THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, MARCH 31, 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

JUSTICES' BLANKS.—Blank Deeds, Summonses, and Executions, just printed, on fine paper, and for sale at this office.

MOVING TIME.—Such of the subscribers to the "*Volunteer*," as may change their places of residence this spring, are requested to notify us promptly of such changes that the paper may be sent to them accordingly.

Messrs. Baily, McKee, Henderson, Waterbury, and Orr, of the State Legislature, will accept our thanks for their kind attentions.

Governor John Bigler of California, will please accept our thanks for sending us papers and documents.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—At a stated Orphans' Court for this county, held in this borough on Tuesday the 22d inst, on motion of Lemuel Todd, Esq., HENRY J. WOLF, Esq. was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this county.

THE NEW COUNCIL.—The new Council for this borough, organized at the council room on Monday evening, by the election of J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq. as President, and GEORGE SEARIGHT as Secretary. The following appointments were then made:

Treasurer—Daniel Eckles, (Whig)
High Constable—Joseph Stuart, (Democrat.)
Market-Master—Stephen Keepers, (Whig.)
Street Commissioner—Andrew Ker, (Democrat.)
Tax-Collector—Peter Weibley, (Whig.)

When we take into consideration that five of the nine Councilmen were elected as Democrats, thus giving them a majority of one, it must be confessed the Whigs drove a very good bargain with Maj. John McCartney, (who was nominated and elected by the Democrats of the East Ward,) in the division of the patronage of the Council. As divided by the contracting parties, the Whigs got three officers, Major McCartney three, and the true Democratic Councilmen (four in number,) got—*nothing*. This is a little provoking, but we hope it will serve as a lesson to our Democratic friends in future, and teach them to be more careful who they place on their ticket.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING. Gov. Bigler has appointed our neighbor Mr. E. CORNMAN, editor of the *American Democrat*, Superintendent of the Public Printing, under the recent [illegible] office, at $800 per annum, with but little to do. Mr. CORNMAN is a practical printer, and will make a superior officer, and we congratulate him on his good luck. Not often editors pick up such crumbs.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. Our clever friend, Col. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, editor of the Chambersburg *Whig*, is the Whig nominee for Auditor General. The Colonel is an able editor, and a gentleman of good parts, and would, we doubt not, make an honest officer and an *efficient* one. But he is a Whig, and has that incorruptible Democrat and honest man, Colonel BANKS, as his opponent, and he must therefore expect to receive a most awful "licking" in October. Sorry for you, Colonel, but you are in bad company, and we shall feel it a duty we owe to society and to the people of the State in general, and the rest of mankind, to assist to "wallop" you on 'lection day.

THE CASE OF SPRING—THE VERDICT.—The trial of Spring, for the murders in Southwark, is over, and the jury have returned a verdict of *guilty*. That any other conclusion could have been formed, after hearing the testimony which so conclusively fastened the gilt upon the accused, is scarcely within the range of possibility. All the facts pointed unerringly to him as the author of this bloody deed. For atrocity, the act is without a parallel—in this locality at least. But if the crime is bloody, cruel and remorseless, the retribution is speedy, certain, terrible and it may be, salutary. Justice has been sure without being slow, and, in two weeks from the commission of this most horrible revolting tragedy, a conscientious and careful jury have, by their verdict, condemned the wretched perpetrator of it to the gallows—the expiation which the law demands for deeds so foul and bloody.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Harrisburg *Union* of Saturday, says that this body convened, for the first time in this place, on Wednesday, at the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Conference is attended by from two to three hundred of the ministery. We understand that they will remain in session about two weeks.

SALE OF POULTRY.—The Public *Ledger* of Monday says a sale of poultry was made by H. P. Wolbert, auctioneer, in Market street, on Saturday, which was well attended. The bidding was quite spirited, and the highest prices paid were by Southern and Western merchants. The prices obtained were generally higher than either of the two previous sales, and it was the largest public sale of fowls made in this city. The pure Cochin Chinas sold at $13 per pair; Shanghais, $11 50; and Pheasant Bantams, $6 50.

RAILROADS IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Times* gives a statement showing that the total length of railroads, authorized in that State is 2,405 miles, of which 1027 miles, including 251 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and 100 miles of the Central road, have been completed. The *Times* says there cannot be a rational doubt that every mile of railroad now authorized to be constructed will be completed within the next five or six years. Virginia will then have a system of internal improvement of which any State in the Union might well be proud.

