** Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

THANKS .- Our Member of Congress, Hon JOSEPH BAILT, will accept our thanks for re cent favors. We are also indebted to the venerable and patriotic Ifon. John J. CRITTEN DEN, of the House, for similar favors.

Progress of Vegetation .- The warm, genial weather of the past few days has had a surprising effect upon vegetation. The grass in our public squares would make fine pastheir leaves.

SUMMER HEAT .- Friday last, at two P. M. the thermometer was ninety degress in the shade. This is indeed remarkable, with the fact that eight days previously, there was snow to the depth of eighteen inches. So varied are the changes of our climate, that hefore twenty-four hours we may chronicle the stopearance of frost

of the Carlisle Herald, has abandoned his ance." This Kennedy refused to do, and connection with that paper. He is now bookkeeper at Kanaga's Hotel, Philadelphia .-Our best wishes attend him.

ALL SAFE .- We learn by the Pittsburg pa pers that General Buell's body guard, who were in the battle of Shiloh. (Pittsburg Landing,) are all safe. Several Carlislers are atthehed to this fine company, which was formerly denominated the Anderson body guard. and some uncasiness has been manifested by their friends, who will be rejoiced to know that "all's well."

The announcement last week, by two of our town papers, that Maj. LEMUEL TODD had been appointed Colonel of the Eighty-Fourth Regiment, that Capt. R. M. HENDERson, of the "Carlisle Fencibles," had been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and Licut. CAL-WELL elected Captain of Henderson's Company, was premature, no changes of the kind having taken place. We hope, however, before lung, to be able to announce the promotion of these gentlemen.

SPRING.

The time for hirds and flowers has arrived "The melancholy days are o'er,

The saddest of the year,

Of wailing winds, and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sear." Spring, beautiful Spring comes again. There is a feeling of relief, as we reach its that was—as a matter of history. It is very comfortable to remember its frosts and storms, of the past.

"Not only through the lenient air the change, Delicious, breathes; the penetrative sur, His forced deep darting to the dark retreat of regetation, sets the steaming power At large, to wander o'er the verdant earth

In various hues: but chiefly thee, gay green! Thou smiling Nature's universal robe. Whatever appliances we may use to make the Winter tolerable, it is still a period of endurance, and the farewell with which we dismiss it, is one of the few occasions in which that word sounds pleasantly to the car. The most enthusiastic lover of sleigh rides and snow banks, skating and ice, is content to put up the sleigh and fold up the winter furs, and to lay aside the burnished skates. The school bby houses his sled, and lay up the curling stick with a pleasure like that he feels when he takes them out for the winter campaign. The farmer draws his last load of wood over the melting snow with a calm satisfaction, and is hardly displeased if it be left half home upon the bare field, like Noah's ark on dry land. We all feel that there is something shead better than Winter has afforded us.-Art has no power to compensate us for what we are deprived of, in season of storm and snow. We manage to make the dwelling very comfortable by stoves and furnaces, but it is a welcome sound when the last clinker is rattled from the grate, and the furnace door creaks for the last time on its unoiled hinges. and we are glad to have the universal selfacting heater do its appointed work. We hail the lengthening of the days with a rapture that we never feel when the nights grow longer, and the darkness breaks off our unfinished task. And we do this without a thought of economy. It is true that the sun saves us the bill for light and fuel, but how few welcome the Spring with the thought that it will save coal, wood, gas, oil, and tallow candles! Instinctively we hail the opening days of trial may serve a good purpose. Let us all Spring as good and beautiful in themselves. tion, and frown upon all who refuse to do so, There is no heat like that which the sun gives, and it will be better for ourselves and better and no condition of the atmosphere so genial and enjoyable as that which the sun makes. There is no light so pleasant to the eye as the light of day. Houses are necessary evils, with all their contrivances for heating, lighting and ventilation. We are glad when we can have twelve hours of sunlight, when we can throw open doors and windows, and drink in sunlight and fresh air, like the birds and

from 1's on the same bank. The vignette is will make it a point to gratify their friends an oval portrait of Gen. Scort; the figure 10 from old Mother Cumberland. on each upper corner; a female with sheaf and sickel on the lower left corner, and a female with a basket of fruit on the lower right.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor Esq., proprietor of the North American, of Philadelphia.

ROUND GUILTY ..

