How Calico is "Protected."

If the people consider seriously the burden which they have long been carrying for the benefit of the cotton manufacturers, they will demand relief from Congress during its next session. The duties on cotton goods practically prohibit the importation of all kinds of cotton fabrics and keep the prices very high, while the Government gets no revenue from them.

The duty on printing cloths is five cents, gold, per square yard. This is equal to about four and one-third cents currency for a running yard of cloth twenty-eight inches wide. This duty has prevented the importation of printing cloths for years, and the manufacturers in this country are making about one dollar on every piece of cloth which costs not more than $2.50; about forty per cent. profit. The manufacture of cotton goods in this country is not sufficient to satisfy the demand. The new mills now building will not produce goods enough to supply our wants, and the manufacturers will be able, under the present tariff, to secure very large profits for a long time to come.

The extremely high price of cloths has rendered the business of printing calicoes unprofitable, so that while prints are very high the printers make no money unless they speculate in cloths, which is always hazardous, and which they ought never to do. First class prints ought not to bring over 10½ cents per yard to-day; but as the clothmakers take the lion's share of the profits on account of the tariff, the printer can make nothing at the present price of 11¼ cents.

Is it reasonable that the present rate of duties should be maintained for the benefit of the spinner alone, to the great injury of the printer and at the expense of the public, not one dollar going into the Government treasury?—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Anti-Scottians---Buckeye Repudiation.

The Lancaster (Ohio) *Eagle* (Democratic), referring to Tom Scott as a candidate for the Presidency, remarks that the mention of his name in that connection is but another illustration of the rapacity and grasping ambition of the gigantic corporations and monopolies that aspire to govern the country and ruthlessly confiscate the liberties of the people. "Better an age like that of Grant's administration," continues the indignant Buckeye sheet, "than a fortnight of such a bundle of tyranny, ignorance and presumption as Tom Scott's administration would present."—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Democratic) declares that "if the contest is to be between railroad officials, without reference to politics, let the Republicans put up a Western railroad monarch, and may the devil take the hindmost." The Akron (Ohio) *Times* (Democratic) "prefers defeat with any noble, patriotic Democratic statesman, to victory with any man who has not stood true to the doctrines of the party." From the above it will be seen that the nomination of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* does not receive a very hearty response from its Democratic brethren of the press in its own State. Has the *Enquirer* President a old stand by) blundered?—*N. Y. Herald.*

An Offset to the Present-Taker.

Senator Sumner, it will be remembered, refused to accept the costly gold medal which was presented to him by the citizens of the Republic of Hayti, as a mark of gratitude and in commemoration of his services, in behalf of their country, in opposing the annexation scheme, on the ground that the services referred to were simply rendered in the performance of his duty as a Senator of the United States, and that the acceptance of the medal would be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, which he had sworn to respect. The Boston *Advertiser* now says that the medal has just been forwarded by the Hon. Stephen Preston, Minister Resident of Hayti, in this country, to the Haytien Consul in Boston, through whom, at the request of the Minister, it has been presented to the State of Massachusetts, Governor Claflin, in behalf of the State, has accepted the gift and it will be placed in the State library, where it will remain as an evidence that there *are* men who scorn to violate the Constitution and their oath by accepting presents while in office, notwithstanding the example set by the Chief Executive.

An Old Lady Found Dead.

The dead body of Mrs. Rebecca Himmelberger, aged about 70 years, widow of Philip Himmelberger, late of North Heidelberg township, was found in the garden adjoining her dwelling house in Stouchsburg on Monday morning. Mrs. Himmelberger lived alone in the house, and it appears she had gone out in the lot soon after supper on Saturday evening to rake some coal ashes, and on her return towards the house it is supposed she had a stroke of apoplexy, died soon after and was not discovered till Sunday morning. Esquire Ulrich, of Stouchsburg, held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.—*Reading Eagle.*

The Apache Murders.

The report of the Grand Jury at Tucson, Arizona, charges the U. S. officers and Indian Agents of conniving at murders by the Apaches, of furnishing ammunition to the savages, and of feeding them on their return from murderous raids. They state that 500 whites have been killed by these Indians. In the meantime, President Grant is so fearful of his Indian pets being cheated that he has expressed his intention to hang any officials who have been found engaged in defrauding the Indians." The 500 murdered white settlers, in his estimation, are of no account. Arizona will remember Grant in 1872.

Wood Paper.

Paper from poplar wood is now manufactured successfully and in vast quantities, by the mills in Manayunk, and also at Turner's Falls, Massachusetts. The wood is sawed into sticks thirteen inches long, stripped of its bark, split to about ordinary wood stove size, or a little less, and cleared of all knots and imperfections. It is then reduced to a pulp by pressure sufficient to grind it to the requisite fineness, coming out white and clean, but in a thick brittle state, which renders it unfit for paper making except when combined with other stock. This pulp is sold to makers of newspapers, who mix it in the proportion of twenty five to thirty per cent. with other material.

