

Father Abraham.

INDEPENDENT AND PROGRESSIVE.



FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

LANCASTER CITY, PA.

Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection of the Revenue and Payment of the Public Debt.—GRANT.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. S. BAKER YOUNG, the Lancaster News Dealer, who everybody knows, is agent for FATHER ABRAHAM, and is authorized to take subscriptions and receive money for the same.

ANOTHER LIBEL CASE COMING ON.

A very bitter personal controversy has been going on for some time between the Reading Daily Eagle and the Times and Dispatch. The former makes some serious charges against Mr. Knabb, and says: "If Mr. Knabb will bring suit against us we will be very much obliged to him," and that "if Knabb would make such charges against us (the Eagle) we would sue him before twenty-four hours."

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial, writes under date of Monday the 25th, that "the Tariff Bill drags dreadfully at the opening of this week, and pretty much everybody concedes that it cannot hold its ground before the House a great while longer. Forney gives it up in his paper this morning, and says it has no chance whatever of becoming a law. The temper of the House towards it was shown to-day by a vote of nearly two-thirds in favor of laying it aside for the Alaska fur seal bill, not because it loves the seals, but because it is tired of the tariff. The Ways and Means Committee was again beaten on iron, and it seems tolerably certain that this will be the record every day while the iron paragraphs are under consideration. A number of members are engaged in getting up the little tariff bills to bring in as soon as there is opportunity."

THE INCOME TAX.

The whole number of persons in the United States who pay an income tax is 272,843, of whom 107,000 pay \$20 or less. During the debate on this subject in the House on Saturday, Gen. Schenck and various other members announced themselves in favor of keeping up the income tax, and the stronger sentiment appeared to be in favor of its retention. It was clearly demonstrated that it is the fairest tax that can be levied, and reaches a class of capitalists that can be reached in no other way. The thirty millions obtained by this tax cannot be spared, and if not realized in this way, must be obtained by some other means. A Washington correspondent telegraphed on Saturday that the President wishes the tax reduced to three per cent, instead of five, with \$2,000 exemption, and the removal of some other odious features. He would then like to have it continued for three years. He thinks that at the end of three years the condition of the Treasury will be such as to justify the repeal of the tax entirely.

LAW IN UTAH.

General Shafer, the new Governor of Utah, made a speech to the people of the territory when they came out to welcome him, and said he meant to enforce the laws of the United States, and that in case he could not do that he would resign his office and go home.

General Shafer is not the first official for Utah, who had resolved upon a vigorous enforcement of law, and we doubt whether he will be able at this time to accomplish anything. Polygamy openly defies all law, and unless the government means to destroy the "peculiar institution" entirely, and by military power, if necessary, all the efforts of such officials as General Shafer will amount to nothing. But whether the new Governor will or will not succeed in enforcing law in Utah, the time is approaching, and not far distant, when the people of the country will wake up to the importance of a speedy settlement of the Polygamy question. Since slavery has been crushed, and the ballot placed into the hands of every citizen without regard to race, color or previous condition, we are strong enough to enforce the law in every part of the country—even in the territory of Utah.

The celebration of the XVth Amendment by the colored people of the State on Tuesday last was in every way creditable to them as citizens and individuals. In Philadelphia and Harrisburg the display was particularly grand and imposing, and the exercises throughout were conducted in such a manner as to call forth the admiration of every true friend of the colored race, the Democrats.

A MODEL SENATOR.

The Philadelphia Sunday Times is responsible for a very interesting little history of Senatorial Corruption, copied in full in this week's Examiner. It is very similar to a case two years ago, when Jack Hiestand had nothing to say, although the rascality was of the same degree. The only respect in which that case differed from the one now was the kind of paper with which the consideration was paid. The Senatorial friend of Jack was said to have been paid in greenbacks, two years ago, when Jack kept very "mum," and now, by a very sharp dodge, the Senator in the recent case, instead of receiving twelve thousand dollars, as bargained for, only received twelve pieces of blank brown paper!