By reference to our report of Court procedings, it will be seen that Messrs. Richard OSWALD, A. J. KAUFHAN, Jr., and Levil EB-ERLY, all of Mechanicsburg, were found guilty for arresting and holding in confinement, a man named John Kennedy. It appeared in evidence, that on the 20th day of June last, Kennedy made a visit to Mechanicsburg, for the purpose of making some purchases.-During his stay in the town, the Cumberland Valley cars passed down the road, having a certain ALVEY, of Hagerstown, who had been arrested by order of the then Secretary of War, (CAMERON,) and sent to one of our forts. No charges had been preferred against ALVEY by the Government, and after few days confinement in the fort he was reeased, and permitted to go home. He is, we inderstand, a Union man, and always has cen. The arrest of ALVEY, without being told why he was arrested, Kennedy denounced as "unlawful and unconstitutional." In this he was right. Finally, KENNEDY, (who is a man of weak mind,) spoke of the war as crusade against slavery; as having been got up by the Abolitionists for the double ourpose of freeing the slaves and plundering he people; that the Southerners were only ontending for their rights, &c. He still de clared, however, that he was a Union man, and in favor of the Constitution as it was .-All in all, his language may have been im-

men of sense. After thus expressing himself, he mounted ture, while the trees are rapidly putting forth his home. After riding a couple of squares, he was stopped by EDERLY, KAUFMAN, Os-WALD and others, (who called themselves a Vigilance Committee,) who took hold of the bridle, and led the horse with his rider back to town, whereathey gave Kennedy a mock trial, and finally concluded to release him. -Again Kennedy mounted his horse and started for home, and again his persecutors followed and overtook him, and escorted him oack to the Town Hall, where they demand-Capt. War. M. Porter, former editor ed that he should take "the oath of allegiagain he was released, and went home. This

is about the history of the case. a great many witnesses, as well as spectators. haps, ever tried in this county, and it was to enthusiasts can, with impunity, and whenever they please, arrest and insult men who was to test the question whether a self-constihome patriots, dare set the laws and Constitution at defiance at pleasure.

The trial occupied two full days, during he whole of which time the Court room was had said their say, Judge Granam charged he Jury most ably, and pointed out the Conmorning the jury returned into Court with their verdict, finding the defendants "guilty of false imprisonment." At this writing the defendants had not been sentenced. So ended this important trial. We hope the result of this trial will serve

affecting great patriotism, are at the same the very thing for which the rebels of the South are now being justly punished, first day and look back on Winter as a thing | yiz: violating the Constitution and the laws. The Republicans—the "home guards," who had no desire to smell gun-powder-imitating the sheeted earth and frozen streams, as things the example of the petty tyrant and specularing our country's troubles. Their flippant tongues denounced every man as a " socessionist" who refused to worship at the shrine of Abolition disunionism, or who could not and would not endorse all the acts of the not only annoying, but an intolerable nuiweak-kneed President. and those honest patriots, Welles and Cameron. In imitation the part of tyrants. They have attempted to missioner to England, which were published set their feet upon the necks of Democrats— a few weeks ago on what appeared to be they have appointed unlawful Vigilance Comof the best and most loyal men in our county, and question them, and demand of them that they "take the oath of allegiance."pudence became intolerable. Being violators of the Constitution themselves, and therefore disunionists, they wanted loyal men to follow their example, and became enraged when they refused to do so. We hope, we repeat, that the result of this trial may have a good effect, and teach men that here in Cumberland county they cannot and shall not violate the Constitution and laws with impunity.

It gives us no pleasure to announce the conviction of the three defendants in this trial. Indeed, we are sorry that men so highly respectable should have been engaged in unlawful and unconstitutional acts. We feel warranted in saying that it is the desire of no one to see them severely dealt with by the Court, for we are satisfied that there are three who were convicted. We hope, however, as we said before, that the result of this obey the laws-let us all revere the Constitu-

for the country. So mote it be.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA .-This spacious, quiet and well-conducted hotel. south-east corner of Eleventh and Market Spring and Summer clothing, boots, shoes, particular party they do belong. Until the streets, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad hats, and all other articles belonging to a Furdepot, Philadelphia, is as well conducted in nishing Establishment. Do not fail to give conjecture among the rank and file. In order all its parts, as any hotel in the city. Our him a call as he promises to please you both to avoid unpleasant confusion, we humbly former townsman, H. W. KANAGA, is the in goods and prices. landlord and proprietor, who is assisted in | He will let no man undersell him. You A DANGEROUS ALTERED Note.—Our read- WM. M. Porter, late the able editor of the to be as good as reccommended. You will his duties by our accommodating friend, Capt. | can buy with confidence that goods will prove ers should be careful about taking the ten Carlisle Herald. This hotel offers many in- find his new Store room between Herman's dollar notes on the Corn Exchange Bunk of ducements to the traveling community, and Hotel and Huvert's corner, Carlisle, particularly to Cumberland county men, who nation have been issued, but, as yet, are not will find it a most pleasant and convenient in extensive circulation. They are altered stopping place. Both KANAGA and PORTER

Statistics of Free Negro Population ...

