



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, March 24, 1853.

Hon. E. W. Hamlin, Senate, has our thanks for valuable public documents.

Subscribers to the Jeffersonian Republican who are about to change their places of residence, are requested to notify us where they wish their papers sent.

Belvidere Delaware Railroad.

Passenger trains are running regularly twice a day, each way, between Philadelphia and Milford, N. J. within fifteen miles of Easton. The trains leave Milford at 8-20 A. M. and 1-50 P. M. and arrive at Milford at 12-30, and 6-20 P. M. Stage trains are established to carry passengers to Easton, Bethlehem, and all points north.

BURNING OF THE WYOMING SEMINARY.

The Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, took fire about 11 o'clock in the evening, on the 14th inst. The south end of the building was all destroyed with its contents, except a portion of the instruments. The valuable library was burned, and three hundred pupils were unable to save any of their books or clothing. The institution was under the charge of the Rev. R. Nelson, and the loss amounted to \$21,000. Insured for \$7,500.

Easton Postmaster.—Several candidates are busy in shaping matters at Washington for this lucrative appointment. W. H. Hutter of the *Argus*, is said to have received a promise from the Postmaster General that he should be nominated, but Senator Brodhead is on bad terms with him, and will undoubtedly endeavor to veto his confirmation. In order to allow a little breathing time, the whole matter has been laid over, it is said until May next.

During the revival meetings which have been held in the several churches belonging to the Pottstown circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church 120 persons in the aggregate have professed religion. At some of the churches the revivals still continue.

THE PEACH CROP.—The Hightstown, N. J. Record states that one of its most extensive peach growers informs it that there is every reason to believe that the crop this year will be a very large one.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Charles A. Black, Esq., of Greene county, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth. Francis W. Hughes, late Secretary, to be Attorney General.

Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The annual report of this institution for 1852 informs us that the number of pupils is larger than at any previous period. During the year 33 pupils—16 boys and 17 girls—were admitted; and 25 pupils—11 boys and 14 girls—were dismissed, and one girl died. The pupils have enjoyed their usual health. At the close of the year there remained in the institution 143 pupils—78 boys and 65 girls—97 being supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 14 by Maryland, 10 by New Jersey, 4 by Delaware, and 15 by their friends, or by the institution. Of those supported by Pennsylvania, 22 are from Philadelphia; and of those supported by their friends, or by the institution, ten are from Pennsylvania. The increased number of applicants will require an additional appropriation from the commonwealth.

Latest Counterfeits.

Is on the *Bordentown Banking Co. N. J.* State arms of North Carolina at the top—figure 1 on each side—female on each end—altered note—badly done.

GIRARD BANK, Philadelphia. 5s, let. B. dated March 14, 1851—engraving and general appearance very good, but on inspection is rather coarse—imitation of the genuine.

Two dollar notes on the Goshen Bank, Orange county altered to tens, are in circulation. Look out for them.

The following Connecticut Banks have failed; Bank of North America at Seymour. Eastern Bank at West Killingly, and the Woodbury Bank.

The Liquor Law.—A proposition has been submitted to the Senate by Mr. Quiggle to authorize the people of this State to determine by ballot at the next annual election whether the traffic in ardent spirits shall be prohibited or not.

A young lady, with \$10,000, advertised in the New York Tribune for a "Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed husband."

The Spring Election.

The following list embraces the names of all the officers elected in the several Townships in this county, on Friday the 18th inst.

STROUDSBURG.

Assessor.—O. B. Gordon.
Auditors.—R. S. Staples, Charles S. Palmer and David Keller.
Judge.—Melchior Sprague.
Inspectors.—John Koutz and Thomas Stone.

Overseers of the Poor.—Sydenham Walton and John Boys.

STROUD.

Constable.—Melchior Barry.
Overseers of the Poor.—Ezra Marvin and John N. Staples.

Supervisors.—Peter Keller and George Philips.

Judge.—Charles Shafer.
Inspector.—William Griffin.

