Intelligencer & Iournal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, March 22, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. FORSYTH, OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY. AUDITOR GENERAL.

EPHRAIM BANKS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL

J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Appointments by the Governor. CAHRLES A. BLACK, Esq, of Greene county, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FRANCIS W. HUGHES, late Secretary, to be Attorney General.

This change in the administration is consequent upon the vacation of the office of Attorney General by the appointment of Judge Campbell to a place in the Cabinet of General Pierce. The position of Attorney General is assumed by Mr. Hughes because it the better enables him to pursue his extensive practice in the courts of his county, and the Supreme Court.

Mr. Black, who becomes the principal confidential adviser of the Governor, is a lawyer of ability, a fine writer, a courteous gentleman; and a man of considerable experience in Pennsylvania. He occu pied a seat in the Senate of this State with Gov Bigler, and was always one of his most intimate triends and warm supporters. In that body he was well schooled in the financial and political affairs of Pennsylvania, and the experience he there acquired will add greatly to the value of his service to the Governor and the public.

Canal Commissioner.

THOMAS H. FORSTH, Esq., our candidate for Ca nal Commissioner is a carpenter by trade and a most excellent and popular man. He is a native of New Britain township, in this county, and served his apprenticeship with Jacob Kephart. He worked as a journeyman carpenter with Samuel Kachline, Esq., of this Borough, and afterwards moved to Philadelphia County, where there was a more extensive field opened for the business in which he was engaged. He is now an efficient and active member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, a station that he has held for several years as the representative of the County of Philadelphia. He is everywhere respected as an honest, upright and capable man, and will make an unprecedented run at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next Although Bucks had a most worthy candidate, in the person of her favorite son, EDWARD NICHLEson, she warmly responds to the nomination of Mr. FORSYTH, and will roll up a monstrous majority in his favor .- Doylestown Democrat.

TT There was a sort of gathering of the clans of Whiggery at the Court House, on Wednesday last, 'yclept a County Convention, over which Mr. JOHN J. PORTER, of Martic, presided. It is said to have been a very slim and forlorn looking affair .---We were not present, having entirely forgotten the circumstance until it was all over, but learn, from a reliable source, that there was considerable iarring and no small amount of ill-feeling manifested. and that there are growing signs of an open rupture between the hostile factions. The "Silver Greys," us usual, came off victorious and took the lion's share of the honors, having routed the "Wooldragoons." The delegates to the State Convention, which meets in this City on Thursday, are Emlin Franklin, Daniel R. Ehler, James M. Hopkins, J sioner. Moses is a clever gentleman in his way, cers that has ever filled the Post-Office Department. but, should he be so aniortunate as to receive the nomination, has about as much chance of an election as he has of receiving a foreign mit President Fierce-and that is just none at all. THE PRESIDENT AND THE CORPS DIPLOMATIC.-In conformity with established usage, the members of the diplomatic body were on Tuesday received by the President, at the Executive mansion, in their official capacity. The President was attended by the Secretary of State and the other members of the abinet. His excellency A. de Bodisco, the Russian Minister, delivered, as the senior of the diplomatic corps, and on behalf of the Ministers and heads of legation present, an address of congratulation in the French language, to which the President returned in English an appropriate response.

A Fine Start. In criticising the new Cabinst, the whig press have dwelt with especial unction upon the "obscurity " of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. GUTH-BIL. They urge, with great reason, that the conrol of our finances should be in the hands of a tatesman more than usually qualified by talent, study, and experience, and pledged to the country by high character. They assume that Mr. G. merey a distinguished lawyer, little known in public life, is not thus recommended ; and they are in consequence painfully solicitous about the results of his administration Democrats will hardly participate in this anxiety to its full extent, when they reflect that ROBERT J WALKED, one of the very best heads the deparment has ever had, and who will be famed, throughout our future history, as the statesman who accom plished the final supremacy of the principle of un restricted commerce, was, when first appointed by Mr. Polk, very little more known than his present successor. But they have already something more practical, tangible, and decisive than precedent to place them at ease. Mr. G. has been in his seat but a tew days, and yet whigs are obliged to acknowledge that in that short time the people have gained one hundred thousand dollars by the substitution of him for THOMAS CORWIN-distinguished as that gentleman is for his achievements on the free-soil stump and his widely-circulated advice to the Mexicans. One of Mr. Guthrie's first acts was to revoke a set of instructions issued by his prede essor, which authorised the distribution among the collectors of different districts of half of a cer tain sum of \$200,000 or thereabouts, accruing since 1846 in the shape of fines, &c., for violations of the revenue laws. The democratic Secretary puts a sudden end to this handsome dish of spoils, and secures the money to the public coffers. No doubt here will be a quantity of hard swearing over the spilt milk, on the part of Fillmorenes and Taylortes; but they had as well cultivatefor bearance, as they will have a good many more shocks of the same kind to endure before the four years of "fainting Frank" are numbered with history. It cannot be alleged, in defence of Mr. Corwin's support of this piece of sheer plunder; that policy required it as a means of sharpening the vigilance of the revenue officers. It is very problematical whether the system of dividing fines and forfeits with the officers ever works very well ; but whether it does or not, such perquisites ought not, cer-

tainly, to be necessary for getting faithful service out of the men who would have pocketed them in this instance-men whose regular incomes from their office were princely. Were the money to be distributed among the inspectors and guagers, the defence might be plausible, but Mr. Corwin gave it to the collectors themselves. Mr. MAYWELL, for ministration, was to receive some \$25,000; and this while he was receiving an income of ten or twelve thousand dollars .- Winchester Virginian.

Hon. James Campbell.

