# 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.

Such of our subscribers as may change their places of residence, will please let us know where

to direct their papers after this week.

Arthur Spring Convicted. Honora Shaw and Helen Lynch, commenced in the yesterday week, and continued until Thursday evening. The testimony of the principal witness, young Spring, before the Court was the same in substance as what we published last week; and his evidence was strongly corroborated by several other witnes-

es, all going to prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the elder Spring was the murderer. No duced him to promise in his Inaugural address that evidence was offered by the prisoner. The case was conducted on the part of the Commonwealth by honesty, capacity, and fidelity; yet the public by District Attorney, WILLIAM B. REED and his Deputy, Mr. Mann, and the defence by JOSEPH M. DOBAN, Esq. After able speeches from the Counsel and a pointed charge from Judge Allison, the Jury retired for deliberation, and in a short time returned with a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the First Degree."

The passing of sentence was deferred for the present, at the request of the prisoner's counsel, in order to give him time to make preparation " for his

ficers, and descending the steps on Sixth street, he took off his hat and cheered just as he stepped into the cab. This insult to their feelings, was followed on the part of the immense crowd present with a groan so terrific, that even the heart of the hardened criminal must have felt its chilling influence. Some of the crowd were about mounting upon the cab, but were driven back by the officers.

Just before the verdict was rendered, the prisoner exhibited a great deal of anxiety to know whether the Jury had agreed. He was much depressed in spirits, but on a stout drink of brandy being administered, he again resumed his hardidood, and threatened to kill his son Arthur, Jr., if he got hold

Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard."-It waso ne of the most astounding, cold-blooded murders we ever heard tell of, and justice has thus suddenly (in two weeks from the time the deed was committed) overtaken the murderer.

Speaking of the murder and the verdict, the Pub-

lic Ledger of Friday says :-The trial of Spring, for the murders in Southwark, is over, and the jury have returned a verdict of guilty. That any other conclusion could have been formed, after hearing the testimony which so, been formed, after hearing the testimony which so, conclusively fastened the guilt upon the accised, is scarcely within the range of possibility. All the facts pointed unerringly to him as the author of this damning deed. For strocity, the act is without a manufact in this locality at least. But if the crime parallel—in this locality at least. But if the crime is bloody, cruel and remorseless, the retribution is speedy, certain, terrible, and, it may be, salutary. Justice has been sure without being slow, and, in wo weeks from the commission of this most hor ible, revolting tragedy, a conscientious and careful jury have, by their verdict, condemned the wretched perpetrator of it to the gallows, the expiation which the law demands for deeds so foul and

### Rag-Money Fanatics.

The Baltimore Sun, in a short article upon the announcement that the mint in Philadelphi is prepared to employ the whole force of the establishment in the coinage of the dollar pieces, and that it a class of rag-money fanatics most admirably, when it says there is with some people a sort of infatuation, by which they are brought into complete subjection to a paper dynasty. They would shut up everything like specie from the public eye, and, we doubt not, prefer the ghost of a fip shadowed ont upon paper, to the thing itself. And they would heroically wage a modern civil war-that is, on paper-in vindication of the sufficiency of the ghost, rather than suffer the original substance to glide into the hands of the people. They would twist, garble, and, if possible, defy the laws of the land, rather than countenance the restoration and establishment of a specie currency. They would commend the banks for violating the law, and, no doubt, rebuke the mint for providing the means of observing it, rather than see the gold and silver thoroughly diffused throughout the channels of trade, and the masses of the people in habitual use of it.-With perversity of this sort we suppose the people have little sympathy.

#### Appointment by the Governor. EPHRAIM CORPMAN, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Carlisle Democrat, to be Superintendent of

the Public Printing, under the act recently passed by the Legislature. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. C. is a

practical printer, of great industry and energy, intelligent and honest, and in every respect well qualified for the responsible station. He will do credit to himself, and carefully guard the Treasury from the Galphinism that has been practiced upon it for the last three years. The Governor could not have made a better selection.

### From Harrisburg.

. The Legislature has been to work during the past week and disposed of quite a number of bills, among which was a bill to a change the time of electing U. S. Senator and State Treasurer-the former to the second, and the latter to the third Tuesday of February; a bill fixing the 31st of March as the time for electing a State Printer; a bill incorporating the Erie City Bank, was also passed. A joint resolution fixing the final adjournment of the Legis. lature on the 12th of April, was introduced, but laid over for the present.

From Washington. The U. S. Senate is still in extra session, but it is supposed will finally adjourn this week. They confirm the President's appointments as fast as they are sent in, and pass the balance of their time most- for him. ly in discussing Mr. Clayton's Central American Treaty. A list of most of the appointments yet made, in addition to those we published last week, will be found in this paper.

been well sustained in the Legislature. On the 9th, the bill granting power to the Pennsylvania Coal Company to make a railroad almost anywhere, came up, and its veto was sustained by a vote of 69 to 22-the veto on a bill granting a company in Lancaster county authority to build a road to Philadelphia, was sustained, 55 to 31-that granting extraordinary privileges to building and land associations, by 78 to 0!-Pitts. Dispatch.

Hon. S. A. Douglass and RICHARD BROD HEAD, of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. KINZER HEISTAND, POWNALL, BARR and WALTON, of the State Legislature, nave our thanks for public doc-

The Fillmore Administration.