The story as related by the Sunday Times, is substantially as follows: Senator Kerr, of the District composed of Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong counties, was one of the committee on the Watt-Diamond contested election case. During the progress of the investigation, it was suspected that Kerr was doubtful, when a friend called on him and attempted to get him right by giving him \$5,000. Kerr told him, confidentially, of course, that he was promised \$10,000 by the Democrats if he would decide in favor of Diamond. For twelve thousand, he said he would agree to go for Watt, and this was the sum finally agreed upon between the parties—Mr. Leslie, one of the members of the House from Allegheny, acting on the part of Senator Kerr, and Mr. Bunn, of Philadelphia, on the part of Mr. Watt and the Republican party interest. These two individuals met; the door was locked and they proceeded to business. Mr. Leslie insisted upon having \$10,000 out of the \$12,000, and on the principle that a single slice of the loaf would not be missed, Mr. Bunn took a \$1,000 note from the envelope, handed it to Leslie, and then, in his presence, sealed the package containing \$11,000, and was about to hand it to Mr. Leslie to be deposited by the latter to the credit of Mr. Kerr, as soon as the latter would vote for and send Mr. Diamond as Senator, when somebody knocked at the door, and Bunn quickly put the envelope in his side coat pocket, then opened the door, and after a few words with the intruder, who soon retired, Mr. B. handed to Leslie, what appeared to be, the same envelope, which was taken to bank and deposited in the manner agreed upon. Kerr remained true to his party, having voted for Watt, and finally became the undisputed possessor of the envelope. He retired to his room, opened it and took therefrom just twelve pieces of brown paper, worth something between one mill and one cent! He was gloriously sold. Who really made the \$11,000, if anybody did, does not appear. Leslie, however, received \$1,000 as stated, and it is highly probable that Kerr will have to look to Mr. L. for his own Divvy. Mr. Kerr should either disprove the charges or resign his seat in the State Senate.

DEMOCRACY!

It is reported of a notorious New York "river thief" says an exchange, who was convicted a few days since of murdering a policeman and sentenced to be imprisoned for life, that he possessed property to the amount of \$40,000, the proceeds of years of thieving along the docks on the East and North rivers. The remark is common that roguery prospers in New York, but few are aware how much truth it contains. The detectives of that great city of sin can point out, it is said, several handsome residences, the owners of which were formerly professional "cracksmen," but who retired with a fortune after a few years' successful practice of their "business." All this is not very astonishing in view of the fact that the authorities frequently compromise with the robbers by receiving a portion of the stolen property, and giving the criminals in return the assurance of immunity from punishment. This mode virtually places a premium on crime and encourages the robbers to persevere in their nefarious business.

A few nights since a squad of policemen were placed in charge of a sergeant in New York and ordered to break up a notorious gambling hell on Broadway, owned by certain distinguished Democratic politicians, the principal being Hon. John Morrissey. The squad on arriving in the vicinity of the notorious resort halted, and one of its number was sent to essay an entrance, but was "piped off," to use a detective term, by a well-known judge of one of the city police courts. The sergeant thereupon returned to headquarters with his squad, and no further effort was made to break up the gambling hell. One of the New York papers, commenting on the affair, says, "All this is very disgraceful to the metropolis, and we regret the necessity for acknowledging the disgrace."

New York is an intensely "Democratic" city, and sends the great criminals, Fernando Wood, John Morrissey, and such, to Congress!

We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. E. B. Herr in another column, explaining his action on the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Bill. It will be seen that his explanation proves that he opposed the bill and did not vote for its passage at all.

HON. JOHN COVODE.

This distinguished representative in Congress has written an able and interesting letter to his constituents declining a re-nomination. This determination will be learned with regret by every Republican, for no one among the glorious band who have been fighting copperheads and rebels in Congress for the last twenty years has been more true to his colors than he who has been so aptly named, HONEST JOHN COVODE. We regret that our limits forbid the publication in our columns of his letter entire, but we make a few extracts, which will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15th, 1870. D. W. SHREVOCK, Esq.

Dear Sir: In answer to inquiries, relative to my being a candidate for Congress again, I will say that for different reasons, some of which I will state, I will not submit my name to the people for re-nomination. Had Gen. Foster been made the candidate of the Democratic party, it might have been necessary or advisable for me to have been the candidate for the same party; but as he has assured me he would not run again, I will also retire from the field.