No man at this time occupies a prouder position before the American people, than the new Post Master General. His rapid rise affords another illustration of the fact that persecution, when directed against a good man, instead of crushing him has the contrary effect. Ever since Judge CAMPBELL received a nomination for the Supreme Bench, a small band of guerillas in this State, have been doing all in their power and exerting their feeble influence to its full extent, to injure and break him down .-----Not satisfied with joining the federalists and procuring his defeat, after he had been nominated by an almost unanimous vote in the Democratic State Convention, they continued their system of slander and detraction and finally made a grand charge on President PIERCE, to prevent his selection as a member of his Cabinet. In this they were unsuccessful. His nomination was unanimpusly confirmed, and Judge Campbell is now scharging the responsible and wearisome duties lies " and the original Scott men, " horse, foot and of the Post-Office Department, with a degree of dignity and courtesy that does him great credit. He has every qualification to fill the place the President has assigned to him. He has capacity, industry and C. Dickinson; A. S. Green, and Augustus J. Boyd integrity. To an enlightened and well-balanced instructed to support the nomination of Moses mind, he unites affability and integrity. We pre. POWNALL, Esq., of this County, for Canal Commis-

-Easton Argus.

Comparative Statement Tonnage and Gross Receipts on the Columbi Philadelphia Railroad, for the Quarter endin Feb. 28-1852 and 1853 : No. of Freight Tolls on fr²ht cars cleared freight and cleared. tons. passenger 'ht cars leared. reight and passengere 1852. 15,731 \$36,205 85 8,113 Dec., 1851, 12,647 34,317 57 Jan., 1852, Feb., 1863, 6,474 10,903 25,490 50,305 117,638 81 Total, 58,792 12,704 12,041 13,076 Dec., 1852, Jan., 1853, Feb., 1853, 26.897 25.305 51,064 28,423 60.734 80,625 170,591 05 50,305 117,638 81 37,821 25,490 Total, " 1852, 12,331 30,320 52,952 24 Increase, IF The above table shows an unparalleled increase in the business of the Columbia railroad during the last three months. The trade and trav-

el is already immense over it; but this is trifling compared to what it will be when the inclined planes on the mountain are avoided, and a large portion of the immense trade of the Mississippi alley thrown upon it after the western railroads eading to Pittsburg and other points, now in process of construction, are finished. To prepare for this, the Legislature should, without delay, make the necessary appropriations to place the road in a complete state of repair. When that is done, instead of this important link in the chain of our public improvements yielding 10 per cent. on the

original cost of its construction, over and above the expenses of motive power, ordinary repairs &c., as it did during the last year, it will yield from 15 to 20 per cent.; and, instead of the net profit to the Commonwealth being \$507,254 20, (as stated by the Governor in one of his recent veto mes sages,) it will amount to nearly double that sum Even at the present time, with so many drawbacks the amount of trade and travel are so largely increased that, in the first three months of the pres ent fiscal year, as seen in the above table, the excess of tolls received, over the corresponding por-

tion of last year, is nearly \$53,000. Should this ratio hold good during the remaining nine months, and we have no reason to doubt it, the increased revenue derived from the road during the year 1853,

will be about \$200.000. So much for the prosperity of the Columbia railroad, for much of which we are indebted to its excellent management for the last twelve months. THE EASTERN PERITENTIARY .- The annual re-

port of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, just issued, furnishes some interesting statistics:-On the first of January, 1852, there were 310 pris oners, during the year, 126 were received and 155 discharged, leaving on the first of the present year 283 prisoners, viz: 219 white males, 12 white fe-males, 48 colored males and 4 colored females. it to the collectors themselves. Mr. MIXWEL, in males, 45 colored males and collector of the sentence 50 instance, collector of New York under the late ad-Of those discharged by expiration of sentence 50 were white males, 5 white females; 28 colored were white males, 5 white females; 28 colored males and 3 colored females. Those discharged by pardon were 40 white males, 2 white females 2 colored males and 1 colored female; and 14 pr ners were removed by order of court, 13 to the Montgomery county prison, and 1 to the alms-house, an imbecile old man who was deemed an unfit subect for penitentiary discipline. All the inmates were employed except 15, some of whom are insane and others too infirm to work. Of the whole number 220 may be considered as productive laporers, or those from whom the income of the pri son is derived. The expenditures for the support of the convicts were \$17,875 75, and the produ the convict's labor is set down at \$16,-330 04 leaving a balance of only \$1,545 71. The salaries however, amount to \$14,856 68. The physician eports that there has never, during the history of he institution, been so great an exemption from

disease as during the past year. In February, the small-pox appeared among the inmates in a mysner, and one death occurred from it; the only other death was an old colored man, who had ment twenty-three years of his life in various pris ons, including two in the penitentiary-his death was caused by consumption. The Moral Instructor was caused by consumption. The Moral Instructor in his report, adverts to the hopes of pardon enter ained by almost every prisoner as interlering with penitence and reformation his attempts to produce through proper religious counsel-some being so perfectly absorbed with that one great idea as to be unwilling to converse on any other subject. Of the persons sentenced, 43 were for larceny, 10 for burglary, 19 for passing or making counterfeit notes and coin; horse stealing, 5; arson, 2; arson, 2; arson and burglary, 1; bigamy, 4; manslaughter, 6; and murder in the second degree, 9. The term of sentences range from 6 months to 14 years; 91 were for 3 years and under; 26 between three and seven years; of those above, 1 was for 7 years, 6 mo

for 7 years, 11 months; 2 for 8 years; 1 for 10 years; 1 for 11 years, 9 months; 2 for 12 years, and 1 for 14 years.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. IF We are pleased to learn that our friend Gro of Meadville, ba MELROY, Esq., recently of Meadville, has ain returned to this City and resumed the prac e of the law. His office, for the present, i North Queen st., nearly opposite Zeigler's Hotel, where his old friends and acquaintances can at all times find him ready and prompt to transact any business that may be entrusted to his care.

by Mr. CHARLES A. TWINING has been elected Teacher in our public schools, to supply the va-ancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Price. 17 The ball given by the Independent Blues, on

Tuesday night last, was largely attended, and every thing passed off very pleasantly. The music and dancing were excellent.