The Washington Union, speaking of the late Adninistration and the " turgid compliments" which some of the Whig papers have bestowed upon it says that if the Whig party had been beaten in No vember, 1848, its position would have been better than it is now. Defeated, the corrupt means which it resorted to in the canvass would have been forgotten, and its tactics might have been revised and nade more effective. But it was victorious; and victory obtained by inconsistent pledges and promises imposed conflicting obligations, which could not be fulfilled. Power was obtained by false pretences; and the mere possession of power cannot recompense a party for abandoning its integrity. In the canvass of 1848 the Whiz party adopted the no-party banner, denounced par y spirit, and promised to proscribe proscription and restore the era of good feeling. It railed against extravagance, boasted of its honesty, virtue, patriotism, and economy, and, instead of uniting with the Democracy in the patriotic desire to compose the slavery agitation, it pretended to identify itself with the abolitionists of the North and with the slaveholders of the South, and by its indefensible conduct gave such an impulse to sectional excitement as to convulse the en-

tire confederacy. The Whig cabinet which was installed four years ago, represented the impure elements that gave The trial of Arthur Spring, for the murder of character to the canvass of 1848; and from the beginning it seemed to look with scorn upon the pop-Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Philadelphia, on ular intelligence which had been duped, while i showed no respect for the confidence which had been, won only to be betrayed. Never in the history of the country did party vindictiveness manifest itself in a fiercer or more revolting aspect than it did when the Whig party was installed. The cabal which surrounded the Chief Magistrate in-

in the distribution of patronage he would be guided business was neglected in order to apportion the spoils among Whig partizans—the government having no care for the war on private and official character involved in its course of fair promises and foul The Whig Cabinet having no real regard for the man in whose name it conducted the Government. trampled his pledges under foot, and entered on a

career of faithlessness, corruption, mal-administration, which will ever mark an era in our history It threw off the mask so soon that it was unable to As the prisoner was leaving the Court room af- | gain the control of either branch of Congress, for ter the verdict, in charge of the Marshal and his offrom an outraged people. Had the result been different-had the Whig party secured the Legislative as well as the Executive branch of the Government -we are justified by what we have witnessed in saying that it would, in spite of the beneficial operation of the Democratic policy, have fastened on the country that obnoxions system which the people have so often repudiated, and would have pros trated labor and surrounded the Government with corruptions and abuses that would have made it well nigh insufferable.

> Thomas H. Forsyth. This name, says the Luzerne Union, has been

resented to the Democracy and the people of Pennylvania, by the late Democratic State Convention, as their candidate for Canal Commissiner. are not surprised at the universal favor with which it is received. Mr. Forsyth possesses all the elements of popularity and success. Locally many preferred other candidates. We felt warmly at tached to Col. Mott. We knew him to be emi nently worthy and desired to see the lion-hearted Republicanism of his immediate vicinity rewarded for their unprecedented majorities. Apart from these considerations, Mr. Forsyth is to us highly acceptable. He is so, we believe, to the entire Democracy. His name is the prestige of union and triumph. The banner inscribed with a majority of thousands for "Bigler & Clover," and tens of Taxion admitted Great Britain into a partnership thousands for "Woodward & Hopkins," will bear with us, in Central American matters, where she a high mark for "Forsyth, Banks & Brawley" in October next. Nothwithstanding our local preferences were otherwise, we admit that locally, it is a fair nomination. Philadelphia has never had a Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and certainly had claims. The city and county contain one-sixth. of the population of the State, and from falling a prey to the rapacity of Great Britain. their duty noble in the last canvass, triumphing over the whole force of Whiggery and Nativism. If Philadelphia was to have a candidate, Mr. Forwill be enabled to turn out 50,000 per day, hits off syth was doubtless the proper man. He has served them faithfully for eight years in the Legislaturetwo years in the House, and is now near the close of his sixth year in the Senate. While the wave of popular feeling in that excitable community has wafted up many a politician high one day, to submerge and bury him the next, he has steadily re tained their confidence by a straight-forward and intelligent discharge of his duty. His Legislative career vindicates his character for ability and integrity. His votes, his speeches and his efforts have always manifested great honesty of purpose, and a determination to pursue without deviation the path of correct legislation. We anticipate for him success by a large majority, and a highly useful and honorable career as Canal Commissioner.

### J. Porter Brawley.

As this gentleman seems to be the target at which Whig slanders and abuse are just now aimed the following extract from an editorial in the last Meadville Democrat, will serve to show what effect it will have, and what his standing is at home amongst those who know him intimately:

We notice that several Whig papers in this section have already opened their batteries on the nominee for Surveyor General. Judging from some samples before us, the campaign is to be conducted in a spirit of gross calumny and detraction. These are old weapons in the hands of Whig editors; their are old weapons in the lands of wagethors, techinefficiency, we supposed, had long since been fully
demonstrated. They will be as powerless now
as at any former period. Mr. Barwirz has
discharged the duties of Surveyor General with
marked ability. This is acknowledged by the Whig
press at the seat of Government. He has been repress at the seat of Government. He has been re-nominated in accordance with the usages of his party, and the Democracy will sustain him against the assaults of their enemies. The course of the Whig press will only have the effect of uniting our

POST MASTER GENERAL .- The New York Brother Ionathan, an independent paper, expresses its approbation of Judge Campbell's appointment to the Post Office Department, in the following language: "Our new Postmaster General, James Campbel

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

30 The good citizens of the West Ward of Carlisle must have improved vastly in morals, since our sojourn in that " ancient and venerable Borough." At least we infer so, from the fact that, at the elec-The Governor's Recent Vetoes seem to have tion on Friday week, Professor Johnston, of Dickinson College, and a Divine at that, was elected to the dignified and responsible office of CONSTABLE by a very large majority over his competitors!-The newspapers do not inform us whether the Proessor was actually a candidate for constabulory honors; but, whether he was or was not, if he will only consent to serve in the office, we have no oubt he will prove himself "a terror to evil doers," of which there used to be a goodly number in ther

> The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now in session at Harrisburg. The session will probably terminate about the close of this week.

diggins."

The British in Honduras.