One of the reasons that induces me to decline further honors is, that some aspirants have turned their backs upon the party, because I stood in their way; while a few others have turned their backs upon the party, because I have not secured the office. But I am happy to say that no one has ever charged me with infidelity to the great cause in which we have been engaged.

In looking over a list of the members of the 41st Congress, being the one I first entered, I find that nearly half its number are no longer in the country, and of each of the following names, including Pennsylvania, Tysco, Brown, Fuller, Robinson, Knight and Richie; and of the one hundred and three that voted for Banks in that great struggle, there remain in the present Congress, only Buffington, Bingham, Kelsey, C. C. Washburn and myself—Banks also being a member of this Congress—since the late Republican Convention has been longer than I have, it makes me the father of the house that entered on the great struggle to preserve the rights of white men in the Territories; resulting in freeing four and a half millions of colored persons.

Now in view of the fact that the great struggle for human progress, for which I enlisted, has been fought and won by the friends of human rights; slavery and despotism having been overturned, the power of the Government vindicated, and shown to be more than equal to cope with all its enemies, and the great wrongs fully reconstructed, I rest content.

That new issues will arise, such as Finance, Taxes, Tariff, expansion and other questions that will necessarily divide the old column, and that nearly all my old associates with whom I acted when first elected to Congress, are dead, and that the party has been severed by the war, that I have had to mourn the loss of my first born son who gave his life for his Country with 350,000 others, who were necessarily sacrificed to save the life of the nation, I feel it now not only my duty but a pleasure to withdraw from contented that I have not been elected again to the Democratic party, because I felt it to be my duty to investigate their frauds and corruptions in their violation to the slave power in their Kansas Policy; and for doing this, they have pursued me ever since with a vindictive feeling that no other man in the country had.

And now in conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to a confiding constituency, who have stood by and sustained me by their votes, for the last twenty years, in a way that no other man has been sustained, and without which I would not have succeeded. Very truly yours, JOHN COVODE.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.—RUM.

A new and startling account of the recent Oneida disaster has just found its way into public prints, and goes very far to account for the alleged inhumanity of the officers of the Bombay, in not coming to the relief of the Oneida after the two vessels had collided, and after the officers of the latter had signalled through speaking trumpets. The new account of the disaster is from the lips of one of the officers of the Oneida, which is published in the New York Star, stating that at the time the Bombay collided, all the officers of the Oneida were drunk; that as the vessel had just left port, the officers were having a little jollification below, and left the deck in charge of a midshipman! He also states, most positively, that the Bombay was not hailed through a speaking trumpet, as has been asserted; that after the collision, great excitement prevailed, and everybody was rushing for the boats, and that the officers stayed to the deck nearly all in a condition of drunken stupor and totally unfit for giving orders or doing anything towards saving the lives of passengers!

Knowing that even officers of such vessels will drink and get drunk, in total disregard of their duties and responsibilities, the alleged inhumanity of the commander of the Bombay, is easily accounted for. There was no signal at all, it appears; the officers of the Oneida were drunk, stupid and able to stagger about only after the collision and while the ship was sinking! It was RUM that really caused the disaster! Hearing no signal the commander of the Bombay of course took for granted that nothing serious had resulted from the collision. Had he known that the officers of the Oneida were provided with wine and that they were then enjoying a regular fashionable and respectable American drunk, he would no doubt have come to the relief of the Oneida without signal.

An enterprising arithmetician furnishes the following tabular estimate of gains and losses in the recent elections. It is a pity to force it upon Democratic attention at present, but the journals of that party indulge so much in the proverb, "Straws," &c., that we cannot refrain:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Gain/Loss. Republican gain in the Tenth Congress: 8,200. Republican gain in Rhode Island: 5,200. Republican gain in Cincinnati: 5,000. Democratic gain in Connecticut: 1,700. Net Republican gain: 7,200.

THE TARIFF.

Remarks of Hon. O. J. Dickey.

In last week's issue we published the remarks of Hon. O. J. Dickey, in Committee of the Whole, on Monday, the 18th inst., the question under discussion being the Tariff Bill. From the Congressional Globe of Wednesday, the 20th, we clip the following five minute speech of Mr. Dickey, made on the same bill the preceding day, Tuesday, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Cate, imposing a duty of a quarter of a cent per pound on scrap cast iron, and half a cent per pound on wrought iron scrap:

Mr. Dickey.—I agree with the gentleman from Connecticut.