Mr. DEMPSTER, the popular ballad singer zave one of his original entertainments, at Ful Hall, in this City, on Friday evening. Those were present expressed themselves delighted w what they heard. It was a rich musical treat.

30 Samuel Steward, the negro who committe act Farl township he rape on a white woman, in East Earl township few weeks ago, has been taken and is now in prison awaiting his trial. He was arrested by Jacob ouders, Esq., near Mount Joy.

ILF The M. W. G. M. PETER FRITZ, intend making a grand visitation shortly to the Lodges and Encampments of this City, of which due notice will be given.

17 The Vestry of the Lutheran congregation, f this city, met on the evening of Monday, March , and elected Rev. G. Krotel, of Lebanon, Paster, n place of Dr. Baker, resigned, and the selection vas ratified by the congregation at a meeting held Wednesday.

D We understand that GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY of the office, for the purpose of engaging in othe

IT UNKLE'S Clothing Store, nearly opposi lichael's Hotel, in North Queen street, is an adn rable place to supply one's self with a good and ashionable article of dress. His assortment is very e, and the prices moderate to suit the times .-Call and see.

The M. W. D. G. M. JAMES B. NICHOLSON of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture on the un-written work of the Order, before the several Lodges of Odd Fellows, of this City, on Thursday vening next, (the 24th inst.) commencing at 'clock. The brethren of the Order in the Cit o'clock. The brethren of the Order in the City and County are respectfully invited to attend.

TAVEBN BURNT .- The tavern house at Lemo place, on the Philadelphia Railroad, 12 miles from this city, was set on fire by sparks from a locomo-tive, on Monday evening of last week, and destroy-The house was occupied by Anthony E. Lech He succeeded in saving most of his furniture

DEATH OF AN OLD PAUPER .- James McElrath died at the Hospital last week, in the 89th year of his age. He was widely known-having been the irst one admitted to the Poor and House of Employment, over 50 years ago. Until within the last year or two, he hobbled to the city almost every day, calling at the different printing offices for " ex-changes," and affording much amusement to the oys about town by his eccentricities and wittiisms.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- Peter Reidebaugh, an engineer on the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail-road, met with a painful accident near Dillersville, on Monday evening of last week. He was unde the engine making some repairs of the machinery, and another train running against his, contrary to the regulations of the road, as we learn, moved the train, crushing him under the wheels. One of hi legs was amputated shortly after the accident. One of his feet was also much injured, but it is though that amputation will not be necessary. He was taken to the hotel of Andrew Bear, in this city where he had every attention paid him by the land lord, and by the Red Men, of which order he is a member. The unfortunate man has a wife and children in Philadelphia.

ADAM AND EVE .- These celebrated paintings ADAM AND EVE.—These celebrated paintings, by Dubufe, are perhaps the most perfectly finished specimens of the art in the world—certainly, there has never been anything that can approach a com-parison with them heretofore exhibited in this city. They look far more like statuary than paintings; they seem to stand out from the canvass, and it is hard to realize that they are the production of the pencil and brush. Every part and parcel are faulthard to realize that they are the production of the pencil and brush. Every part and parcel are fault-less and perfect—the forms, lineaments, coloring. &c., &c., are frue to nature—there is nothing about superfluous, nothing wanting to make then

them superflucius, nothing waiting to have them the very perfection of the art. These paintings will remain on exhibition a few days longer. Every body, men, women and chil-dren, should embrace the opportunity to see them. The cost of admission is only 25 cents for the whole time, and no one will begrudge the money whe

Message of Gov. Bigler.

returning, without his signature, the bill relative to

The Silver Coinage. The House of Representatives has passed the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, amendatory of the existing laws regulating the coinage of the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and providing for the coinage of three-dollar gold pieces --The bill received no amendment in the House, and therefore required only the signature of the President to become a law. As the subject possesses gen eral interest, we insert the provisions of the bill at length, as follows :

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of June eighteen bundred and fifty three, the weight of think-balt dollar or fifty cents shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall be respectively, one-balf, one-fith,

and one-tenth, of the weight of said half dollar. Sec. 2 The silver coins issued in conformity with the above section shall be legal tenders in 'payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars. Sec. 3. That, in order to procure bullion for the requisite coluage of the subdivisions of the dollar authorized by this act, the Treasurer of the min shall, with the approval of the Director, purchase uch bullion tund of the mint. He shall charg himself with the gain arising from the coinage such bullion into coins of a nominal value exceed ing the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credita ble with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the ex-nense of distributing said coins, as hereinafter propense of distributing said coins, as hereinafter provided. The balances to his credit, for the profit of said coinage, shall be, from time to time, on a war rant of the Director of the mint, transferred to the account of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. That such coins shall be paid out at th int, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be law ful, also, to transmit parcsls of the same from time time to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and ther officers of the United States, under general reg ulations, proposed by the Director of the mint, ap proved by the Secretary of the Treasury : provided however, That the amount coined into quarter dol-lars, dime, and half dimes, shall be regulated by the

Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 5. That no deposites for coinage into the calf dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime hall hereafter be received, other than those mad by the Treasurer of the mint, as herein authorized and upon account of the United States.

Sec. 6. That, at the option of the depositor. gol or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may refer, with a stamp upon the same designating i weight and timeness; but no piece, of either gold o silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a les

weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten hall be of the standard fineness, with their weigh shall be of the standard inteness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases when the gold and silver deposited be comed or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depos-itor, in addition to the charge now made for refine ing or parting the metals, of one half of one pe-The money arising from this charge of o ent' half per cent, shall be charged to the Treasurer of the mint, and from time to time, on warrant of the Director of the mint, shall be transferred into the Treasury of the United States: provided however That nothing contained in this section shall be con sidered as applying to the half-dollar, the quarter

dollar, the dime, and half-dime.

