

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Continued Depression in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Collision with the Troops at Naples—Attempted Assassination of King Ferdinand—Severely Wounded—Executions at Pesh and Mantua—Disturbances Expected in Germany—Excitement in Switzerland.

New York, March 29.—The Cunard steamer Asia reached her berth at 6 o'clock this evening, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 6th inst. She brings fifty-six passengers.

The Washington arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 12th. The propeller steamer Andes had put back to Liverpool. The ship was leaking, but the cargo was dry.

The Asia saw the steamship America on the 13th inst, and the Africa on the 24th.

The British steamship Oronoco had arrived, bringing news from South America to January 20th, and by the Forerunner, from Africa, dates were received to the 14th of February. They contain nothing of importance.

ENGLAND.—The Jewish Disabilities had been read the second time in the British Parliament.

Four men had been killed by the explosion of a locomotive near Manchester, and by a second accident on the same road, three persons were killed, and many seriously wounded.

The ship Francis Henry, from Melbourne, had arrived, with dates to November 30th, and £300,000 in gold. Messrs. Heyworth and Horsfall, two members of Parliament returned from Derby, have been unseated in consequence of charges of bribery.

FRANCE.—The intelligence from France is unimportant, with the exception of the fact that there is a prospect of an heir to the Imperial throne being born within the year.

It is settled that the Pope will arrive in Paris about the 1st of May, for the purpose of crowning the Emperor.

It is now reported that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress will take place next month.

A French consulate is to be established in Broussa, Turkey.

M. De Solms, the husband of Madam Solms, was about to embark at Havre for America.

GERMANY.—A number of political arrests have taken place at Nuremberg and elsewhere in Germany.

Great military precautions are being taken at Nuremberg and Munich, and many arrests are making.

SWITZERLAND.—There is much excitement in Switzerland respecting the insurrection of Austria, as manifested in the difficulties at Ticino. Petitions were in circulation for the convocation of the Federal Council.

HUNGARY.—Four prisoners involved in the recent insurrection at Pesh, have been executed by the Austrian authorities. The victims were Charles Jubill, the tutor of Kosuth's children; Charles Andrasffy, Samuel Karkozy, and Casper Moszioky. The three last named were guerillas.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has entirely recovered from the wound received in the recent attempt upon his life. He has bestowed a pension upon the mother of the assassin. The subscription to build a church upon the spot where the attempt was made, has reached 150,000 florins.

ITALY.—At Milan, the citizens are forbidden to approach the sentries, and M. Bernardi having failed to heed this regulation, was bayoneted on the spot.

The number of arrests, between the 6th and 25th of February, amounted to 600. The army in Lombardy has been reinforced by the addition of several brigades. The force on the frontiers of Ticino, is augmented to 15,000.

Saffi publishes a letter in the Italia Du Pupolo, defending the insurrection.

Three political prisoners have been hanged at Mantua, viz.—M. Speri, of Brencia, Count Montanara of Vero, a Glaziola, Matred, Abbot of Rovers over 70 years of age. Twenty-five others were in prison, having been condemned to death, or 20 years imprisonment.

The Lombardy emigrants in Piedmont, affected by the sequestration going on in Lombardy, have applied to the Piedmontese Government for protection. The Ministry have accordingly resolved to protest against the confiscation, and to forward a remonstrance to the Court of Vienna, giving notice of the act to London and Paris.

A Ducal decree, issued at Parma, condemns every conspirator to the Government to the galleys for five years.

Marital law has been proclaimed at Forti.

A number of political arrests have been made at Vienna.

TUSCANY.—George Crawford, an English officer, and a brother of the member of Parliament, has been expelled from Tuscany, on suspicion of having been concerned in the revolutionary movements in Florence.

The Austrians have occupied the fortresses of Belvidera and Basso, and ordered the removal of the Tuscan artillery.

TURKEY.—Prince Menchikoff, the Russian Envoy, has had an audience at Constantinople, with the Porte.

Turkey refers the question with regard to the Holy Shrines, to Prussia.