School Directors.—Aaron Croasdale, Samuel Boys, John Kern, William Mosler, Zachariah Flagler and T. W. Rhodes.

Town Clerk.—James Kerr.

TOBYHANNA.

Justice of the Peace.—William Adams.
Constable.—Daniel Bonser.

Supervisors.—Christian Stout and Peter Merwine.

Assessor.—Samuel G. Eshenbaugh.
Overseers of the Poor.—Jacob F. Learn, and Frederick P. Miller.

HAMILTON.

Justice of the Peace.—J. Henry Houser.
Supervisors.—Jesse Van Baskirk and Adam Custard.

Auditor.—Abraham Edinger.
Judge.—Thomas E. Miller.

Inspectors.—Samuel Custard and James Harman.

Overseers of the Poor.—John Rinker and Levi Slutter.

Assessor.—Henry A. Werkheiser.

SMITHFIELD.

Justice of the Peace.—Jas. Turpening.
Constable.—Samuel Casbeer.

Supervisors.—J. Dupue Labar, Henry Deitrich and Thomas McNeal.

Overseers of the Poor.—Peter Hoffman, Charles M. Strunk,

School Directors.—Theodore Brodhead, Peter Zimmerman and R. R. Dupue Labar.

Assessor.—George Kintner.

Judge.—William Angle.
Inspectors.—David Ney and Christian F. Snyder.

Auditor.—M. C. Hay.

JACKSON.

Constable.—Emanuel Williams.

Overseers of the Poor.—Peter Fraily and James Williams.

Assessor.—Jacob W. Singer.

School Directors.—Frederick Doll and Jacob Setzer.

Judge.—John Woodling.
Inspectors.—Reuben Kresge and John Winters.

Town Clerk.—Leonard Engler.
Auditor.—Philip McCusky.

POCONO.

Justices of the Peace.—Adam S. Edinger and Thos. M. McIlhenny.

Constable.—Philip Shively.

Supervisors.—Peter S. Edinger and Joseph Heckman.

Overseers of the Poor.—Jacob Edinger and Joseph F. Heckman.

Assessor.—Jacob W. Neyhart.

Judge.—Peter Cramb.
Inspectors.—Wm. D. Bellis and William Transue.

Auditor.—Adam Anglemoyer.

School Directors.—Peter Brell and John Woodling.

Town Clerk.—Reuben Swink.

PARADISE.

Constable.—John Hilgert.

Judge.—Jacob Hilgert.

Supervisors.—George Bowman and John Roth.

Inspectors.—Jacob B. Teel and Aaron Koch.

School Directors.—Jacob Koerner, and James Kintz.

Assessor.—David Edinger.

Overseers of the Poor.—James Morgan and Henry Heller.

M. SMITHFIELD.

Constable.—Simon H. Smith.

Overseers of the Poor.—Abraham Hoffman and Barney Decker.

Assessor.—Michael Kintner.

Auditor.—James Gausale.

Judge.—Geo. W. Kintner.

Inspectors.—J. R. Overfield and Jonas Smith.

Town Clerk.—J. H. Eilenberger.

School Directors.—A. J. Coolbaugh and John Michael, Jr.

Supervisors.—John Frutcher, Elijah Dupue and Peter Albert.

CTESNUTHILL.

Assessor.—Samuel Arnold.

Constable.—Charles Everett.

Judge.—John Siglin.

Inspectors.—Michael Smith and Joseph S. Teel.

Supervisors.—Frederick Siglin and Aaron Hulshizer.

Overseers of the Poor.—Patrick Daily and Peter Huffsmith.

Auditors.—P. S. Altomose and Abraham Shiffer.

School Directors.—Jacob Altomose and John Gregory.

POLK.

Constable.—Conrad Frable.

Inspector.—Stephen Hawk and James Gregory.

Judge.—George G. Hawk.

Assessor.—Cornelius Smith.

Overseers of the Poor.—Dawalt Fisher and Philip Kresge.