From the subjoined table, which we compile from the Census of 1860, it will be seen that the free negro population of the Slaveholding States is considerably in excess over the Non-Slaveholding States. That is, the solicited evidence is coming in from every sec-Slaveholding States, notwithstanding the ex- tion of the country to vindicate his generalistence of slavery, in them, have in reality. given a wider extension to the principle of emancipation than was ever done by the Non-Slaveholding States. This is a fact which should not be forgotten by those who would says he had only carried out the instructions among the passengers (in charge of a guard,) admire philanthropy in deed rather than in

a	word.		•	
e	NUMBEI	R OF F	REE NEGROE	S.
f	IN THE FREE B		IN THE SLAVE B	
đ	California	3,8:6	Alabama	2,
r	Connectiont Illinois	8,542	Arkansas Delaware	
۳.	Indiana	10,869	Florida	19,
е	Iowa,	1,023	Georgia	3,
18,	Kansas. Maino		Kentucky Louisiana:	10,
1	Massachusetts.	9,454	Maryland	82,
g 1-	Michigan Minnesota	6,823	Mississippi	
n.	New Hampshire	450	Missouri North Carolina	2, 30,
0	New Jersey	24,947	South Carolina	9,
18	New York Ohio	49,005 36,225	Tennessee	, 7,
מ	Oregon		Virginia	57,
	Pennsylvania Rhode Island	56,373	Pist. of Columbia	11,
le	Vermont	3,918 582	· · · · · -	259,
g	Wisconsin	1,481	•	
y		222,745		
e-		, . 20		

The foregoing interesting table was publishea some time since by the National Intelligencer. It shows not only that the free neprudent, but should not have been heeded by gro population of the slaveholding States exceeds that of the Free States, but also that the most intense Anti-slavery States are those, his horse, and proceeded in the direction of having the smallest number of free negroes. The six New England States have but 24,141s free negroes; while Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey have 130,325. The Western States, including Ohio, have 64,347. Penn sylvania alone has 56,373; more than any single State in the Union. New Jersey, however, has the largest number in proportion to its population of any Free State in the Uni-

It will be observed that the States that

have done most to secure the freedom of the abstract abolition philanthropy, are those having the loast practical experience of the burdens imposed by a large negro population. The case created considerable interest, and Massachusetts supports less than ten thousand. Maine, not more than twelve hundred. ere in the Court room during the protracted New Hampshiro has only four hundred trial. It was the first case of the kind, perand fifty—scarcely enough to let the people J., also arrived in the city and stopped at the some satisfactory way; hence there has nevdecide the question whether a set of fanatical would no doubt be a curiosity to hundreds of voters in that State who are accustomed to happen to differ with them politically. It the negro the more anxious for his company, a great outrage upon Wall, and was afraid. tuted and unlawful committee of stay-at most experience of the effects of a large ne- al assault. Wall noticed that a couple of groe population are least desirous that it

should be increased.

in rendering a verdict. On the following gro or suffered in the most remote degree then left for other duties. from the effects of abolition agitation : while the States in the North most hostile to Southern institutions and most anxious to seenre quirer; in his letter, dated April 18, says: norro freedom, were those farthest removed practical knowledge of the negro race. Viras a lesson to Republican zealots, who, whilst ginia and Tennessee, which lost more slaves in a week than the cotton States did in ten ears, were the very last to rebel against the Government. Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, more exposed than Virginia and Tennessee, are still in the Union, and at least nominally loyal. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, edy Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, which support the or, CAMERON, took it into their heads that greatest number of free negroes, are more they too could act as dictators, and instruct conservative than the New England States, Democrats how to conduct themselves du- which support few or none. These facts show that both Northern and Southern fanaticism proceed from ignorance.-Patriot and Union.

