The Lancaster Intelligencer

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OUR FLAG.

Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free,
Let it float o'er our father land,
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be
Columbia's chosen band.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

It is reported in the Richmond *Examiner* that New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces, with a great destruction of property, cotton and steamboats. The news is credited at Washington. We shall have to wait a few days for the particulars.

Simultaneously with the glorious news from New Orleans we have the no less grateful information that Corinth has been evacuated—Beauregard having been outflanked and outgeneraled by Halleck. He is reported as falling back on Memphis.

Some skirmishing has been going on in front of Yorktown, but no engagement of any great importance has yet taken place.

We regret to announce the decease of Major General CHARLES F. SMITH, the hero of Fort Donelson, which took place at Savannah, Tennessee, on Friday last, after an illness of some two or three weeks. Gen. S. was a native of Philadelphia, and graduated at West Point in 1825. He distinguished himself greatly in the Mexican war, and was, beyond all question, one of the most accomplished and bravest officers in the military service of the country. His death is a National loss.

WHITE vs. BLACK.

The two races can never commingle, nor exist together on a common platform of equality. Abolitionists and sickly sentimentalists may pass by their own color if they please, and reserve all their sympathies for the "suffering slave," and crack-brained philosophers may theorize and persuade themselves that the negro is capable of enjoying a common heritage of freedom with the white man, and, intoxicated with this idea, may endeavor to put it in practice, as they are attempting at present; but the silent workings of the irrevocable law of races will scatter all their fine spun theories and upset their calculating philosophy. It is an old saying that "necessity knows no law," and, from present appearances, in view of the threatened inundation of ignorant blacks from the South coming in contact with the white working man of the North, crowding him from his hitherto undisputed field of labor, the feeling of opposition will grow in intensity until the white man will feel the "necessity" of getting rid of the negro at whatever cost, and that feeling will eventually exterminate him or drive him beyond our borders. Ours is a Government of *white* men, made for the benefit of *white* men, and any Quixotic attempt of silly theorists to raise the negro to an equality with the white man, by seducing him from his natural field of labor in the South, to crowd out the white laborer of the North, will only have the effect to hasten the day of his destruction. Reader, ponder over this question, for it is one that is rapidly coming up for solution, and will be more momentous in its consequences than any that has yet come before the American people.

VOX POPULI.

The great Northwest is becoming revolutionized, as the record in another column will abundantly show. In the recent municipal and township elections in Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, we have achieved unexpected and unprecedented victories. In Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota nearly every Republican stronghold has been revolutionized; and nearer home, in New Jersey and New York, (to say nothing of our own State,) we have made greater gains than were ever made by a party in a single year before. The people are watching the proceedings of Congress closely, and are becoming seriously alarmed at the rapid strides towards Abolitionism—hence the unparalleled political revolution which is now going on all over the Northern States. Verily, the "sober second thought" of the people is doing its work in our midst, and modern Republicanism will be crushed out of existence by the onward and overwhelming march of the Democracy.

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed "An act requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks." It exempts the banks from all the penalties of suspension until the first Tuesday in February, 1863, and gives them immunity from all penalties by reason of suspension incurred in the past. The notes of all solvent banks in the State, and the legal tender notes of the General Government, are to be deemed and taken as "currency," "for all purposes, as the notes and balances due from specie-paying banks." Privilege is given to the banks to issue small notes to the amount of 30 per cent of their capital actually paid in, which is an increase of 10 per cent. on their present privileges in this respect.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Confiscation Bill was tabled in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, by a vote of 58 to 52. All the Democrats and Union men voted for laying it on the table, and all the Republicans against it.

WHEN THE WAR IS TO END.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 8th instant, closes its leader as follows:

"History will have a future lesson to teach, the necessity and the fact that the rebellion can only be finally and forever stopped by entirely disbanding that Democratic party which made Buchanan its idol and Breckinridge its leader."

From this, the public can make their own calculation *when* the present war—at an expense of *three millions of dollars a day*—is likely to end. A few days previous the *Telegraph* said that the war and slavery must end together. It now thinks that the Democratic party must end at the same time. Perhaps IT WILL. *Perhaps not.*

A NEW DODGE.