Sec. 7. That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the mint of the and the branches thereof, conformably in all respecto the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold to the value of three dollars o nits, and all the provisions of an act "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied to the coin herein authorized, so far as the same may be applicable, but the devices and shape of the three dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

WASHINGTON, March 16th, 1853.

The Little Giant "-The "Big Giant," of Dela ware-Sharp Contest-Appointments, &c.

the Senate, introduced by John M. Clayton, calling ipon the President of the United States for certain upon the resumpt of the United States for certain papers having reference to the treaty negotiated in 1850, between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer, rela-tive to Central America and to a ship canal across the Jahrway

e Isthmus. The Delawarian has been pretty severe on the The Delayarian has been prefy sorrowing in linoisian, and accused him of taking a position in avor of disregarding treaty stipulations in order that America might advance, increasing her bonn-daries, and, like Sampson of old, who snapped the and almost superhuman strength. While assailing her in the front room, she broke from him, and runwhich bound him as so many cobwebs, withre breaking through all stipulations and obligations of

ning into the back room. crouched down by a set The "Little Giant." explains his position some-thing in this wise: We are bound to grow, from natural causes, which we cannot, if we would, con-trol. What is the use, therefore, of making trea-ties, promising that we will never expand beyond our present limits? Why make a treaty of limite, which "progress" and ngcessity will not respect? I do not want to violate treaties; and no treaties haved be concluded laying down our mets and tee, 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 or her own life for the sake of her innocent twin bor ner own the for the sage of ner innocent twin babes, and pulling off his shoes, went into the entry to listen. Satisfying himself that he was in no dan-ger of detection from the street, he dragged Mrs. Lynch from her hiding place into the front room hould be concluded laying down our metes and sounds. When we make a treaty it should be sol-emnly respected, and this is what I want. All fair atrocious job. A large wo perhaps do not sufficiently explain his posi-Wo perhaps do not sufficiently explain his posi-tion. However, the "giant" of Delaware fell heavily upon him. But, to-say, the "little giant" replied, and like David, killed the Goliah not with replied, and like David, but with Whis authority mark of blood on the wall, by the settee in the and on said day the two Houses shall meet in Con Mrs. Lynch as she kitchen, probably came from Mrs. Lynch as sh was endeavoring to conceal herself from the assas true record thereof be entered on the Journal of sin. Another splash of gore on the jamb of the folding door, was also, no doubt, done in the strugeach House, and if, on counting the voles so cast, stone from the brook, but with Whig authority gle with one or the other, of the two murdered v "For the Law," the same shall be recommended to the Legislature at the then session thereof, to pass such a law. And the said ballots shall be rethe letter of Mr. Everett, the former Secretary ---the letter of Mr. Everett, the former Secretary of State---in which he said, replying to Mr. Sarti-ges, who importuned the the United States to enter into a tripartile treaty that we would never annex Cuba, that such a pledge would be unconstitutional. Now, said Douglass, the same principle would apply to Mexico. If it was unconstitutional to give a pledge that we will not annex Cuba, it would, be the same with regard to Central America and Mer-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. Ie identifies the sheath that was found, and likewise the piece of the blade. The weapon was a very hand-some one, adorned with devices of Odd Fellowship, ico! The late Secretary of State goes farther than I did, for I never discussed the constitutional quesand he wore it as an ornament. Being a keep-sake he valued it very highly. About two weeks ago, his tather took the dirk Mr Clayton was taken by surprise. He did not Mr Clayton was taken by surprise. The decon-anticipate such heavy artillery; and so he conclu-ded his speech by causing to be read an extract from the farewell address of Washington. away from him, and he never saw it atterwards.--Previous to this time, his father had the dagger

The Federal Street Tragedy. ramination and Commutal of Arthur Spring-Stariling and Horrible Disclosures – Attempt

The developments which we referred to in ye rday's paper, as having been made by the author-ies in regard to the Federal Street tragedy, were ties withheld from the puess 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 public mind

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 ible. Accordingly, that officer determined is possible. Accordingly, that oncer occumuta-to hold the preliminary investigation at the Moya-mensing prison, without notice or initimation to any one, except the witnesses required to attend, and a few of the police, and some of the officers of the source of the police and some of the officers of the rison, whose presence was considered necessary. rimary trial toook place before Alderman the General Jail Delivery Court Room, re-The primary

cently fitted up at the prison. Ex-Judge Doran ap-peared as counsel for the prisoner, the elder Spring. Aaron Thompson, Esq., a young member of the par, acted as counsel for the younger Spring, a youth years of age, the son of the accused.

Ťhe witnesses examined were Bartholomew M ynch, the husband of Ellen Lynch; Patrick Mc. uire, the keeper of the Ocean Tavern, corner of chuvlkill Front and Market streets, where Spring and his son boarded, his wife, and a little girl lit ng with them; George Eiseman, a lad in the cloth-ng store of Eiseman & Brother, No. 560 West Mar-

et street; John Magee, of the Marshal's police; and Arthur Spring, Jr., son of the prisoner. The testimony elicited, disclosed the whole story of the awful and fiendish crime. The tale of blood s briefly this :--Spring having become acquainted with Mrs. Shaw, one of the victims, at the house a Mrs. Harrington, in Hallowell street, Southwark, ontinued 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 fuc hat Lynch had money was a subject of notoriety in the neighborhood, and Spring obtained the knowl edge 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 Mc Guire's had occasion to go into Spring's room, and at that time he was not there; neither was the bed umbled

