



Thursday, March 31, 1853.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
MOSES POWNALL, Lancaster County
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, Clarion Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, Franklin Co.

Whig State Nominations.
The nominations made by the Whig State Convention, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, will be well received throughout the State. The nominees are strong men, and every way worthy and well qualified to fill the offices to which they have been nominated.

Mr. POWNALL, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a Lancaster county Whig, a first rate man in all respects, and stands high wherever he is known. He is a member of the present Legislature, and has made himself many friends by his course in that body. He stands deservedly high with all parties. A better man could not have been found in the State, or one more thoroughly acquainted with the public works of the Commonwealth, and who understands how they should be managed to advance the interests of the State and of the people, to the best advantage. These facts will not be denied by his opponents.

Mr. McCLURE, the candidate for Auditor General, is a young man of promise and standing, editor of the Chambersburg Whig, one of the best conducted papers in the State. He is "the artificer of his own fortune," having raised himself to his present position by dint of industry and energy combined with talent and perseverance. He is every way worthy of the support of the people, and if elected, will be found to be a prompt and able officer, and a faithful agent of the people in watching over their interests. He is a strong, as well as worthy candidate for the office to which he is nominated.

JUDGE MYERS, the candidate for the office of Surveyor General, is the present Senator from Clarion county, having been elected in that district, which gives a large majority against the Whigs. He is a most worthy and excellent man and esteemed by all who know him. We are confident that he will receive a much larger vote in the West and Northwest of the State, than any other man that could have been nominated; and we know of no reason why he should not in the Middle, Eastern and Northern parts of the State.

Some persons seem to calculate much upon the chances of the election of the Whig candidate, because of the dissatisfaction manifested by the Democratic convention against their own nominee; but we do not. Yet we think there is a good chance of electing Judge Myers, and the other Whig nominees, by running them on their own merits, if the Whigs of the State do their duty; and we hope that this will be born in mind by every Whig in the State.

Godey's Lady's Book, for April, has been received, displaying its usual regularity and attractions. The leading illustrations are "Wayside Gossip" an engraving that will be much admired; "Fashions;" Crochet Work and Netting; Embroidered Note Case; Nett for the Hair; Villa on the Schuylkill, &c. The reading matter is of Godey's usual tone and style and cannot fail to please his readers.

The Easton Whig, of yesterday, informs us that H. D. MAXWELL, Esq., of that place, has been elected a Director of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.—An excellent appointment.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD—Loss of Life.—EASTON, Pa., March 25.—The 3 1/2 o'clock train which left Phillipsburg, opposite this place, for New York, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, this afternoon, came in collision with a locomotive coming from Elizabethtown, by which Mathias Johnson, the baggage-master, was instantly killed, and three other persons severely injured, one of whom, it is thought, cannot survive. The engine coming towards Phillipsburg had been reversed, but the concussion detached it from the tender, and it proceeded onwards towards New York, at a rapid rate, without a conductor or engineer, and fears were at first entertained that it would come in collision with another train, doing further damage, but fortunately it exhausted the steam before going far, or meeting with another train.

Whig State Convention.
The Delegates to the Whig State Convention, met at Lancaster on Thursday last, the 24th inst., and organized by appointing JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, of Philadelphia, President pro tem., and O. H. WHEELER, of Carbon, and J. BOMBERGER, of Cumberland, Secretaries.—The Delegates presented their credentials, and were admitted to seats in the Convention. There were over 100 delegates present.

A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, and a committee was appointed to report resolutions, when the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Mr. Campbell from the Committee on officers, reported the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed: President—Hon. HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne.

Vice Presidents—Wm. T. Wilson, Clinton; Alex. McConnell, Indiana; Charles Gilpin, Phila. City; S. L. Glasgow, Huntingdon; Wm. Moran, Phila. county; Samuel Pahnstock, Allegheny; Augustus Boyd, Lancaster; Paschall Woodward, Chester; Samuel Rose, Bucks; Dr. J. W. Alexander, Washington; A. W. Leyburn, Schuylkill; Emanuel Guyer, Bradford; E. Sankey, Lawrence; George Mears, Clarion; G. M. Shoop, Montour; D. W. Shryock, Westmoreland.

Secretaries—Jabez Gates, Philadelphia county; W. W. Taylor, Beaver; G. W. Hamersly, Lancaster; R. G. Harper, Adams; G. A. Shellenberger, Fayette; O. H. Wheeler, Carbon; H. F. Thomas York; David Barnes, Fayette.