The Republicans of New York State have made arrangements to run a so-called Union ticket at the next election, on the basis of a firm support to the National Administration in all its measures, Constitutional and otherwise, including the *anti-slavery* war policy.—All "Union" Democrats are invited to fall into the ranks, and play second fiddle to the Republican party. The abolition *Tribune* gives the new party, or rather the old party under a new name, a warm support.

The same game will, doubtless, be attempted in Pennsylvania. The "People's Party" State Committee, of which the notorious A. K. MCCLURE is Chairman, which meets at Philadelphia on the first of May, will, we suppose, call a Union No-Party State Convention, with the hope of deceiving the honest and unsuspecting voters of the Commonwealth and perpetuating Republican misrule. The Harrisburg *Patriot* very truthfully remarks:

"We respect the man who sincerely believes that the time of the Nation's greatest peril is not the time for party contentions; but the Republican leaders do not mean to ignore their party, they mean, if possible, to prolong its life by trickery—by shams and artful devices. No sensible man believes that the clashing of ideas can be avoided in this free Government. While Abolitionism seeks the destruction of the Constitution and the demoralization of the Government, Democrats and Conservatives will oppose that fatal heresy, in whatsoever sphere it operates, whether as the open advocate of disunion, or disguised in the borrowed robes of patriotic Unionism. It must be sought, and fought and vanquished wherever it finds cover.—When it denies its very name and calls itself the opposite of what it is, then it becomes just so much more dangerous as a secret is than an open foe."

To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Let the Democrats, who are the true Union party of the country, frown down all such attempts at deception. Let them stand firmly by their time-honored principles, and Abolitionism, with all its disguises, will be compelled to hide its dimished head in shame and mortification before the piercing rays of the sunlight of truth and patriotism.

BEAUREGARD'S DISPATCH.

The following dispatch from BEAUREGARD to the confederate army headquarters in Richmond appears in the city journals as having been intercepted by Gen. MITCHELL at Decatur:

"CORINTH, April 9, 1862.

"*To General Samuel Cooper, Richmond, Va.*:

"All present probabilities are that, whenever the enemy move on this position, he will do so with an overwhelming force of not less than 85,000 men. We can now muster only about 35,000 effectives. Van Dorn may possibly join us in a few days with about 15,000 more. Can we not be reinforced from Pemberton's army? If defeated here we lose the Mississippi Valley, and probably our cause. Whereas, we could even afford to lose, for a while, Charleston and Savannah, for the purpose of defeating Buell's army, which would not only insure us the Valley of the Mississippi, but our independence.

G. T. BEAUREGARD."

This has the appearance of being genuine, and if so is of undoubted importance; but there are reasons for believing it is a forgery of the paper in which it first appeared. It will be noticed that it is dated on the 9th inst.; but then General MITCHELL did not seize Huntsville until the 11th inst., and we did not hear of him at Decatur until several days after. The telegraph wire follows the line of the railroad, and there could have been no delay in sending the dispatch from Corinth to Richmond. A copy of the dispatch may have been taken off the wire, either at Huntsville or Decatur, before the arrival of the Union forces, but it is not usual to do so. Besides, how is it that BEAUREGARD has only thirty-five thousand men, when he had ninety thousand at Pittsburg Landing? It may have been that BEAUREGARD knew of the occupancy of Decatur by General MITCHELL, and sent this dispatch to deceive him and induce a premature attack. Altogether there needs better authority for better credence.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

The charter election in Jersey City, N. J., resulted in a more complete victory for the Democratic party than at first reported. In a total vote of about 3,000, John B. Romar, Democrat, has a majority of 577 over Clark, Republican; and Reilly, the candidate of the Democratic party for Chief of Police, has 102 majority.—The Board of Aldermen will stand this year 13 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the chosen Freeholders are all Democrats. The Democracy of Jersey City have done well and are deserving of great praise. The *Standard*, in announcing the result says:

We believe that a revolution in the politics of the country is upon us, and that the election of yesterday is but a faint view of many greater disasters which the Greeleys, Sewards, and Sumners and Camerons are destined to encounter in the fall campaign, not only in this State, but throughout the length and breadth of the land. Conservatism must "crush out" petty sections, and the sooner the good work is inaugurated the better.