Auditors.—John S. Fisher and Edwin E. Romig.

School Directors.—Joel Berlin and Geo. G. Hawk.

Town Clerk.—Reuben Andrew.

Supervisors.—Peter Kunkel and George Dorshimer.

PRICE.

Constable.—A. J. Beesecker.

Supervisors.—Wm. C. Long and Jacob Miller.

Assessor.—Ezra Ellenwood.

Overseers of the Poor.—Joseph H. Price and Stephen Peters.

School Directors.—Daniel Price and Ichabod Price.

Judge.—Elezzer Price and Smith Price returned as having received an equal number of votes.

Inspectors.—John S. Price and Lewis Long.

Auditor.—Jacob Beesecker.

Town Clerk.—E. J. Mott.

ROSS.

Constable.—John Gruver.

Supervisors.—Jacob Schoch and George Getz.

Judge.—Joseph Kresge.

Inspectors.—Barnet Mixsell and Henry Misson.

School Directors.—Wm. Smith and Joseph Altum.

Assessor.—Simon Stocker.

Overseers of the Poor.—Jacob Frantz and John Smith.

Auditor.—William Smith.

Town Clerk.—Enoch Van Baskirk.

ELDRED.

Constable.—William Jones.

Supervisors.—Jacob Correll and Adam Brotzman.

Assessor.—Charles Correll.

Judge.—Joseph Kunkle.

Inspectors.—Anthony Frantz and Benjamin Smith.

Auditor.—Joseph Frable.

Overseers of the Poor.—Jacob G. Frantz and John Borger.

School Directors.—Philip Drumbeller and Jacob Smith.

Town Clerk.—John Smith.

The list of Officers, elected in Coolbaugh tp., has not yet been returned.

Appointments by the President.

Among the appointments made during the past week we find the following. About one hundred were sent into the Senate on Tuesday.

Samuel J. Bridge, of Boston, Appraiser General of Pacific Coast—salary six thousand dollars. Theophilus F. Toulmin, Postmaster at Mobile.

General Peaslee, of New Hampshire, Collector at Boston; Greene, Editor of "Boston Post," Naval officer at Boston; Henry W. Bishop, Sub-Treasurer at Boston; Fletcher Webster is Surveyor, and is to be retained; Henry Crocker, Appraiser at Boston; Jacob Coster, Postmaster at Concord, New Hampshire; M. A. Osborn, Collector at New Haven; George A. Smith, Collector at Vienna, Maryland; Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, Commissioner to run Mexican Boundary; James L. Leng, Receiver at Chicago; N. G. Dale, Receiver at Edwardsville, Illinois; George E. Hand, District Attorney, Michigan; Baldwin, Collector at Key West; Fernando Moreno, Marshall for Florida; George S. Hawkins, Collector at Apalachicola; Thomas Hayes, Attorney for Illinois; Robert J. Chester, Marshall of Western District of Tennessee. Ex-Senator Felch, Robert Thompson, of Va., and Thompson Campbell, of Illinois, Land Commissioners for California. Salary eight thousand dollars.

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

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

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

Joel Palmer, to be Indian Agent at Oregon.

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

Fisher F. Wilbreth, to be Postmaster at Lowell Mass.

G. R. Rodman, to be first Clerk in the Treasury Department, Gen. Lane as Governor of Oregon. The nominations made by President Fillmore of J. R. Clay as Minister to Peru, and I. S. Fay for Switzerland, have been concurred in by President Pierce, and confirmed by the Senate. The President has as yet made no nominations for Philadelphia, or New York. In the latter city the contest between the applicants of the barnburner and Junker school is so bitter that the President is totally at a loss what to do, and threatens to make no appointments, if they don't agree among themselves. Gideon G. Westcott, will be Postmaster at Philadelphia. The contest for Collector is between Judge Eldred and Charles Brown. Col. Franklin Wynkoop, will be Marshall of the Eastern District.