"No pent-up Ulster contracts our power, The whole boundless continent is ours."

We go for the whole country and all its industrial interests.

But I agree with my colleague when he stated—and I desire the House fully to appreciate this single fact—that no wrought iron can be classified with cast iron in any shape or form. Wrought iron has undergone another process of manufacture. When it comes wrought iron it becomes steel, and is able in any and every shape. You may put wrought iron in any possible shape that you please and it is worth from \$12 to \$15 a ton more than cast iron for the purposes of manufacture. Why? Because it has undergone another process; it has been heated and rolled and annealed, and the result is steel.

As an illustration of what I am now stating, I may say that 6 tons of pig iron will make 4 tons of rails, while 5 tons of wrought scrap will make 4 tons of rails, and with less heat. Now, as a matter of revenue, independently of any protective policy, if you tax iron according to its value you should tax wrought iron according to its value. As my colleague has shown from the returns of the custom-house, this scrap is valued at \$15 a ton more than pig; more than double. Should it not, then, pay a higher duty?

Gentlemen may talk against this as they please; but here is the secret of it. Cunning gentlemen, not of course in the sense of New York, New Jersey, and even those interested in the rolling-mills of Pennsylvania, discovered this proper way of discrimination in the duty on scrap iron. And from 1867, when there were but 39,925 tons imported, the import rose under this tariff to 4,329,729 tons in 1869. In the Western States, and along the coast of New England the little rolling-mills found that there was here an opportunity for a small "steal." Under this tariff they saw that they could import rails from Russia; that they could import from London cargoes of wrought iron in their own ships at \$13 a ton at \$1 less duty than they could import pig iron. And that is the meaning of it. And I ask, is it fair? Is it honest? We of Pennsylvania think there is something more noble in our position. If we cannot get the consideration and the favor of this House we at least challenge their respect when out of the chamber, from the ore and from the blast-furnace and from the coal, we build an article of national defense and necessity, an article that makes your cannon balls and your ordnance, your plows and your plowshares. When we do this we think we challenge your respect if we cannot gain your consideration and get your respect in the chamber. We think that those people who in a peddling way steal advantages from the tariff and run in 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 pounds of iron under a false pretense are entitled to nothing but your contempt, whether they be the rolling-mills of Pennsylvania or the cutlery factories of the gentleman's district in Connecticut. (Here the hammer fell.)

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

A little over a year and a half ago, the necessity for Legislative reform was first pointed out by FATHER ABRAHAM. The fact that over forty thousand dollars were expended during the session of 1868 for putting the yellow wrappers round the Legislative Documents, and the State paying for the paper and paste besides, which work could have been done for \$7,000 by contract, and afford a handsome profit to the contractor, directed public attention to the subject of Legislative reform generally. The agitation which followed resulted in breaking up of the Treasury Ring, the passage of a law assuring a more wholesome administration on the part of the State Treasurer, and a very important reduction of Legislative expenses. To show that the effort started by FATHER ABRAHAM, and supported by a number of other Republican papers throughout the State, was not without good results, we here present two items of expense during the last session of the Legislature, compared with the same items in 1869:

Table with 2 columns: Item and 1869/1870. Legislative Department: \$200,000.00 / \$210,000.00. Public Printing: \$147,733.33 / \$8,636.00.

Total: \$347,733.33 / \$218,636.00. This shows a reduction of \$79,097.33 on Legislative expenses, and \$94,103.93 on public printing, making a total saving, on these two items alone, of \$173,201.26. This sum thus saved is about sufficient to pay one-tenth of the interest on the entire State debt. It is just one hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars saved from the clutches of political thugs, corruptionists, rings and pinchers, and that is just the reason why they don't like FATHER ABRAHAM, or any other paper on the same side of the reform question.

DEMOCRATS SEEKING THE COLORED VOTE.