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 oclock on the night of the murder,

onstrated with him for his cruelty in taking

and Miss Flinn left. Ryan remembers, as he was

Lynch out of bed, when he turned upon and almost despatched her. She fought him with wondertu

starting eway, hearing some one in the kitchen.-

The

the son met his father coming in the back way.— He had his shoes in his hands. They went up tairs together in the dark. The father was excl ted 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 pieces, which he subsequently took away irom 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. life under such circumstances, when he replied that Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lynch were two d-d -, and mrs. Jnaw and wrs. Lyncn 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 ive 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 Correspondence of the l aving called in to make a pop visit to the aurus. Irs, Shaw hid him away in the kitchen until Ryan

It is known that there is a resolution pending

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 see, he began his brutal and murderous work upon Mrs. S., who, it seems, had shown him numerous favors and acts of kindness, and had no suspicion of his diabolical intentions. Her crise brought Mrs. Lunch out of hed when he turned upon and almost Spring.

ational honor in the march of "progress." The "Little Giant" explains his position some

son of perpetrating the murder and robbery in con From the North American of Wednesday 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 Al-Spring to charge the two-fold Homicide upon

derman he insisted upon his counsel cross-examin-ing the boy, with the view to establish this dreadul accusation. The youth, however, firmly adhe-ed to the story he had told, which was consistent from beginning to end, and so marked by the evi-dences 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 and indifferent and reckless to a shocking degree. fiendish smile played about his mouth all the while. He constantly prompted his coursel as to the interrogations he should put to the witnesses. and when they testilied to anything that bore strong, ly against him, he fixed a look of scorn upon them, and almost laughed out in derision. Never did was 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 nd 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

with one or two other boys in the western

time before he entirely recovered his composure. The spectacle of the son on the witness stand, accusing the tather at the bar of the three-fold rime of murder, robbery and arson, and that crime crime of murder, topper an arson, and that crime of a nature almost too monstrous for human behief --the recrimination of the parent, who, to save himself from the terible penalty of his own guilt, was exerting all the subleties of the law to involve his floch each bland the sole heir of his name in a ais flesh and blood, the sole heir of his name, in a charge which if sustained, would consign him to minious death, was one that no pen could

lescribe 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

The remains of the two murdered women were Interred, yesterday, at the Cathedral Cometery, in West-Philadelphia. To prevent a curious mob, the nerals were strictly private. Yesterday afternoon Lynch, in company with of-

ficer Blackburn, 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 gen tleman and his wile have proposed to adopt the wins.

¹ Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The following is the preamble and resolutions ntroduced into the Senate of this State on the 8th instant, by Mr. Quggle, proposing to submit the question of a prohibitory Liquor Law to a vote of the people :

Resolutions, referring to a vote of the people of this Commonwealth, the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

WHEREAS, in a free Commonwealth all laws to e efficient, and to secure obedience to the same, should obtain the sanction of the people and com-mand their approval; and no law should be passed which is repugnant to their wishes, and none con-stitutional in its provisions be withheld which is he subject of their request.

he subject of their request. AND WHEREAS, the passage of prohibitory liquor law, is a measure of magnitude, in a mortal point of view, as well as one affecting to a great extent, A the interests of citizens, and the rights of property: AND WREERS, it is represented that a large ma-iority of the people and qualified voters of this Commonwealth are lavorable to the passage of such

a law, but by means of petitions and remonstrances it is impossible to obtain a proper indication of popular sentiment on the question, and that, if an op-portunity were afforded the qualified citizens of this Commonwealth to vote upon the same at the balot box, it would appear a majority of the said cit izens are in favor of the passage of such a law; and that such a result would give to its enactment a force, power and efficiency, which it would not

otherwise have: Therefore— Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, resentatives of the Commonwealth of Fennsylvania, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the people of this Commonwealth in reference to the passage of a law entirely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, and artistical pur-posess, it may be lawful for the qualified solars of the city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties this Commonwealth, on the second Tuesday of october next, at the places authorized by law for

olding the general elections, to express proval or disapproval of such a law, by voting written or prigted tickets, containing on the outside the words "Liquor Law," and on the inside, "For the Law," or the words "Against the Law," and the returns of the said ballots shall be made in the manner provided by law for the election of Gov-ernor; and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transmit said returns to the Speaker of the

vention, when said votes shall be counted, and

it shall appear, that a majority of the same ar

yed and counted, and the returns thereof, made

by the election officers authorised to hold the gen-

ral election in October next, according to the elec-

tion laws in other cases, and the County

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they have once seen the pictures. The following is the Message of Gov. Bigler on

Land and Building Associations : GENTLEMEN :--- I herewith return to you House

INJUNCTION ASKED .- The Harrisburg Union says that certain of the citizens of Mercersburg have determined to apply to the Supreme Coust of of Marshal College from Mercersburg to Lancaster city. John Cessna, of Bedford, and James M. Quigtoo late.

TREATE RATIFIED .- The United States Senate has ratified the treaty negociated by Mr. EVERETT and Mr. CRAMPTON, for indemnification of American claims against the English Government, and o English claims against the American Government particularly covering claims arising out of false seizures under the slave trade treaty, and under Custom House relations.

United States Senate. The following officers were elected by the U. S. Senate, on Thursday last : Secretary—Asbury Dickens. Sergeant at Arms—D. R. McNair. Doorkeeper—W. Holland.

THE BANK DEFAICATION IN PHILADELPHIA.-The amount ascertained to be overdrawn from the Bank of Pennsylvania, through the negligence of one of its officers is said to be \$94,000, which will be reduced by various securities to about \$40,000 The individual elleged to have overdrawn, it is un derstood, possesses considerable means, so that near ly the whole amount may possibly be recovered.

PEACHES AND SHAD.-The peach crop of West Jersey for the succeeding summer, is thought to be highly promising. It is also said that there will be a large run of shad in the Delaware this season, an event which will greatly rejoice the epicures of the various places on the river. Jersevmen of that section, hold the Delaware shad to be superior to those of any other locality.