We are already beginning to realize, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, some of the legitimate fruits of the Whig management of our foreign affairs for the last four years. Our readers have noticed the anuncement, of hostilities being commenced by Great Britain in Honduras, in the name of the tribe

and jurisdiction as much as the savages west of the Rocky mountains are to the Government of the United States. But Great Britain, since we have acquired possession of Oregon and California, to that it should thoroughly understand the merits of reach which territories a route through Central America is desirable, has been resolutely bent upon acquiring an influence there which should enable her to throw obstacles in the way of the United States for the accomplishment of such an object.-Anxious for pretexts which would afford her an pportunity of interfering in the affairs of Central America, she declared herself a protector of this tribe of Indians that resided in Honduras, and insisted that "their savage Chief was entitled to a share in the sovereignty of the country. In addition to setting up this preposterous claim n behalf of the King of the Mosquitoes, as he has

een ironically termed, Great Britain has the right

equired from Spain, of cutting log-wood in Belize, and of having a mere temporary occupation there for that purpose, it being stipulated, however, that she should never exercise any acts of sovereignty. It will be seen, therefore, that Great Britain had o rights of sovereignty in Central America, to be effected by any negotiations touching those States and yet during the administration of Gen. TAYLOR when CLAXTON was Secretary of State, she was invited to, and did become a party with the United States, to a joint treaty regulating the affairs of that country, parceling out its territories, and defining their rights, as if she was deeply interested in the settlement to thequestion. This settlement is known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. It was a total departure from the American foreign policy that has always been pursued since the time of Gen. WASHINGTON, and which consisted in not formingany entangling alliances with other nations and was a flagrant violation of the Monnor doctrine, so called, which denied the right, to any foreign power, either to found new colonies on this hemis

phere, or to interlere in any matter between governments that were already established and organized. It was an egregious blunder on the part of the Whig Cabinet of Gen. TAYLOR to call in the aid of Great Britain to help settle the affairs of Central America, on account of the precedent it would afford that unscrupulous and grasping power to interfere in other questions of a purely American character, even if that particular treaty had been an advantageous one for our interests. But this was not so, the stipulations of the treaty being decidedly favorable to Great Britain; and it never would have been ratified by the co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power, the United States Senate, had not that body labored under a misappre nension in regard to its meaning, being ignorant of

BULWER, the British negotiator, to put upon one of its most important provisions in the shape of a co-Great Britain being thus invited by the Galphin Cabinet of General Taxton to help regulate the affairs of Central America, accepted the invitation, and has now sent a vessel of war to Honduras to despoil that Republic of a part of its possessions, in favor of is protege, the King of the Mosquitoes, whom it insists is entitled to a share in the sovereignty of the country. The Honduras authorities offered a resistance, but superior might prevailed, and at the last advices the Mosquito flag was waving in triumph over one of the principal towns in that Republic. Had not the Cabinet of General has no business, we are confident she would never have ventured upon this act of aggression in Honduras. The news, it is understood, created considerable of a sensation in Washington, and the Ad-

the interpretation which CLAYTON weakly allowed

Europe.

ministration is prepared to do all that lies in its

power to prevent our sister Republic of Honduras

The news by the latest arrival is tavorable to the permanence of peace. The little cloud of war which hung for a time on the eastern horizon of Europe has melted into air. Austrian diplomacy or rather Austrian and Russian menaces, have accomplished the pacification of Montenegro. The report that the ultimatum of Count Leiningen had been rejected, and that the Austrian embassy had left the Turkish dominions, was unfounded. The conditions proposed by Leiningen were not so hard as was supposed, and the Porte had no alternative but to accept them, or go to war with Austria without any hope of support from the western powers. t is evident that the integrity of the Ottoman empire is no longer guarantied by any necessity of a balance of power. It would be very easy for Russia and Austria to silence any murmurs from France and Prussia because of the partition of Turkey, by abetting the designs of these two western powers on the territory of neighboring States. The overshadowing influence of which England once might boast, scarcely weighs a feather in European politics. Russia and Austria would pay but little regard to her wishes in maturing their schemes of spoliation against Turkey. And it is evident, from the tone of the British rress, that England is pre pared to submit to the dismemberment of the Otto man empire, and to a still further aggrandizement of the already resistless power of Russia and Austria. The London Times is preparing the public mind of England for an acquiescence in the dismemberment of Turkey, by constant denunciation of the ferocity and barbarism of Islam, and by inculcating the belief that the Ottoman power cannot stand.

The monarchs of Europe are more intent upon vatching and suppressing the aspirations of the people than upon frustrating the ambitious schemes of each other. Their entiente cordiale is perfect .-Louis Napoleon had issued orders for a march to Lombardy, to assist Austria in suppressing the revolt of Milan. And thus it is all over the continent -a warm sympathy and co-operation link the monarchs together. It is not so with the leaders of the people; They are damaging their cause by division and mutual distrust. The misunderstanding between Mazzini and Kossuth, gives the liveliest satisfaction to monarchy.—Union.

## Peter G. Washington.

A letter from Washington, to the New York Tri oune, makes special mention of PETER G. WASH tworon, Esq., the newly appointed Assistant Sec-

retary of the Treasury. The writer says: He has served a long life time in office here, havng, by dint of excellent sense and a faithful and laborious discharge of duties devolved on him, rais-ed himself step by step from a clerkship of the low-est grade to his present position. Mr. Washington can say no, fortunately, and he never fails to be able can say no, fortunately, and he never fails to be able to justify himself for so doing. He is a relative of Secretary Guthrie, and his intimate friend. Hence that gentleman's reliance on him. When in the Sixth Auditorship, though not personally popular Sixth Auditorship, though not personally popular, (and how can a man be very popular while faithfully discharging the duty of a guardian of the U.S. Treasury?) he was accounted one of the very best officers of the Government.

The New Orleans Delta, a neutral press, re

marks of President PIERCE: "We look forward to the course of the adminis tration with high hopes and strong trust. His modtration with high nopes and atong treat since est, even, prudent, and dignified deportment since his nomination, has impressed the whole country with respect, confidence and esteem for him. His with respect, confidence and esteem for him. His bearing disarms the malice and recklessness of par-ty, shames the low designs of intriguers, and soften the heart of a whilom bitter opposition. Such a chief is worthy to fill the highest post in a republic which rest upon the affections, the sentiments, the will of the people."