The other day the New York World gave another illustration of its simplicity. In an article intended to belittle the importance of the Fifteenth Amendment, it made the following backward assertion: "The Democratic party, which has more experience and has always had greater success than its opponents in managing the votes of the ignorant classes, may easily, by some sacrifice of prejudice, frustrate the design of the Republicans in conferring universal suffrage upon the negroes. A little electioneering, activity and adroitness on our side will show the Republicans that they have beaten the bush for us to catch the bird."

No DODGING: Will the Examiner state whether Jack's home lieutenant—we will give his name if desirable—did or did not offer a certain sum to one or more of the Lancaster members to vote for Mackey? "FATHER ABRAHAM" is not "a little mixed." "Answer "yes" or "no." No prevaricating or dodging will do. Out with it.

Correspondence.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1870.

DEAR ABE.—The Fifteenth Amendment is a fact—the last chapter having been given our people yesterday, in as handsome and orderly pageant as was ever witnessed in the city. At early dawn the streets in the lower part of the city were enlivened by our colored fellow citizens, who were astir and making the final preparations for the display to follow. Providence seemed to smile upon them, in giving a day the finest we have yet had this season. Throughout Lombard, South and Bainbridge streets, where dwell the larger majority of our colored population, flags, triumphal arches, banners and evergreens were displayed in profusion. Many of the private houses were adorned with the pictures of Abraham Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens, Wendell Phillips, Owen Lovejoy, Charles Sumner and other names in the cause of freedom.

At one o'clock the line formed on Broad street, and at two o'clock marched over a long route. On Chestnut street, from which point your correspondent viewed the procession, I noticed many handsome ladies showed their approbation of this grand event by the waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands. It must be a source of gratification to those who have labored so long and so earnestly in the cause of freedom, to see this mark of respect shown a people who have for so many long years been trodden under foot.

Among the many noticeable banners, I cannot help mentioning one, which seemed to send a chill all through the democracy. It was a large tree, representing the 4th Ward Democracy, and labelled "majority," at which two stalwart sons of Ham were chopping away, whilst the tree gave every indication that it would soon topple and fall. The festivities of the day wound up with a great mass meeting at Horticultural Hall, and Banquets and Balls in the evening. The meeting was addressed by Hon. G. A. Grow, Fred Douglass (who, by-the-by created no little sensation in the procession in the afternoon) Gen. Harry White and others.

On Saturday next Hon. Henry D. Moore, Collector of the Port, in company with his lady, sails for Europe. During his absence the duties of his office will be filled by Messrs. Hempstead and Huckel, his two estimable Deputies. Mr. Moore expects to be absent about two months.

As the time approaches for the assembling of the different City conventions matters in the political wards become more exciting. Embury Sheriffs, Registers and Legislators and State Senators meet you in the street, every one of whom can conclusively prove that he is sure to be the Sheriff, or Sheriff and Register of Wills there is a glorious fight—a better fight I should say—and all this wrangling, button-holing and wire-pulling because each of these little sinecures is worth the paltry sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum, each. For our part we are content to stand by and see the fun, indulging the hope that the best man may win, for we can't all be office-holders.

Among the many Lancasters in the city I notice your Senator Billingfield, who was with us on Tuesday last.

The warm weather for the past few days has caused those who indulge in country excursions during the summer months to look around for suitable quarters for the approaching hot weather. As for me, not being supplied with an over-amount of cash, I suppose I will be compelled to pass my "season" at my suburban retreat, on the borders of Delaware county, where, dear ABE, I should be pleased to see you at any time.

WARWICK.

Local News.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE!

Celebration of the Ratification of the 15th Amendment.

The colored people of Lancaster and vicinity could not have had a finer day for their celebration last Tuesday. In this city, according to a careful estimate, there are only about eighty colored male adults, yet there were several hundred in line of procession—including a number of men from the lower part of the county and some boys from fifteen to twenty years of age. American flags were displayed from the Post Office, from the Express, Examiner, Inquirer and FATHER ABRAHAM printing offices, and from some private houses throughout the city.

At 10 o'clock the people, with band of music, assembled at the A. M. E. Church, and exercises commenced at 10:15.