ANOTHER VETO.—Gov. Bigler has vetoed the bill incorporating the Waynesburg and Washington Plank Road Company, because it contained a section relating to a certain school district in Greene county. The Governor is opposed to all such special legislation, and in this instance he was unanimously sustained by the Senate.

THE NEUTRAL PRESS AND PRESIDENT PIERCE.

It is well known that during the late Presidential campaign, nearly every "neutral" press, so called, in the United States, opposed, in a covert and cowardly manner, the election of Gen. PIERCE. Now, however, their tune is changed, and these same neutral presses are loud in their laudations of the President. They speak of him in terms of sickening praise, as "the best President we ever had—a pure patriot—a far-seeing statesman," &c. &c. They admire the President, they also say, because of "his independence," and because he is not inclined to regard men merely on account of their politics, but will favor those who have kept aloof from party strifes," &c.

Such is the sentiment of the "neutral" press *at this time*. Now that Gen. Pierce is invested with power and patronage, these patriots who call themselves "neutrals," but who are Whigs in disguise, would flatter the President into the belief that *they* are very solicitous in regard to the prosperity of his administration, and would make him believe that the only way he can find favor with the people is for him to discard every man who took an active part in having him elected, and bestow his favor and his patronage on those who were his revilers and opposers. We have on more than one occasion exposed the mercenary motives of so-called neutral papers, but at no time that we remember, has the true character of these journals been made so manifest as at present. The truth is, nearly every "neutral" editor in the land is an applicant to the President for office, and hence the concerted plan of those journalists to decry "politicians," (as they term those who voted for Gen. Pierce,) and at the same time laud the President to the skies, because, as they say "he is not disposed to appoint politicians to office, but prefers to favor neutral men, or those who took no part in the late party struggle." Now, we would like to know by what authority these gentlemen of the neutral press make these statements? President Pierce's inaugural address—his former course as a politician—his recent appointments—all combine to brand as a falsehood the statements made by these neutral editors. The wish is father to the thought with these gentlemen, but with all their anxiety that the President should pursue the foolish course they indicate, we assure them he will do no such thing. He is a Democrat, was elected by the Democrats, and will bestow his patronage on Democrats, as President Fillmore bestowed his patronage on Whigs.

Those gentlemen who pride themselves on their neutrality, and who are ever denouncing political editors, and applying to them all sorts of ugly epithets, can pursue their vocation, but we would beg them not to insult the President with their sickening adulation. He could bear their abuse before his election, but we fear, notwithstanding his amiable disposition, he will feel disgusted when he sees himself lauded by these same presses.

President Pierce, we doubt not, will, during his administration, use every honorable effort to strengthen and harmonise the Democratic party. With that party he and his ancestors have always been identified, and he believes, as every sane man must believe, that the honor and prosperity of this country and that of the Democratic party are identical. The idea therefore, advanced by the neutral press that President Pierce intends to discard his political supporters and bestow his patronage on those who take no part in politics, is as ridiculous as it is false. As we said before, the wish is father to the thought, and will be laughed to scorn by those who know the President's views.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—From the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the deaf and dumb, for the year 1852, we learn that the Institution is in a more flourishing condition that it has ever been heretofore. The number of pupils is larger than at any former period. During the year 1852, thirty three pupils—sixteen boys and seventeen girls—were admitted, and twenty five—eleven boys and fourteen girls—were dismissed, and one girl died. There remained in the Institution on the 31st day of December, 1852, seventy eight boys and sixty five girls—total one hundred and forty three. Of this number ninety seven are supported by the State.

By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age. The annual charge is one hundred and sixty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationary and medical attendance; or one hundred and thirty dollars per annum in case the clothing is furnished by the parents or friends of the pupil. Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, must be between the ages of ten and twenty years, and before they can be admitted satisfactory evidence must be furnished from respectable persons in the neighborhood of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good nature and intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction. The number of pupils on the State fund is limited. New pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