That's the Gist of It.

One of our exchanges makes this prediction: The outcry against Tammany having served its turn in the reduction of the Democratic majority in New York City and the election of Radicals to office in several States, will soon become very feeble in tone. Tweed's Radical Senators, who, as Radicals assert, were bought up by the Ring to vote for his charter, are re-elected to the New York Legislature, and they will be in the market as before. They want Tweed to buy them again, or when bought they will sell out to the highest purchaser is duly whitewashed in the Radical newspapers.

An Unfortunate Mayor.

The Mayor of Springfield, Ohio, would prefer to be Mayor of almost any other city, New York not excepted. Having entered upon the work of breaking up the gang of thieves that has been preying upon the community he contracted with one Burnside, a detective, for $10,000 to ferret out and bring to justice the whole set. A large number of arrests had been made when it was found that Burnside, from 1861 to last March, had been a convict, and that the money lately got was used to seduce young men to crime, in order to have the credit of arrest.

Came to Confess.

The following incident is indicative of the state of feeling in South Carolina. A man about 80 years old, presented himself at the Marshal's office in Spartanburg the other day, and said he had come in to confess. The Commissioner, thinking he had a rich case in hand, seized his pen and asked, "Now, my good man, what do you know about the Ku-Klux?" "Ku-Klux!" replied the old man; "I know nothing about Ku-Klux; I came to confess that I am a Democrat.

Civil Service Reform.

George William Curtis, of the civil service commission, is preparing an elaborate and exhaustive report on the subject of reform in the civil service. The commission expect to be able to close their labors and embody its results in a report, in time for the President to pronounce upon the subject in his annual message. Mr. Curtis strange if from all the chaff of civil service reform agitation, a few kernels of grain could not be extracted.

No Sincerity in It.

General Grant believed what he wrote of Tom Murphy then he was either a coward or an unfaithful public officer for letting shoddy and shellac leave the Customhouse. But Gen. Grant has never failed to pitch overboard his friends when the craft needed lightening. The point is that Grant takes such pains to bellow to the whales and the horse marines that the man's name is not Jonah.

Bad for American Belles.

Continental journals state that the betrothal of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and the Princess Mary Elizabeth of Prussia, is soon to be officially announced. The Grand Duke is twenty-two; the Princess—eldest daughter of Prince Frederic Charles and the Princess Mary of Anhalt—sixteen. Bad news for the young ladies of New York who have made arrangements to "catch" him.

The City Controls the State.

New York City always controls the State in political campaigns, and the result there in the recent canvass demonstrates that the moral victory in the defeat of Tammany was the Democrats. Before this Fall's election, this vote has always given a Tammany majority of about 50,000 to 60,000, and it was reduced, by the Democrats themselves, to 28,000 in the late election.

Quick Work.

Little Rock, Ark., claims the honor of the quickest match on record. On Sunday James Bates and Mary Rice went through the usually tedious routine of introduction, courtship and marriage in thirty-six minutes. Although this romance may seem highly colored, it is not more so than the contracting parties.

The Test.

The Chicago *Republican* says: The recent mishap of Ben. Butler, who tumbled overboard from his yacht, and was hauled in, a wetter but not a wiser man; is accepted as a striking confirmation of the ancient proverb, which affirms that "they are never drowned who are born to be hanged."

Local Intelligence.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Tuesday Afternoon—Clara Hildebrand, of this city, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a pair of shoes, the property of Mrs. Hohloch. It appears that she was intoxicated at the time of the larceny, and had left a pair of her own shoes in place of those taken by her. Sentenced to ten days imprisonment.

Joseph Weaver, of this city, pleaded guilty to the stealing of an imitation gold watch and chain, the property of Joseph Strickler, of Chester county. Sentenced to five months imprisonment and costs of suits.

Com'th vs. James Welsh—case resumed. On part of prosecution the father and mother of Mrs. Welsh testified, that their daughter came to their house, after the alleged assault, with her lips swollen and bleeding and her arms black and blue—James Farley, a friend of Mr. Welsh, testified that he was present at the time of the alleged assault, and did not see Welsh strike his wife. Other witnesses testified that Mrs. Welsh assaulted her husband, broke picture frames, dishes, &c., and in other respects behaved violently. The Court in charging the jury said there was a conflict of testimony. If the jury believed Mrs. Welsh had told the truth, they should find a verdict of guilty; if not, the defendant should be acquitted.

Jeremiah Wilson, black, was charged by Catharine Jones, nearly white, with fornication and bastardy. The usual penalty was imposed.

Charles Kreider was charged by Anne George with fornication and bastardy, and subjected to the usual sentence, and in default of compliance therewith was committed to prison.