Rev. T. A. Cuff, pastor of that church, opening by an invocation of divine blessing, after which the hymn— "From all that dwell below the skies, Let the Creator's praise arise," was sung, the congregation standing. Joshua Potts then offered up a prayer, when the hymn "Before Jehovah's awful throne," was sung, at the conclusion of which Mr. Cuff read part of the 1st and 21 verses of the 15th chapter of Exodus, which he made the basis of an address on the object for which this day is celebrated. At the close of Mr. Cuff's remarks, Prof. J. F. Wickham delivered an able and earnest address, in which he reviewed the causes which led to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, concluding by giving the colored folks some wholesome advice as to their future conduct, that they may show themselves worthy of the great boon which has been bestowed upon them in endowing them with the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

Robert Boston here read from the last number of Father Abraham, an article entitled "Next Tuesday's Jollification." The Doxology was then sung, and the services closed with the benediction from Rev. Mr. Cuff.

The procession then formed on South Queen-st., opposite Middle, in the following order: Marshals and Aids on horseback. Good Will Brass Band, from Little Britain township, containing fourteen colored men. Delegation from Little Britain, on horseback, the riders wearing blue sashes, and one of them bearing a flag. Drum Corps of Stevens' Brass Band, of this city. Lancaster delegation, with flag and three white muslin banners, the latter containing the following inscriptions: "Lancaster Delegation," "In God We Trust," "We appreciate the rights which have been granted," "We hail the XVth Amendment with Joy," "Celebration of XVth Amendment," and "We are free."

Delegation from Eden township. This delegation had a flag and a banner, on the latter of which were the following inscriptions: "We reverence the name of Lincoln, and bless God who through him made us free," "Chattels no longer, but men," and "Let us strive to maintain the dignity that God has given us."

Butler's Band wagon, drawn by two horses. On this were seated some twenty colored girls, dressed in white, each one bearing a miniature national flag. These girls were intended to represent the twenty-nine States which ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. From some cause, some of the girls were wanting to complete this representation when the procession started.

The following are the Marshals of the Day: Chief Marshal, Abraham Maxwell; Assistant Marshal, George Wells; Aids, James Howard, Daniel Clark, Edward Mellen, Wm. Jones; Foot Marshals, John Waters, John Johnson, Johnson Wesley.

We made no count, but suppose there were about three hundred persons in line. No white persons appeared in the parade.

The stand on the Common, beyond the Locomotive Works, was soon surrounded by several thousand people, of course, a decided majority being white, but a large number of colored present, including men, women and children, was from three to four hundred.

Rev. Robert Boston, President of the meeting, commenced at a quarter before two o'clock, and made a very appropriate speech, starting out by saying that he regarded the liberation and enfranchisement of his race as a work of higher than human power. The term citizen was to him and his people new, yet he hoped and believed that their citizenship would prove a blessing not only to themselves but to all the people. They were not yet contented with the tactics of politicians, but he felt confident that they would feel at no loss to know how to vote at the proper time.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. A. C. Reinohl, A. H. Hood, Dr. J. C. Gatchell and E. H. Rauch, which, for want of room, we are unable to notice at length.

Thus ended the first political demonstration of the colored people of Lancaster-County. It was creditable to the sense and respect of their behavior while on parade or at the ground was such that no one could take exception to it. Their eagerness to hear everything that was said by the speakers in relation to their newly-acquired rights, and their duties under those rights, was an earnest that they appreciate their responsibilities.

COURT: The April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions was held on Monday last week, Judges Long and Libhart on the bench. Henry Miller, of West Lampeter township, was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Judge Long, in his instructions to the Grand Jury, called their attention to the Insane Asylum of the county, and to the necessity of properly looking after the convalescents might take exercise as well as recreation, and urged them to recommend that the grounds in front of the building be thus improved.

We give a brief summary of the cases disposed of last week, as follows: Philip Harman, charged with assault and battery on John Murphy. By consent, the jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty—the accused having already been in prison a considerable length of time awaiting trial.

High Cosgrove and Charles Dostman, charged with larceny of an ebony of F. Rothermal's saloon, in this city. Jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Cosgrove, and not guilty in the case of Dostman. Cosgrove sentenced to two years and four months imprisonment.

Same defendants, charged with the larceny of jewelry, &c., belonging to Henry A. Horner. Formal verdict of not guilty.

Daniel Waters, et al, larceny of one potato horn and lap stone, the property of John Cohn. Formal verdict of not guilty.