WOOL.—Some interesting statistics have been published lately, from which it would appear that wool growing is likely to become a far more profitable pursuit than hitherto, and that a general extension of operation in the business will soon become a matter of necessity. The prospects of advantage and profit to the Western farmer are especially flattering. While the population of the State is rapidly increasing, the supply of wool is diminishing. In New York the reduction is from 5,000,000 to 3,000,000; in Vermont, from 1,600,000 to 9,000,000.—While the increase of population in the U. States has been 20,000,000, the number of sheep has been 1,000,000. We are now principally dependent on a foreign supply, and that is diminishing. In 17 of the largest nations of Europe the sheep number only 207,171,351, while the total sum of the population of these countries is over, 225,000,000. Australia used to be a capital wool producing country, sending out from 16,000,000 to 40,000,000 lbs. annually. But the gold mania has put a startling check upon all that, and caused a great diminution in those exports. In a word, deficiency of sheep and wool is understood to appear throughout nearly all the great wool growing sections of the globe.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—We find the following in the St. Catharines (Canada) Journal:—Evident signs of an earthquake were felt on Sunday morning last, for several miles around this neighborhood.—Just about 5 o'clock, A. M., a heavy shock was felt, accompanied by a rumbling sound, as if hundreds of heavily laden wagons were passing the street; then followed three other shocks, which caused everything to tremble to its very centre. It was felt in the neighborhood of Grimsby, Jordan, Thornold, the Falls, Queenstown, and Niagara. At Fort Missisauga everything reverberated again with a crash.—The cause of this unaccountable freak of nature has not as yet been ascertained, but we have no doubt it has had its origin in the Niagra River, or some part of Lake Ontario adjacent to this neighborhood.

FAST DAYS.—Gov. Crosby, of Maine, has designated the 14th of April to be observed as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer. Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, has set apart the 8th of April for the same purpose.

Samuel T. Treadway was hung at Salem, N. J., on Tuesday, for the murder of his wife.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

The Editor of the Wilmington *Republican* but expresses facts, evident to observing minds, when he says that "few farmers act on the hints and suggestions in reference to agriculture which appear in the publications devoted to that subject—The condition of the greater number of farms in this country warrant this opinion. Men engaged in other professions avail themselves of every new discovery, and anything promising improvement is thoroughly tested at once. There is no delay no plodding on in the old beaten track by those engaged in the mechanic arts when an invention is made, and there should be none among the farmers. We do not suppose there is too much reading, but we do suppose that the information already obtained is not properly applied. A few days ago we conversed with a farmer who had taken an agricultural publication for several years, and he expressed a desire for further information in regard to the proper tillage of crops, leaving us to infer that he had gone to the extent of his knowledge in the improvement of his farm. Such, however, was not the fact. He was fully satisfied that the action of the wind, sun and rain on the manure spread through the spring and early part of the summer tended greatly to exhaust its fertilizing properties, yet he had taken no steps to cover his cattle yard, or provide against their injurious effects. He was fully convinced of the value of compost made by mixing lime with soil or vegetable mould, from the marsh or banks of ditches, yet he had taken no steps to prepare such a substance to put on his spring crops. He was fully convinced that the application of the sub-soil plow would add greatly to the yield of his land, but he had not procured such implement, or made any experiment to test the matter. He was satisfied that putting wheat in with the drill less seed was required, and the young plants took firmer root, and were not so likely to be winter-killed, as when the grain was sown by hand, but he still adhered to the latter, following closely in the footsteps of his worthy progenitor. He was under the impression that corn and oats when ground would go farther and keep the stock in better condition than when fed whole, but his practice, as a general rule, did not conform to his belief. The same course was pursued in most other matters. This gentleman had quite an extensive knowledge on all improvements in agriculture, but was little better for it, judging from his farm. The same is the case with many other farmers. We should like to know what is the advantage of knowledge unless it can be applied? What is the use of agricultural reading unless profit follows it? Our farmers can reflect on this, and answer it for themselves. We hope they will take the hint and act in earnest, and to some purpose. We want more energy and enterprise, more perhaps than we want anything else. The plea of no capital is no excuse. Improved culture will bring increased production, which will pay all costs with the interest. This every farmer knows or ought to know, and we think it high time that means were taken to enrich the land more rapidly. More reading on the part of the gentleman alluded to, might do some good, but the application of the knowledge he already possesses would do much more."

The Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention assembled in Lancaster on Thursday, and on the first ballot nominated Moses Pownall of Lancaster county, for Canal Commissioner, Christian Myers of Clarion county, for Surveyor General and Alexander K. M'Clure of Franklin county, for Auditor General.

PURE WATER.—Professor Silliman says:—"If you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco and opium, and everything else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutrious food and mild dilutent drinks, of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things except rest, and due moral regulation of all your powers, to give you long, happy, and useful lives, and a serene evening at the close.