Com'th vs. Isaac P. Passmore, assault and battery on Thomas Nelson. The prosecutor, an old man of 70, testified that he took the defendant into his house and gave him shop-room as a shoe-maker; that a few days afterwards, when defendant had earned some money, he asked him for a part of it as rent, whereupon defendant jumped upon him, struck him, choked him and swore he would kill him. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, without leaving the box, and the defendant, who is himself an old and forlorn-looking man, was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment. A charge of surety of the peace against the same defendant was, by advice of the District-Attorney, dismissed.

Com'th vs. Wm. Alexander, colored, indicted for assault and battery on Albert Peaker. This is one of several suits growing out of a neighbors' disturbance in Goose street, on a Sunday night in September, an account of which was published in the papers at the time. The assault was fully established by the prosecution; but the defense produced testimony to show that the prosecutor and his friend, John Hayward, had used insulting language to the accused, and tried to pick a fight, and that before the assault was made, the prosecutor had put his hand into his pocket as if for the purpose of drawing a weapon. The case was not concluded when Court adjourned.

The following bills were ignored by the Grand Jury:

Wm. Diller, assault and battery; George Wyman, assault and battery.

Wednesday Morning.—The jury in the case of Com'th vs. James Welsh returned a sealed verdict of guilty, the defendant to pay two thirds of the cost, and the prosecutrix one-third. The Judge remarked that the verdict was equivalent to imposing all the costs on the defendant, as a husband is obliged to pay his wife's debts.

The case of the Com'th vs. Wm. Alexander, before reported, was concluded, the jury returning a verdict of guilty. Sentence was suspended until the other suits growing out of the disturbance shall have been tried.

Com'th vs. Henry Kugle, indicted for fornication and bastardy. Defendant pleaded guilty. The usual allowance was made to Lydia Kauffman, the prosecutrix.

Benjamin Sherwood, of this city, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a quantity of chestnuts from a market-wagon, a few weeks since, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Com'th vs. George Mulligan, indicted for assault and battery and attempt to commit a rape on Julia Ann Williams, a little girl aged 13 years. The testimony for the prosecution testified that the assault was made on the morning of the 7th of October last, about 11 o'clock, on the road between Conestoga Centre and Safe Harbor, and the defendant was identified as the assailant.

On the part of the defence, Richard Mulligan, father of the defendant, testified that George went to work on the railroad on the morning in question, and being a little lame was sent home, arriving there about eight o'clock, and that he remained at home until after ten o'clock, and then went hunting rabbits, in company with witness, and was in his company until after one o'clock in the afternoon. The case was not concluded when Court adjourned.

The Grand Jury ignored the following bills: Charge against Lewis Diehm, fornication.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lancaster County:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, empanelled to inquire into and for the county of Lancaster, in November Sessions, 1871, respectfully report:

That they have acted upon the 86 bills presented to them by the Prosecuting Attorney, ignoring 30 and finding 56 true bills.

Most of the bills before them were for crimes of a light grade, many of which were of a character that they believed, if they had been settled by the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, thereby lessening the expense to the county.

This being the last term of the retiring Prosecuting Attorney, all the bills not acted upon during his term of office were laid before us, some of which were of such long standing that the prosecutors and witnesses could not be found and the bills had consequently to be ignored.

They would also call the attention of the Honorable Court to the lack of accommodation for witnesses who are compelled to appear before the Grand Jury. At present the sexes, ages and conditions are huddled together in the passage ways leading to the different apartments of the Court. In several instances the Grand Inquest were detained in the prosecution of their business by the absence of witnesses, who, no doubt, had proper accommodations been provided, would have been present. They would respectfully recommend to the Honorable Court that suitable rooms, with seats, be provided for witnesses of each sex.

The Grand Inquest, in the further prosecution of their duties, visited "The Home for Friendless Children," and found everything connected with the establishment in perfect order, and the Matron and her Assistants deserving of highest praise, for the very efficient manner in which they discharge their duties. They desire to make special mention of the President of the Board of Female Directors, Mrs. F. J. Krampb, for her untiring and unselfish zeal in administering to the wants and moral training of its inmates. They respectfully request the Commissioners of the County to take such measure as may be necessary to supply the Institution with gas, and thus avoid the danger of accidents which may and frequently do arise from the use of coal-oil. They cordially recommend the Institution to the well-known liberality of the citizens of the county.

They also visited the County Prison, Almshouse, Hospital and the Department for the Insane. They found everything connected with the County Prison in good order, and the inmates comfortable and well cared for. The keeper, Mr. Mentzer, discharges the onerous and exacting duties of his office in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

The Almshouse, under the management of the Steward, Mr. Brock, is in good order and condition, and the inmates appear to be well taken care of. The Grand Jury would respectfully suggest to the Directors of the Poor, the propriety as well as the economy of devising some system of employment for the inmates, which would have a tendency to reduce their number, and make the institution in part self-sustaining.

