced some year or so ago, she has had an unconquerable desire for roaming. Emma, being asked if she preferred the male garb to that of her own sex, as an apparel, answered to the satisfaction of the most ultra Bloomer. She left in the afternoon cars on her way to Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; ultimately, she says, either California or Australia will be her destination."

manhood enough to prefer the right side before the wrong and to acknowledge his preference, is an eunoch in politics; but not fit to be a citizen, much less an office holder here, since no seraglio-keepers are required in this country.

We cannot imagine where the idea originated that the present administration has no political preferences;—certainly the Inaugural Address does not favor such a supposition, nor is there any other record or tradition to show that the present government is not thoroughly and consistently Democratic. Franklin Pierce has judgement enough to distinguish right from wrong—candor enough to avow his preference, and manhood enough to act in conformity with that avowal.

We think, therefore, that we may venture to offer the whigs, semi-whigs, demi semi-whigs, and neutrals, who are now soliciting offices at Washington, a little bit of gratuitous good advice. Boarding and lodging are very expensive in that city. The fever and ague season is about to commence. (We ourself once had a bilious attack there, which nearly finished us.) The bills of the metropolitan washerwoman, ironers, &c., are exorbitant. Even oaven dish and cigars, though the location is in the very midst of a tobacco growing country, are distressingly dear; and we suspect (for we cant speak knowingly on this point) that *liquid* refreshments are costly in proportion. In view of all these facts, *and some others*, we would benevolently suggest to the gentlemen specified above, viz: the whigs, semi whigs, &c., that the best thing they can possibly do at present, is to purchase a few sheets of brown paper each, pack up their extra shirts and stockings therein, square off accounts with their landladies, washewoman, &c., kiss their sweethearts, if they have any there, take an affectionate leave of all their local friends and acquaintances, and then immediately engage their passages, by railroad conveyance, if they have the means, or otherwise—by wagons, dearbornes or carry-alls, or on "shank's mare;" or, if they prefer the water route, they will find the fish scows and produce arks, which go down the Potomac, a very cheap and eligible mode of travel for gentlemen with consumptive purses and blighted prospects. They who have been lately rowed up Salt River should not object to being rowed down the Potomac.

But, whatever route they may select, we advise them to get away from Washington as quickly as possible; and when all these whigs, whiggicules, neutralists and fence-men are off, we predict that the "rush" of office seekers at the seat of government will not be as "tremendous" and "unprecedented" as it is at present.

Shocking Murder.—The Kentucky Rifle of the 24th ult., records a most brutal murder, perpetrated in Trigg county, by a man named James Thompson Coats, upon a negro girl belonging to Miss Lucy Walden. The girl had been maltreated by Coats, and left his house to inform her mistress, when Coats pursued her on horseback, and overtaking her bound her with a rope and dragged her home a distance of about eight miles, he then stamped her almost lifeless until what little life remained became extinct. The murderer made his escape.

A Veteran Thief.—A colored woman, named Elizabeth Wilson, is before the New York Courts, charged with a complicity of robberies. *One hundred and ninety-one* indictments have been preferred against her, and should she be convicted on each count to the extent of the law, she could be sentenced to the State Prison for nearly one thousand years.

Collector of Boston.

The President has appointed Gen. Pearsloe, of New Hampshire, Collector of the Port of Boston. This, in our opinion, is a most excellent appointment, and reflects the highest credit upon the Administration. Gen. Pearsloe has been for several years an active member of Congress, from the old Granite state.—During the late campaign, which resulted in the triumphant election of Gen. Pierce, he was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and as such he labored day and night, with all his powerful energies, to secure the triumph of Democratic principles. No man living worked harder than Gen. Pearsloe, and his labors were felt in every part of the United States. In giving appointments to the working Democracy, the President will certainly carry out the wishes of the great masses of the party.

Australia.

