## The Berald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, JANUARY 24, 1862.

We print this week, the charge of JUDGE GRAHAM to the grand jury of this Co. The source from which this document emanates, gives it a peculiar significance, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal. While we heartily commend the spirit of loyalty and patriotism enunciated in his eulogy of the Administration, we must just as decidedly protest against the Hon. Judge's, attack upon the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and his very lame and untimely defence of that institution. JUDGE GRAHAM can do more towards dividing and distracting the friends of the Union and the Government he praises so much, by one such illy-advised effort, than all the abolitionists in the county could effect in a decade.

The Democrat did itself the honor of promptly and manfully acknowledging encroachment on on our columns last week. We gladly accept its generous amende, and take this occasion to acknowledge the many courtesies for which we are indebted to the editor of that paper.

THERE ARE now more heavy guns in position in New York harbor than there on's line, begins at the ocean at 38° 27' north were at Sebastopol when attacked, or than are now in the world renowned fortifications of Cronstadt. The fire of two hundred and fifty guns can be simultaneously concentrated at one point upon a fleet attempting the passage of the narrows.

The New Secretary of War. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Edwin M. Stanton, of Penusylvania, Secretary of War, by a vote approaching unanimity.

General McCiellan's Baggage.

Twenty-four wagons, designed for the conveyance of the baggage of General McCLEL. LAN and staff, have been prepared. They all have matched horses, and the words "Commander of the United States Army" are painted on the canvas and the wagons.

The Bedforn Gazette, in its comments on the surrender of Mason and Slidell, says: "It was the motto of our fathers, "Death before dishonor," and we are unworthy of the liberty and the glorious names they bequeathed to us, if we are unwilling to inscribe the same sentiment upon our banners."

Don't go and die just yet, Mr. Gazette -- perhaps it was not dishonor after all. Wait and

THE FACILITIES afforded by sending letters to the rebel States under a flag of truce are not intended, and cannot be permitted, to cover general correspondence, but only the correspondence of such prisoners as may be held by the United States or their enemies, and the families of such as may be prisoners in the rebel States or United States. Such letters, the accommodation of prisoners on both sides.

THE GOVERNOR of New York recommends that the military drill and tactics be introduced in all the State collegiate and academic institutions; that the State's proportion of the U.S. war tax be assumed at once. He recommends legislation to make the State laws conform to those of Congress, to improve the efficiency and discipline of the State militia.

ing, that " it is useless for us to attempt to reason a man out of a thing he has never been reasoned into," is perhaps the cause why se cession cannot be put down by argument, for it certainly never started in reason.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC. —The best political Register extant is the Tribune Almanac. And of all Almanacs that have come to our notice it is decidedly the best. Published by the Tribune Association, New York. Price thirteen

THE LOUISVILLE correspondent of the New York Tribunc narrates a horrible tragedy which it is alleged occurred at Nashville, Tenn., as follows :- "Mrs. Ex-President Polk (who is considered quite rigid in the treatment of slaves) had a smart servant woman, the mother of three sprightly children, in the management of whom she had experienced some difficulty, and had therefore determined to sell her 'South.' This coming to the negress' ears, she procured a butcher's knife one morning, and cut the throats of the three children, and then closed the drama by cutting her own. However contented the negroes may be, they don't desire to go deeper into Dixie."

Eclipses in 1862.-There will be five eclipses this year, three of the Sun and two of the

Moon, as follows :-1st. A total Eclipse of the Moon, June 27, at 1 o'clock 16 minutes in the morning.

2d. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, June 27, at I o'clock 58 minutes in the morning-invisible. Visible on the Great Southern Ocean. 3rd. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock 13 minutes.

4th. A total Eclipse of the Moon, December 6. at 2 o'clock 86 minutes in the morning. 5th. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 20th; at 12 o'clock 3 minutes in the morning -invisible. Visible in Asia, towards the North Pole.

A FEMALE SPY ON HORSEBACK. -The Washington correspondent of the New York Post relates the following incident ; -

"A horseman, clad in a sort of cavalry costume, with a heavy overcont and slouched hat, had been noticed for some time dashing about the city in rather a suspicuous manner. At last the authorities felt themselves warranted in arresting him; and accordingly, one morning when trotting down Pennsylvania avenue, he found himself suddenly surrounded by a file of soldiers, and was carried of to prison. But the funniest part was to come. The investigation that followed resulted not only in the discovery of certain important papers, but also of the fact that the cavalier was a woman. How long she had been at the game was impossible to guess."