They found the buildings constituting the Hospital and the Department for the Insane complete in all their appointments, cleanliness, order and good management prevailing throughout.

The insane, under the efficient and humane treatment of the Superintendent, Mr. Steinhiser, are as comfortable and well taken care of as their unfortunate condition will admit of. The Grand Inquest would greatly regret either the removal or resignation of Mr. Steinhiser; and in such an event, would respectfully suggest that his successor should be a thorough, experienced, practical, and humane physician, whose residence should be on the premises, and whose whole time should be devoted to the inmates, and for which he should receive a sufficient compensation. They would also recommend the enlargement of the yard on the south side of the Hospital Building, in order to afford the inmates more room for exercise, and thus conduce to their health and comfort.

The Grand Inquest return their thanks to the retiring Prosecuting Attorney, George Brubaker, Esq., and his successor, David P. Rosenmiller, Esq., the Sheriff and the Honorable Court for their kindness and attention.

The Grand Inquest deeply regret that this term of Court will probably end the official connection of the Hon. Henry G. Smith with the Criminal Court of Lancaster county, and they desire to bear their testimony to the integrity, ability, and learning with which he has conducted, to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of this county, the duties devolving upon him as President Judge of the Courts for the last twenty years; and they sincerely hope there may be many years of happiness in store for him in his retirement.

In conclusion, the Grand Inquest would simply add that in the performance of such duties as devolved upon them, they were governed solely by their convictions of right, and by an earnest desire to co-operate with the Court, and under its instruction, for the subserving of the ends of justice. It would have been unbecoming in them either as citizens or as a Grand Jury, to permit public censure or comment to influence their action in any matter brought before them, for in so doing they should themselves have become criminals, and have forfeited respect alike from the honest portion of society and the law. Having acted under the instructions of the Court, and under the solemn obligations administered to them, they need not claim that protection which Ralphs asserted belongs to jurors, and which would shield between outside calumny and the honest convictions of their own consciences.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. A. Morton, printer, (Foreman) Lancaster city.
Wm. L. Albright, clerk, Mountville.
Christ. H. Brady, iron-founder, Mt. Joy borough.
Joseph Beach, inn-keeper, Columbia.
Reuben J. Rich, farmer, Paradise.
John L. Frey, farmer, Manor.
Jacob Getz, farmer, East Cocalico.
G. A. Hoh, cigar manufacturer, Lancaster.
John L. Herr, farmer, Lancaster twp.
Wm. Kieth, merchant, West Cocalico.
Jeremiah W. Kulroth, shoemaker and tin-keeper, West Earl.
Christian Nissley, farmer, West Hempfield.
Adam Hershey, farmer, East Cocalico.
Wm. M. Smith, segar-manufacturer, Earl.
H. Shaffner, minister, Mt. Joy.
Isaac H. Sih, miller, Penn Twp.
George B. Wartel, farmer, Conestoga.
J. M. Weathaeffer, merchant, city.
W. P. McPhail, attorney-at-law, Clerk Strasburg bor.

After the reading of the above report Judge Long thanked the Grand Jury for the compliments paid the Court, and they had been pleased to refer to his official course; and said that in taking a retrospective view of his own official conduct during his long term of office, he felt entirely satisfied with the course he had been committed they were of the head and not of the heart. Upon all occasions he had honestly performed his duties to the best of his ability.

The Grand Jurors were then discharged and Court adjourned.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—An exciting scene took place in the Court room on Thursday morning about 10 o'clock. S. H. Reynolds, Esq., appeared before the Court and asked by what right the Prosecuting Attorney, George Brubaker, had confined in the prisoner's dock, a defendant who had given bail for his appearance for trial. Mr. Brubaker explained that the party detained was Peter Hillard, a colored man, who had repeatedly failed to answer to his name when called, and for whose attendance process had been issued. He thought it made no difference to the darkey whether he had a seat in the prisoner's dock, or in the witness box, or in the jury box. Mr. Reynolds retorted that it made as much difference to the darkey as it did to the District-Attorney, or any other white man. His confinement was an outrage on his rights as American citizen. He had been asked if the defendant's bail had been forfeited, and on being answered that it had not, said the defendant could not be held in custody. Mr. Brubaker responded that he was let out he would run away as other clients had done under the advice of Mr. Reynolds. "You lie," said Mr. Reynolds, vehemently, at the same time striking Mr. Brubaker in the face. Mr. Brubaker made a motion as though he intended to return the blow; but, checking himself, appealed to the Court to have Mr. Reynolds arrested and committed for contempt. Judge Long ordered the arrest, and the Sheriff was about to execute the order of making it, when Mr. Brubaker repeated the charge that Mr. Reynolds had induced or advised some of his clients to run away. "You lie, again," retorted Mr. Reynolds, who had remained at that Mr. Brubaker also should be committed for contempt as he had in the presence of the Court grossly libelled a member of the bar and charged him, without the shadow of evidence, with the commission of a heinous crime. Judge Long, apparently bewildered by the suddenness of the scene, at first ordered Mr. Brubaker also to be taken into custody, but upon further reflection, the order for Mr. Reynolds' arrest, and ordered the issuance, to both the offenders, of a rule to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt. At this time Mr. Brubaker was certained that he also had to answer for contempt, he said loud enough to be heard by the Court, "I wish to God I had knocked him down." The rule to show cause is made returnable on Monday next.