Mr. Fuller, on taking the chair, made a brief, but handsome address to the Convention.

Mr. McMichael, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report, which was read and unanimously adopted.

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

On motion of Mr. Darsie the Convention proceeded to ballot for CANAL COMMISSIONER, which resulted as follows: Moses Pownall had 69 votes John S. Bowen " 17 " Alex. McConnell " 10 " Barton Evans " 4 "

Moses Pownall having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated for Canal Commissioner. On motion, the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
A. K. McClure, of Franklin, had 64 votes Wm. T. Wilson, of Clinton, " 14 " John Sturdivant, of Wyoming, " 10 " Jacob Hammer, of Schuylkill, " 12 "

A. K. McClure, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated. On motion of Mr. McMichael, it was unanimously ratified.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
On the 1st ballot.
Christian Myers of Clarion, had 46 votes John McCord of Bradford, " 16 " Wm. Williamson of Chester, " 3 " Jacob B. Boas of Dauphin, " 32 " Adam Gritinger of Lebanon, " 2 " Wm. H. Irwin of Millin, " 2 "

On the 2d ballot.
Myers had 53 votes Boas " 23 " McCord " 14 "

Christian Myers, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated for Surveyor General. When the nomination of Christian Myers was announced, it was unanimously confirmed, on motion of Mr. Loughhead. Mr. Harris moved that the Chairman of the Convention be authorized to appoint a State Central Committee. Which was agreed to.

The Philadelphia Murders.
TRIAL OF SPRING.

On Monday morning the 21st inst., an immense crowd assembled about the Court-House, blocking up every avenue thereto, and filling the vacant spaces immediately in the rear and on the side of the building, anxious to get a sight of the being who, for a few dollars, could imbrue his hands in the blood of two unsuspecting and offending women. The crowd had mustered also in great strength on Sixth street, where the prison van usually stops, but with no other purpose apparently in view, than to gratify their curiosity, by a sight of Spring. The Marshal's officers, who were to take charge of the prisoner, and convey him to Court from the prison, apprehensive of being surrounded by a crowd, resorted to a ruse to put the assemblage of the proper track of the prisoner. They succeeded in their stratagem, and had the prisoner, unobserved by the populace, safely conveyed into the court-room, and placed in the dock.

The crowd then rushed into the avenue with a view of getting into the Court-room. So terrible was the rush, that two boys were thrown to the floor, and almost crushed to death before they could be rescued. Several men were more or less injured, and one man was so much hurt in the leg as to be in great danger of having it broken. The jam to get into the room was accompanied with the screams of persons in distress, and the large body of officers stationed at the door had great difficulty in maintaining their positions. They, however, succeeded, & only permitted as many to get in as the seats would accommodate.

The prisoner sat in the box quite composed. He is a large, stout man, and his face, though puckered up a little, has a trace of melancholy in it. His eyes are small, and wear the expression of being short sighted, as they are at times half closed. His nose is broad at the end, and his mouth indicative of firmness. Taken altogether, his face is not a bad one.

When the bill of indictment was read to him, he listened attentively, and answered "not guilty," without a tremor.—While the Jury was being selected, he was all attention, and conferred with his counsel, J. M. Moran, Esq., as to whom he should challenge.

The Jurors were all selected from the regular venire. District Attorney Wm. B. Reed and Wm. B. Mann prosecute the case for the Commonwealth, and Joseph M. Dorkin defends the prisoner.

The case was opened by District Attorney Reed, in a forcible and impressive speech. During the entire delivery of the opening by Mr. Reed, the prisoner wore upon his face a smile that was often sardonic in its character. He is a cold, callous wretch, yet is not totally regardless of the issue of the trial. His true character cannot be understood while his countenance is in repose; but when, by any startling exposition in the bloody drama, it is excited, the demon can then be seen.

The Court adjourned at 7 o'clock, in the evening, after the examination of about twenty witnesses. Spring's son, the principal witness for the State, was not examined the first day.

An immense crowd surrounded the Court House, but Spring was smuggled into a carriage through the back door, unknown to the mob, and conveyed back to prison.

SECOND DAY.—On Tuesday, at about half past 9 o'clock, the main doors of the Court room were opened. The rush for seats was terrific. The hoarse voice of the Marshal's Officers were heard above the confusion, demanding order, while the screeches of those jammed against the railings and sides of the door-way added to the excitement. After the court room became full, as far as persons could be seated, no more were permitted to enter.