The false information furnished by the daily papers in reference to war matters, is sance. About ninety per cent. of all they of this last named gentleman, we say, they have attempted, too long and too often, to act and capture of Yancy, the late rebel Compublish is false. The reported death of Capt. positive information, turn out to be entirely mittees, and those self-constituted committees untrue. The "positive information," too, have had the brazen impudence to visit some that Beauregard, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, had his "arm shot off close to the shoulder," was a fabrication-he was not hurt. The other "reliable information," They threatened and menaced, until their im- that Beauregard had died and that Breck-INRIDGE had been taken prisoner, had not a papers that our loss in killed was some "eighquently we cull from our daily exchanges one, two or three columns of "reliable war news." This we put in type, and the next day we see the whole of it contradicted. The daily papers have made a big sale of papers, twenty or thirty others just as guilty as the and accomplished their object. We have concluded, therefore, that henceforth we will publish nothing but accounts of actual bat tles and army movements. All the other trash in the daily journals are manufactured falsehoods, got up for no other purpose than to induce news-seekers to by their papers.

J. W. Shiley has just opened an unu-

A PHILADELPHIAN CAPTURED .- Capt. Wm. McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General in the army, was taken prisoner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was chief of the staff of Maj. General Charles F. Smith. Captain McMichael is a son of Morton McMichael,

MCCLELLAN VINDICATED.

Those who are so eager to assail and decry Beneral McCleltan, and to deprive him of the credit he is justly entitled to, will soon have to cease their assaults upon him. Unducers. First came Gen. Burnside's official report of the battle of Newbern, in which he Dickinson—Philip Spangler, Jr., W. G. My. of the young commander-in-chief to the minutest details, and that events had thus far been singularily, coincident with his (McClellan's) anticipation. Then came the evacuation of ,630 the rebel stronghold, Manassas, without the loss to us of a sinle man. And now comes corroborating testimony from the West, in the following extract, which we commend to all

fault with General McCLELLAN's mode of conlucting the war : A Cairo correspondent says: In conversa on with a gentleman from St. Louis last night, I learned some things that, I must coness, were new to me, and I think the idea will be new to the public generally, and as in presenting it, I shall not transcend the rules. laid down for the government of the press, I will endeavor to jot it down. The gentleman refered to I know to be a warm personal friend to Gen. Halleck, and shares much of that sterling, officers favor and confidence.— Hence, a weight will be attached to whatever he says such as does not accrue to the sayings of ordinary men. I would like to give his name, that the public might the mere readily comprehend the reason why I assign so much paper to the chroniceling of such ideas. The conversation turned upon the operations of the army here and elsewhere. I asked. "What is General Halleck's opinion of Gen.

McOlellan? "Sir," said my friend, "I have heard Gen eral Halleck say, in substance, repeatedly, that he considered the military skill, science, and penetration of Gen. McClellan as second to that of no man living; that whatever had been done in the West and elsewhere was but the carrying out of McClellans' great plan ofthe war; that the general idea of each and every one of these movements was the fruit of his foresaid and knowledge of war and its appliances; and that McClellan had roughlewn negro, and displayed the greatest amount of the whole work, and only left the finished touches to the department and division com manders.'

SIMON IN TROUBLE .- One day last week, Ex-Secretary CAMERON arrived in Philadelphia, and put up at the "Continental." A few hours later Hon. JAMES W. WALL, of N. know what a negro looks like. A black man same hotel. As soon as Cameron heard that WALL was in the same house with him, he shout for negro freedom. The farther from for protection. He knew he had committed seems to be the rule. The States having the the honorable gentlemen meditated a personpolice officers were dogging him wherever he in the act. In the matter of compensation it want and finally he turned upon them and is provided that claims may be presented The States responsible for the greatest share asked what they were watching him for?of guilt in precipitating the country into the They told him: WALL laughed, and immediprowded. After the attorneys on both sides present war, are the very States that had the ately wrote a note to Cameron, (who was least reason for it. The secession conspiracy locked up in his room,) assuring him that he by mere oversight, and I recommend that it was hatched in South Carolina and the exwas hatched in South Carolina and the ex- had no idea of assaulting him, and that he stitutional provisions which should govern it treme Southern States, which never lost a ne- might dismiss his fears. The police officers

In continuation of this subject, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia In-Hon. James W. Wall, of Burlington, N. J from the South and possessed of the least is out in a rather juicy letter, in one of the intending to chastise Mr. Cameron for the injury done him, last fall, in locking him up in The Ex Secretary." chastisement. The wrong he has on a gray-haired man like him will not remedy." * * "The final settlement

> PUT THAT AND THAT TOGE HER. In the House of Representatives, at Washington, on thirty millions to pay the two and three years volunteers was being discussed, Mr. VALLAN-DIGHAM said it was not a deficiency to be met, but a defalcation in the War Department to approval of the President. be provided for !