MODERN INVENTION.—Horace Mann thus sums up a few of the advantages of modern invention:—"One boy with a fourdrinier machine, will make more paper in twelve months, than all Egypt could have made in a hundred years, during the reign of the Ptolemies. One girl, with a power press, will strike off books faster than a million scribes could copy them before the invention of printing. One man, with an iron foundry, will turn out more utensils than Tubal Cain could have forged had he worked diligently till this time."

SINGULAR HISTORICAL FACT.—Sir Walter Raleigh was the first discoverer of the value of the potato as a food for man. One day he ordered a lot of dry weeds to be collected and burnt. Among these was a lot of dried potatoes. After the bonfire, these potatoes were picked up thoroughly roasted. Sir Walter tasted and pronounced them delicious. By this accident was discovered a species of food which has saved millions of the human race from starvation.

PUNCTUALITY.—Did you ever see a man who was punctual, who did not prosper in the long run?—We don't care who or what he was—high or low, black or white, ignorant or civilized—we know that if he did as he agreed, and was punctual in all his engagements, he prospered.

PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.—President PIERCE has made the following appointments at Philadelphia, viz:—Collector of the Port, Hon. Charles Brown, of Philadelphia; Naval Officer, Hon. N. B. Eldred, of Wayne county; Naval Agent, Capt. Day, of Philadelphia; Surveyor of the Port, Col. R. C. Hale, of Mifflin county; Post Master, Gideon G. Wescott, Esq.

Thomas Ritchie, Esq., the veteran editor, publicly contradicts a report that he is an applicant for office under General Pierce. He adds, that he would not accept an office if it were tendered him.

AN INVOLUNTARY DIVORCE.—Captain Genn, of the schooner Prospect, at New York, from St. Johns, Porto Rico, lost his wife on the voyage under peculiar circumstances. The vessel was run into by another, when the crew, the Captain's wife, and Clerk, jumped into the other vessel, leaving the Captain in his own. Both vessels parted, the Captain got his vessel into port, but he does not know what vessel carried off his wife.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.—Judge Ruffin, late Chief Justice of the State of North Carolina, has accepted the appointment of Justice of the Peace in Alamance county, in that State, and is now engaged in the discharge of the duties of Chairman of the County Court there.

Robert Farlow, Esq., of Williamsport, has been appointed Chief Engineer on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Mr. F. is at present, Engineer on the Allegheny Portage road, belonging to the State.

The New York canals will not be opened before the 20th or 25th of April.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER—A NARROW ESCAPE OF A LITTLE GIRL.

A young mulatto girl of the name of Sarah Smith, says the Village *Record*, attempted to murder a little girl of Alban W. Pennock, of Upper Oxford township, Chester county, on Tuesday last. The mulatto girl was in the service of Mr. Pennock. On Tuesday afternoon, in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Pennock, she took their little daughter, aged about five years, into the barn for the purpose of murdering it. She obtained a rope and adjusted a nose or slip knot on the end of it, placed it around the neck of her intended victim, and in spite of the cries and entreaties of the little girl for mercy, held her hands until she drew the rope tightly around her neck, silencing the cries of the child by strangulation. After she supposed the child was dead, she took the rope off her neck, carried her out of the barn and laid her down on her face in the garden. Sarah then went into the house and asked the Irish girl employed in the family, where Eva Ann, the little girl, was. The girl at once told her that she had taken the child out, and that she should go and bring her back. Sarah then went out into the garden and called for help to bring the child in. The Irish girl came to her aid and found little Eva lying as above described, almost lifeless and the marks of the rope plainly upon her neck. The parents of the girl were sent for, and a person dispatched for Dr. Fussel, at Russelville, about a mile distant. The physician and parents arrived, and after the utmost care and resorting to various expedients, at 12 o'clock at night, the child was so far restored as to be able to articulate a few words.

After being charged with attempting to kill the child, the mulatto girl confessed having done so, and said she intended to murder the child—that Eva had slapped her and was saucy to her, and for this reason she had attempted this horrible deed.

Sarah Smith, the girl guilty of this murderous act, is about 13 years of age, quick in motion, rather agreeable in manners, and, with the exception of a downcast look, no one would suspect her of being guilty of such a heinous outrage. Her mind appears rational, and, as far as we can learn, she has always exhibited as strong and sound a mind as any person of her age. It would appear that she had premeditated this deed, from the fact that she says the child had slapped her and given her the offence which prompted her to taking its life, a week or more before she consummated her resolution. She has been in the service of Mr. Pennock about a year, and was obtained by him from the Lancaster county Alms House.