The aggregate receipts of gold from Australia, up to the 1st of March, is 4,632,422 ounces, which is equal of value to $74,118,725. The English writers seem to place great confidence in the statements made in the Milbourne Argus—a Colonial gazette—and, from this authority, it appears that a broad belt of auriferous land extends across the continent of Australia, from the Victoria gold fields to those of Bathurst and its vicinity, and thence to the banks of the Hunter and the bank of Merton bay. This tract is several hundred miles in length and of unknown breadth. Nor are the old diggins considered exhausted. The perfect manner in which they were worked by greedy adventurers has probably only skimmed the cream from the surface and left a residum which will repay industrious gleaners.

The effect which this continous supply of gold will produce upon prices is a subject which causes a great amount of discussion in the European financial circles. Mr Campbell, two eminent writers upon the subject, both conclude that there will ultimately be a great enhancement of prices, though as yet the increase does not keep pace with the increasing abundance of gold. "Let its depreciation," says Mr. Campbell, "once become perceptible in the rise of the prices of the necessaries of life, of wages, and of rents, and we may expect to see the public suddenly push the advance in prices as much above the point warranted by augmented supplies of gold as these prices are now, in my opinion, below that point.

The Sale of the household furniture of the late Daniel Webster, took place on Friday, says the Washington *Republic*, at Carusi's Saloon. Many persons, wishing to possess memorials of him, gave for various articles prices far exceeding their original cost. An ordinary looking cane-seat chair, with castors, (generally occupied by Mr. Webster,) was sold for fifteen dollars; and a time-piece, that could have been put into his overcoat pocket, thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

The Execution of the Murderers of Col. Craig.—A letter from Col. Magruder, of Baltimore, gives the particulars of the execution at San Diego, California, on the 31st of January, of the two deserters from the U. S. Army, corporal Hays and private John Condon, for the murder of Lieut. Col. Craig and Sergeant Blacs, in November last, while attempting to arrest them. The two culprits acknowledged their guilt, and exhorted their comrades to beware of their sad fate. A large number of Indian chiefs and warriors witnessed the execution at the instance of Col. Magruder, that it might be an example to themselves of the efficiency of our laws. This is the first instance of a military execution, by hanging in time of peace, which has occurred in our army. On the next day the remains of Col. Craig were brought from the desert, where he was killed, and interred with the honors of war, by the side of those of the gallant officers who fell at San Pastal during the Mexican war.

"The Grey Mare the Better Horse."—The Bangor Whig relates that in the little town of Eddington, there is a family consisting of six children, the mother of whom is robust, healthy and active, but the father is of quite a different character. It had been arranged that the wife should go to California and make her 'pile,' whilst the husband should stay at home and take care of the children. This arrangement was mutually satisfactory, and the woman obtained her outfit for the land of gold. On arriving at New York, she found an opportunity to cook during her passage out, and she immediately sent back to her family fifty dollars of her funds and has gone on her way rejoicing, and with the determination to get her share of the gold of California.

Twelve days to San Francisco.—It is asserted that when the new mail route between New Orleans and California (overland from Vera Cruz to Acapulco) goes into full operation, the time of transit will be reduced to twelve days.

Hon. John Dickey, of Beaver, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, died very suddenly, on last Tuesday week.

Col. John J. McCahen died at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, aged 46 years.

William M. Gouge, the well known and able writer on banks and paper money, has been appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department.

Faculty of Franklin and Marshall College.—At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, the several Professors' chairs were filled as follows:

Rev. J. W. Nevin, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

Wm. M. Nevin, Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Belles Letters.

Rev. Theodore Apple, Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.

Rev. Thomas C. Porter, Professor of Natural Science,

Adolphus L. Koeppen, Professor of German Literature, Æsthetics and History.

John L. Atlee, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Paper Currency.

In speaking of the attempts being made in Maryland to embarrass the working of the law preventing the passage of small notes in that State, the Baltimore *American* says: "There is, with some people, a sort of infatuation, by which they are brought into complete subjection to a paper dynasty. They would shut up everything like specie from the public eye, and we doubt not prefer the ghost of a fip shadowed out upon paper, to the thing itself. And they would heroically wage a modern civil war—that is on paper—in vindication of the sufficiency of the ghost, rather than suffer the original substance to glide into the hands of the people. They would twist, garble, and, if possible, defy the laws of the land, rather than countenance the restoration and establishment of a specie currency. They would commend the banks for violating the law, and, no doubt, rebuke the mint for providing the means of observing it, rather than see the gold and silver thoroughly diffused throughout the channels of trade, and the masses of the people in the habitual use of it.—With perversity of this sort, we suppose the people have little sympathy; certainly, we have none.