The Pacific Railroad.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: The preliminary steps for the construction of this great national en terprise have been taken by Congress, which at its ast session passed an act authorizing the President to make such surveys as may be necessary to inform that body by the first Monday of February Indians which, in order to cloak its designs, it next which is the most available route for a railas taken under its especial protection, called the way from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Mosquitoes. This tribe resides within the territory | This duty will be promptly discharged by the Ex-

of the Republic of Honduras; is subject to its laws | ecutive, and Congress at its next session will have some reliable information on which to base its action. It is certainly important, before a work of such magnitude is undertaken by the Government, the rival projects that have been proposed for its consideration, in order that it may act with discreion in the matter, and with a due regard to the public weal. There is no measure now engaging the attention of the country of such incalculable national importance as the construction of this rail road, or one that the great majority of the people feel so deep an interest in. The accomplishment of this enterprise-connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a continuous line of railway-is one of the greatest works of the age, and will be one of

its most enduring memorials. It will be the crowning monument of that spirit of enterprise and activity that was so remarkably developed in the last half of the nineteenth century It will not be like the pyramids of Egypt or the Chinese Wall, a monument either of the folly of its builders or of the barbarism of the times, for no en. terprise could combine in a more eminent degree all the elements of national utility and individual benefit. Its construction, indeed, is quite indispensable to the future prosperity of the States, composiing the American Union, and is necessary alike for a communication between them in time of peace, and for their protection and defense during a period of war. Its effect, too, by annihilating space beween the most distant States, bringing them as it were into the most intimate connection, will do more to strengthen the bonds and ligaments that bind together the Union, than any other governmental measure that could be possibly adopted.— When the traveller, starting from the great eastern cities of New York, Boston or Baltimore, shall find himself in four or five days at San Francisco or Astoria, in a less time than it used to take to go from the places in question to Cincinnati, who then will pretend to say that the American Union is too extended for one confederacy, when the inhabitants of its greatest extremes are thus brought into such rapid and frequent intercourse? The completion of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad will in fact bring the two oceans nearer together for all practical purposes, than the Mississippi and Hudson rivers were

only a few years ago. It will be of equal importance in advancing th great cause of civilization in our western wilds which its completion would accelerate at least twenty years. The route over which it shall pass yould soon be dotted with villages and cities; and the savage wilds that now separate our eastern and western population would resound with the busy clamor of industry that always attend the habitation of civilized man. The Indian, as well as the elk and the buffalo, would start with affright and error as the noise of the iron horse was heard plowng his pathway ,with lightning speed, through those hitherto inaccessible gu'lies and mountains, and they

would every where recede before it. It is quite indispensable in a military point of view that the road should be built, in order not only to overawe the Indian tribes by the posts that will be established along its lines, and thus prevent their predatory incursions upon the frontier settlements of Oregon and California, but also to afford the means of a prompt succor to our Pacific posessions in the event of war between our Government and some formidable maritime power like Great Britain or France. Without such a way of communication they would be thrown as it were upon their own resources, and would be exposed to great dangers to say the least.

Of the commercial facilities the construction of this road would afford to the United States to the China and East India trade, which now seeks other thoroughfares, it can be hardly necessary to speak, further than to say that it could hardly fail to give us almost an entire monopoly of that rich. other route are immense and incalculable. These are but a few of the general considerations which it has called for, to give the subject early and favorable attention. We certainly know of no one

### Swearing in of the Vice President. A letter from Matanzas, published in the New Orleans Picayune, gives an account of the swear

ing in of the Vice President of the United States. from which we extract the following:

"For the first time in the history of the Republic has the man chosen by the people for the second post of honor taken the oath of office in a foreign land. William Rufus King was, on the 4th instant, land. William Rufus King was, on the 4th instant sworn in as Vice President of the United States, a the Cumbre, near Matanzas. The day was a mos beautiful one; the clear blue sky of the tropics over our heads, the emerald carpet of Cuba beneath our feet, and the delicious sea breeze of these latitude nkling its coolness over all of us.

Early in the morning Consul Rodney, deputed by Judge Sharkey to administer the oath, left town horseback for the Cumbre, accompanied by sev eral American gentlemen. A pleasant ride of three miles brought us to the estate where Mr. King was mines bought the combre, (the peak,) from its situation on the culminating point of the hills that immediately surround Matanzas.

"The oath was administered by Consul Rodney

to the Vice President, who was ready and waiting our arrival. The volante was brought up to the our arrival. door, and Mr. King stepped into it, in order to ride into Matanzas before the sun should be too high to make it pleasant. The whole cavalcade, consisting of some twelve or fifteen American gentlemen, im nediately mounting and forming an escort around the carriage, accompanied the Vice Presi

"Mr. King left Matanzas on the same day for the estate of Mr. Bhartrain, in the partido of Limona about eighteen miles from Matanzas. His healt s very poor, and no one accustomed to see patient with pulmonary disease in this climate bu he cannot survive very long. He may months in this mild climate, but he can never b The old statesman views his coming fate with calmness, as one who has fought the good fight and will lay hold of eternal life.

### The Gardiner Claim.

This case is now on trial before the criminal Court in Washington. Every person has heard something about it, but perhaps all may not know its history. The counsel for the government in opening the case to the jury, made the following narrative :---

Dr. Gardener, in a memorial to the board of Commissioners, stated that early in the year 1844 he was largely engaged in mining operations in the State of San Louis Potosi, Mexico, employed 500 laborers, had upwards of \$300,000 invested in men laborers, had upwards of \$300,000 invested in men buildings, steam engines, horses, mules, and men of science; that in 1846 he was compelled to abandon the establishment, his property having been despoiled by the Mexican soldiery; that said mines were worth half a million, and would have yielded him \$50,000 per annum. The accused filed with this memorial depositions purporting to be from persons residing in Mexico, going to show that he owned said mine. The issue was on the truth or falsits of these suseriors. The United States affirm owned said mine. The issue was on the truin or issued ity of these assertions. The United States affirmed, and expected to prove, that every statement in the memorial, and every paper presented by him, were false from beginning to end, pure fiction and invention,—Dr. Gardner received from the United to the fact of the feed 409 750 while tates, as the fruits of the fraud, \$428,750, while e could not be found, though \$500 had been ffered as a reward to any one who would point dut