The girl has been committed to prison by Esquire Holton, where she has been lodged to await a trial, charged with attempting to murder an innocent and defenceless child.

The little girl is an only child of Mr. Pennock, and its narrow escape from a horrible death has brought joy to the hearts of doting parents. They lost an only son by accident about a year since.

The Whig Platform.

The Whigs, in their late State Convention, adopted the following very elaborate and explicit resolution, indicative of the principles that are to govern them in the fall campaign. It is extremely satisfactory, and is as clear as mud. The Whig party is evidently drawing rapidly towards its dissolution, and this looks very much like one of its death struggles:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania, whether in triumph or defeat, adhere steadfastly to the cherished and often avowed principles of their party; and that they look forward hopefully and confidently to the period when these principles shall be made paramount in the administration of the Government.

Mrs. Bloomer and other ladies who stand up for woman's rights, are lecturing on temperance in New York. The Tribune of the 8th inst., publishes their speeches, which are of no ordinary character, and show a degree of earnestness and clearness worthy the practiced speaker.

Ten thousand names have been signed to a call for a meeting in New York in favor of City Reform of the many abuses that exist in the metropolis.

The amount collected at the election polls for President, in California, towards the National Washington Monument Fund, amounts to about $4,500—one fourth as much as all the contributions of all the other States.

The new Orleans Delta, a neutral press, remarks of President Pierce:

"We look forward to the course of the administration with high hopes and strong trust. His modest, even, prudent, and dignified deportment since his nomination, has impressed the whole country with respect, confidence and esteem for him. His bearing disarms the malice and recklessness of party, shames the low designs of intriguers, and softens the heart of a whilom bitter opposition. Such a chief is worthy to fill the highest post in a republic which rests upon the affections, the sentiments, the will of the people."

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.—The New York *Brother Jonathan*, an independent paper, expresses its approbation of Judge Campbell's appointment to the Post Office Department, in the following language:

"Our new Postmaster General, James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, is said to be just such a man as is wanted at the head of the Post Office. We really hope so. After Mr. Hall was pensioned off, we at once began to feel relief from a dead weight which Mr. Fillmore's friendship had inflicted on the country. Mr. Hubbard was a very fair Postmaster General; and from what we can learn of Judge Campbell, he will be still a better one. All we want is a good, hard working, common sense man, free from party trammels and pride of place—one who will neither ask nor grant favors in the faithful discharge of his duties, and who will make his own decisions understandingly, and not trust lazy underlings to think for him."

METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Editor of the Zion's Herald takes the following view of the progress of Methodism in this country. He says:

"American Methodism is not yet a century old.—In the incredibly short space of eighty-seven years it has built four thousand two hundred and twenty churches, (which is a little less than one for every week of her existence,) at a cost of fourteen millions seven hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars. It has also erected and endowed its colleges and numerous academies with large sums. It has built innumerable parsonages, and supplied itself with Church and Sabbath school literature. Now, most of these churches, having been newly erected, rebuilt, or remodeled, and most of these vast outlays having been made within the last quarter of a century, we think it no exaggeration to estimate the expenditures of Methodism in the United States for home purposes at an average very little short of one million of dollars per annum for the last twenty-years; in addition to that, it has paid for the support of its ministry."

PHIDADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

Flour and Meal.—There is a very little demand for Flour, with sales at $4 75, and for better brands at $4 81. Select and fancy brands are held at $5 a $5¼. Rye Four is steady at 87½. Corn Meal—Penna. is dull at $3 per bbl.

Grain.—Last sales of prime Southern white Wheat at 118c, and 114 for Penna. red. Rye sells at 81 a 82c per bu. Sales of Southern and Penna. yellow corn at 60 cents, afloat, and some fair quality at 59c. Oats are steady at 44 cents.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls. are making at 23c., and hhds. at 22 cents.

Correspondence of the Volunteer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—Some weeks past I took the liberty of saying to you a few words on the subject of the *Fee Bill*, as passed by Congress at the late session, in reference to the United States Courts, in which the Hon. Mr. MCLANAHAN performed such signal service, and for which he deserves so much commendation, as being the medium that will put a stop to the enormous system of *double charges*, as made by the Attorney's and Marshall's of these Courts. Permit me to add, by way of an *addenda*, to my former remarks, that the *Clerks* of these Courts, are not a whit behind the Attorney's and Marshall's, in their charges, particularly in Southern New York and the State of Maine.