Just before 3 o'clock P. M., George Mulligan was taken before the Court to receive his sentence for attempted rape. Mr. Reynolds, his counsel, informed the Court that this was the convicted case had led to the unfortunate occurrence of this forenoon—an occurrence which he greatly regretted, and for which, at the proper time he was prepared to make the most ample apology. He wished to take this opportunity, however, of asking the prisoner whether he had at any time given him the slightest hint to run away. Mulligan declared that neither Mr. Reynolds nor any other person had ever advised him to run away; nor had he himself ever thought of running away; he was here to receive his sentence.

On the opening of the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday morning last, Judge Long stated that before the transaction of any other business, the Court would hear the answers of S. H. Reynolds and Geo. Brubaker, Esqs., to a rule to show cause why they should not answer for contempt of Court, for their conduct on Thursday last.

Mr. Reynolds spoke substantially as follows:

May it please your Honors: In obedience to the rule, which by your direction has been served on me, I appear before you, not only for the purpose of "showing cause why I shall not answer for contempt of Court for acts done, and remarks made by me in your presence on the morning of the 23d inst.," but to offer in befitting language an apology for doing and saying that which has offended the majesty of your high office, and outraged those finer feelings which you rightly honor.

To say that I sincerely regret the occurrence, that I humbly apologize for unwittingly committing a contempt, scarcely conveys all I should like to say in this occasion, and very inadequately expresses the true extent of my feeling. I need not tell your Honors, before whom I have practiced my profession for sixteen years, (during which time I trust I have never offered to discredit upon the Bench or Bar,) that I intended no contempt, and that I would scorn to do aught to lessen the esteem in which I fancy I have ever been held by you. The courtesy, consideration and respect I have ever felt proud to extend to, and entertain for you, should in this case plead like angels trumpet-tongued in my behalf, against the shadow of such a charge.

I was counsel for a negro boy for whom I appeared without fee, or the hope of reward. I appeared for him at the instance of his mother, a good Christian woman, who for twelve years had lived in my family, a faithful servant, and who, at my request, a few days before, left this town to watch at the bedside of my aged and sick mother—whose last words to me were, "look after Peter's case and God will bless you." I appreciated the confidence of that good old woman. I agreed to defend her boy, and when the ex-District-Attorney violated his rights, my *practical* sense of humanity was none the less outraged because it happened to be, in the language of the gentleman, "only a nigger" who was unlawfully thrust into the prisoner's dock. I was indignant. The rest your Honors know.

It was not boldness of purpose or indifference as to consequences that impelled me to violence; it was an ungovernable passion that seized the reins of reason and drove me headlong to be avenged for an insult, offered without provocation and uttered with a degree of self-possession, and coolness only equalled by the ignorance or wickedness with which it was planned.

I will not discuss the accusation, most foul, that had not a single fact to support it, or the shadow of a circumstance to outlet its enormity. I will not tell you how it fell upon my ears like a clap of thunder from an unclouded sky—how it pierced my heart to its innermost quick, dethroning reason and judgment, giving to swift instinct its full sway, which when it acts to defend or punish, knows no presence, and forgets all law. The poet says, "In instinct God directs, in reason man."

Again, if your Honors please, I repeat that I regret the occasion that has brought me here, and, if it were in good taste, I would say that I the more regret it, because it occurred in the presence of the distinguished judge, by whose permission, I first raised my voice in this Temple of Justice, and who so soon, followed by the regrets of the Bar and his fellow-citizens, will vacate a bench that for twenty years, through varied and most trying scenes, he has honored by his learning, his wisdom, his virtue and his integrity, leaving his cast-off ermine, pure and spotless, a legacy to his successor, worthy to be worn.

Believing I have said all that I am required to say in answer to the rule, I submit to your further judgment, and whatever may be the result, I am proud to say that I shall always have the consciousness of having resented an insult to my professional honor, and of having promptly and fully atoned for a contempt I never intended.

Mr. Brubaker spoke as follows:

I appear before your Honors this morning, in obedience to a rule served upon me to show cause why I should not answer for contempt to Court, for remarks made and acts done by me on the morning of the 23d inst.