Russia makes a formal demand for the publication of the firman in favor of the Greek Church, obtained some time since, but recently regarded as a dead letter. All hostilities in Montenegro have been suspended, and the political refugees have been removed into the Interior.

The Porte agrees to protect the Bosnian Christians.

Abraham Pashin is dead.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

New York, March 28.—The Steamship Franklin, from Havre, via Cowes, which post she left at 6 P. M. on the 16th arrived here this evening, at 8 o'clock, bringing 47 passengers.

The Australian mail packet Australia, had put back for the fourth time, leaky, having sprung a leak in the Bay of Biscay. She was only saved from foundering by the constant exertions of the crew and passengers.

ENGLAND.—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 were 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 represented 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 Cremona has been placed in a state of siege, in consequence of an Austrian sentinel having been killed.

It is denied that Mazzini escaped on board an English frigate, and he is still supposed to be in Piedmont.

Marshal Haynau died at Vienna on the 14th inst.

CORRUPTION IN ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Much is said in the British journals of the practice of "unseating" members of Parliament—a mode of election quite unknown in the history of the federal or State legislatures of this country. Thirteen members of Parliament have already been "unseated," and, from present appearances, many more are likely to meet the same fate—in other words, to be expelled from the House for procuring their election through bribery and other illegitimate influences. This is what is meant by "unseating" a member. The phrase is a delicate synonyme for expulsion.

From developments recently made before special committees of the House, it seems that the practice of bribing the "honorable and independent" constituencies of England is almost of universal prevalence. The Times boldly avers that a faithful and thorough investigation would "unseat" at least one-half of the House of Commons; while it expresses the opinion that, out of 659, the total number of members, at least 600 are indebted to some corrupt agency for their election. A member of the Derby administration—the Minister of War—was publicly censured for corrupt tampering with the electoral body. The Spectator is indignant at the disgraceful practice, and gives the following sarcastic advice to members: "Till they have cleaned their House of this foul stain, we venture to suggest that they should prefix dis and similar negatives to the ordinary epithets they so bespatter one another with; and so far as their preliminary process to their parliamentary careers is concerned, the public will not dispute that the dishonorable member for Swillborough, the ungracious admiral for Cheatem, the ignoble lord member for Guzzletown, would be far more appropriate and candid titles of courtesy." This is a severe but not unmerited rebuke. The evidence before the committees exhibits the dishonorable, ungracious, and ignoble members of Parliament, as well as their worthy constituencies, in very unenviable and disgraceful associations. It is amusing to see the various shifts, crafty devices, and ingenious subterfuges, by which the corrupt purchase of votes is sought to be concealed. One elector goes into his sister's chamber, looks on the bed, and there finds ten pounds.—He knows not whence the money came, nor whose it is, but he pockets it—and votes right. Another elector backs into a room with his hands behind him, and comes out again with money in his palm. Of course he is ignorant of his generous benefactor. Another elector buys cattle of one of the candidates at unaccountably low prices, or at very high prices, with an indefinite credit. By all such expedients do the honorable members of Parliament contrive to cloak the bribery & corruption by which they secure their seats. Of course they are ignorant of the unworthy acts of their agents; they only know that in the end the representation of a borough costs a pretty round sum.

Various remedies, more or less stringent, are suggested for the suppression of this growing evil. It is evident that it is not enough merely to disfranchise the borough or "unseat" the member. An extension of the right of suffrage, and the substitution of the ballot-box for the poll would doubtless work the cure. This is the remedy proposed by the liberals; but with very little chance of success; the public sentiment of Great Britain is not ripe for the reform.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.—THE CITY RESIGNED BY URQUIZA.—By way of Rio Grande, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of January, which state that the city was closely besieged by Urquiza. Skirmishing took place daily, and business was almost entirely suspended. Produce was very scarce, as none could come in, on account of the entire population being under arms according to a proclamation from the governor, compelling all male persons to unite in driving off the insurgents. There was no prospect of the siege being raised, as Urquiza, the instigator of the insurrection, has immense influence with the country people.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., April 21, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. FORSYTH, Of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Mifflin County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, J. PORTER BRAWLEY, Of Crawford County.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A friend writes us that he has written out his views concerning our present school system, and wants to know if we will give him room in our columns for their publication. As the policy of an alteration in our present school system is very likely to occupy a large share of public attention, and that before long, we are in favor of giving all the information on the subject that we can, and will therefore cheerfully give place to our friend.