A GRAND ENTERPRISE .- We publish in our present issue, the proposition of Mr. Josian Perham of Philadelphia, to give away some 12,000 articles of value to the purchasers of tickets for his exhibition of the Panorama of California. These tickets cost \$1 each, and admit four persons to witness the exhibition. They also afford the holder an opportunity of becoming owner of the Panorama itself, es timated to be worth \$10,000. Every ticket enures some prize to its purchaser. (See advertise-

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

WHIS STATE CONVENTION .- This body, num bering one hundred delegates, all told, not a few of whom were substituted, met in this City, on Thursday last, and organized by appointing Hon. HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne co., President, with

everal Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

A committee was raised, with Morton M'Mich ael, Esq., of Philadelphia, at its head, for the pur-pose of preparing resolutions; but as it is some-what difficult to find any Whig principles just now. the Committee wisely determined not to report any This decision was announced by the Chairman, and the Convention sanctioned it unanimously.

The tollowing named gentlemen (two Whigs

and a renegade Democrat) were selected to bear the honors appertaining to an overwhelming defea at the next general election, viz: Canal Commissioner

Moses Pownall, of Lancaster co. Auditor General.

ALEXANDER K. M'CLURE, of Franklin co. Surveyor General.
CHRISTIAN MYERS, of Clarion co.

An Irishman, named Timothy Gordon, re siding in Middle Street, in this City, made an un successful attempt to commit suicide, last week, by cutting his throat with a razor. He assigns of difficulties as the cause of the rash act. He is said to be intemperate in his habits.

IT We are pleased to learn that our young riend, Mr. THOMAS J. ALBRIGHT, of Maytown, in this county, has received a Clerkship from the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. McClelland, at a salary of \$900 per annum. Mr. A. is a worthy and inelligent young Democrat, and will make a capital

DAVID C. SUMMY, in attempting to jump from the cars, near Columbia, had one of his legs badly crushed, from the effects of which he died on Sunay morning. Mr. S. was a highly respectabl oung man, and a Teacher by profess

We direct public attention to the advertise ent of Mr. PHILIP T. SHEAFF, in another column His Marble establishment presents strong induce-ments to purchasers. Give him a call.

327 See card of the Mount Joy Academy, in another column. This Institution is in a highly prosperous condition, as evidenced by its Catalogue for 1862 and 1853, and is deserving the patronage of he community.

We direct attention to the card of our young friend, Dr. J. G. Moone, in another column. I will be observed that he has removed his office from the old stand, formerly occupied by his father, Dr. M. M. Moore, and more recently by himself, to the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Evans, Dentist, i the building at the S. E. corner of North Queen an

Orange streets.

He has just finished a sett of artificial teeth, which is not excelled by any thing of the kind we have ever seen, and proves him to be a most skillul mechanical and surgical Dentist.

We also direct attention to Dr. J. McCalla It will be seen that he, too, has removed hi office, and now holds forth at No. 4 E. King st.

#### Appointments by the President, By and with the advice and consent of the Se

CONSULS—William Henry Vesey, of Pennsylva-nia, to be consul of the United States at Havre, in France, in place of Lorenzo Draper, recalled; John F. Bacon, of New York, to be consul of the United F. Bacon, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, in place of Timothy Darling, resigned; Henry B. Dewey, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Para, in Brazil; Amos S. York, to be consel of the United States for the Island of Zante.

JUDGES—John A. Campbell, of Alabama, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of John McKinley, dec'd; Edward Lander, of Indiana, to be chief justice for

Office States, in place of the land, to be chief justice for the Territory of Washington; John K. Miller, o the Territory of Washington; John K. Miller, o of Washington; Victor Monroe, of Kentucky, to be an associate justice for the Territory of Wash

MARSHALS AND ATTORNEYS .- William M. Low ry to be marshal of the United States for the ease ern district of Tennessee, in place of J. Parson resigned; Watson Freeman, to be marshal for the district of Massachusetts, in place of Charles Devens, jr., resigned; Wesley Frost to be marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania, in place of John Dickey, dee'd; J. Paxton Anderson, of Mississippi, to be marshal for the territory of Washington; Fleming B. Miller, to be attorney of the United States for the Western district of Virginia, in place of B. M. Smith, removed; J. C. Ramsey, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, in place of Samuel K. Rogers, removed.

POSTMASTERS.—Selah R. Hobbie, to be First Asrosimasters.—Selan A. Hobbies, to be risk sistant Postmaster General, in place of S. D. Jaobs, removed; Henry Sanderson, to be deputy
ostmaster at New Brunswick New Jersey, in place
f Samuel C. Cook, whose commission has expird: Renjamin Lohnson to be deputy postmaster at ed; Benjamin Johnson, to be deputy postmaster at Austin, in the county of Travis, State of Texas; John G. Majer, to be deputy postmaster at Fert Wayne, Allen county, Indiana, in place of Samuel Stophet; Isaac Cook, to be deputy postmaster at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, in place of George W. Dole.

DRS OF THE CUSTOMS.-Paul Arnau, distriet of St. Augustine, Florida, vice John M. Han-son, removed; Hamilton Stewart, district of Tex-as, vice William R. Smith, removed; Richard P. Hammond, district of San Francisco, California, ice Beverly C. Sanders, removed,
Alexander P. Buel, of Michigan, to be registe
of the land office at Ionia, Michigan, vice Louis S

ovel, removed. Frederick A. Hall, of Michigan, to be received f public moneys at Ionia, Michigan, vice Stephen

F. Page, removed. Ebenezer Warner, of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Richard Butler, removed.

Richard Butler, removed.
William A. Pratt, of Michigan, to be receiver of
public moneys at Sault Ste. Marie, Michard, vice
Joseph N. Brown, removed.
William M. Felton, of Michigan, to be register
of the land office at Genesee, Michigan, vice Cor-

nelius Roosevelt, removed.
Thomas S. Atlee, of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Balamazoo, Michigan, vice D.P. Lawrence Van De Walker, of Michigan, to be

Lawrence van De Walker, of Michigan, or receiver of public moneys at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice John M. Edwards, removed.