☞ The Democratic tide is rising gloriously in Ohio. Last week at the municipal election in Chillicothe, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by 229 of a majority. The year before the Republicans elected their mayor by a majority of 161. In Columbus, the Democrats have elected all their candidates by overwhelming majorities—their Marshal by a majority of 783. Last spring, the Democrats carried the city for the first time, electing their candidate for Mayor by a majority of 64.

The Fusionists of Dayton, who carried that city last fall by a majority of 500, were totally routed at the election on Monday—all their candidates being defeated by an average majority of 100. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been repudiated in his own home!

In Cincinnati, the Democracy elected one half the city officers and a majority of the councilmen. In October last, the "Union" State ticket had one or two thousand majority

NEWS OF LAST WEEK.

There is no very important event to record respecting the war. Each column of the Federal army is gradually advancing. Banks has proceeded up the Shenandoah valley to Harrisonburg, while Jackson's army is retreating before him in the direction of Gordonsville.—Gen. Halleck is within a short distance of Beauregard at Corinth, and we presume neither army is yet prepared for another battle. Com. Foote is bombarding Fort Wright on the Mississippi. Gen. McDowell has occupied Fredericksburg on his advance towards Richmond, while McClellan is entrenching, &c., preparatory to attacking Yorktown. Latest accounts state that Burnside has again occupied Elizabeth City, with some loss; while the surrender of Fort Pulaski is confirmed.—We have nothing very late from the neighborhood of New Orleans. Indeed the past week was one of preparation—the present may be one of battles and results.

UTAH.—Brigham Young was duly elected as Governor of the State of Deseret on the 3rd of last month. Hon. H. C. Kimball has been elected Lieutenant Governor, and John M. Bernhisel representative. A meeting of the General Assembly will be held on the 14th of the present month to elect United States Senators, one of whom is expected to be ex-delegate Hooper.

RIVERS OF BLOOD.

We hope and trust, says the Allentown *Democrat*, that the radicalists (of the *Positively* stamp) which were so distressed because MCCLELLAN occupied Manassas without "wading through rivers of blood," have had their gory appetites sated by the two battles at Pittsburg Landing. There was blood enough shed on those occasions to suffice, in our opinion, for a whole campaign, and we trust that the most exacting of grumbling Abolition radicals will agree with us. The contemplation of such a massacre makes the heart turn sick and the blood run cold; but of course it was unavoidable, and, like all other inevitable afflictions, we must submit to it with the best grace we can muster. Law and order must be maintained, and legitimate government must be supported, at all hazards, or else we have nothing left but anarchy and revolution. This horrible sacrifice of human life is the penalty we must pay for our national indiscretion. The Union is being re-baptised in the blood of its martyrs. May that baptism secure it what it seeks—an immortality!

But, leaving Gen. MCCLELLAN to his ultimate triumph over these Abolition vipers, let us return to the consideration of that lust for bloodshed which seems to characterise the latter. We entertain an intense disgust for all such sanguinary cowards, and so must every man who regards a civil war in its proper light. In meeting a foe upon foreign soil, or in struggling with the invaders of our native land, the spirit of wholesale slaughter may possibly have something to justify it, in the face of humanity, for the wanton destruction of human life. In warring with erring brothers, at home, we have no such justification for an inconsiderate massacre either of our gallant volunteers or of the ranks of enemy. It is a species of barbarity to uphold, at any time, the ferocious idea of "wading through rivers of blood" to overthrow an opponent who may be subjugated by means less destructive, but it is peculiarly reprehensible in the eyes of civilization when that opponent is of our own kith and kin; when, however wicked his attitude of rebellion, it is our duty to win, as well as coerce him to his allegiance, by mingling a wise forbearance with overwhelming force, a discreet magnanimity with a rigid respect for justice. And this is the doctrine of every citizen whose patriotism is in his soul instead of in his pocket; who loves his own country more than he does Ethiopia; who is quite as earnest in his sympathy for the heroes of our battle-field as for the "contrabands" they liberate, and no more wishes to see the soldiers of the Union butchered for glory than he is willing to see the negro ill-treated for pastime. It is only the abject cowards, who dare not fight at all, who are so anxious to witness the march of others through the gore of their fellow creatures. It is only he whose selfish heart is as bloodless as his face, who gloats over the heaped up corpses and bleaching bones of those who battle for him as his substitutes. It is only he who has no relative living with spirit enough in him to shoulder a musket in defence of the liberty he abuses, who so yearns to hear the wail of the widow and orphan over brave men literally murdered to suit his savage notions of civil warfare. In short, it is only the quivering-lipped truculence which assassinated a LYON at Springfield and would have assassinated a MULLIGAN at Lexington, that now denounces General MCCLELLAN for not having submitted himself and the Union army to a similar victimisation at Manassas—and for the same reason, *i. e.*, to accommodate the diffident ambition of a Greeley and a Fremont.