A portable spittoon, in the form of a hollow walking cane, with a silver or gold screw cap, (according to the taste and ability of the owner,) is recommended by an exchange as a desirable invention for those gentlemen who chew tobacco in churches, concert rooms, parlors, and such places.

Two of the members of the new Cabinet, Marcy and Cushing are natives of Massachusetts; two, Guthrie and Davis, of Kentucky; two Campbell and McClelland, of Pennsylvania, and one, Dobbin, of North Carolina.

Gen. Scott, it is said, has determined to transfer the Head Quarters of the Army from Washington to New York.

From the Daily News of the 16th inst.

The Philadelphia Tragedy.

Examination and Commitment of Arthur Spring to answer the Double Murder.

We stated in yesterday's News, that the son of Arthur Spring, the suspected murderer of Ellen Lynch and Hannah Shaw, had made disclosures which went strongly to implicate the father. We might have said further that the statement of the son, if believed, would fasten the crime beyond doubt upon him, and convict him of perpetrating one of the foulest human butcheries that has ever been recorded. Much as we dislike to give the character of that statement with the other facts elicited, lest injustice should be done to the miserable accused, who is entitled to a fair and an impartial trial, we nevertheless deem it proper that the public should be put in possession of the truth at once, as such a course will do more to allay excitement than would from their concealment. Arthur Spring underwent an examination in the County Prison yesterday afternoon, before Ald. Isard, and was represented by Joseph M. Doran, Esq. Mr. Reed represented the Commonwealth. The first witness examined was Patrick Maguire, the keeper of the house in which the accused boarded. He testified in substance, that on the night of the murder, Spring went to bed at about eight o'clock; he could not say whether he was out after that or not; the witnesses had seen some gold pieces in Spring's possession, but they were small pieces. Maguire admitted on the cross-examination that the prisoner had been speaking of buying him out, and that \$400 had been named as the sum, which was to be obtained from a friend. Mrs. Maguire testified in substance to seeing a \$5 gold piece in Spring's possession. She knew nothing more bearing upon the case. Jane McKenny, a girl ten years of age, living with Maguire testified that she was up in Spring's room on the night of the murder at about 10 o'clock, and that he was not in bed, she had no light, and the night was cloudy but she was satisfied that Spring was not in bed. Charles Iseman, a Jew boy, was examined, and satisfied to selling shirts to the son of the prisoner who gave him in payment a \$10 gold piece. Young Spring told him that he wanted the shirts for his father, who was sick. Officer McGee, of the Southwark Police, testified to arresting Spring at the house of Maguire, and to finding two bloody shirts of his; also to seeing blood upon his coat cuff and knee. He told the prisoner what he was arrested for, who stoutly protested his innocence, and said that the blood he got upon him in a fight with Carroll. John Carroll and his brother William were examined, and testified to going to the ball on the night of the murder, but they knew nothing bearing upon the prisoner. Bartholomew Lynch, the husband of Ellen, one of the victims, was examined and testified to speaking of the money he had, about \$80 in gold, in the presence of Spring. The money obtained through young Spring, he thought, was the same. Arthur Spring the son of the accused, was now introduced, and disclosed one of the most fearful tales of blood that was ever listened to. Young Spring is of rather prepossessing appearance, and is apparently sixteen years of age. He manifested but little repugnance to testifying against his father, though in so doing he knew he was pronouncing his doom. He first identified the sheath of the dagger which was found under the arm of Mrs. Lynch, as his, said that it was a present from a friend in Washington, and that the father had borrowed it from him some two or three weeks since. He then said that his father had spoken to him about the money of Lynch, and that he expressed his determination to get it. He had gone there for that purpose on Tuesday night, and had got into a difficulty with Carroll, and that in going out he had changed hats. He went again on Wednesday night, but found that there were too many there for him to attempt it. He remarked to Mrs. Shaw that he would come the next night and see them, but she said that he need not, as Carroll and his wife were going to the ball, and there would be none home but herself and Mrs. Lynch. (It was in this way that he learned the females would be alone.) Young Spring went on to say that on the night of the murder, his father, who had been out, returned at about 11 o'clock, and told him that he had murdered the d—d b—s; that they were nothing but w—s. The father had gone to the front door and knocked, and was let in by Mrs. Shaw, upon whom he commenced an attack, and after stabbing her several times, and when she was nearly overcome, Mrs. Lynch came down in her night clothes, and interfered, and made efforts to prevent him from murdering her sister. He then turned upon her, and stabbed her a number of times; but she fought like a tiger, and it was difficult to subdue her—that he at last got her under the settee and he thought he had killed her, but to his surprise she rose again and resumed the fight. The attack was first commenced in the entry, and was continued to the back room—after he had murdered the women, he went up stairs and opened the trunk with the blade of the dirk, and in doing it, the point broke off. He got the money, came down stairs, attempted to set fire to the house. A portion of the money was given to the son, and one of the pieces (a \$10 coin) was passed for the shirts. In the course of the narrative, the son was frequently affected to tears, as were many present. He had several times to suspend it, so much was he overcome. The prisoner exhibited great nerve, and denied that he had anything to do with the crime imputed to him; he charges his son and two others with perpetrating it. The testimony of young Spring being concluded,