In the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer of Friday, we find this passage:

" Secretary Chase is now in Philadelphia for the purpose of having a consultation with General Cameron, on the subject of a defal-cation discovered in the War D partment." Put that and that together, we say.

HOMICIDE IN DILLSBURG .- A difficulty ocyears, and FREDERICK PENTZ, aged 17 years, in Dillsburg, on the 11th inst., which resulted semblance of truth. After the battle of in the death of the latter. It appears that a Pittsburg, it was stated by the sensation daily deep feeling of hostility existed between them for some time, which resulted in a fight berebels forty thousand." All false. Our loss above, when McKeeven inflicted a severe and will never betray their country." was less than two thousand, and the rebel wound in Penrz's left breast with his pocketloss about the same. We might go on and knife, which caused his death in the course of string out a column in showing up the false thirty minutes after the unfortunate occuritors to publish reliable war news. Fre- porf and lodged in jail to await his trial at arms were contracted for by Cameron, althe April Session.

THE Chambersburg Times informs us that in Franklin county, one person offers himself as a candidate for a county office "subject to the decision of the Union Republican nominating convention;" another offers himself for nomination at " the next conventhe Administration convention." If these candidates had only waited patiently until after the first of May next, at which time the State Committee of the People's party meets at Philasually large and desirable assortment of delphia, they would have discovered to what leaders give the signal, it is only a matter of suggest that all Republican candidates for office avoid committing themselves to any party name. There is no telling what desig-

> DEATH OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN .- New Bruns wick, N. J., April 12.—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at his residence, at New Brunswick, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The deconsed was a man of fine abilities, and was a candidate for Vice President of the United States, in 1844, on the ticket with the Hon. Henry Clay.

Democratic Standing Committee.

The members of the Democratic Standing ance is requested: The following gentlemen compose the Com

ship, and raise his reputation high beyond the carlisle, W. W.—E. Cornman, M. McClellan. reach of these envious, mischief-making tra-

ers.
Penn—Samuel Kustar, James McCullough. Upper Allen-D. K. Noell, Lewis Kintz. Newburg—W. B. Shoemaker, Daniel McCoy. Hopewell—John McCoy, Adam Heberling. Lower Allen—Samuel Shireman, D. Draw

baugh.
Monroe—Moses Bricker, Isaac Millery Hampden—George Duey, Christian Deitz. New Cumberland—Lewis Young, J. G. Mi

those who take such great pleasure in finding Newton-Jacob Washinger, Isaac Waggo Southampton—J. S. Daugherty, J. R. Kelso. Mifflin—C. G. Christleib, R. Middleton. Shippensburg Township-John Mollinger.
Thomas Blair.

Shippenshurg Borough-J. H. Criswell, Jas.

Frankford-Abraham Keihl, Robert A. Gra-North Middleton-Jacob Gutshall, Solomon Grissinger, Middlesex.—W. D. Wonderlich, D. Jacobs.

South Middleton-William Moore, Jr., M Goodvear. East Pennsborough-George Heck, Jacob Scholl. Mechanicsburg—George Bobb, Dr. Ira Day. West Pennsborough—Patrick McNulty, Pe-

ter Bricker. Newville-John Waggoner, William Barr. THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. THE BILL'SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

SPECIAL MESSAGE ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, April 16. The following message was read by the House of Representatives to-day from the President.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House f Representatives: The actentitled "An Act or the release of certain persons held to serice or labor in the district of C lumbia," has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this

District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capitol freed from the institution ir or been in my mind any question upon the subject except the one of expediency arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be became alarmed, and applied to the police matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more sat isfactory to my judgement, I do not attempt o specify them. I am gravified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied within ninety days from the passage of the act, but not hereafter; and there is no provision for minors, feme-covert, insane or absent ersons. I presume that this is an omission mental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. April 16, 1862.

ALLEGED UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DIS-RICT OF COLLUMBIA EMANCIPATION BILL. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that a serious defect in the bill journals, today, denying that he went to for the emancipation of negroes in the District Philadelphia with a number of his friends, of Columbia was brought to the attention of denying that he went to for the emancipation of negroes in the District the House of Representatives in Congress by Mr. TRAIN of Massachusetts, who tried to have says, "may dismiss his fears of a personal it amended, but although his amendment obinflicted tained fifty-three votes, it was voted down .upon me is of a character that an assault up- It was represented by Mr. Train that the bill, as it had been passed, conflicts with the of the question," he adds, "must be left to fifth and seventh amendments to the Constithe legal tribunals of the country, at the prop- tution, providing that private property shall not be taken for publicuses without just compensation, and that where the value exceeds twenty dollars the damages shall be assessed. Thursday last, while the appropriation of by a jury. It is the opinion of the most emi- assigned cause, his trunks, drawers, wardnent jurists in the House that this omission will occasion the bill to be set aside by the Court of Appeals, if it should not prevent the