MR. BLAIR'S SPEECH.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives on the 11th inst., which is supposed to reflect the policy of the President and the moderate wing of the Republican party. It is an able speech, abounding in sound and wholesome truth. In combating the idea of the emancipationists that this is a "slaveholders rebellion," and the shortest way to end it is to decree unconditional and immediate freedom to the slaves, Mr. BLAIR says:

Every man acquainted with the facts knows that it is fallacious to call this a "slaveholders rebellion." If such was the fact, two divisions of our army could have suppressed it without difficulty; the negroes themselves could easily put down the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders; but it is a matter of history that the slaveholders, as a body, were the last and most reluctant to join the rebellion. The representative men of that interest, like Badger of North Carolina, Aiken of South Carolina, and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, struggled as long as there was hope against the rebellion, and for the obvious reason that the entire interests of the slaveholders were put in extreme jeopardy. It was the *negro question* and not the *slave question* which made the rebellion—questions entirely different and requiring entirely different treatment; and it is as necessary to understand the distinction to enable us to deal with it successfully, as it is that the physician should know the disease which he is called on to treat and to cure. If the rebellion was made by two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, for the sake of perpetuating slavery, then it might be a complete remedy to extirpate the institution; but if the rebellion has grown out of the abhorrence of the non-slaveholders for the emancipation and the amalgamation, and their dread of "negro equality," how will their discontent be cured by the very measure the mere apprehension of which has driven them into rebellion?

No wise man desires to increase the number of enemies to the State within the hostile regions or divide its friends outside. Mr. Lincoln knew that a decree of emancipation simply would certainly have this effect. Such an act he knew was calculated to make rebels of the whole of the non-slaveholders of the South, and at the same time to weaken the sympathy of a large number of the working men of the North, who are not ready to see their brethren in the South put on an equality with manumitted negroes.

Again, Mr. BLAIR asks:

How will you execute a decree of emancipation which will set free the slaves of the South upon the soil and among a people the whole body of whom are opposed to it, and who have taken up arms in rebellion against this very idea of negro equality?

It can only be done by the presence of an immense army, sufficient to prevent the white race from re-enslaving the black, and by waging a constant war upon the people of our race for the protection of the black race. How long would it be endured by the Northern people that a war should be waged upon the people of their own race at the South to make the blacks their equals? I do not believe that any party could retain power at the North upon such an issue. We should not overlook another consideration in dealing with this subject. Our armies are composed of men, and men act alike under similar circumstances. Northern men in the South are not noted for any particular prejudice against slavery, and the soldiers whom it will be necessary to maintain at the South in order to secure the freedom of the enfranchised slaves, may come to look upon the matter in a different light, and the result may be simply a change of masters for the slaves. It is notorious that the contrabands are now the servants of our soldiers.

THE CAMERON REGIME IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"A startling exposition of the mismanagement of the War Department under ex-Secretary Cameron and Assistant Secretary Scott is furnished by Executive document, No. 67, recently printed by the House of Representatives. It appears by this, that these two functionaries were busily engaged during last summer and fall making contracts for muskets and other small arms, until the aggregate of their operations summed up 1,976,240 muskets, rifles and carbines, 72,440 pistols, and 142,500 swords; for which they obligated the Treasury to pay the trifling amount of $46,144,665.—The arms were to be delivered, according to the convenience of the contractors, at almost any time along in the next two years, the delivery of hundreds of thousands of them being accommodatingly disposed over periods extending from July, 1862, to December, 1863.