Christian Messer, indicted for the larceny of turkeys, the property of Daniel Zuck. Formal verdict of not guilty.

Alfred Bickham, charged with fornication and bastardy on the person of Eliza Thompson, of Churchtown. The evidence in this case showed the loose state of morals existing at the present day, and Judge Long thought that if it were true, instead of sending missionaries to Utah, it would be more profitable to the state of morals prevailing nearer home. Verdict of guilty rendered by the jury. Application made for a new trial.

Henry Burkey, seduction. The prosecutrix was Margaret May, residing near Strasburg. It appears from the evidence that the defendant had formerly been married to a prosecutrix, and a promise of marriage given, and preparations had been made for the wedding by the father of the young girl. The defense attempted to prove the bad character of the prosecutrix. Verdict of guilty rendered by the jury. Rule granted for a new trial.

Charles P. Wright was tried for the larceny of two gallons of brandy from William Brady, and three postal currency notes of the value of ten cents each from Owen Smith. All the parties to the suit reside at Columbia. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as to the larceny of the brandy, but not guilty as to the currency. The defendant was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the County Prison.

William Wertz plead guilty to an indictment for fornication and bastardy. The usual allowance was awarded to Catharine Guntler, prosecutrix.

Benjamin Loney, colored, indicted for assault and battery on Margaret Meyers, of Columbia, was found guilty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

A variety of the peace case, in which Arthur Boots was prosecutor and Wm. Marshall, defendant, the parties residing in New Holland, was dismissed, the county paying the costs.

Jacob Frier was tried for assault and battery on his wife, at their house, in Safe Harbor, in July last. From the statement of the wife, it appeared that he had frequently whipped her, and otherwise abused her, but that she was afraid to bring suit as long as she lived with him, for fear of her or her children, as he had frequently threatened to do so. She now lives with her father, in East Lampeter township. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A variety of the peace case, between the same parties, was tried, and defendant ordered to give bail in the sum of \$300, and keep the peace for three months.

Jacob Frier, indicted for the larceny of a pair of pants and vest, belonging to Emanuel Palmer. Verdict of not guilty.

A verdict of not guilty was rendered in the suit for fornication and bastardy against Wm. Ream, and Mary Deamer, prosecutrix, ordered to pay the costs.

Verdicts of not guilty were entered in the cases of Frank Hinder, Frank Stappford and Andrew Leaman, charged with burglary and robbery of the residence of Chas. Peters, in Middle street, in this city, on the night of January 20th.

Henry Miller, indicted for the larceny of a pocket book, containing \$60.25, the property of William Stretter, a student at Millersville Normal School, in this city. Verdict of not guilty.

John Warfield, indicted for larceny took place at Mr. Warfield's boarding-house, where school parties were boarding. Verdict of guilty rendered, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. Sent to prison for three months.

John Herron was tried for assault and battery on Philip Hahn, in South Queen street, in this city, in February last. Verdict of guilty rendered, and the defendant sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of suit.

The report of the Commissioners in the matter of the division of West Hempfield township into three new elective districts, was confirmed absolutely on Thursday. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Court to serve in the several districts: Mountville district, (to vote at Mountville school-house,)—Judge, Wm. Roberts; Inspectors, H. H. Berntheisel and Jacob Marks.

Western district, (to vote at Norwood school-house,)—Judge, Aaron Lutz; Inspectors, Henry Weller and John Clark. North-western district, (to vote at Mountville school-house,)—Judge, Geo. W. Reinhart; Inspectors, Jacob M. Conklin and John Hogenboller.

A large number of bills for selling liquor without license, on Sunday and to minors, cases of petty larceny &c., were ignored by the Grand Jury.

A verdict of not guilty was entered in the case of Wm. Zink, indicted for the larceny of a coat.

Henry Himes and Frank Le Barron were charged with having, on the night of March 24th, 1870, burglariously entered the house of Mrs. Ann Rogers, in this city, and carrying off Bonds, money, &c., to the value of about \$3,900. Considerable interest was manifested in this case and after some difficulty a jury was empaneled, on Thursday afternoon, afternoon, when the case opened and continued until Saturday evening. On Sunday