Late from California.

The two weeks later California intelligence, brought by the steamer Uncle Sam, which arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, is of a far more cheering character than anything previously received from the Pacific side for some months.—The weather had become settled and pleasant, the roads were in a passable condition, and supplies of provisions had gone forth from San Francisco in all directions. The hungry had been fed, the naked clothed, and the sick cared for. The markets remained in about the same condition as per last accounts, with the exception of flour, which had again slightly declined in price. No better evidence is wanting that the miners are in a most flourishing condition, than the announcement that two steamers sailed from the empire city of the Pacific on the 15th and 16th ult., with over three millions seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold, destined for the Atlantic States. Not satisfied with mere gold, the treasure-seekers have turned their attention to diamonds. It is asserted that one of these precious brilliants, larger than that of the Crown diamond of England, which is valued at ten millions, has been picked up near Columbia, in Tuolumne county. What next?

M. E. Church Appointments.

From the list of appointments by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we take the following for the Carlisle District:

Carlisle District.—C. B. Tippet, Presiding Elder. Carlisle Station—W. Wicks. Carlisle Circuit—John Monroe, W. Gwynn, H. W. Bellman, sup. Newville—A. M. Barnitz, H. W. Ewing. Shippensburg—John C. Dice. Chambersburg—John M. Jones.—Mercersburg—Daniel Hartman; one to be supplied Waynesboro'—James N. Davis. Boonsboro'—Wm. Prettyman; one to be supplied. Frederick City—John Miller, A. E. Gibson. Frederrick Circuit—H. G. Dill, J. W. Langley. Montgomery—J. W. Cullum, B. P. Brown, M. L. Pugh, sup. Berlin—B. H. Smith. Gettysburg—Ephraim McCollum, R. W. Black. York Springs—James R. Durborrow, S. W. Price. York—R. Spencer Vinton, E. Thomas, sup. Wrightsville—W. C. Steel.

Dickinson College—C. Collins, President; O. H. Tiffany, Professor; both members of the Carlisle Quarterly Conference.

Appointments by the President.

The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate:

Chas. Gordon Greene, Naval Officer at Boston.

Charles Pearslee, Collector at Boston.

Henry Woodbury, Appraiser at Boston.

Jacob Coster, Postmaster at Concord, N. H.

M. A. Osborn, Collector at New Haven, Conn.

James L. Long, Receiver at Chicago, Ill.

N. G. Dale, Receiver at Edwardsville, Ill.

Thomas Hayes, District Attorney for Ill.

Geo. E. Hand, District Attorney for Michigan.

Robert J. Chester, Marshal, West Tennessee.

Theophilus F. Toulmin, Postmaster at Mobile.

George A. Smith, Collector at Vienna, Md.

—— Baldwin, Collector at Key West, Fla.

Ferando Moreno, Marshal for Florida.

G. S. Hawkins, Collector at Apalachicola, Fla.

Samuel J. Bridge, of Boston, Appraiser General of the Pacific coast—Salary $6000.

Alpheus Felch, of Michigan; George W. Thompson, of Va., and Thompson Campbell, of Illinois, Commissioners to settle land titles in California—Salary $3000.

Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, Commissioner to run the Mexican Boundary.

Loren B. Waldo, of Conn., to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice Mr. Heath.

Mr. Colcock, of S. C., to be Collector of the port of Charleston.

Benj. F. Hallett, to be District Attorney of Massachusetts.

Joel Palmert to be Indian Agent at Oregon.

S. B. Forney, to be Postmaster at Barnstable, Mass.

Fisher B. Wildreth, to be Postmaster at Lowell, Mass.

Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon, Isaac J. Stevens, of Mass., Governor of the Territory of Washington; Geo. L. Curry, of Oregon, Secretary of the Territory of Oregon.