"While the public will be astounded at the vast magnitude and wild improvidence of these operations, there are other attending circumstances that will leave them hardly less amazed. Whether we consider the exorbitant prices agreed upon, or the apparent privity with the bidders, or the censurable favoritism to defaulting and bogus contractors, or the miserable inferiority of the arms thus procured, or the character of the contractors, (who were in large part neither manufacturers of any kind nor dealers in arms,) or the impolicy of the Department bringing into the field so many bidders to compete with itself in the markets of Europe—all show a reckless system of extravagance and jobbing, and a want of foresight and administrative ability, shocking to the instincts of every honest citizen and well trained business man. Every part of the book is filled with cases illustrating the justness of these remarks."

DISCOURAGED.

The *North American*, of Wednesday last, had an editorial upon the present aspect of our military affairs, which takes a very gloomy view of the subject. The subjoined paragraphs indicate its tone:

We occupied Jacksonville, Florida, and had to abandon it because we could not spare the troops. No sooner did they leave than the rebels re-occupied the town. We cannot take Savannah because we cannot garrison it with sufficient troops after we get it. Charleston is the same. Operations have been begun against New Orleans with a force so totally inadequate as to render the enterprise perilous. Pensacola has been nearly abandoned by the rebels, yet we have not force enough there to go and take what lies awaiting us. Texas we have not even touched at any point, and the expedition destined to operate against it had to be broken up to furnish reinforcements for other armies in the field.

Fremont has been placed in command of a department covering an immense expanse of country in which the main line of railway communication between Richmond and Memphis lies, with so few troops that no one can tell what he is expected to do. He has driven the rebels out of Northwestern Virginia, but has not men enough to attack them in their strongly-fortified position in the Shenandoah Mountain, while in Southern Virginia Humphrey Marshall's Brigade has not been even approached, nor is it likely to be.

The preparation of iron clad steamers furnishes a still more remarkable illustration of our neglect. The rebels have already got ahead of us in this respect; and if all we hear of their preparations at Norfolk, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah and elsewhere be reliable, or indeed half of it, we have reason to fear for our command of the coast. How any one can reconcile it with reason or common sense to ridicule these formidable efforts, or pronounce them failures, when the tests at the mouth of the Mississippi and in Hampton Roads prove their complete success, we cannot understand.

There are others of our cotemporaries which exhibit an equally despondent feeling with regard to the management of the war; and although we do not believe that the rebels are like to have either the naval or the military resources which many fear they will be able to make available, we greatly doubt the policy of reducing the army before the great conflict has been decided. It will necessarily require a large number of troops to garrison places after they are taken, and every regiment so disposed of, must be deducted from the active force of the army. The further our divisions advance into the rebel States, the greater will be the number required for this service. The time to reduce the army has not yet arrived; for if we expect to bring the war to a speedy close, we must hold every inch of ground taken from the insurgents.

ABOLITIONISM RAMPANT.

On Thursday last the following sentiments were uttered on the floor of Congress, by Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois:

The House resumed the consideration of the confiscation bill from yesterday.

Mr. LOVEJOY said that while the Government is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion, it was seen that this unnatural and parricidal insurrection has sympathisers and advocates on this floor. Those who defend slavery are the defenders of the rebellion; for slavery and rebellion are synonymous.—They are unchangeable terms. The Arch-fiend, sent forth with treason marked on his brow, is represented by the great British poet as roaming over the world, exclaiming.

"Me miserable! which way shall I fly
Infinite wrath and infinite despair?
Which way I fly is hell; myself am hell!"

It is precisely the same with his progeny and first born, namely: the system of American slavery. Wherever slavery is, there is rebellion; it is itself rebellion, its corner stone, pillars and support.

He took the position that either slavery or the Republic must perish. He would tell the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) and all other defenders of the system, and those who cry themselves hoarse in attempting to throw the protection of the Constitution around this destroyer of the Republic, that there is no city of refuge. Like an infernal assassin it has its knife drawn, and is endeavoring to drive it to the heart of the Republic. We are bound to strike the monster, and gentlemen need not cry out "the Constitution!" for its defence. It shall, he said, be slain, "in the name of my country and my God."