Mr. Reed asked for the final commitment of the prisoner to answer, which was done.

The Grand Jury found true bills against Spring, and he will be tried this week. Punishment overtakes the guilty in this instance with more than ordinary swiftness.

Sentence of the Madiai.

The Judicial Sentence of Francesco Madiai, and Rosa, his wife, by the court in Tuscany, has at last reached this country. The New York Tribune translates it from the Universe, a leading Catholic journal of Paris. It is as follows:

Considering that the penal laws, agreeing with the interpretations of the most illustrious jurists, recognise proselytism as a crime punishable by the civil authorities—

Considering that Francesco and Rosa Madiai, born and brought up in the Catholic religion, have, within the last four or five years, been induced to abandon it and embrace the religion which they call Evangelical—

That Francesco Madiai, availing himself of the lessons in the French language which he gave to a young man of 16, endeavored, though without success, to detach him from the Catholic religion; gave him, in concert with his wife, a prohibited copy of the Bible in French and in Italian—

That he has made to other persons proposals tending to show the superiority of the religion called Evangelical to the Catholic religion, counseling such persons not to hear the priests, reproving the worship of the Virgin Mary and of the Saints as an idolatry, and especially turning into derision the pious custom of burning tapers before the image of the Holy Virgin—rejecting the doctrine of the Real Presence in the consecrated Host, characterising as an insult towards God intercession by the Virgin and the Saints, rejecting the authority of the Supreme Pontiff, saying that the observance of the feast-days other than Sundays, and abstinence from certain aliments were inventions of sinful men, saying that in the sacrament of the Communion, the transubstantiation of bread and wine is not true, that Confession is useless, because it is made to man and not to God.

That to make a young girl of twenty, who was in their service, abandon her religion, the Madiais taught her to read so that she might understand the books which they gave her, such as the Bible translated by Diodati, and the Book of Prayer, printed in London by the Society for the Diffusion of the Christian Doctrine, in which it is said that Purgatory and the worship of Images are ridiculous inventions.

Considering that what has been said by the defense on the subject of liberty of conscience and of religious tolerance is foreign to the question, seeing that the first is not attacked when citizens are called to answer for their external acts, and that the second is protected, instead of being violated, when one preserves another from the danger of seductions and abandonment of her religion.

The Courts declares that the crime of impiety has been committed by the Madiais in the way of proselytism—and it condemns Francesco Madiai to fifty months imprisonment at hard labor, and Rosa Madiai to forty-five months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 300 livres—and at the expiration of their punishment three years' surveillance by the Police.

The N. Y. Alderman Sentenced.