Marshals—J. W. Nesnuth, Marshal of Oregon; Fernando L. Morendo, Southern District of Florida; Jesse B. Clemens, middle district of Tennessee; Robert J. Chester, western district of Tennessee.

Benj. F. Hallet, Attorney for Massachusetts; Thos. Evans, Attorney for South Carolina; Thos. Hayne, Attorney for Illinois; Geo. E. Ham, Attorney for Michigan; Benj. F. Harding, of Oregon, Attorney for Oregon.

Henry M. Bishop, Assistant Treasurer at Boston.

Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, Commissioner of the American boundary.

Theodore S. Fay, of New York, Minister to Switzerland; John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, Minister to the Republic of Peru; Samuel D. Heap, Consul to Tunis.

Collectors—Nathaniel M. Fowle, at Saco, Maine; S. B. Phinney, Barnstable, Mass.; Wm. F. Colcock, Charleston; Stephen Powers, Brazos; Oliver S. Witherby, San Diego, California; Isaac B. Wall, Monterey.

The Wyoming Seminary Destroyed by Fire—Three Hundred Pupils suddenly out of Shelter.

Wilkesbrae, March 15.—Last night a fire broke out in the "Wyoming Seminary," at Rington, about one mile from this place, which entirely destroyed the buildings of the Institution, suddenly turning three hundred pupils out of shelter. The fire originated in the attic at the south end of the building, and every thing was destroyed except part of the instruments. The library, which was a valuable collection presented to the institution by Hon. Ziba Benett, of this place, was also totally destroyed.—The north wing of the building was only recently added to the structure, at the expense of William Swotland, Esq, a wealthy citizen of Wyoming valley.

The whole loss is estimated at $21,000, upon which there was an insurance only of $7,500.

The pupils were, in most instances, unable to save either their books or clothing, such was the rapid progress of the flames.

Within a few years the Rev. Dr. Peck had added to the library many valuable works, which were also destroyed. The Institution was under the charge of the Rev. R. Nelson.

Conviction for Forgery.—St. Louis, March 14—Trowbridge, formerly a telegraph clerk at Louisville, has been sentenced to three years' confinement in the penitentiary for forgery.

From the North American of Wednesday.

THE FEDERAL STREET TRAGEDY.

Examination and Committal of Arthor Spring—Startling and Horrible Disclosures—Attempt of Spring to charge the two-fold Homicide upon his Son.

The developments which we referred to in yesterday's paper, as having been made by the authorities in regard to the Federal Street tragedy, were witheld from the press as long as it was deemed advisable to do so, in order both to further the ends of justice, and to prevent any undue excitement of the public mind.

Yesterday, the District Attorney, William B Reed, Esq., after mature deliberation, decided that the hearing of the prisoner, Spring, should be as private as possible. Accordingly, that officer determined to hold the preliminary investigation at the Moyamensing prison, without notice or intimation to any one, except the witnesses required to attend, and a few of the police, and some of the officers of the prison, whose presence was considered necessary.

The primary trial took place before Alderman Beard, in the General Jail Delivery Court Room, recently fitted up at the prison. Ex Judge Doran appeared as counsel for the prisoner, the elder Spring. Aaron Thompson, Esq., a young member of the bar, acted as counsel for the younger Spring, a youth 17 years of age, the son of the accused.

The witnesses examined were Bartholomew M. Lynch, the husband of Ellen Lynch; Patrick McGuire, the keeper of the Ocean Tavern, corner of Schuylkill Front and Market streets, where Spring and his son boarded, his wife, and a little girl living with them; George Eiseman, a lad in the clothing store of Eiseman & Brother, No. 560 West Market street; John Magee, of the Marshal's police; and Author Spring, Jr., son of the prisoner.