17 The fourteenth session of the " PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL ACADEMY," four miles west of Carlisle, will commence on the 2d of May. The location of this institution cannot be surpassed any where for beauty and healthfulness, and we are pleased to learn that it is in a highly prosperous condition under its able and accomplished Principal. For terms see advertisement in another column.

ID Capt. DANIEL R. CLYMER (Dem.) has been elected Mayor of Reading, by 102 majority. The Democrats have also carried the two members of Select, and nine of the twelve Common Council.

Hon. JOHN DICKEY, of Beaver, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, died very sud denly, on Tuesday last.

BOF Col. JOHN J. MCCAHEN died at Philadelphia, 1Saturday last, aged 46 years.

THE DEAF AND DUMB .- From the annual report ution for the deaf and dumb, for the year 1852, we learn that the Institution is in a more flourishing condition than it has ever been heretofore. The number of pupils is larger than at any former period. During the year 1852, thirty-three pupilssixteen 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 Instintion, deat and dumb chil

dren are not received under ten years of age. The annual charge is one hundred and sixty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, in the State for an injunction to prevent the removal cluding the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery, and medical attendance; or one hundred and thirty dollars gle, of Clinton, have been retained as counsel. Its 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, mus 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 incapaciate 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.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA .- The two weeks later California intelligence, brought by the steamer Uncle Sam, which arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, is of 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 he same condition as per last accounts, with the exception of flour, which had again slightly de-

lined 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 treasare-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 Toulumne county. What next?

We were gratified to see in good health and excellent spirits, our old friend, Mr. R. M. FOLTZ, formerly of this city, but for the last four years a esident of Marysville, Yuba county, California.

Mr. Fotz left Marysville, on a visit to his family on the 15th of February, and arrived at New York on the 15th inst., being but twenty-eight days on the passage, including a detention of seven days on the Isthmus.

In this connection, we are happy to inform th Editor of the California Express, that the "noisy auctioneer," who in times past was the thorn "in his flesh," will, if life be spared, be very soon again at his old post-and that the same " thorn " will also be there, only an inch or two longer.

A PPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT .--- The follo of the Board of Directors ot the Pennsylvania Insti. | ing nominations have been confirmed by the Sen

> Charles Gordon Greene, Naval officer at Boston Charles H. Peaslee, Collector at Boston. Henry W. Bishop, Sub-Treasurer at Boston. Henry Crocker, Appraiser at Boston. Jacob Coster, Postmaster af Concord, N. H. M. A. Osborn, Collector at Yaw Haven, Conn. James L. Long, Receiver at Chicago, Ill. N. G. Dale, Receiver at Chicago, Ill. Thomas Hayes, Dictrict Attorney for Nichigan. Robert J. Chester, Murshal, West Tennessee Theophilus F. Toulmin, Postmaster at Mobile. George A. Smith, Collector at Vienna, Md. — Baldwin, Collector at Vienna, Md. — Baldwin, Collector at Key West, Fla. Fernando Moreno, Marshal for Florida. G. S. Hawkirs, Collector at Apalachicola, Fla. Samuel J. Bridge, of Boston, Appraiser General of the Pacific coast-Salary \$6000. Alpheus Felch, of Michigan; George W. Thom-son, of Va.. and Thompson Campbell, of Illinois-Salary \$3000. Charles H. Peaslee, Collector at Boston.

Salary \$3000. rt B. Campbell, of Texas, Commissioner to

houger B. Campber, or react, commissioner to in the Merican Boundary. Loren B. Waldo, of Conn., to be Commissioner F Pensions, vice Mr. Heath. Mr. Colcock, of S. C., to be Collector of the port

t Charleston. Benj. F. Hallett, to be District Attorney of Masachr Joel Palmert to be Indian Agent at Oregon.

S. B. Forney, to be Postmaster at Barnstable, Fisher B. Wildreth, to be Postmaster at Lowell,

Mass. Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon, Isaac J. Ste-vens, of Massachusetts, Governor of the Territory of Washington; George L. Curry, of Oregon, Sec-retary of the Territory of Oregon. Marshals-J. W. Nesnuth, Marshal of Oregon; Fernando L. Morendo, Southern District of Flori-tor Formance and State and State and State and State and State Territory idea divisite of Flori-

Fernando L. Morendo, Southern District of Flori-da; Jesse B Clemens, middle district of Tennessee; Robert J. Chester, western district of Tennessee; Benj. F. Hallet, Attorney for Massachussets; Thomas Evans, Attorney for South Carolina; Thos Hayne, Attorney for Illinois; George E. Ham, At-torney for Michigan; Benjamin F. Harding, of Or-ogen, Attorney for Oregon. Henry M. Bishop, Assistant Treasurer at Boston. Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, Commissioner of the American boundary:

the American boundary: Theodore S. Fay, of New York, Minister to Switzerland; John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylva-nia, Minister to the Republic of Peru; Samuel D.

nia, Minister to the Républic of Peru; Samuel D. Hean, Consult of Tunis. *Collectors*—Nathaniel M. Fowle, at Saco, Maine; S. B. Phinney, Barnstable, Mass.; Wm.F. Colcock, Charleston; Stephen Péwers, Brazos; Oliver S. Witherby, San Diego, California; Isaac B. Wall, Montere

JEANY LIND'S DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES .-- A New York correspondent says-

The success of Madame Sontag in concert and opera has induced Jenny Lind to determine upor again visiting the United States. The unhappiness her domestic relations may have had some influ ence upon her in coming to this decision; but that she will again visit our shores, should her life be

spared, is a fact beyond dispute. I alluded above to the domestic difficulties of Jenny Lind. These, I am informed, upon the most reliable authority, exist, and are still becoming of the most serious and unpleasant nature. Short after the honeymoon, some trifling misunderstand ing occurred between her and Mr. Goldschmidt,