He denied that slavery has any guarantee or recognition in the Constitution. He argued that it was their right and duty to destroy slavery, because slavery is destroying or will destroy the Republic. He was in favor of a restoration of the Union, with the right to stand on American soil anywhere, and proclaim his sentiments. He wanted to stand anywhere on American soil without the enforcement of despotism to hold his tongue.—He wanted to speak in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, without the threat of being lynched, or served with a coat of tar and feathers.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) yesterday asked, "What would the four millions of slaves do if turned loose?" Turned loose! This term was used as if the slaves were wild beasts. Now, he had this to say at present. He would let them alone, to take care of themselves, which they were abundantly able to do. Slaveholders had better turn their attention to another point, viz: What will they do when they cease to live on the unrequited sweat and toil of the slaves?

He denied that he and his friends want to make this an anti slavery war, but they believed that the only way to put down rebellion, and restore peace and union, was to destroy slavery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship City of New York, which left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning last. A suspicious vessel, the Ovieto, a steamer of 750 tons, sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of March, ostensibly bound for Palermo, but supposed to be intended for the purpose of a Rebel privateer. Another vessel has arrived at Liverpool from Charleston with cotton. Mr. Gladstone's budget has been discussed in the House of Commons.—During the debate, Mr. Bentick, a Conservative member, attributed the distress of the country to the inhuman policy of refusing to recognize the Rebel States. The pirate vessel Sumter is still allowed to remain at Gibraltar and the Tuscarora remains at Algesiras.

The question of floating batteries continues to absorb public attention in England; but the Government seemed resolved to pursue a cautious policy in entering on a new project of warlike defense, although they have ordered the construction of a "Monitor." Spain renews her assurance that it is her determination to abstain from any demonstration prejudicial to the independence of Mexico. The Times Paris correspondent states that the French and Spanish Governments now take the same view of Mexican affairs—a statement which may well be received with caution.—The cotton market is firmer. Sales of the 7th and 8th at Liverpool 12,000 bales.—Breadstuffs still dull, but prices unchanged.

WHY THE DIFFERENCE?—The first thing that has been heard of HANNIBAL HAMLIN, since his election as Vice President of this country, was his evacuation of his seat as the presiding officer of the U. S. Senate, for the purpose of coming forward to take by the hand and welcome on the floor of the Senate WENDELL PHILLIPS, the chief disunionist of the North.

HAMLIN evidently has not forgotten the words of PHILLIPS, in 1856, as follows:

"There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in the country. It is the North arrayed against the South. The first crack in the iceberg is visible. You will yet hear it go with a crash through the centre."

☞ The President has appointed and the Senate have confirmed Gen. CADWALADER to be Major General and Col. GRAHT to be Brigadier General in the U. S. Army.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions was held last week—Judges Long and Patterson on the bench. The attendance of jurors the first day was not as large as usual, owing probably to the bad state of the weather. The list of Grand Jurors was called over and absentees answered to their names. Mr. Benjamin Eshleman, of East Lampeter township, was appointed Foreman, after which the jury were briefly charged by Judge Long. The panel of Petit Jurors was called, quite a number not responding. The morning session of Monday was consumed in hearing the constables' returns and the transaction of Orphans' Court and Common Pleas business.

John P. Kilbourne, for making threats against J. Keneagy, was brought into Court, and after hearing the defendant's statement, the case was dismissed with defendant for costs.

Another surety of the peace case, in which Stephen Birk was defendant and his "worser half," Martha, complainant, was disposed of by ordering Stephen to pay the costs and give security for his good behavior.

Clara Powell, for making sundry threats against Eliza Gartnastel, was ordered to enter into recognizance for her good behavior.

Augustus Kleinbaus was acquitted on an indictment charging him with larceny.

John L. Elser, convicted of fornication and bastardy, received the usual sentence.

Eliza Tucker, convicted of an assault and battery on William Rostow, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the County Prison.

Susan Albright, indicted for larceny, was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The Court ordered proper provision to be made for her.

Samuel Urich plead guilty to being the father of a little Urich, and received the usual sentence.

Wood Shriver, residing on the Welsh mountain, was indicted for forcest, but acquitted. The testimony is unfit for publication.

Robert Beard, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the County Prison.

William Thomas, convicted of fornication and bastardy, received the usual sentence.