The testimony elicited, disclosed the whole story of the awful and fiendish crime. The tale of blood is briefly this:—Spring having become acquainted with Mrs. Shaw, one of the victims, at the house of a Mrs. Harington, in Hallowell street, Southwark, continued to visit her at Carroll's, in Federal street, where she had gone to remain with her sister, Mrs. Lynch, during her confinement. He had once met with and been introduced to Mrs. Lynch's husband, at Mrs. Harrington's, and renewed his acquaintance with Mrs. L. when he came to Carroll's. The fact that Lynch had money was a subject of notoriety in the neighborhood, and Spring obtained the knowledge of it by his visits to Carroll's to see Mrs. Shaw.

On the evening of the murder, Spring went up to his room, at McGuire's, and pretended to go to bed. His son was in the room, and saw him apparently undressing. Young Spring afterwards came down stairs, and was sent by a daughter of the family on an errand. Soon after this, the small girl at McGuire's had occasion to go into Spring's room, and at that time he was not there, neither was the bed tumbled.

There is a back stairway leading from the room of Spring into the yard, and a rear entrance, by which a lodger can get in without being seen by any one in the front part of the house. Between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the murder, the son met his father coming in the back way. He had his shoes in his hands. They went up stairs together in the dark. The father was excited and agitated. He asked for water, which the son brought him, and he washed blood off the wristbands of his shirt. He also gave his son three twenty and one ten dollar gold piecce, which he subsequently took away from him.

Young Spring asked him where he got the money from. He told his son, in confidence, that he had robbed Lynch, and related to him how he had shed blood the better to accomplish the purpose. The son remonstrated with him for his cruelty in taking life under such circumstances, when he replied that Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Mrs. Lynch were two d—d—, and that it was no sin to kill them.

He described to the son how the bloody act was perpetrated. Knowing that Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and Mr Carroll's brother were going to the ball in Broad street, he made an engagement with Mrs. Shaw, whom he had been persuading to consent to live with him, to visit her that evening. Mrs. Shaw let him in at the front door. When he arrived there, he unexpectedly found William Ryan, the nephew of the two sisters, in company with Ellen Flynn, his sweetheart, in Mrs. Lynch's room—they having called in to make a pop visit to the aunts. Mrs Shaw hid him away in the kitchen until Ryan and Miss Flinn left. Ryan remembers, as he was starting away, hearing some one in the kitchen. Mrs. Shaw let him out. She then returned to Spring.

Spring spent a short time with Mrs. Shaw, and having made himself certain that Mrs. Lynch was asleep, by sending her up into that lady's room to [illegible] Mrs. S., who it seems, had shown him numerous favors and acts of kindness, and had no suspicion of his diabolical intentions. Her cries brought Mrs Lynch out of bed, when he turned upon and almost despatched her. She fought him with wonderful and almost superhuman strength: While assailing her in the front room, she broke from him, and running into the back room, crouched down by a settee under which she tried to crawl.

Thinking that he heard the watchman at the door, he paused in his hellish attack upon this weak and defenceless woman, fighting with desperation for her own life for the sake of her innocent twin babes, and pulling off his shoes, went into the entry to listen. Satisfying himself that he was in no danger of detection from the street, he dragged Mrs Lynch from her hiding place into the front room again, and here finished the atrocious job. A large mark of blood on the wall, by the settee in the kitchen, probably came from Mrs. Lynch as she was endeavoring to conceal herself from the assassin. Another splash of gore on the jamb of the folding door, was also, no doubt, done in the struggle with one or the other of the two murdered women.

The dagger with which the stabs were inflicted belonged to young Spring, who had owned it for three years. It was bought in Washington city, and given to him there by a young friend, whose name he has furnished to the District Attorney.—He identifies the sheath that was found, and likewise the piece of the blade. The weapon was a very handsome one, adorned with devices of Odd Fellowship, and he wore it as an ornament. Being a keepsake, he valued it very highly.

About two weeks ago, his father took the dirk away from him, and he never saw it afterwards.—Previous to this time, his father had the dagger once before, also a young man to whom he loaned it, at the place of Mr. Daniel Ragan, confectioner, where he and his father worked a short time, last winter. On the return of his father to the hotel, after the commission of the murder, he asked him what he had done with the knife, and said to him that he was afraid that weapon would detect him. The father told him he had broken the blade in rifling the trunk, and the handle he had thrown away in George street, where it would be safe from discovery.