In the first place, I feel that I owe an apology to this Honorable Court for anything I may inadvertently have said or done at the time, and in this behalf, I can say that I have prosecuted no one through ill-will or malice, neither have I wilfully or intentionally offended any one through fear or favor; and in the discharge of my official duties, I have always endeavored to be as courteous and gentlemanly towards this Honorable Court as well as to all the members of the Bar, as I could be under the circumstances, from the troublesome and perplexing duties incumbent upon me. Had Mr. Reynolds presented the case of his client, Peter Hilyard, in the manner which should be observed before this Court, I should have replied with the same courtesy, and the Court would have ordered his release, and here the matter would have ended. I was unable to see I put Hilyard in the prisoner's dock, that he was Mr. Reynolds' client, but was told by some other Attorney, who heard me call his name, that he had came in and I had better take care of him, supposing that my giving me this information was the Attorney defending him, and did not wish him to escape. With regard to what I said about Mr. Reynolds, I regret very much so far as this Honorable Court is concerned—these remarks were called forth by the manner in which Mr. Reynolds addressed me, and from information received by me of his conduct in other cases. The assault and battery committed upon me, however, I consider unjustifiable, as your Honors very well know, that no words or provocations, however strong, justify an assault and battery outside of the Court, to say nothing of justify the disgraceful and cowardly act in open Court. This Mr. Reynolds knew. He also very well knew that he had a legal remedy, if he considered himself injured by the accusation; or even if he had intended to settle the matter in the manner in which he manifested so to do, he should have had the proper respect for the Court to have awaited to settle the matter outside, and although old enough to be his father I can assure him that that kind of an adjustment of the matter should have cost him nothing so far as I was concerned. Striking me in the face was insult no matter where it happened, and when it is done, while the person is looking in a different direction, to say the least is a cowardly and unmanly act. Had I seen him strike I should most certainly have warded off the blow, and avoided this part of the disgraceful occurrence. And here permit me to say that I feel the pride of manhood, that I had sufficient control over myself not to resent the blow at the time, and thereby further disgrace the Court as well as myself. I have no doubt, however, in doing so I did that which nineteen out of twenty who were present and witnessed the transaction could or would have done under similar circumstances. And to be honest and candid to the Court, I did not withhold from resenting the blow because I thought I was justifiable in doing so, but because I had not so far forgot myself as to know that it was an improper place and would have been a gross insult to this Honorable Court. In conclusion, I have only to say that inasmuch as I regret the occurrence, I cannot see wherein I have said or done anything against this Honorable Court by way of contempt.

Judge Long said that during his long term of office he had had many disagreeable duties to perform, but none of them so disagreeable as the duty devolving upon him this morning. Courts of Justice, before which parties can claim respect for their decisions, must insist on being treated with courtesy and respect by the members of the Bar—otherwise the cause of justice is impaired. The Court is well satisfied with the general treatment it has received from the Bar. Hitherto it has received from the gentlemen now before it, the utmost courtesy. But the insult of Thursday—uninten tional though it may have been—was a most reprehensible. There appears to the Court to be but little difference in the guilt of the gentlemen in the transaction—one of them struck the blow; the other gave the provocation. Judge Long recapitulated the facts of the case as already published in the INTELLIGENCER, and concluded by announcing the order of the Court, which was, that Messrs. Reynolds and Brubaker should be fined $25 each, the same to be collected by the Sheriff.

Judge Hayes remarked that he hoped the unfortunate occurrence would prove a salutary lesson to the gentlemen concerned. Individually concerned, he had no complaint to make, as his treatment by the Bar had been unexceptionable; but he hoped the present example would bring about a modification of the treatment of members of the bar by themselves. Attacks made to the Court that witnesses are not properly protected against the abuse and vilification of counsel. There is too much truth in the complaints and the reprehensible conduct complained of on this occasion. Abuse never helps, and no doubt frequently injures the cause of those who resort to it. The greater the courtesy existing between members of the Bar the more agreeable would be their official relations with each other, and the more they would extend their influence among the public.

Mr. Reynolds at once stepped up to the Sheriff's desk and paid his fine.

OPINIONS DELIVERED.—Saturday being the day fixed by the Court for the delivering of opinions, the following were delivered:

Koser vs. Bixner. New trial granted. No opinion filed.

Shank vs. Groff. Rule made absolute.

Com'th vs. Catharine Ritt, et. al. Rule made absolute.

Houseal vs. Musser. Rule discharged.

Drabenstad vs. Musser. Rule discharged.

Sammy vs. P. R. R. Co. Petition dismissed.

Siegle vs. Waters. Rule discharged.

Hershey vs. Breneman. Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

Peters' Estate. Opinion read and filed.

Nimlo vs. Bendrick. Rule discharged.

Hiester's Estate vs. Lancaster County Commissioners and tax-collector. Exceptions overruled.

Burger vs. Insurance Company of Lancaster County. Rule discharged.