The whole scheme of this double charging for the same work, will now be reformed, and the distinguished representative from the Cumberland district, JAMES X. M'LANAHAN, is mainly entitled to the credit of having been the medium in Congress, in thus putting a stop to this improper system of charges, as practised by the officers of the U. S. District Courts. We shall rejoice to see hereafter, that a more watchful eye is kept upon the action of these gentlemen, in the settlement of their accounts.

The new administration is moving harmoniously on, and in order. Not many changes have been made in the departments, as yet, but plans are maturing, that will be satisfactory to the friends of the democracy throughout the Union. One of the first changes made here, was, the appointment of P. G. WASHINGTON, Esq., as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Washington was formerly the efficient and talented 6th Auditor of the Treasury, from which station he was *removed* by the late Galphin administration, to make room for the Hon. John Farrally of your State; who, I am told, will resign on th 1st proximo. We believe he is a sensible man to resign. Mr. Washington has great experience in public business, and will make a valuable acquisition to the Treasury Department in the arrangement of business, in bringing order out of chaos. GILBERT RODMAN, Esq, has been appointed Chief Clerk, by Mr. Guthrie, vice G. S. Harrington removed. Mr. R. has long been attached to the Treasury Department, and will be found equal to any duty that may be imposed on him to perform. With Mr. Washington as Assistant Secretary and Mr. Rodman as Chief Clerk to his Department, Secretary Guthrie cannot fail in soon redeeming the Treasury from the foul polution that has crept into that arm of the public service during the past four years.

The other Departments are moving gradually on in their reform. LOREN P. WALDO, of Con., succeeds Mr. Heath as Commissioner of Pensions.—This is a most judicious change. I believe that in this arm of the public service, vast frauds have been perpetrated, under the lack of information wanted by the late incumbent. He know no better, and consequently, was imposed upon by the designing. But, those who have business with the new Commissioner, will find, that he is wide awake and ever ready for justice to be meted out to claimants, as, he will be prepared, to protect the interest of the U. States.

The Post Master General will have the hardest service to perform, in ridding his Department of the creatures of Truman Smith and Fitz Henry Warren; these two *twin brothers* in iniquity, have had a free sweep of the facilities afforded by their Post Office Agents, scattered, as they are, all over the country, and it will take Judge Campbell, some time to look up these gentry. But, *he will do it*.

Your distinguished, and ever honored citizen, DANIEL STURGEON, Esq., report says, will succeed John Sloam as Treasurer of the U. States. This would be a most judicious and commendable appointment, and the selection of Mr. S. is an earnest that President Pierce intends to do his duty to the "old line" democracy, no matter what has been said to the contrary.

The President is not well, and, if he does not dispense with these continual public receptions, entirely unnecessary from the state of his health, they will go far to embarrass his health, if they do not lead to fatal results. Mrs. Pierce is also in feeble health, and far from flattering is a different anticipation to be realized, unless repose and quiet is more observed at the Presidential mansion. We hope for the best; but, *without health to our President*, all is gloom and darkness in the distance. The Lord protect him, for it does seem, as if he was "one of the chosen" to direct this people. The President and his Lady attended worship on yesterday at the 4th Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. G. Smith.

You will find many appointments, officially announced, in the *Union* of Saturday and yestrday, and I am told many more were sent to the Senate for confimation to day. Among them you will find the name of the gallant Gen. LANE, restored to his former position as Governor of Oregon.

We have much speculation to day in reference to the nominations of the President and the action of the Senate, but, I presume, it will be improper to give names to "local habitations" until the official announcements are made known.

TIMOTHY.

ITALY.

A letter from an American travelling in Italy furnishes the following melancholy picture of the beautiful city of Milan. The letter is dated

MILAN, February 28, 1853.

This once splendid capital is reduced to the condition of a barrack. It is in fact a great military prison. The madness of Mazzini, who inspired the heedless movement of the 6th, has brought down upon it the utmost rigor of its Austrian masters. No other city can have presented such deplorable spectacles since the barbarism of the Middle Ages.