On Friday morning, his father sent him to a tailor in West High street, to buy some shirts, &c., giving him a ten dollar gold piece to pay for them. He received in change a five dollar gold piece, a one dollar gold piece, and a one dollar Jersey note. The five dollar piece was given by young Spring to Mrs. McGuire for board, it being the only money she had ever received for board and lodging from either him or his father, and they had been in the house from four to six weeks. The one dollar piece and the dollar note was given to Mrs. McGuire by old Spring, in payment for a liquor bill.

A boy in the tailor's store who sold the shirt identified them both, one on the back of the prisoner, Spring, and the other just as it came out of the store. The latter was taken from Spring's room at McGuire's. The ten dollar gold piece has been found and recognized by the tailor's boy, by young Spring, and also by Lynch. Two dirty and ragged shirts, one of cotton and the other of flannel, which Spring pulled off on Friday morning, were discovered hid under a table in his chamber. They were rolled up, so as to conceal the bloody marks on them. The effort to wash the gory stains out of the wristbands had been unsuccessful, and this was but too visible. A slight stain of blood was also discovered on the bed tick.

The leaden pipe bludgeon used by the murderer is identified as a piece that was about McGuire's premises, and missed. It had been dug up in planting a sign post. Some plumbers had left it, with several other pieces that were about the place. The splash of mud from the pipe on the folding door, which must have been closed at the moment, clearly indicates that the blow which produced it was struck by a left handed person. Spring is a left handed man, and those who have known him for twenty years were always well acquainted with this fact.

Upon his son expressing the fear that, in case he had not effectually murdered Mrs. Lynch, who was so hard to kill, she might revive, recover, and inform on him, he said, "d—n her, there is no danger of that, for I choked her, and turned her over to make sure of it, and she was stiff." The neck of the corpse of Mrs. Lynch was black and blue, and her head was twisted around, so as to bring her face partially in contact with the floor.

Spring acknowledged to his son that his design was to burn the house. He said that in taking the coals out of the stove, he burnt his fingers, which the son saw were blistered. On examning Spring's fingers, yesterday afternoon, after the examination before the committing magistrate, the ends were discovered to have been badly burned and blistered, the injury being yet apparent.

The ten dollor gold piece spent at the tailor's is all that has been recovered. The rest of the money is supposed to have been concealed somewhere by the murderer.

In the course of yesterday morning, Spring, in a conference with his counsel, in his cell, accused his son of perpetrating the murder and robbery in connection with one or two other boys in the western part of the city, as accomplices, and asserted that he had confessed the deed to him, and gave him the ten dollar gold piece. At the trial before the Alderman he insisted upon his counsel cross-examining the boy, with the view to establish this dreadful accusation. The youth, however firmly adhered to the story he had told, which was consistent from begining to end, and so marked by the evidences of truth that no one could for an instant doubt, or even question it.

The prisoner was fully committed to answer the charge of murder.

The demeanor of Spring at the examination was cool, indifferent and reckless to a shocking degree. A fiendish smile played about his mouth all the while. He constantly prompted his counsel as to the interrogations he should put to the witnesses, and when they testified anything that bore strongly against him, he fixed a look of scorn upon them, and almost laughed out in derision. Never did we witness, under similar circumstances, anything that would begin to equal, in hardihood and obduracy, the behavior of the monster; and we hope that we may be spared, for the rest of our days, the pain of looking upon such a sight again.

The only time the blood stained criminal started and quailed was when the new shirt and the ten dollar gold piece were produced. The sight of these agitated him, and made him tremble, it was some time before he entirely recovered his composure.

The spectacle of the son on the witness stand, accusing the father at the bar of the three-fold crime of murder, robbery and arson, and that crime of a nature almost too monstrous for human belief—the recrimination of the parent, who, to save himself from the terrible penalty of his own guilt, was exerting all the subtleties of the law to involve his flesh and blood, the sole heir of his name, in a charge which, if sustained, would consign him to an ignominious death, was one that no pen could describe.