James Long, of Illinois, to be register of the land office at Ch.cago, Illinois, vice Alfred Cowles, whose term of office expired on the 13th inst. Michael G. Dale, of Illinois, to be register of the Michael G. Dale, of Illinois, to be register and office at Edwardsville, Illinois, vice M and office at Edwardsville, Illinois, vice Mathew Fillespie, whose term of office expired on the 16th

nst.
Robert C. Wilson, of Illinois, to be receiver of
public moneys at Palestine, Illinois, vice Jesse K.
Dubois, whose term of office expired on the 17th Green W. Caldwell, to be superintendent of the

branch mint at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, in place of James W. Osborne, removed. Christopher Carson, of Mexico, to be Indian oseph M Garrison, of Oregon, to be Indian agent

WASHINGTON, March 21 -The President to-day announced John Slidell, of La. Minister to Central America; Joseph Laire, Collector at Pensacola; Mr. Humphries, of Tennessee, U. S. Judge of that

State.
The Senate confirmed to-day, Mr. Moneypen of Ohio, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Juc Mason, of Iowa, Commissioner of Patents. Al a considerable number of Postmasters and Reco

a considerable number of Postmasters and Receivers for Land Offices.

The Senate also debated an Indian treaty.

The five examiners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Census Office, report that there is work enough to employ fifty clerks until next session of Congress, at least.

Several removals of clerks in the different Desertments are reported. artments are reported.

#### Complexion of Congress: In reference to the Thirty-third Congress of the

U. States, the New York "Journal of Commerce

By the election of 6 Democrats in S. Carolina and three in New Hampshire to the United States House of Representatives, that body now compri ses 98 Democrats, 50 Whigs, and 3 Ablitionists The same districts sent to the last Congress 85 Democrats, 60 Whigs, and 2 Abolitinists. Eighty-three members of the new House are yet to be elected. Total 234. The Democratic members vill be to the Whigs in the proportion of about The Democratic majority in the Senate will be 15 to 20. For the next two years at least every department of the government will be Democratic. The high tariff men have hung their harps upon

According to the triennial assessment, just

Completed, there are in Pennsylvania 508,678 tax-ables. Calculating the proportion of taxables to population at 1 to 5½, the whole population of the State at the present time would be 2,544,665. Ac-

to the census of 1850, the population was then 2,311,000. The Legislature have passed an act to cha ter a Company for the purpose of making a rail-road from Chambersburg to intersect the Connelsville road near Bedford. When once accomplished it will affort a direct railroad communication be

tween Chambersburg and Pittsburg. NEW YORK, March 24 -The contract made l Mr. Ramsay, to carry the California Mail via Vera Cruz and Acapulco has been confirmed by the PostArthur Spring.

The following sketch of the life of this man, no under sentence of death, as also of his victims, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lynch, we copy from the Sunday Mercury

Arthur Spring was born in Milltown, Castlemain, reland, in the year 1808, and, what is a very reparkable fact; the two sisters whom he so brutally ordered, came from the same district, and were daughters of John Donavon, stewart to the Earl of Kinmore. Spring came to this country when quite young, and, we have been informed, first made his appearance in this city. For some years, he kept a low groggery in the vicinity of Fairmount, which was the resort of the low and depraved of both sexes. He then removed into Market street, above Thirteenth, and opened a confectionary, on the site ow being occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. While at this place he was constantly causing trouble amongst his neighbors, by his i conduct. His wife was shockingly treated; in fact the lived each day as it it would be her last, so fearful was she that he would, in some of his fits of spleen, end her lite. The cause of final removal from this establishment, was his prosecution by Mr. Tracey, now keeping a confectionary at Sixth and Market streets, for obtaining goods under false pretences. For this offence be was sentenced to a lew months' imprisonment, but was pardoned out by For this offence he Sovernor Porter. Spring remarked to the lawyer who conducted the case for the prosecution, that he convicted him, but it would be as much as Goverconvicted him, but it would be as much as Gover- sey in Congress, and knew him when he (Mr. Ram-nor Porter's place was worth, to keep him there; (sey) was Clerk to the House of Representatives of and his pardon shows that this must have had some that upon the prison record opposite Spring's con-viction, a gallows was drawn at the time, with a

man hanging from it, and underneath, this sentence Justice will one day overtake the guilty."

After Spring had got rid of this trouble, he reopened a tavern near Fairmount; but the mixing of liquor with the base passions, soon forced him to relinquish a business unsuited to him, and de ructive of the peace of the neighborhood.

The next place we hear of Arthur Spring is in the city of New York, and it seems that his removal to new scenes and new associations, were not productive of much benefit to his temper and morals: but a short time elapsed before we heard o him in the Criminal Court, charged with the mur der of his wife. He escaped the noose of the gal lows, not because he was believed innocent by th people of that city or the jury, but from the fact that his son, the same boy, that now publishes his guilt, was so young, and he being the only one who could testify to the outrage, that his evidence was

In October, 1845, and subsequent to Spring's tria for the killing of his wife, he was charged, tried, convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison, for the term of eight years. He serve seven years of his term, and then received a pardon from the Governor, through the interterence of this same son, and once more cast loose upon society String and his son remained in New York unti ance in our city once more, and took lodgings at the boarding house of Maguire, in Market street near Schuylkill Front, where he remained until ar rested on the charge of committing one of the nost bloody and revolting murders to be found on

most bloody and revolting murders to be bound on the criminal calender of our country.

Having thus briefly, but we believe truthfully, given a history of Arthur Spring, we will now proceed to relate all the facts connected with the murdered women, that we have been able to obtain from reliable sources.

We stated above that Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Shaw came from the same district in Ireland, in which Arthur Spring was born.