You may form some idea of the state of things, when I tell you that business is everywhere suspended—that the streets are nearly deserted by the population—that not more than two persons are allowed to meet—that all houses are closed at six o'clock in the evening, when every person is required to be in-doors, under penalty of military arrest—that the largest and finest private palaces of the place, rich in treasures of arts, have been seized and converted into barracks for the soldiery—that no one, not even the market women and milk men, are allowed to come in or to leave without special police licenses, and strict examination besides—and that the poor journeymen mechanics and laborers are without employment, and suffering for want of food.

We arrived here from Venice three days ago, and after having been most minutely examined and thoroughly searched—our baggage having been all turned inside out—were placed under strict police surveillance at the hotel. We have recovered our passports, however, and procured license to leave to-morrow. We are the only strangers at the largest hotel in the city—which travellers generally avoid as they would a den of lions.

The government has imposed a heavy extra tax upon the city, in order to pay the expenses of these new restrictions, as if they were not of themselves punishment enough of the innocent many for the folly of the few; and there is a credible rumor to-day that the Emperor has issued a decree confiscating the estates of the rich noblemen who now find a refuge in other countries. The amount of property thus confiscated is estimated at 300 millions of francs! Hundreds of her honorable and innocent families will thus be reduced to poverty by a stroke of the imperial pen. Duke Litta—truly one of Nature's noblemen—will be stripped of an income of 500,000 francs if this barbarous decree is put into execution. He is a young man of 28, beloved by every body of all classes, for his generous qualities.

Mazzini's folly is deprecated by all the friends of liberty here. A letter from him appears in a Turin paper yesterday, (without betraying his whereabouts, however,) in which he assumes the responsibility of the late proclamation issued in company with his own, in the name of Kossuth, and which the Hungarian has disavowed in the London papers. Mazzini says that it is very nearly a copy of one written by Kossuth a long time ago, which he took the liberty to modify, and publish for the present occasion. There is evidently a want of accord between these two self-appointed champions of reform. Mazzini is understood to be secreted somewhere in the mountains in the vicinity of Genoa.

Austria has largely increased its military forces in Lombardy, and keeps strict watch on the borders of Switzerland and Sardinia—which are regarded as the nestling places of the revolutionists. Everything is quiet now, and we do not anticipate urther disturbances in Italy at present.

The whole body of Swiss residents here and in the neighborhood have also been banished by the same imperial master, in retaliation for some alleged offence on the part of one of the Cantons of Switzerland.

The number of souls thus summarily driven from house and home in the midst of winter is estimated at 7000! But I dare not write more here.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 23.

THE SOUTHWARK MURDER.

A New Phase of the Case.—The case of Arthur Spring, sen., convicted of the murder of Ellen Lynch, was again brought to the notice of the Court unexpectedly on Saturday, by Judge Doran, counsel for the prisoner, who made a motion for a new trial, and in arrest of judgement. In support of the motion he filed the following reasons:

1st. The trial was irregular, and the empannelling of the jury irregular and contrary to law, inasmuch as Charles McQuillan, who acted as a juror in the case, had never been drawn, summoned and returned as such, but answered to the name of one Barnard Corr, and as such was sworn and empannelled as a juror, a fact unknown to the prisoner or his counsel, until after the verdict.

2d. The verdict cannot be sustained, because Barnard Corr, who was supposed to be one of the Jury, did not act as such and unite in the verdict.

Mr. Doran stated that he had received an anonymous letter, informing him of the facts contained, and the reasons, and he believed that he would be able to sustain them by evidence. He thought the discovery of these facts was fatal to the prosecution, and entitled the prisoner to a new trial.

Mr. Reed, the District Attorney, asked the Court to fix Monday, (this morning) for an examination of the case. The Court complied, and further action was then suspended.

The allegations are that Corr, being a man of business, and finding it inconvenient to attend as a juror, suggested that he would reward some one to attend for him. McQuillan hearing this, came forward and volunteered his services. He attended the first day of the period, and answered to the name of Corr. He appeared each subsequent day, answering in the same manner, and was frequently empannelled in cases. The legality of the convictions in these cases of course, are equally effected.