(her husband) which has been daily increasing un-til her sufferings are now too intolerable to be en-dured. His petty acts of selfishness, and his deternination to rule her as with a rod of iron, have caused her the greatest unhappiness, and a separa tion has, I am distinctly informed, been agreed upon The well known generosity of Jenny is one of the main causes of the difficulty, her husband being opposed to the giving away of anything. But then, it may be, that the high temper which Jenny displays at times, has also effect its in rendering her home unhappy. Certain it is such a state of things exist, and what I have written above you will find orroborated to the very letter,

ID The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for Februa , from the American re-print of Leonard Scott. Co., New York, is on our table, and presents an ay of able and interesting articles from the pens the most gifted British writers.

entitled "An Act relative Buildings Associations. &c," without my approval and with my reasons for withholding the same. This bill proposes to enable land and building

associations to purchase and sell real estate to "stockholders and others" without limitation, ex-cept only that the amount of real estate held by ch corporations shall at no time exceed in value of their capital stock," unless the exthe amount cess shall be made by increase in value on said rea

estate after purchase. Land and building associations may be created through the Courts, in the manner prescribed by the Act of the 13th October, 1840, entitled "An Act relating to Orphans' Courts, and for other pur-poses," at the will of parties desiring such incorporations: their capital stock may, in each case, b alt a million of dollars.

Thus you will perceive. gentlemen, under the provisions of the proposed bill, these corporations of very large capital, creatable at the will of par-ties, by conforming to certain prescribed conditions, may become quite extensive dealers in real estate. Why the field of individual enterprise and respon ability should be thus invaded, if not usurped, I am entitely unable to perceive. I know of no pre-text that has hitherto been urged in behalf of incorporated companies that will apply to corpora-tions such as this bill would in fact bring into ex istence. The business of buying and selling real estate is one purely of a private character, conduct ed for private gain, and entirely within the ready compass of individual means. The whole policy o our law has been to remove restrictions upon the alienation of landed property. Our rules of descent provisions for barring entailments, and other devi

ations from the restrictive policy of the country whence we derived our laws on this subject have made the transmission and sale of real estate al most as ready and easy as the transfer of persona property. Our entire population may without difficulty engage in this business. No large asso-ciated means are required for the purpose, no extraordinary risk attends its accomplishment.--Whence, then, the necessity of creating artificial bodies, with large means, but still limited respon-sibility, for such purpose. If we take this step, sibility, for such purposes the outer verge in the bare we not then gone to the outer verge in the

business of creating corporate bodies? And can any reason then be urged why the business of baying and selling ordinary wares and merchandize should not be conducted by these creations of the law?

I have already assented to the idea, that to en gage in certain kinds of private enterprise there may be necessary for its accomplishment so great an amount of capital that its association for these purposes, under a proper legal organization, care fully restrained, and with the responsibility so as to protect the community from, all loss, may be al wable But the ordinary business of buying and elling real estate is not of this character, and I feel constrained, therefore, to dissent from the proisions of this bill.

A necessity may exist for some legislation to enable these associations to perfect the original pur-pose of their creation, and to this end there might be no objections; but the provisions of the bill go much farther, and propose powers not ne-cessary for the attainment of such purposes. WM. BIGLER. no objections; but the provisions of the pres

Executive Department, Feb. 28, 1853.

fonday night a fire broke out near Wilkesbarre, which entirely destroyed the buildings of the insti-tution, suddenly turning three hundled pupils out of shelter. The fire originated in the attic at the south and of the building and everything was de-stroyed except part of the instruments. The libra-ry, which was a valuable collection, presented to e institution by Hon. Zib a Bennett, of Wilkes the institution by Fiol. 21b a bennett, or winkes-barre, was also totally destroyed. The north wing of the building was only recently added to the struc-ture, at the expense of William Swetland, Esq., a wealthy citizen of Wyoming valley. The whole loss is estimated at \$21,000, upon which there was a pinewase only of \$7500. The availe mere in an insurance only of \$7500. The pupils were, in ost instances, unable to save either their books o

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.

irom the farewell address of Washington. The Senate to-day, among other nominations, confirmed that of Lorenzo Waldo, as Commission-er of Patents. He was formerly a member of Congress from the State of New York. The work of removals has now commenced, and there is a probability of brisk times in that particular for weeks to come. There is much indignation felt here by our resi-dent and visiting Democracy, at the manner in

dent and visiting Democracy, at the manner in which two of our Democratic Senators have acted in relation to the appointment of Hon. Willis A Gorman as Commissioner of the Land Office in Gorman as Commissioner of the Land Office in place of Mr. Wilson, who now fills the post, and place of Mr. Wilson, who now his the post, and is one of the most proscriptive Whigs that ever breathed. Senators Cass and Gwin wish Wilson retained ! This is unaccountable, and we trust that the President and a majority of his Cabinet, who favor Mr. Gorman, will act promptly, and give

Wilson his walking papers. Gen. Pierce is as good at meeping his own cour sel now, in relation to his appointments to the prin-cipal offices, as he was about his Cabinet officers. Many of those who came here to seek office have returned home with sick hearts, on account of deterred hope. 'They have returned wiser, if not bet

er men. It is well known that Pierce should take time to ascertain the merits of the different applicants for office, so that unworthy men, who would bring dis grace upon his administration, may not be appoin d; but as soon as the merits of each applicant learned, it would save many an anxious thought and sleepless nights, to decide the fate of the exectants at the earliest moment. DEMOCRITUS.

Book Notices. ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.—The March number of this useful and highly popular magazine, s rich in its contents as also in its illustrations he former numbering twenty six, some of which re admirably written articles on history and cience, and all of them interesting—the latter cience, and all of them interesting—the fatter hirty, presenting an array of pictures not to be bund in any other periodical. The work' is pub-ished simultaneously in Boston, New York, Low-ill, Montreal and Philadelphia (in the latter City by J. W. Moore.) on the first of every month, and ld at 25 cents per number.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for April, another double umber of 144 pages and a capital one too, hand somely printed and embellished, and richly deserv-ng public commendation. Only 25 cents per sin-gle number, or \$3 per annum.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL, of last week, is one of the and somest numbers yet issued. The engravings fre truly superb. The representation of the Sia-nese Twins, Shang and Eng, with their wiges and children, is of itself worth the price of the number.