and Halleck. On the Saturday succeeding his return to his old home in Elizabeth, N. J., the veteran General Scott, in the course of an interesting interview, and speaking of Generals McClellan and Halleck, said :- "There are two men who can be depended upon under all circumstances and in every emergency-I mean General McClellan and General Hal-leck, There is no doubt they must take things as they meet them—and they have curred between William McKeever, aged 14 great opposition to contend with; but years, and Frederick Pentz, aged 17 years. work his heart loves, and which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mindthat of trenching, engineering and besieging. And in regard to General Halleck, he will do his work like a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base teen or twenty thousand, and the loss of the tween the parties on the afternoon mentioned or disloyal act. They are honest to the core,

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS UNDER CAMERON'S Administration of the War Department,though our forces never exceeded five or six ercise in the quadrangle of the fort.

lars against the Government, under one of of the New York Freeman's Journal; Mr. De Cameron's contracts. Mr. Holt, of the In-Bobien, of Wilmington, N. C., and others vestigating Committee, struck one million whose names Mr. Butler does not at present three hundred thousand off the bill-and

these unparalleled abuses with the appointment of Minister to Russia!

The Merrimao, it is now generally believed in naval circles, during her recent visit to Hampton Roads, was so much injured that ex-Governor Adams, of South Carolina, holdshe had to return to Norfolk, where she now ing the following language :is, for repairs. Sailors and artillerists who "The Abolitionists are our best friends, works are progressing rapidly, and when the were on board of the foreign vessels in Hampton Roads, at the time the Merrimac fired a ton Roads, at shot at the Naugatuck; state that the gun on board of the former vessel burst, and that it party name. There is no telling what designation the committee may order. Perhaps it will be the "Loyal Union League," instituted with a directly turned round and with a justification for dissolving our contract of the smoke and flames from the conflagration warmest gratitude. [Laughter.] Their aspect of honor has been assigned to it, heing the only volunteer regiment with the regulars.

The smoke and flames from the conflagration with them?

> Tuesday resulted in the success of the Dem-speech delivered in Washington City, returnocratic ticket. The majority of John Roamer, ed "thanks to God that He had created Genfor Mayor, was 590: of Edward D. Riley, for oral Beauregard," who had fired on Fort FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND. Chief-of-police, 102. The Board of Aldermen Sumpter that first gun whose reverberations

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Bell-Assault Committee are requested to meet at Herman's, and Battery on a small hoy named, William Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 3d;day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full attend-Johns. William threw a snow-ball at Bell, who then struck him on the head with a shovel. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced one month in jail and a fine of \$1 and costs. Gillellan for Com. Maglaughlin for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Oswald, An-

drew J. Kaufman, jr., Joseph Millisen, J. G.

Rupp, John S. Boyer, Daniel Comfort, Levi sault and Battery, and False Imprisonment mortars, cast at Pittsburg. turned a true bill as to Richard Oswald, A J. Kaufman, Jr., and Levi Eberly, and not a true bill as to the other defendants. This was an action for detaining John Kennedy, in Mechanicsburg, and taking him before a Vigilance Committee" for uttering sentiments opposed to the arrest of Alvey, of Ha-'guilty of false imprisonment," but this not being in accordance with the proper form of rendering the verdict, were sent back by the Tybee Island, in expectation of the capture. Court to amend it. The Jury after a short absence returned a verdict of "guilty in manner and form as they stand indicted in f the Jury was objected to by defendants' council, and reasons filed, and a motion in arest of judgment entered. Defendants then entered into recognizance to appear before Court and abide the result of the argument on Criday, April 25. Gillelan and Penrose for Com., Watts and Miller for defandants.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Whitmore, Peter nto a school house, in Mifflin township, known as "Whisky Run School House," on the 7th of November, 1861, at about 10 o'clock at night, took the stove apart, piled it and wood against the door. Verdict guilty. Sentenced

to pay a fine of \$5, jointly, and costs of prosecution, and before sentence was passed were reprimanded, for their conduct, by the Court. Commonwealth vs. Andrew Smith-Surety of the Peace, on oath of Sebastian Stitzel. Andrew wanted to play cards on Sunday, and his wife would'nt allow it, a muss ensued and the peace and quiet of Newville disturbed. He had stolen a jug of liquer from John