Mrs. Shaw was married quite young, in the town of Dingle, to Dr. Leavett, with whom she lived four-

teen years, she fortunately never had any children. Her husband died on the 8th of January, 1852. Ellen Lynch was born on the fourth of March 1822, and married John Dowd, in Dingle, in 1843. Dowd died in 1849, and his widow came to this country soon after. On her passage she had the ship fever. Lynch met her on her arrival, and hav ng known her in the old country, when a child, and being extremely fond of her, made propomarriage, which were accepted, and they sequently married, in the Church of St. Philip de Neri, Southwark, and commenced a short time af-terwards, keeping house in Federal street. It seems hat Spring, after his release from prison in New York, called at Lynch's residence, to see Mrs. Shaw and during that visit received money and from her, he being very poor, and badly in need of

Mrs. Harrington introduced Spring to Lynch, a is house in Federal street, and he was subsequent! told that his company was not desired, and that he did not like his looks, that he was a convict, and ne would beat him it he did not cease his visits. Lynch also gave his wife instructions not to let Spring in the house, unless he (Lynch) was present. The last time Lynch saw Spring, was on the evening previous to his leaving for New York, when Shaw also informed Spring that he intended to go to New York—that Lynch had just been paid offthat he had \$80, and would be gone for some time. Mrs. Lynch at one time resided in the family of w is represented as having been streets. an excellent, good-hearted woman, her only faul being a desire for liquor. Lynch is a good swordsman, and has served three years in the London police, in division "N."

According to the Navy Register for the current year, the following is the naval force of the United

Eleven ships of the line, carrying eight hundred and sixty guns. Of these, there are in commission as receiving ships, three in ordinary, four on the stocks, and one preparing for sea. The Indepen-dence, a razee, carrying 54 guns, is also preparing

Twelve frigates of the first and one of the second class, carrying five hundred and sixty-four guns.-Of these, five are in commission, four in ordinary, Twenty-one sloops of war, carrying for sea.

Twenty-one sloops of war, carrying four hundred and two guns. Ot these, fifteen are in commission, ne in ordinary, and one preparing for sea.

Four brigs, carrying forty guns. Of these, three are in commission and one preparing for sea. Also our schooners, carrying seven guns, two of which are in commission, one in ordinary, and one prepa-Five steam-frigates, carrying forty guns, all in

commission; four steamers of the first class, carry ing eighteen guns, two of which are in commission one repairing, and one preparing for sea; and seven steamers less than first class, carrying five guns, three of which are in commission, two preparing three of which are in commission, or sea, and two employed as tenders. Five store-ships, carrying twenty four guns; three of them are in commission, and one preparing

This gives a total of seventy-five vessels of all kinds, carrying two thousand and tourteen guns;

CLOVERSEED .- This article hus an upward ten dency, in consequence of the apprehension that the quantity in the country will not be equal to the demand for home use, arising from the fact that the exports this season to England and the Continuation of the country and nent nearly or quite equal in quantity the aggre-gate exports to those countries for the last five pregate exports to those countries for the last five pre-ceding years; and the prevailing idea that the high prices ruling for the article since the opening of the season, has had the effect to bring nearly the entire crop to market, leaving the seed-growing districts of the country comparatively bare. The last sale we hear of was 142 barrels at 11½c.—
During the last five months, 4,345,000 pounds of cloverseed have been exported to Europe from Philadelphia and New York, against 4,516,000 pounds for the corresponding months during the last five years.—N. Y. Courier.

DESPEBATE ATTEMPT TO MUBDER.-Sarah Smith colored girl, has been arrested in Chester county Pa., charged with attempting to murder a little daughter of A. W. Pennock, aged 5 years. It ap-pears she took the child to a barn, and, notwith standing its cries and entreaties, put a rope around its neck, and drew it tight until she silenced it by its neck, and drew it ught until she shenced it by strangulation, when, supposing it dead, she loosened the rope and threw the child on its face in the garden. Fortunately it was discovered by an Irish girl soon after, but it was several hours before it could articulate a words. The negro girl was arrested and made a confession, alleging she intended to mur der the child for slapping her face.

PRESIDENT OF MEYICO -Of the twenty-three States of Mexico, sixteen have declared for Santa Anna. The Government, in the meantime, remains in the hands of Gen. Lombardini, who is prepared to surrender it into the hands of the President elect whenever he presents himself. The informatio that Santa Anna was about to return to Mexico was received at Vera Cruz with salvos of artillery, beating of drums, and ringing of church bells. Gen. Arista remains on his farm, still suffering under severe indisposition. It appears that the permission he applied for, to leave the country, has been re-

WARHINGTON, March 24 .- President Pierce last levee, (for some time to come) was thronged this evening by a brilliant assemblage.

The Great Tunnel on the line of the Penn sylvania Railroad, through the Allegheny mou tain, is 3570 feet in length—about & of a mile.

Executive Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1853.

Senate.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Walker's resolution, nuthorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to delegate one of their o take testimony in the matter now on reference to said committee, touching certain frauds alleged to have been committed by Alexander Ramsey, and others, in making payment of moneys to certain bands of Sioux Indians.

Mr. Hunter objected to the delegation of such Mr. Hunter objected to the delegation of such power to a single member of a committee during the recess. No precedent than this could be more dangerous. The subject properly should be investigated by a special commission from the Execution.

Mr. Seward asked what the charges against Mr.

Ramsey are.

Mr. Walker replied; in making payment to the Indians in paper money, through a third person, causing loss to the Indians of fitteen per cent., and withholding money from certain half-breeds. Mr Walker said the committee could proceed no fur-Minneso'a, and hence the object of the resoluti Thousauds of Indians are in that territory, and it was therefore necessary, looking to the safety of the whites, to give some assurance that the matters of which the Indians complain should be considered and settled.

Mr. Brodhead said he had served with Mr. Ramnsylvania, of which State he was a native. was due to say that Mr. Ramsey, during that time maintained a good character for integrity. proper the charges should be investigated or dis-

Mr. Seward remarked that he knew Mr. Ramsey well, and did not believe the charges against nim were true, and pressed a prompt investigation.
Mr. Hunter replied to Mr. Walker, saying it was
the mode of investigation to which he objected.— He thought it was a matter of Executive inquiry, and objected to a single member of the Indian Comnittee conducting the business in the recess.