Franklins vs. Jacob B. Good. Rule granted on Sheriff to show cause why the sum of $650 should not be paid into Court.

Com'th vs. Wm. Jones, *alias* Frank Jones, *alias* Wm. Johnson, *alias* George Watson, surety of the peace, Henry W. Diffenbaugh, the prosecutor, swearing that he feared for his personal safety on account of threats made by defendant. The court ordered defendant to enter into a bond and give security in the sum of $300 to keep the peace with the defendant.

Com'th vs. Peter Shaffner, surety of the peace, his wife Anna, being prosecutrix. She testified that her husband had repeatedly abused her, and on Thursday of last August Court had threatened to "smash her head in," and that she was in consequence afraid of him. Sentenced to give security in the sum of $300, for good behaviour for the term of six months.

Com'th vs. same defendant, desertion, his wife Anna, the prosecutrix, said that her husband had deserted her last August, and had refused to support her; that she had kept him for four or five years, and had been compelled by him to beg for maintenance. The testimony was of a very disgusting character throughout. The Court sentenced defendant to pay $1.50 per week for the maintenance of his wife and to give bond security for the performance of the same.

Com'th vs. Anna Sensenderfer, surety of the peace, Peter Sensenderfer, the husband, being prosecutor. He testified that he was afraid of his wife, but was afraid to go home and live with her, because she had threatened to "give him a dose." The defense showed that he had lived with his wife since the alleged threat. The Court dismissed the complaint, with county for costs.

Com'th vs. George Heiss, surety of the peace. The prosecutor John W. Weller, testified that in consequence of threats made by the defendant he was afraid he would do him bodily harm. For the defence Mr. Heiss made a statement that he had been very badly beaten and almost killed by the prosecutor and witnesses about a year or two ago, and that when he met him afterwards at Millersville he had said he could whip him if he had fair play. Had never threatened him in any other way.—The court dismissed the complaint, and directed the costs to be divided equally between the prosecutor and defendant.

Com'th vs. James Welsh, for desertion and maintenance, his wife being the prosecutrix. The defendant was ordered to pay as that given in the case for assault and battery against the same defendant. At the conclusion of the testimony, Judge Long asked the parties if they were willing to live together again as man and wife, and being answered affirmatively, dismissed the case with the defendant for costs.

At the request of the District-Attorney, and by permission of the court, verdicts of not guilty were taken in the cases of the Com'th vs. John Yearger for assault and battery, with intent to kill, and against Greybill Mohler, for larceny, with county for costs.

Com'th vs. Miller Eckman, surety of the peace. G. W. Metzgar, prosecutor, testified that the defendant had threatened last October to whip him, in consequence of which threat he was afraid of him. Defendant was ordered to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of $300 to keep the peace with the prosecutor for the next six months.

There being no more jury cases to be heard by the present Court, the jurors were all discharged.

George Watson, *alias* Frank Jones, convicted yesterday of larceny was this morning sentenced to 9 months imprisonment.

Friday Afternoon.—Com'th vs. Isaac Mellinger, surety of the peace. Polly Hummer, prosecutrix, who is the mother-in-law of the defendant, testified that defendant had threatened her life on Thursday evidence. The Court ordered defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, and to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for three months.

Com'th vs. Henry A. Beiler, indicted for the desertion of his wife, Annie, who testified that she had been married to defendant about four years ago; that they had lived together about nine months, when he abused her, and ordered her to leave the house, taking her things out of the closet and throwing them about the room. She then went home to her parents and has lived there ever since—her husband having done nothing for her maintenance. For the defence, testimony was offered to prove the good character of Mr. Beiler, the kindness with which he had treated her, his willingness to take her back, and his ability to properly provide for her. The parties are among the most respectable residents of Manheim, the prosecutrix being a handsome, refined, and sensitive looking woman, and the defendant an honest, intelligent and hard-working man. Much sympathy was manifested by those present at the trial for their unfortunate separation.

The Court ordered the defendant to pay $1.00 per week, for the maintenance of each of the children, so long as the husband and wife remained separated—the allowance to commence from the first of March last.

Com'th vs. Thomas Baxter, indicted for desertion. His wife, the prosecutrix, stated that she had been much abused by her husband, who had threatened to shoot her and also to "splatter her brains out." Being afraid to live with him, she left him, about a year ago, since which time he had given her but $6 for her maintenance. The defence showed that defendant was a hard-working man, and provided for his family as well as he could; and that by the connivance of his wife a very bad state of morals existed in the family. Complaint dismissed—county for costs.

Saturday Morning.—Com'th vs. Jeff. Stephens, indicted for the larceny of tobacco at the August term of Court, and who has been in jail since that time, was discharged on his own recognizance—the terms of the Court having passed without bringing him to trial.

Application was made for the discharge of Thomas Gable, engaged in the same larceny, but the Court refused it, he having been released a part of the time on bail.