M. Woodburn, and got "merry," which appeared to be the cause of it. Complaint dismissed and each party to pay his own costs. Commonwealth vs. Peter Huntzberger and Daniel Huntzberg-Larceny. Bill ignored. Commonwealth vs. Samuel Speece-Keep-

ng gaming house. Ignored. Jacob Stitzel he prosecutor, to pay the costs. Commonwealth vs. Franklin Long and J. Hunchberger-Larceny. Bill ignored. Commonwealth vs. Joel Shapley, Joseph

Shapley-Assault and Battery. Brue bill asto Joel Shapley, and not a true bill as o Joseph Shapley. Recognizance taken for appearance at next Court. From the Phil. Inquirer .- April 16.

ISSUE OF A WRIT AGAINST SIMON CAMERON SUIT OF PIERCE BUTLER FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Recapitulation of the Circumstances.

A writ from the Supreme Court was served. Deputy Sheriff Helmbold, upon the Hon. Simon Cameron, at the Suit of Mr. Pierce Butler, of this city, for trespass vi et armis, as-salt and battery, and false imprisonment on 19th August last, Mr. Cameron at the time be-

ing Secretary of War. Mr. Butler, it was rumored, was at the time suspected of a correspondence with the Rebel States unfavorable to the cause of the their available guns with a persistency quite equal to, if not surpassing that with which the cause on the first day But the im-Mr. Butler, it was rumored, was at the on without process of law, and without any

His office was also examined, the books and papers taken, and in one hour from the arquent application on the part of Mr. Butler's riends to the Secretary of War, to ascertain the reason of his action, though in a measureanswered, induced no satisfactory response. Mr. But or asserts that nothing was found among his papers to call in question his loyalty to the Government.

He does not wish to exhibit personal ill-feeling to Mr. Cameron, and therefore, in simply issuing a writ, refrained from an arrest and the accompanying necessity, on the part of captured. Mr. Cameron, of giving security. Mr. Butler wishes merely to test the constitutionality f his imprisonment. The writ is returnable n the 2d of May next, but the case may not e tried until November. His council are Mr. corge M. Wharton and Mr. St. George Tuck-

Mr. Butler was liberated in five weeks rom the time of his incarceration, without reason being given for his discharge any more than for his arrest; and speaks of being statements of the daily papers. Our readers can see how difficult it is for country editors to publish reliable way nows. was allowed egress only at meals, and during

recall.

of soldiers' rations, those who chose to pay for

Who are the Secessionists' Allies ?—In wards Yorktown, but learn that it is morely

With equal unction, and we doubt not with The charter election in Jersey City on equal sincerity, Wendell Phillips, in his will stand, Democrats, 13; Republicans, 5. became the signal of our present civil war.

THE WAR NEWS

Capture of Fort Pulaski

PARTICULARS—THE PREPARATIONS: FOR THE BOMBARDMENT.

The preparations for the bombardment vere in progress on Tybee and Goat Islands for more than thee months before the attack began. Heavy cannon were shipped from this port for the reduction of the fort, and among them were several formidable 100: pounder Parrott rifled guns. Three were also: Kaufman, Levi Eberly, Alpheus Dale, David

Coble, Abraham Zug—Indicted-for Riot, As
Rarrott 30 pounders, James' cannon, columbiads, and a considerable number of 13 inch.

The batteries were mostly-constructed unof John Kennedy, and going armed to the der cover of the woods, and were fifteen in the 20th June, 1861. The Grand Jury rethe 20th June, 1861. The Grand Jury rety-six guns, but these were nearly all of immense size and weight. The heaviest batter. ies were situated on Goat Island, at an average distance of less than, two thousand yards

from Fort Pulaski., Our batteries were manned partly by thes crew of the frigate- Wabash and other warsteamers, and partly by the Rhode Island ar-tillerists, and a few soldiers from other companies. An immense amount of ammunition gerstown. The Jury found a verdict of had been provided for the siege, and on the 10th instant all the preparations were complete, and a sufficient number of troops for the occupation of the fort had been landed at

THE BEGINNING OF THE BOMBARD:

MENT. At seven o'clock and fifty-two minutes on the fifth count in the indictment, and not the morning of the 10th instant, the attack, guilty as to the other counts." The finding on the fort began. The Rebels at once replied, and the firing slowly opened from the differ-ent batteries on our side. The orders of our men were to fire four shots from e ch piece. per hour, and to continue without intermission.
The Rebels fired rapidly and fiercely, endeaveoring to silence our guns, or compel the evaopened along the line, revealing new batteries, the enemy, apparently surprised at the extent of our works, redoubled their fire, and Juntzberger-Malicious mischief; breaking in an hour the fight was conducted with the utmost desparation on their pa. t, but without effect, their shot either falling short, or pass-

ing over our batteries.