There was further debate as to the power to del-

egate one member for the purpose indicated, and the necessity was pressed for a prompt inquiry into he matter. The consideration of the subject was postponed to-morrow, and the Senate went into an Ex

#### ecutive session. Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 24. SENATE.—A large number of petitions, &c., were resented, and referred, including one with over five ousand names, for a change in the mode of co cting taxes in the city and county of Philade phia, by the appointment of a single officer for that

urpose.
Mr. Frick presented eighty-three petitions from citizens of Chester and Montgomery counties, for the erection of a new county out of parts of those counties, to be called "Madison."

The Senate took up in order on third reading, the bill to repeal the Railrond Gauge Law. Mr. Crabbe moved to go into Committee for the ourpose of amending the bill by adding a proviso, hat the provisions shall not extend to Eric county. The motion was disagreed to-yeas 13, nays 18

The question was taken on the final passage of he bill, and it was agreed to-year 16, nays 14. The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Senate re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Evans reported a bill amendatory of the charter of the Union Canal

Company.

The Senate then took up the special order of the day, being the bill to authorize the city authorities of Philadelphia to subscribe to the capital stock of the Hempfield Railroad Company.

Mr. Darsie moved to amend by adding as a provise, that the act shall not take effect until the State

of Virginia shall have made a grant of the right of way to the Pittsburg' and Steubenville Railroad Company.

The bill was debated at considerable length, and vithout coming to a vote upon the amendme

The Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Collins moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Saturday.

The motion, after some little conversation, agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration on sec-

and reading of the general appropriation bill, the several sections of which were debated and passed is far as section 19, when on motion the bill was AFTERNOON SESSION .- The House re-assembled

Mr. Merriman offered a resolution for the ap-

pointment of a Special Committee to examine into the affairs of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and report to the House in two weeks; the said Comnittee to have power to send for persons and pa Mr. Kilbourn opposed the resolution.
Mr. Merriman supported the resolution in a speech

of some length, and very strongly denounced the manner of the lettings of contracts on the Portage oad. Mr. Flanigen followed, and also strongly urged

the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Struthers asked the mover of the resolution (Mr. Merrimen,) whether he charged bribery corruption upon the Canal Board in the allotment of the work. After further debate, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Henderson reported a bill to repeal the usury aws of the Commonwealth.
Mr. Barton, from the Committee on New Counties, reported adversely upon the bill for the erec-tion of the county of Madison out of parts of bester, Montgomery and Berks counties Mr. Knight reported a bill relating to the Har-isburg and Lancaster Railroad Company.

isburg and Lancaster Rails The House the adjourned. Bosron, March 19. THE TROUBLES IN HONDURAS.—By the brig Helen Jane which arrived at this port this morning from Honduras, we have further advices in relation to the aggressions of the British in that quarter.— The dates are from Truxillo to the 27th of Febuary.

The accounts state that Her Britanic Majesty's war steamer Devastation, Captain Campbell, arrived at Truxillo at 4 P. M., on the 18th, from Belize, and that immediately upon her arrival an officer was sent on shore with a despatch to the commandant of the port, demanding the removal of certain troops stationed in Limas, on the Romain river, in Honduras territory, but for some time past in the pos-session of the English mahogany cutters.

The demand was disregarded by the commandant, and a second despatch was afterwards sent from the Devastation, demanding that the troops be removed by 12 o'clock on the following day.— This demand was accompanied with a promise This demand was accompanied with a promise that the British subjects should not be inter-fered with for the luture. If the demands, how ever, were not complied with, Captain Campbel the troops by force. resistance could be made on the part o

#### the people of Truxillo, the demand was complied with under protest.

New Publications. A NEW WORK.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, a bound copy of a thrilling narrative entitled "The Captive in Patagonia; or, Life among the Giants," Captive in Patagonia; or, Life among the Ganta, "It is an exceedingly attractive work, handsomly illustrated. Though strictly a personal narrative of the adventures of the author, B.,F. Bourne, in that inhospitable region—having been made a captive by the savages of Patagonia, and detained long enough to become acquainted with their manner of life, &c.—it has all the charms and dramatic interest of a work of fiction, and conveys most valuable informatic. If the reader wants to be amused, inest of a work of netion, and conveys most variation information. If the reader wants to be amused, instructed, delighted and benefited, he cannot do better than to procure a copy of this book of 233 pages. Already four large editions have been exhausted, in the short space of four weeks, and the cry is still for more. A remittance of 85 cents to the publisher, will ensure a bound copy, by mail, presents repaid.

ostage prepaid. We have received the March number of Frank Forrester's Boy's and Girl's Magazine," ublished by F. & G. C. Rand, No. 7 Cornhill, Boson. The price of this interesting little monthly is only \$1.25, or, if paid strictly in advance, \$1,00 per annum. We recommend it to our readers as per annum. We recommend it to our readers as one of the best Magazines in the country for the use of little boys and girls. It contains interesting stories and historical sketches, and is well worth

the price asked.
Will the publishers send us the January and Feb-

CLARA MORELAND; or, Adventures in the Far-CLARA MORELAND; or, Adventures in the Fer South-West," by Emerson Bennett, is the title of a new Novel, of 334 pages, just published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. It is a production of thrilling interest, graphic in details, handsomely illustrated and written in the most attractive style. The author's familiarity with the manners and customs of male and female character, civilized and savage—and his bold and vigorous pen, will give this book a run that very few works of fiction ever attain.

For sale at MURRAY & STORE'S BOOKStore.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Maryland House BALTIMORE, March 21.—Ine Maryland House of Delegates, to-day, passed, by a vote of 38 yeas to 14 nays, the bill authorizing the Fhiladelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to bridge the Susquehanna River. The bill is a liberatory of the proposed to the property of the proposed to the propo al one. It imposes no capitation tax or other unecessary restrictions.

The Senate of Maryland, to-day, unanimously reducing the State tax from 25 to 124 cents on the \$100.