"Rambler's" interesting letter is on file, and will appear in our next.

"Bright Hopes," by a school girl, will find a place in our next. With a little practice, and some attention to the rules of poetical composition, she will be a welcome contributor to our columns.

We presume that the present article will close the controversy between our correspondents "Free Trade" and "Pilot's Friend." Our readers will excuse the apparent personalities of these two writers when we assure them that neither author is known to the other.

No paper has been issued from this office since the 1st inst. The flood came about the 5th, and besides carrying off a large quantity of valuable lumber, also carried away printers, editors and all.

Our lumber is going to market this season by sections. The first flood only extended as high up as Trout Run, enabling much of the lumber below that point to get off. The next rise reached this place, and to Curwensville for light rafts, making a pretty clean sweep from this down. That of last week was still more extensive, and our up-river and up-creek friends are all afloat with a very large, and perhaps a little better assortment of lumber than they ever sent to market before.

From information from below, prices are very good—perhaps a little better for square timber than at any former season. The lumber interests of this section of Pennsylvania has now grown to be one of the leading pursuits of the State. For two weeks our river has been navigable almost without interruption and during that time there has been a continuous string of rafts and arks floating to market. We have no correct way of ascertaining the precise number. If we had, and would state it, we have no doubt it would astonish every body. Some two weeks ago a Clinton county paper stated that about 1800 rafts had passed Lock Haven. That was before our lumbermen had got fairly started, and none but the lightest rafts went from as high up as this point; and if that statement was any thing near the truth, then it would be fair to estimate the entire run at 4000 rafts and arks. Now, it will not be extravagant to assume that the market price of these rafts will average \$500, and if so, then we have the clever sum of two millions of dollars as the value of the lumber exported from the West Branch above Lock Haven. Much of this lumber is taken from Elk county, and some from Centre and Clinton, but the greatest bulk of it is the yield of the forests of Clearfield.

This we say, is an important interest to our State. It compares favorably with the iron interests, and approaches that of the coal. Yet both these interests have been the especial objects of legislative protection, in the way of making canals and railroads for their development—and in many instances directly and seriously detrimental to the lumber interests. For twenty years the lumbermen have been begging at the door of the Legislature for the paltry sum of \$20,000 to be spent in removing natural obstructions in the bed of the river, in order that their produce could go to market cheaper and safer, but in vain. The farmer and the lumberman, our legislators think, can get along without assistance, and can even put up with an occasional obstruction for the accommodation of other interests.

AGAIN OPEN.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the Trustees, that the Clearfield Academy will be reopened on next Monday. Mr. GORDON, the Principal, is a young gentleman of highly creditable capacity for the station.

Dr. HUNTER has sent us a copy of his medical Book, for a better description of which than we can give, the reader is referred to his advertisement.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The act creating a new Judicial district, to be composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, has passed through all the forms of legislation, and is now a law.

There are perhaps no three counties in the state, the intercourse of whose citizens are more identical than those of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield. They were connected, not only Judicially, but Legislatively, for many years, and we opposed their separation with all our might. Our citizens were almost unanimously opposed to any other connection. But we were thrown off, as if we were not wanted, by whom and for what purpose we shall not now stop to inquire. Another change took place, and we came under the charge of Judge Knox, who has now been with us three terms, and in this time has won the good will of our citizens, of all parties, to such a degree as to render any change which will take him from them quite unwelcome.

But the business interests of this county being almost exclusively of an eastern connection, a restoration to our old district, if a change was necessary, no better disposition of us could have been made, and for this reason, we apprehend that our citizens will be very well satisfied.