BABNUM'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS, of Saturday last is also a tip-top number, rich and varied in its il-lustrations. The first embellishment is a likeness of Vice President King, accompanied with a biog-raphical sketch of this distinguished statesman.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, fo April, is one of the best numbers of the work ever ssued. "The First Love Letter," and "The Rat Hunters," are beautiful embellishments, as well a (prose and postry) is excellent. Terms \$2 pe annum. matte

GODEX'S LADX'S BOOK, for April, is already in sued, and an excellent number it is. There is some-thing new in this number for the Ladies. New style of printing. Crotchet work and Netting .-Wayside Gossip, a plats engraved in Gemograph. "A little higher." Fashions, 20, 25.

once before, also a young man to whom he loaned it, at the place of Mr. Daniel Ragan, confecner, where he and his father worked a short time. last winter. On the return of his father to the ho-tel, 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 he him he had broken the blade in rifling' the trunk, and the handle he had hrown away in George street, where it would be

on Friday morning, his father sent him to a taifor 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 The received in change a no control of the providence of the pole picture of the 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

A boy in the tailor's store who sold the shirt iden-tifies 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 at MCGUITES. Ine ten goid 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 atable 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 thi was but too visible. A slight stain of blood was also discovered on the bed tick.

The leaden pipe bludgeon used by the murderen a piece that was about McGuire's is identified as a piece that was about Accourts a premises, and missed. It had been dug up in plan-ing 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. The splash of mud from the pipe on the which must have been closed at the momen clearly indicates that the blow which produced i was struck by a left-handed person. Spring is left-handed man, and those who have known him or twenty years were always well acquainted with this fact. rase h

Upon his son expressing the fear that, in had not effectually murdered Mrs. Lynch, who was so hard to kill, she might revive, recover, and in-form on him, he said, "d-d 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 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 examing Spring'

ingers, yesterday afternoon, after the examinatio before the committing magistrate, the ends were discovered to have been badly burned and blistered e injury being yet apparent.

n dollar gold piece spent at the tailor's i and that has been recovered. In the rest of the mon-by is supposed to have been concealed somewhere by the murderer. In the course of yesterday morning, Spring, in a conference with his coursel, in his cell, accused his the the source of the work, and we are giad to learn that the fouraal is in a prosperous condition. all that has been recovered. The rest of the mor

ioners shall furnish all necessary ballot boxes and blank forms for the purpose aforesaid. THE UNITED STATES REVIEW. The March number of this sterling monthly has already been noticed by us." To remove impressious, which the publisher of the Review thinks re calculated to do serious injury, we publish the ollowing letter, which we find in the "Richmond

Enquirer: To the Editors of the Enquirer :

RICHMOND, Feb. 12, 1853. DEAB STR:--Reports having been circulated that the United States Review, published in New York, was a coatinuation of the Democratic Review of Sanders, Reilley & Co., I avail myself of the col-umns of your paper to refute all such assortions, and state a lew plain facts. The United States Review is an entirely new publication, and is independent of all other iour-

The United States Review is an entirely new publication, and is independent of all other jour-nals. It was projected and started by me: I am aided in the various departments of the work by gentlemen of known ability, to whose articles in the numbers already published I am not ashamed to call public attention. The United States Review was not started to op-pose the Democratic Review, but rather to fill a space made vacant by the strange and erratic course pursued by the last named periodical, by means of which it lost the confidence and support of the

which it jost the confidence and support of the great masses of the democracy, and became the organ of a small and inefficient clique. Had the Democratic Review maintained the established prin-ciples of the party, the United States Review would never have existed. There would have been no need of its existence. It is not my intention to seek a quarrel with the proprietors of the old Dem-ocratic Review, but to conduct my own in such a manner as to make it a reflex of the opinions and an advocate of the sentiments of the great party; which it lost the confidence and support ocratic Review, but to conduct my own in such a manner as to make it a reflex of the opinions and an advocate of the sentiments of the great party; whose teachers were Jefferson and Jackson, and whose actions have at all times reflected lustre up-on our common country. It shall appeal to no sec-tional prefudices, and advocate no factious fanati-cism; but, be based upon the broadest principles of nationality—a legitimato Democracy. It will ever adyocate the constitutional rights of the States. In making these promizes, I have no fears as to their fulfilment. I have not undertaken this work without a complete understanding of its require-

their fulfilment. I have not undertaken this work without a complete understanding of its require-ments and my own capacities. In my time I have visited nearly every portion of this country, and have familiarized myself with the opinions and wants of men in all sections. I know full well, what is expected by the public from the directors of a monthly Review, and am confident that the Editorial corps now attached to the United States Review will give entire satisfaction to its patrons. Permit me, in conclusion, to state, that I am the sole proprietor of the United States Review, that I

sole proprietor of the United States Revolvy, initial the am now on a tour of business, and will visit all the States in the Union for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy and support of the Democracy in behalf of my undertaking. I am, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, THEO.A. FOSTER.

THEO.A. FOSTER. All those who are disposed to encourage such a Democratic organ, will please send their names to he United States Review, 251 Broadway N. York.

ally well filled with able and interesting articles and statistics on the subject of popular education.— Edited and published in this City, by THORAS H. BURROWER, Esq., at \$1 per annum.

GT The PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURSTAL, for March, has also been our table for some time, and is in every respect a bighly interesting and instruct-ive number. The work is edited by Meanst J. L.

The SCHOOL JOURNAL, for March, is, as usu-