Several witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and their testimony was of the strongest character. Spring's son was placed upon the stand in the afternoon. He is a manly, impressive all who heard him with his innocence. He says his father had previously gone to other houses for purposes of robbery and murder, but by accompanying him, he had restrained him. The boy's account is similar to what he gave on the primary examination. The Court-room was thronged to suffocation.

Young Spring was nearly three hours on the stand, and his examination in chief was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The elder Spring, despite his efforts to appear calm and collected, feels his situation keenly, and directed the result of the trial. He says he sleeps comfortably, and still declares his innocence. Last night, as he was entering the prison door, he remarked that he supposed the trial would be ended to-day, and the next day he would be hung. He declared his willingness to die, to satisfy the public. In conversation about the death of the two women, he said: "the boy did it, assisted by another boy. It was cruel to kill the two poor women, and leave the two innocent and helpless babies motherless." He further said that he intended to make a statement to the Court about the matter.

is familiar to every one. Most persons are aware, also, that the wretched father denies his participation in the crime, but it is not generally understood that he positively charges his own son with having committed the murder. He represents young Arthur as a vicious boy, and talks about the trouble he has had to restrain him from the commission of crime. The offence for which the prisoner was convicted in New York, in 1845, he roundly asserts was committed by his son. He says too, that all troubles in that city and in Philadelphia, are attributable to the bad propensities of young Arthur.

It is certainly a strange affair throughout. The prisoner and the principal witness against him (his son) are both left-handed, and the crime was obviously committed with the left hand. We doubt whether the criminal records of any country in the world can exceed this tragic affair either in its inception, its shocking consummation, or in the feature where the father and the son criminate and mutually condemn each other.

Phil'a Wednesday, March 23, 1853.
The evidence against Arthur Spring for the Commonwealth has closed with the exception of a single witness to be examined in the morning. The counsel for the prisoner told him after the adjournment of the Court that his case was hopeless, and advised him to make a confession, and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court, or procure longer time for the preparation of the defense. He has no witnesses to offer.

March 24, 1853.
The Court re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when Attorney-General Reid closed his argument in an eloquent and brilliant speech, giving a vivid picture of the butchery, and of the two infants left to perish in the burning house by the assassin. The prisoner was dreadfully agitated, crouching down in the dock, both hands covering his face.

Afterward, on application of his counsel, the Jury examined the legs of the prisoner to see if they bore marks of a dog's bite upon them, in order to confirm the son's testimony in that respect.—Scratches were found, that might have been made in that way.

The charge to the Jury was then delivered by Judge Allison.

The Jury retired at 5 o'clock, and the Court adjourned till 8 o'clock. The Court met at 8, when the Jury came in and announced their verdict unanimously, "MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE." The prisoner manifested great indifference, and even took off his hat and cheered when the officers were taking him from the Court.

The crowd replied by terrific groans as the callous wretch was driven back to prison.

Scranton and its Prospects.
Pears were expressed by friends of the Scranton and Water Gap Railroad that granting leave to make a Road from Wilkes Barre would injure their's. A sincere well wisher to the highest improvement of the Lackawanna Valley and the most perfect development of its apprehension that such injury will ensue.

Not an embellished and high wrought picture, but a plain business-like statement, warranted by good sense and well known facts, will convince the most incredulous, if any doubt that the location of SCRANTON will command, thanks to nobody and in despite of fate, an extent of trade surpassing the highest expectations. I had like to have said, the fondest wishes of its most ardent friends.

Nature seemed to have, marked out N. York for the emporium of commerce; but not more distinctly than Scranton or Providence, for a busy, populous and opulent inland city. The elements of rapid growth, and annual augmentation, are stamped upon it.

1. The inexhaustible wealth of its Anthracite mines is familiar.
2. The purity and the facility of excavation and bringing coal to the surface.
3. The near proximity of their Iron mine.

4. Look to the North—Nature has opened a chasm, (at Leggets Gap) and their railroad already connects with Lake Erie and the far, far west.
5. Look South—a chasm in the southern mountain, or rather hill (at Cobbs Gap) opens a way to the Delaware.

6. The Water Gap at exactly the desirable place, presents an open gate to pass the Blue mountain, and then Philadelphia and New York, are each within three hours ride.
7. The Railroad from Albany to Carbondale will, of course pass down the valley to Wilkesbarre, Scranton a central station.