ARTHUR SPRING, THE MURDERER.

As we intimated in our last issue would be the case, a new trial was granted to this miserable wretch, for the murder of Mrs. Lynch, in Philadelphia. No new facts of importance were elicited in the second trial, and he was again found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Since this second conviction a circumstance has come to light which throws strong suspicion upon this same Spring as the murderer of Jos. Rink, in his store in Market street, one afternoon some three months ago. An umbrella was left in the store by the assassin, which has been identified by a Mr. Ragan, brother-in-law of Spring, as the one that he loaned to Spring on the afternoon of the murder.

Other circumstances have been developed that go to fix still another deliberate murder upon this bloodthirsty wretch.—Some 12 years ago a farmer named Hope, of Kingessing, Philadelphia county, was found dead, the body presenting unmistakable evidence of having been murdered. He was reputed to be wealthy, and after his death a considerable sum was found secreted about his premises, which was supposed to have been the object of the murderer. It is said to have created much excitement at the time, and all efforts to get on the trail of the perpetrator were unavailing, and the circumstance had been nearly forgotten. It is now ascertained that Spring lived in the neighborhood at the time, and had dealings with Hope.—The younger Spring, in giving his testimony, stated that his father told him on one occasion of having "killed a man expecting to get \$70,000, and didn't get a d—cent," and in this, it is now supposed, he alluded to the murder of Hope.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been appointed by the President, as Minister to England, and it is said he has signified his willingness to accept the honor.

The Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, has been appointed Minister to Spain.

POWELL, of the Elk County Advocate, the other week, opened his battery upon us in good style. Whether we deserved it or not, is a matter of small consequence, and we are determined to grin and bear it without a word of complaint. We are the more reconciled with this course since seeing the exhortations of our Elk inflicted upon the devoted head of our very devoted friend, the Judge, of the Potter Union. We shall not, however, be either coaxed or driven into an abandonment of the welfare of the good people of Elk. Although we now have a Judicial district of our own, and although we expect soon to have a Judge, too, still we shall ever oppose the closing of the door against the admission of little Elk. She must be delivered out of the hands of the Philistines. Neither the kicks of his Elks, the stings of their blackberries, nor the depth of their mud-holes shall drive us from this position.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT W. B. KING AND CHIEF JUSTICE J. B. GIBSON.

When we had about the half of our present edition pressed off we received a copy of the Harrisburg Union of yesterday, (the 20th,) announcing the decease of these two distinguished citizens. The Vice President died at his residence in Cahawba, Alabama, on the 19th inst., within 24 hours after his return from Cuba, whither he had repaired in hopes of regaining his health.

Chief Justice Gibson, says the Union, died at his residence in Carlisle, Pa., yesterday morning, the 20th.

For the Republican. LOU FLOATING.

Messrs. Editors: If your correspondent Free Trade is so sensitive to ridicule, let him keep himself out of its way. Your readers, and not he, will judge who has argued the question.—

He has perhaps by this time learned that "facts are stubborn things" to contend with. It seems that he is also "bandying epithets," whilst, in the same sentence in which he abuses it, he uses the most disrespectful terms applied to me, that his "contracted" mind could hunt up from his more "contracted" vocabulary. His production of the 18th February, proves who commenced bandying epithets. There is a proverb about living in glass houses and throwing stones, and another about the beam and the mote, that Mr. Free Trade might do well to apply.

When Mr. Free Trade stated that log-floating commenced in 1851, and wanted it to be understood that he was so well informed on the whole subject, what could any person do but take him at his word? And seeing that his ideas were so very liberal and enlightened, no wonder your readers, and I among the rest, should have given up their previous settled preconceptions and convictions, even to believing that saw-logs had not been floated in this "wretched world" till it was done in Clearfield in 1851. But it seems we should correct his blunders, and guess at what he means, and if we happen to miss are we to be branded as having "contracted ideas." If he writes riddles, let him solve them.