John Harris and Robert Proctor were indicted for larceny. The first named plead guilty, and the latter was tried and convicted. Both were sentenced to ten months' imprisonment each.

John Ragan, convicted of fornication and bastardy, received the usual sentence. A motion for a new trial was made.

Reuben Beck and Catharine Beck, indicted for assault and battery on Henry C. Rote, a school-teacher, were found guilty.

Com'th vs. John Thornton and Griffith Girard, for fraudulently removing and secreting their property. The indictment accuses the defendants of having removed and secreted property of various descriptions, with intent to evade the payment of a debt of John Thornton to William P. Cooper. It appears that Thornton rented a woollen mill from Cooper, and did not pay the rent; Cooper took a note for $250 on account, which he (Cooper) got discounted, but it was protested and he (Mr. C.) paid it. On the night of January 31st the mill was running, it up as usual, but in the morning it was stopped. Mr. Cooper then sought for Thornton, but could not find him; he then, on information received, went to Christiana, and found parts of the mill machinery in the warehouse there; he afterwards found, in Girard's possession, many portions of Thornton's property, which Girard said he had bought and paid for, and produced a receipt for the same. Among these were a horse, a rockaway, a cow, harness, melodeon, &c., worth some $400, which he had bought, according to the receipt, for $240—as Mr. Cooper said, "a great deal for the money."

After this Cooper and Thornton had a conversation, in which Cooper wished to make an arrangement of the matter, offering to settle if he brought back the property belonging to the mill, and that at Girard's, give a judgment bond for the note for $250 already spoken of, and pay $200 besides; this proposition he would not accept. Mr. C. made several other propositions, offering at last to settle if Girard would bring back the mill property and $200 besides; still Thornton would not agree to the terms, and the proceedings went on. A pulley belonging to the mill machinery was found secreted in a barn on the road to Christiana.—This was the evidence of the prosecutor, Mr. Cooper himself.

On his cross-examination, the conversation between the parties was gone over—showing that Thornton had claimed he had a great deal of his own machinery in the mill, for which he had paid, and could not pay any more at that time: the prosecutor admitting that Thornton had put machinery in the mill, the value of which he made $300. It also appeared that an appraisement was made of the property, which the defence showed was at Cooper's instance, for the purpose of fixing the price of the rent; that Cooper was present and told the appraisers the prices of articles, in answer to their questions; that Cooper issued a landlord's warrant for the whole of the rent, while he held a note for a part of it, which was not yet due; that at the sale of all the property, which had been appraised at some $780, for $158; that Cooper made a "trade" with them, allowing their beds to remain, and taking machinery which the wife claimed as her portion (under the $300 law) in exchange, getting looms and spinning jennies appraised at $105, for beds, &c., appraised at $50; that Cooper had instituted diverse proceedings against the defendant, and that his son had also got out an execution against him, to take what he had left; that he had, on the whole, distressed them more than was right. Verdict not guilty, the county for costs. Many who heard the evidence were of the opinion that the costs should have been paid by the prosecutor, to whom they were justly chargeable. Juries do queer things, however, occasionally.

Com'th vs. Elias Livingston. Indicted for passing counterfeit money on Henry Fraim. The evidence was not sufficient to convict, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, in accordance with the instructions of the Court.—Livingston was remanded to the Chester County Prison, where he is undergoing sentence.

THE COLUMBIA MURDER CASE.

Com'th vs. John Johnson. This was an indictment for murder, committed by the defendant upon the person of Charles Watkins, both colored men. The case was called up for trial on Thursday afternoon.

The jury was empanelled in the case in the usual form, several being too conscientious to serve in such a case.—The indictment set forth that the murder occurred on the night of the 16th of January, in Columbia. Some notice of it was published at the time, but we will give now the substance of the evidence as it was given. The parties are all from Columbia, where the affair occurred.

Elizabeth J. Hutchinson, alias Hertzler, was sworn and testified that between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, date not remembered, John Johnson and Nathan Smith were at "Welsh Mountain Sally's" place, next door to Johnson's; they were dancing there; witness went in, and Johnson asked her to sing him a jig, with which she complied; in a short time they adjourned to John Johnson's next door; they had been there some time (two colored women, Johnson, Nathan Smith, and two white men) when Watkins came to the door for some liquor, offering at last to settle if he