8. North—the coal from Scranton will be in demand throughout a vast extent of country, populous—bold—rich. He would be a bold man who dare hazard a guess of the amount that ten years hence will demand.
9. South—through Cobbs Gap and the Water Gap to New York, 130 miles; coal from the mine can be delivered easily between sunrise and dark. A second day will return the cars, half laden, with, especially the fine and abundant Iron ores of New Jersey.

10. To mix with the Scranton Mountain ore.
11. The strong, clear Lackawanna courses its way through Scranton, affording water power for a dozen blast furnaces and rolling mills.
12. The much talked of rival coal

mines at Cumberland are 190 miles over the most tremendous mountains west of Baltimore. Then by vessels down the Chesapeake and up the coast to New York 410 miles. In all 600 miles—a fortnights time—a transhipment necessary and it is bituminous. That rivalry is simply ridiculous.

13. Around Scranton the valley is productive of every good thing to eat and drink, and the adjoining towns of Abington, Benton, Greenfield and the luxuriantly yielding hills and valleys of Wyoming and Susquehanna counties, within marketing distance, ensuring the richest abundance to supply the demand for a large city; contrasting most favorably with other Anthracite coal districts when the adjacent lands are sterile and unfruitful.

14. Scranton in 1870, may if it will, and we doubt not, will if it may, send off, besides what goes north, 500,000 tons to New York. Freight and toll the same as on the Reading road, that is \$1.70 for 90 miles—or 1 cent and 5 6ths per ton per mile—130 miles, \$2.40 a ton, or on 500,000 tons, \$1,230,000.

Observe the Pittston Penna. Coal Co. sent off in the 3d year of its work, 450,000 tons:—
Let us see coal leave .50 at,
Digging and placing in cars, .50
Transportation and toll 1.00
Contingencies, taxes, salaries, .10
3.50 a ton.

But it will bring \$4-50.
Cypher it out yourselves—I dare not. But their net profits, after paying interest wear and tear and every thing else will be more than a million of dollars a year! Why should it not? The Hudson and Del. Company has cleared upwards of \$800,000 a year, and it takes every ton of their coal a fortnight to get to market.

A CITIZEN OF WILKES-BARRE.

AN ACT
To incorporate the Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Rail Road Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Geo. M. Hollenback, George P. Steele, Thomas Miner, Alexander H. Bowman, Hendrick B. Wright, Anthony H. Emely, Ziba Bennett, Warren J. Woodward, Jonathan J. Sloom, Samuel P. Collings, Edward Lindsay, Isaac Lewis, Samuel G. Turner, Styles Williams, and Frederick Nagle, of the County of Luzerne, and Milo M. Dimock, James H. Walton, and William Davis, of the County of Monroe, or any five of them, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions of Stock, and organize a Company by the name, style and title of THE DELAWARE, LEHIGH & WYOMING VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY, with all the powers, and subject to all the duties and restrictions, prescribed by an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled "An Act regulating Rail Road Companies, approved the nineteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

SECTION 2. That the capital Stock of said Company shall consist of Fifty thousand shares, of Fifty Dollars each.

SECTION 3. That said Company shall have the right to build and construct a Rail Road from a point on the Delaware River, in the said County of Monroe, at or near the Delaware Water Gap, to the Borough of Wilkes-Barre in the said County of Luzerne, with a Single or Double Track, and of any gauge and width that shall be deemed advisable by the President and Directors of said Company, by such route and grades as will in the opinion of the said President and Directors most conduce to the public interest, and to connect with any Rail Road or public improvement now constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, at either end or at any immediate point on the line or route thereof, with the power also to extend a branch or lateral Rail Road, or Rail Roads, to any point in said County of Luzerne deemed useful and expedient by said President and Directors, not exceeding Ten miles in length in any case.

SECTION 4. That whenever any Section or Sections of five miles of said Rail Roads shall be completed, the said Company may use, occupy and enjoy the same as fully, and in the same manner, as if the same were finished throughout its entire length.

SECTION 5. That whenever the parties cannot agree upon the damages claimed either for lands or materials taken by said Company in the prosecution of their work the said Company may tender a Bond, and proceed in all respects as is provided and specified in the second section of an act entitled "A Supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Coal Company," approved the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

SECTION 6. That with the concurrence of the Legislature of New Jersey the said Company shall have the right to construct a Rail Road Bridge over the River Delaware, at or near the said Delaware Water Gap, if deemed advisable by said President and Directors in order to connect

with any Rail Road or Rail Roads leading from that point on the New Jersey side of said River, to Philadelphia, or elsewhere.