A precisely similar state of facts probably has never arisen, certainly not in this county, but there are legal precedents which may be made to apply to the present circumstances. There is an act of Assembly in force that covers any defect in the *venire* issued to the Sheriff for the summoning of Jurors, or the precept of the Court, and a plea by the prisoner is a wavier of all errors and defects in the same; but that is not the case now. The return of the Sheriff to the *venire* contains the name of Benard Corr, and the record of the Court shows that Benard Corr was present *in Court*, tried the case and returned a verdict of conviction. The record is therefore perfect, and in order to establish the grounds assumed by the defendant's counsel, it must be attacked and proved to be incorrect. This is certainly a novel proceeding; but nevertheless may be allowed by the Court, inasmuch as a contempt of an unusual degree of aggravation has been offered to that tribunal, which, in vindication of its own dignity, may be compelled to take cognizance of the offer and allow the examination of witnesses. A general feeling of indignation on Saturday pervaded the community in reference to the two men who have produced this mortifying difficulty. It is probable that before the question now pending is decided Mr. Reed will have Spring tried on the other bill charging him with the murder of Mrs. Shaw—he having been tried only on the other indictment.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Georgia arrived at New York on Monday, with the California mails to the 1st inst., and $1,682,500 in gold dust, on freight, and $200,000 in the hands of passengers. She brings 256 passengers.

Panama is reported to be healthy, but immense numbers of passengers are dying on the passage up.

The Winfield Scott, which arrived on the 22d ult., had lost over 40 passengers; and the steamer Golden Gate, which arrived upon the 13th ultimo, lost 23.

The news from the mines continues favorable.—The weather has been quite rainy.

The steamer Monumental City, left San Francisco for Australia, on the 16th, and the New Orleans was to follow on the 5th of March. Numerous sailing vessels were also about to leave with passengers from the mines.

Aubrey, the Santa Fe Trader, has arrived at Fort Yumo, with four thousand sheep and a lot of mules and horses.

The noted robber, Joaquim, continued his depredations on the Sacramento. He had robbed a Chinese camp of $30,000, and committed several murders.

The citizens of Jackson have hung a Mexican robber, and the citizens of Mud Springs have hung three Chinese robbers.

Important from Europe.

Republican Demonstration in Paris—The Military Called out—The Pope Postponed his Visit to Paris—An American Lady under Arrest, &c.

The steamship Franklin, from Europe, arrived at New York on Monday last, bringing 47 passengers. We give a summary of the intelligence from Europe:

ENGLAND.—Nothing of any importance. An explosion occurred at a colliery in Monmouth on the 12th inst., killing 12 persons.

FRANCE.—A republican demonstration took place in Paris on the 13th, at which nearly 20,000 men were assembled in procession, the occasion being the funeral of Madame Raspail, the wife of the celebrated State prisoner of that name. A detachment of cavalry and an immense police force was present, and prevented any speeches over the grave. The Pope is said to have postponed the date of his visit to Paris.

SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland is reported as being still greatly agitated in consequence of Austrian measures and it was feared that some collision would take place.

GERMANY.—An American lady has been arrested at Heidelberg, charged with having revolutionary pamphlets in her possession. She was direct from America.

AUSTRIA.—The town of Cermona has been placed in a state of seige, in consequence of an Austrian sentinel having been killed. Marshall Haymau died at Vienna on the 14th inst.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices from Australia to the 10th of Jan. have been received. The yield of gold at the diggins is reported to be greater than ever.—About 100,000 men were at the various diggings, averaging ten ounces each per week. Trade was brisk and prices were sustained excepting in flour.

INDIA.—The new revolution in Ava is confirmed. The King of Burmah has been disposed by his brother, and the English Ambassador had set out for the Capital.

Signatures to Applications for Office.

The practice of importuning the members of the Legislature for signatures to applications for offices and getting them, has grown into a great abuse here and elsewhere. In Ohio the laxity has run into "a perfect looseness," as the following from the Cincinnati Gazette will show:

"To such an extent did this prevail, that some wag of a Senator undertook to rebuke it a few days since, by running a deep set saw upon the members, and capitally and laughingly did he do it. Drawing up a paper, in its heading purporting to be a memorial to President Pierce to confer an office, he was successful in getting the signatures of some eight or ten of the 'grave and reverend' Senators, when some wide awake chap, looking over the shoulder of the last signer, asked him if he was aware of what he was putting his name to. Stimulated to read the paper over for the first time, he discovered that he and his brother members had been giving their joint note for one thousand dollars. He did'nt quite like the joke, but still said the not was d—d well endorsed."

MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.—I never knew a marriage for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe that many think that they will not have a better chance, and dread being dependent. Such marriages, no doubt, sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a great number would have been far happier single. If I may judge by my observation of such matters, marrying for a home makes that home a very tiresome one.—*Mrs. Child.*

At an auction sale in New York, on Friday, Maderia wine sold at $31 75 per gallon.