Mr. Free Trade asks, "What has his sophistry, his absurdities, his plausibility, his jargon, or his learning to do with ruttling or log-floating?" Why, truly, as it has turned out, they have little to do with either; not but he intended they should; and the reason they happened to be brought into notice by me, was, because he tried to employ them all in advocating a bad cause, to the injury of a large proportion of the population of a number of counties. He must certainly suppose that raftsmen are very gossings, had they let him off with such things.

I suppose that Mr. Free Trade will plume himself about maintaining his position; but there is such a predicament as trying to stand on slippery footing; that he does so, has been already shown. Floating has been carried on at an incalculable loss to rafters, and that by nothing more for less (to speak plainly) than a perfect imposition on their vested rights.

It seems that "an amicable adjustment of the matter by the parties interested, is likely to take place." If we knew from what source Mr. Free Trade had his information, or who he means by those interested, we could better judge of the likelihood. The raftsmen are certainly one party interested, and they must have changed their minds as quickly as Mr. Free Trade seems to do, if such a thing is possible. But this desirable object it seems, may be defeated by the "selfishness of individuals." Glass houses and throwing stones, again, eh! Floaters and the advocates of the system, should keep selfishness, and something worse, as much in the back-ground as possible, when they speak of "delectable desirable measures," and "equal laws." There is no doubt but "difficulties will vanish when raftsmen and log-floaters meet in good fellowship." Such a thing may possibly happen, but not sooner, it is to be doubted, than when "swords shall be beat into plough-shares, and spears into pruning-hooks," and till such one-sided writers as Mr. Free Trade and I shall cease to scribble of equal rights and equal laws, and till the floating business is more systematized than that "death of one man or sickness of another" shall derange the business of nearly all the inhabitants of an entire neighborhood.

If Mr. Free Trade really is converted to the rafters' side of the question, I rejoice. If he is serious about his recommendation of slacking watering the West Branch, and so putting an end to log-floating, it is strange; but it seems to me more likely that the last paragraph of his communication is intended as a ruse to draw off the attention of those most interested from the subject that at present more immediately concerns them. Let him explain himself, and then we will not be bound to guess at the meaning of his enigmas.

I am heartily tired, Messrs. Editors, of this trifling, and I suppose so are you; and I hope that this will close the books between Mr. Free Trade and me—and when the auditors examine the accounts let them decide in whose favor to strike the balance.

It is well known that the Susquehanna is naturally a difficult stream to navigate, from its different sources to its estuary.—The obstructions to navigation are in all conscience enough already, and if nothing is to be done to remove them, at least let them not be increased. It is bad enough as it is, without allowing a few monopolizing, self-interested speculators, for their own gains, to impede it—to the serious loss of a large portion of the citizens of Clearfield and the adjoining counties.—Justice demands it; the voice of the sovereign people demands it; and I am confident our legislators will, in their wisdom, enact such measures as will, in the present instance, ensure the greatest good to the greatest number. We must trust to them, confident as we are, that they will be influenced by no motives but a sense of right—by a sense of the sacredness of vested rights, and by the voice of the great majority. Respectfully,

PILOTS' FRIEND.

A Duel took place at Cincinnati a few days since between a grandson of Ex-President Harrison and the son of an extensive banker; on the second fire the descendant of the President received a ball in the left arm. Cause a young lady in pantalettes and short dress.

A Chapter in the life of Spring the Murderer.

Now that Arthur Spring, the late trial of whom for murder, has excited so much interest, is convicted, and nothing remains but to execute the fearful penalty, it will not be improper and may not be uninteresting to recite a brief chapter of the last five or six years of his life. Spring was an Irishman born—a confectioner by trade; he lived for a number of years, and up to 1844 or '45, in the city of Philadelphia, after which he moved his family to this city and commenced the business of refectory and liquor saloon in a basement two or three doors from the old park Theatre.—Within three months after he had opened this "place" in Park Row, he was arrested by the police on a charge of having, in connection with another person, (still residing in New York,) enticed a sailor (the mate, we think, of a vessel in his collar at a late hour of night, knocked him down with a heavy club of wood, (wounding him nearly to death,) and robbed him of \$900 in gold coin. The evidence against Spring was not conclusive of guilt, but was sufficient to bind him in the sum of \$1000, to appear and answer the charge. He procured bail and was released from the Tombs.