As a proof that the Rebels were not acquainted with the localities in which our batteries were built, it is stated that their firefollowed the opening of ours from the different points in regular order, until all our bat-teries had opened, and then distributed their efforts, keeping up their rapid and desperate firing for two hours and a half. Meanwhile, our fire was continued from Tybeo and Goat Island as it had began ; and the Rebels, failing to do any execution, relaxed their efforts.

Much enthusiam was manifested by the

Union forces, and as the effects of their best shots were noted—the bricks and mortar of the fort occasionally flying in all directionsthe men jumped on the batteries and gave. loud cheers. These demonstrations of course subsided, especially as there were no corresponding ones from the fort; and towards the niddle of the day the firing on both sides hecame regular, the Rebels, however, sometimes, retiring from one part of the fort to another, as the range of our guns grew hetter and renlered their positions dangerous.

THE EFFECT OF THE FIRING.

The effect of the firing was visible on the fort from the first, but no breach was made the first day. One or two of the guns were dismounted, and some of the embrasures were injured, and it was not until ten o'clock on the morning of the 11th that any important breach in the walls of the fort was made. It has been stated that the projectiles fired from our guns went at once through the walls, but such was not the case. Second and third shots, which were aimed at the same place with extreme accuracy, did the work which he Rebels attributed to single shots. The spectacle of the bombardment was-grand. Our guns discharging rifle shots and

sliells, the effect was a continuous explosion inside the fort; fragments of shot and shell and of the works of the fort sometimes filling almost the entire area of the enclosure, and compelling the Rebels to remain in their casemates, but for which the loss of life among them would have been fearful.

THE SURRENDER.

mense breach in the fort, in an exact line with the magazine, threatened to be the cause of robe and entire apartments searched, and their total destruction, through an explosion, private papers taken possession of by United and at eighteen minutes past two o'clock in States Marshall Millward and four assistants. the afternoon they hauled down their flag, the afternoon they hauled down their flag, which had been once shot away, and ran up a flag of truce. The firing, of course, ceased rest, Mr. Butler was on his way to New York at once on our side, and it was not until Ceneral Scott's Opinion of General McClellan with the Marshall and his four assistants, all near evening that two bundred men, accomatmed with revolvers, who conducted him panied by their officers and General Gilmore, that evening to Fort Lafayette. A subser-went over to the fort to accept the surrender of the garrison.

The number of batteries engaged was thir-

teen, six of which were mortar batteries, while the number of guns engaged at all the oatteries was thirty-six. By the capture of Fort Pulaski, besides the

risoners taken, forty-five cannon and a large amount of ainmunition was seized. A large quantity of powder, about thirty five thousand pounds, together with shot and shell, were-

OFFICIAL REPORT. WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following was received at the War Department to day. from General Hunter, commanding the Union

orces in South Carolina:--PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 16, via } SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 18. We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th. After thirty hours continuous firing, a practicable breach breach was made, also preparations for storming, it was about to commence, when the Rebel flag was struck.

We captured 47 guns, 7000 shot and shells. 40,000 pounds of powder, three hundred and hundred thousand men.

One firm in New York, had a bill of two millions nine hundred and ten thousand dollars against the Government, under one of the second secon

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.

himself for nomination at "the next convention, of the Beople's party," and a third preeven then a profit of twenty-five thousand dolthe fort, beyond the fact of confinement. The
prisoners were allowed the perusal of public whole number reported is 32 killed and 90
whole number ournals; and although the food was simply wounded. Gen. Magruder's report of the better fare were allowed the privilege of con- killed, including Col. M'Kinney, and 75. same fight, in the Norfolk papers, gives 25 wounded. We can hear occasional cannonading to

the outset of the secession agitation, we find attempts of the enemy to disturb our working affair, on Thursday, the Rebels have got the

> tion at Norfolk are still visible.
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> There was a flag of truce to-day, but the agent of the Associated Press was not allowagent of the Associated Press was not allowed to the control of the second truck to the control of the control ed to see the papers nor to know what news. they contained

> FORTRESS MONROE, April 19. The steamer Hazee arrived this morning.