Com'th vs. Samuel Reshell, indicted for rape and assault to commit rape, nolle pros. entered.

Com'th vs. James Kendrick, surety of the peace. Elam Eshleman, the prosecutor, testified in an eloquent manner that the defendant had threatened to "tear him to pieces" for no other cause than his attempt to get defendant to vacate a dwelling which he had rented to him. Defendant was ordered to enter his own recognizance in the sum of $300 to keep the peace towards the plaintiff for one year, and also to pay the costs of prosecution.

The Grand Jury ignored the following bills:

Henry Mohn, indicted for neglect of duty; Lewis Diehm, fornication.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lancaster County:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, empanelled to inquire into and for the county of Lancaster, in November Sessions, 1871, respectfully report:

That they have acted upon the 86 bills presented to them by the Prosecuting Attorney, ignoring 30 and finding 56 true bills.

Most of the bills before them were for crimes of a light grade, many of which were of a character that they believed, if they had been settled by the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, thereby lessening the expense to the county.

This being the last term of the retiring Prosecuting Attorney, all the bills not acted upon during his term of office were laid before us, some of which were of such long standing that the prosecutors and witnesses could not be found and the bills had consequently to be ignored.

They would also call the attention of the Honorable Court to the lack of accommodation for witnesses who are compelled to appear before the Grand Jury. At present the sexes, ages and conditions are huddled together in the passage ways leading to the different apartments of the Court. In several instances the Grand Inquest were detained in the prosecution of their business by the absence of witnesses, who, no doubt, had proper accommodations been provided, would have been present. They would respectfully recommend to the Honorable Court that suitable rooms, with seats, be provided for witnesses of each sex.

The Grand Inquest, in the further prosecution of their duties, visited "The Home for Friendless Children," and found everything connected with the establishment in perfect order, and the Matron and her Assistants deserving of highest praise, for the very efficient manner in which they discharge their duties. They desire to make special mention of the President of the Board of Female Directors, Mrs. F. J. Krampb, for her untiring and unselfish zeal in administering to the wants and moral training of its inmates. They respectfully request the Commissioners of the County to take such measure as may be necessary to supply the Institution with gas, and thus avoid the danger of accidents which may and frequently do arise from the use of coal-oil. They cordially recommend the Institution to the well-known liberality of the citizens of the county.

They also visited the County Prison, Almshouse, Hospital and the Department for the Insane. They found everything connected with the County Prison in good order, and the inmates comfortable and well cared for. The keeper, Mr. Mentzer, discharges the onerous and exacting duties of his office in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

The Almshouse, under the management of the Steward, Mr. Brock, is in good order and condition, and the inmates appear to be well taken care of. The Grand Jury would respectfully suggest to the Directors of the Poor, the propriety as well as the economy of devising some system of employment for the inmates, which would have a tendency to reduce their number, and make the institution in part self-sustaining.

They found the buildings constituting the Hospital and the Department for the Insane complete in all their appointments, cleanliness, order and good management prevailing throughout.

The insane, under the efficient and humane treatment of the Superintendent, Mr. Steinhiser, are as comfortable and well taken care of as their unfortunate condition will admit of. The Grand Inquest would greatly regret either the removal or resignation of Mr. Steinhiser; and in such an event, would respectfully suggest that his successor should be a thorough, experienced, practical, and humane physician, whose residence should be on the premises, and whose whole time should be devoted to the inmates, and for which he should receive a sufficient compensation. They would also recommend the enlargement of the yard on the south side of the Hospital Building, in order to afford the inmates more room for exercise, and thus conduce to their health and comfort.

The Grand Inquest return their thanks to the retiring Prosecuting Attorney, George Brubaker, Esq., and his successor, David P. Rosenmiller, Esq., the Sheriff and the Honorable Court for their kindness and attention.

The Grand Inquest deeply regret that this term of Court will probably end the official connection of the Hon. Henry G. Smith with the Criminal Court of Lancaster county, and they desire to bear their testimony to the integrity, ability, and learning with which he has conducted, to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of this county, the duties devolving upon him as President Judge of the Courts for the last twenty years; and they sincerely hope there may be many years of happiness in store for him in his retirement.

In conclusion, the Grand Inquest would simply add that in the performance of such duties as devolved upon them, they were governed solely by their convictions of right, and by an earnest desire to co-operate with the Court, and under its instruction, for the subserving of the ends of justice. It would have been unbecoming in them either as citizens or as a Grand Jury, to permit public censure or comment to influence their action in any matter brought before them, for in so doing they should themselves have become criminals, and have forfeited respect alike from the honest portion of society and the law. Having acted under the instructions of the Court, and under the solemn obligations administered to them, they need not claim that protection which Ralphs asserted belongs to jurors, and which would shield between outside calumny and the honest convictions of their own consciences.

All of which is