The drama of real life was full of touching points. The reality of the scene could scarcely be realized. The son exhibited the deepest feeling. He was too full, at times, to give utterance to his words, and once or twice he swooned, and had to be carried out of the room. He declared, with a burst of grief, that he would rather have died for his father than have been obliged to appear as his accuser.

The remains of the two murdered women were interred, yesterday, at the Cathedral Cemetry, in West Philadelphia. To prevent a curious mob, the funerals were strictly private.

Yesterday afternoon, Lynch, in company with officer Backburn, visited the children. The scene was truly affecting. One of the infants has been nursed by the wife of Alderman Allen, and the other by the wife of one of his next door neighbors, a Mrs. Quinn. We understand that a wealthy gentleman and his wife have proposed to adopt the twins.

Land, Building and Savings Association.

The following important law, just enacted by the Legislature, received the signature of the Governor on Monday last:

AN ACT RELATIVE TO LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for all Land and Building Associations now incorporated under existing laws, who have heretofore purchased or contracted to purchase any lands to hold such lands in fee simple, either in their corporate capacity or by trustee, and to grant, bargain or sell the same or any part thereof to their stockholders or others, in fee simple, with or without the reservation of ground rents, and also, to confirm unto the purchasers in fee simple all lands heretofore conveyed by them.

Sect. 2. That all Land and Building Associations hereafter incorporated under existing laws shall have full power to purchase lands and to sell and convey the same, or any part thereof, to their stockholders or others, in fee simple, with or without the reservation of ground rents; provided, that the sales of lands by said Associations hereafter incorporated to others than their stockholders shall be confined to such lands as may have been purchased or contracted for at the original formation of the Association; and, provided further, that the quantity of land purchased by any one of said Associations hereafter incorporated, shall not, in the whole, exceed fifty acres; and provided, also, that in all cases the lands shall be disposed of within ten years from the date of the incorporation of such Associations respectively.

Sect. 3. That should any of the Associations now or hereafter incorporated deem it necessary or expedient to purchase adjoining lands for the purpose of squaring their ground in conformity with the streets running through or touching their lands, they are hereby fully authorized to make such purchases, and are invested with all the powers as regards the sale and conveyance in fee simple of the same given by this act, over the grounds squared by such purchases.

Sect. 4. That all Land and Building Associations are hereby authorized to make sale of and assign or extinguish to any person or persons the ground rents created as aforesaid.

Sect. 5 That any Savings Fund and Loan Association, incorporated by or under any act or acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase at any Sheriff's or other judicial sale, or at any other sale public or private, any real estate upon which such Association shall then have or hold any mortgage, judgement, lien or other incumbrance, and the real estate so purchased, or any other that such Association may hold or be entitled to at the passage of this act, to sell, convey, lease, or mortgage, at pleasure, to any member of such association.

The Clerks in the Departments.—By a law of the late session of Congress, which is to go into operation on the first of July next, the clerks in the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Post Office Departments shall be arranged into four classes.

Those placed in the first class are to receive a salary of nine hundred dollars; those in the second, twelve hundred; and those in the third, fifteen hundred; and those in the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars a year. The solicitor of the treasury, the comptrollers, auditors, the register of the treasury, the treasurer, and the commissioners are provided with chief clerks whose annual salary is fixed at two thousand dollars; and Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Post Office Departments with chief clerks whose salary is fixed at twenty-one hundred dollars each. Disbursing clerks are to be selected from clerks of the fourth class. The clerical force provided is:—Five chief clerks of departments; seventeen chief clerks of auditors, commissioners, &c.; one hundred and twenty-nine clerks of the first class; three hundred and thirty of the second; one hundred and ninety-seven of the third; and fifty of the fourth class, making an aggregate of seven hundred and thirty, at an equal cost of nine hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

Honora Corcoran, the Irish girl, whose mysterious disappearance was the cause of the recent riotous proceedings in Charlestown, Mass., has returned to that city in charge of her mother. She had been taken to Philadelphia, and there remained till bro't away by her parents.

☞ 'I don't believe it is any use to vaccinate for small-pox,' said a backwoods Kentuckian; 'for I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of a window, and was killed, in