Spring's family lived in some rooms in the rear of his place of business, and soon after this charge against him his wife died in child-birth, (as it was said, but otherwise as it was suspected) leaving three small children, the eldest a son—the present witness on the trial for murder—and two infant girls. In less than a month after the first charge, and within a few days after the death of his wife, Spring was again apprehended on a charge of having stolen, at night, in his cellar (and almost in the same manner the mate was robbed) \$200 and over from an emigrant lately arrived in this city. A part of the money was found concealed under the steps of the stoop leading into his rear yard. The offence was fixed upon him almost beyond doubt. Shortly after his arrest he confessed his guilt to Justice (then Clerk) Stuart, admitting also the perpetration of the other robbery—how it was done—who was concerned with him in the felony—in what manner they had divided the money, and where he had concealed the most of his share, (which on searching proved true,) declaring most solemnly that he had committed the second offence for the sole purpose of getting a sufficient amount of money to reimburse the party first robbed, (his partner in the crime refusing to surrender back any portion of his share) so that the seaman might, as he had promised, leave the city and not appear against him at the trial, and he thereby preserved from the State prison, and saved to the care and protection of his children. Spring pleaded guilty to this second offence, and was sentenced for six years to a felon's doom, at hard labor at Sing Sing—leaving his destitute and worse than orphan children friendless and without protection.—Mr. Stuart had them placed in the kind charge of Mr. Foster, matron of the City Prison, where they remained for a number of weeks, and were finally removed to the Alms house.

Some six or ten months after, it was learned that the wife of Spring had some relations, and among them an aunt, owner of some property at or near Washington. On writing to her, Stuart received an answer, that if the children could be sent on to Washington, proper charge would be taken of them by their mother's relations. A small amount of money was raised, a trusty person employed, and these poor children—young Arthur, with two smaller sisters—were forwarded to their friends and kindred. Five years passed, when one morning, in the early part of December last, Arthur, a bright, intelligent lad, who had passed the age of sixteen or seventeen years, presented himself to Justice Stuart, (who was at that time Justice of the Peace,) stating that he was living on an apprentice to a confectioner in Washington—that his sisters were both alive, and with their friends—that he had alone come on to New York to see if by some means he could not get his father pardoned the remaining year of his sentence from the State prison—that he would have made the effort sooner, but was without money to pay his passage from Washington, and had only then become enabled by a long and continuous saving of all the means he could husband. The magistrate moved by the noble object of the boy, (who declared that nothing would make him so happy as to be able to take his father home with him to his little sisters, and upon his own knowledge of the whole affair, wrote an earnest letter to Governor Hunt, with which the lad proceeded to Albany. It is almost needless to say, that with a man like Governor Hunt, his brave and generous conduct, and earnest, ardent pleading of this earnest and devoted stranger boy, for the pardon of a parent so long confined in the dungeon of the State prison, did not fail of its object. The free father and thankful child, with heart swelling with emotions of gratitude, and bounding with hope in the joyful anticipation of restoring a lost parent to the little sister he so much loved, with no delay left New York, by way of Philadelphia, for the city of Washington.

The rest is known. And this is the son on whom the father now seeks to be the office of a most diabolical murderer of which he alone is, beyond doubt, the perpetrator, and most righteously condemned.

WHAT THE DIVER SAW!—The pilot of the cabin of the steamer Victoria, wrecked near Howth, on the coast of Ireland, had been recovered by a diver; but the man protests that nothing in the world would induce him to go down a second time, for the scene in the cabin was the most horrible he ever witnessed. He thought he had entered a wax-work exhibition of corpses never having moved from their positions since the vessel went down.