SECTION 7. That said Company shall be, and they are hereby authorized to borrow money to an amount not exceeding one million of Dollars, upon Bonds to be issued by said Company, secured by mortgage upon so much of the corporate property as shall be deemed adequate for the purpose of such security whenever the said President and Directors shall deem the issue of such Bonds expedient. Provided however, That the rate of interest on said Bonds shall not exceed the rate of seven per centum per annum, and that said Bonds shall be convertible into the Stock of the said Company at the option of the holder or holders of said Bonds.—And Provided also, That the whole amount of stock subscribed and of bonds issued shall not exceed the sum of Two Millions five hundred thousand Dollars, and that no bond be issued for a sum less than one hundred Dollars.

SECTION 8. That the President, Directors and Company of the Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Rail Road Company be and they are hereby authorized to pay to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, in the months of January and July in each year, interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum on all instalments paid by them, and continue to pay the same till the road shall be completed. All the profits or earnings of the said Rail Road within the same time, shall be credited to the cost of construction, and all interest paid shall be charged to the cost of construction.—Provided, that interest shall not be paid upon any share of stock upon which any instalment, which has been called for, remains unpaid. Provided further, That the Stock of said Company shall not be subject to any Tax in consequence of the payment of the interest hereby authorized nor until the net earnings of the Company shall realize at least six per centum per annum upon the Capital invested.

SECTION 9. That said Company shall afford every reasonable facility and convenience for a connection with the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad Company, which is hereby authorized to be made by the Company last named, in such manner as shall avoid the necessity for transshipment, and shall so regulate their charges for motive power and transportation that they shall not in any case discriminate against said Philadelphia Easton and Water Gap Rail Road Company, nor in favor of any other Company in this or in any other State, to the exclusion or injury in any manner of said Philadelphia Easton and Water Gap Rail Road Company, but said charges shall be so regulated and made between the said Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Rail Road Company and the said Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Rail Road Company for all passengers and freight passing from one Road to the other, and over the whole or any portion of said respective lines of Railroad, that a pro rata rate per ton per mile on freight, shall be established and charged by each company respectively. And in any Contract or agreement which may be made by said Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Rail Road Company with any other Company, the said Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Rail Road Company shall have the same privileges and advantages in such contract or agreement, for the conveyance of passengers or the transportation of freight which may pass over or be destined to pass over their Road or any portion thereof, as may in any case be extended to or be enjoyed by any other company in this or any other State, and the said Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Rail Road Company shall in like manner reciprocate these privileges and advantages with the Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Rail Road Company.

SECTION 10. That the Commissioners named in this Act are hereby authorized to proceed at once to make a Survey, and establish the site of the Road contemplated by this Act.
W. P. SCHELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THO. CARSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, the fourteenth day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.
WM. BIGLER.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—A man at Bowling Green, O. named Valentine Sage, whose mind had become unsettled, through religious frenzy, after performing some acts of madness, seized one of his children by the feet, and dashed its brains out on a log. His wife who was ill leaped from the bed, and was knocked down by him, but the neighbors came in and secured him. He is now a raving maniac.

MARRIED.
On Sunday evening, the 27th inst., by Morris D. Robeson, Esq. Mr. R. V. R. Adams, of Smithfield township, and Mrs. Rebecca B. Washington, of the Borough of Stroudsburg.

DEID.
In Fricburg, on the 21st of February, JARED ANTHONY, only son of John and Sarah A. Postens, aged about 10 months.
"Shall we weep for the blossom that passed away,
While the early dew on its young leaves lay?
Can we wish it had bided a longer time
Away from the light of its native clime?
Can we mourn in the depths of our selfish love,
That angels have borne it to bloom above?
Fair was the blossom, and pure and meek—
'Tis ever such that the angels seek.
When they come to cull from this world of ours,
Flowers to transplant into Eden's bowers,
They saw our flower in its beauty here,
And bore it up to their own bright sphere.
Wild was our grief, but the storm is hushed,
And tears which once like a torrent gushed,
Fall gently now like the summer dew,
And hope's sweet smile is smiling through;
The rose was plucked by a gentle hand,
And it lives, and blooms, in a brighter land.—COM.