In the Superior Court, Alderman Sturtevant, the author of the resolutions in favor of the Broadway Railroad, the 26 Aldermen who voted for it in defiance of Judge Campbell's injunction were arraigned on Saturday. Judge Duer pronounced the sentence of the Court, stating that the history of our country affords no similar instance of a resistance to judicial authority, nor one more dangerous to the existence of Constitutional Government.

Oscar W. Sturtevant's case being regarded the most flagrant, he was sentenced to 15 days, in the City prison and to pay a fine of \$250 to the City Treasury, and to pay to the relators \$102 and some odd cents.

The other Aldermen and Assistants, to the number of the twenty-six, were each fined \$250 and costs, with the exception of Ald. Doherty, who had voted against the resolutions, and Ald. Smith, who made an apology to the Court. These were fined \$100 and costs.

In addition to the above, two aldermen stand indicted by the Grand Jury of New York for misdemeanor. Several others of the board were presented, but these two, on the testimony of sworn and credible witnesses, have had bills found against them for receiving large sums of money as bribes. The grand jury, moreover, ascertained the existence of corruption by bribery on a vastly larger scale, but, by the voluntary absence of some witnesses and the refusal of others to testify, their action thereupon was in a great measure prevented.

It is alleged that railroads in four of the Avenues were obtained from the Common Council by bribes amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, and that those members who voted for the Broadway Railroad are to receive \$20,000 in its stock, in addition to what they have already received. The Sunday Atlas mentions one member who was \$5,000 worse off than nothing when elected, but in one year has become rich by selling his votes.

The two cases above referred to, will undergo judicial investigation, and the courts, sustained as they are by public opinion, will be likely to do justice, though the aldermen concerned apparently do not wish to have justice done them.

\$1,000 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of any person who will say that Isaac H. Loder does not sell the cheapest and best Cabinet Furniture, at the *Peoples' Cabinet-Ware Rooms*, (opposite Robert Boy's store, in the borough of St. George's,) this side of New York.

The undersigned, having purchased the large and extensive Cabinet Ware Rooms lately occupied by Frederick Philips, would respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity that he intends carrying on the Cabinet making business in all its various branches; and is now prepared to receive orders and attend to all calls for every thing in his line of business. The undersigned will keep on hand and furnish to order

Good and Handsome Furniture,

as cheap as can be sold anywhere. The following articles can be examined in his Ware Rooms:

Sofas, of various styles and patterns; Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Bureaux, of various patterns; Cupboards, of different kinds; Card, Center, Side, Breakfast, and Dining Tables;

Wash Stands, Twist, Small and Large Etageres, What-Nots, Music Stands, Sofa Tables, Tea Tables, Oval and Serpentine Tables, Chinese What-nots, Fancy Work tables, Refreshment tables, Divans, and a general assortment of Cottage Furniture on hand and made to order.

Varnishing and repairing done on short notice and on reasonable terms.

A handsome assortment of Gilt, Mahogany and Walnut Looking Glass and Picture frames, of every description, will be constantly kept on hand and made to order.

Ready-made coffins kept on hand and made to order and in the best style, at short notice. A hearse will also be furnished when desired.

Lumber and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Cabinet Ware. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place is opposite R. Boy's store.

ISAAC H. LODER.

Stroudsburg, March 24, 1853.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

The following is a list of the Venders of Merchandise, Restaurants, &c. in the county of Monroe, classed in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly relating to the same.

Borough of Stroudsburg.

Class.	Amount.
R. S. Staples,	14 \$7 00
John N. Stokes,	14 7 00
Wallace, Wycoff, & Co.	14 7 00
Samuel Melick,	14 7 00
Stroud & Andre,	14 7 00
John A. Flagler,	14 7 00
George Malven,	14 7 00
George H. Miller,	14 7 00
Hirschkind & Adler,	14 7 00
Robert Huston, liquor	14 10 50
Robert Boys,	13 10 00
John W. Ruxton,	14 7 00
P. S. Postens & Co. liquor	14 7 00