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN. -- The Providence Journal is responsible for this good one : "An irruption of Yankees is threatened at The first these South Carolinians will know the town will be laid out into cor ner lots, Seward street crossing Lincoln avenue, and both bordering on Cameron square. There will be a newspaper, and a patent medicine store, a steam ferry, and Henry Ward Beecher will be advertised to give a lecture on the relations of freedom and slavery to civili-

F. P. Sterrett Esq., has been appoin ted President Judge of Alleghany county, in place of Judge McClure, decensed.

Felix thinks the seat of war of the. ont by this time.

Mason and Dixon's Line Much has been said of this celebrated division between the North and South, few besides politicians know where the name came from or exactly where the boundry lies. It s generally supposed that the line divides the slave from the free States, and that the same opinion is held by President Lincoln is evidenced by the use in his Message of the ex. pression, "South of the Line, little Delaware led off right from the first." But Latrobe's History of Mason and Dixon's Line shows that this view is erroneous. The Penn's and Lord Baltimore agreed, in 1763, with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to determine the boundary lines in dispute between the proprictary governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the present State of Delaware comprising the three lower counties of the then province of Pennsylvania. Messrs. Mason and Dixon landed in Philadelphia on the 15th of November, 1763. They ran the line from the point where the southern boundary of Pennsylvania touched the Atlantic, and thence followed the division line between Pennsylvania and Maryland towards the West. Delaware being then a part of the former State, was left the North of the line, and hence Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon are all north of the starting point of Mason and Dixon's line upon the ocean. The line is not, therefore, at its eastern extremity, the boundary between free and slave States, Delaware being entirely north of it. Mason and Dix-

Banks and Government.

now Delaware is 39° 43'.

In the conference of the bank representatives bank men submitted a proposition comprising the following points:--

hundred and fifty millions of demand notes, and making them a legal tender, the Govern ment shall issue fifty millions of demand notes, convertible into seven-per-cent. stock, redeemable in ten years, and one hundred and fifty millions of small notes, bearing six per-cent. nterest, and payable in two years.

2. That the Sub-Treasury law shall be repealed, and the banks shall be used as depositaries of all the public money, except that received from customs.

3. That Congrees shall pass a joint resolution, declaring that it will pass a revenue bill providing for the raising of one hundred and wenty-five millions per annum by taxation, &c , in addition to their receipts from cus-

4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to negotiate further loans, without restriction as to the terms or rate of interest, and also to obtain temporary loans by hypothecating stock in anticipation of sales. The proposition was received without comment from either the Secretary or the committees indicating the opinion entertained, and another interview is to be held on Monday.

The proposition has not apparently made a favorable impression. It seems to be regard properly prepaid may be forwarded direct to ed as a plan to benefit the banks instead of Old Point Comfort. The arrangement is for the country. It will not probably, be substiinted for the well-considered plans already matured by the committees of Congress. The issue for circulation of notes bearing interest, and consequently changing in value from day to day, is regarded as peculiarly objections ble. The whole proposition, it is thought. would depress, instead of elevate, the charac ter of Government securities.

The Committee of Ways and Means have already matured a bill providing for raising a revenue of one hundred and fifty millions, which, in connection with other bills already reported, will complete the measures contemplated in reference to financial affairs.

## WAR NEWS. VICTORY IN KENTUCKY!

ZOLLICOFFER AND BAILIE PEYTON

REPORTERD KILLED!

REBEL FORTIFICATIONS CAPTURED - CAPTURE

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20 .- Gen. Thomas tole graphs to headquarters that on Friday night len. Zollicoffer came up to his encampment and attacked him at 6 o'clock on Saturday

morning, near Webb's Cross Roads, in the vi-cinity of Somerset. At Jo'clock on Saturday afternoon Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton had both been killed and the Rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments at Mill Springs. The Federal troops were in hot pursuit. LATER.

Another Brilliant Victory.

CINCINNATI. Jan. 20 .- A combined attack was made to day on Zollicoffer's entrenchments by Generals Schoepf and Thomas, resulting in the complete victory of our arms The Stars and Stripes now wave over the Rebel fortifications. We captured all their camp property and a large number of prisoners. The loss is heavy. Zollicoffer's dead body is in the hands of the Federal troops.

STILL LATER. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20 .- The recent fight, it now appears, took place on Sunday instead of Saturday morning. After the defeat of the enemy on Sunday afternoon General Thomas followed the Rebels to their entrenchments, 16 miles from his own camp, and was about to attack them this morning when he found their entrenchments deserted, the Rebels having left behind all their cannon, quartermpster's stores, tents, horses and wagons, which fell into our hands.

The Rebels dispersing had crossed the Cumberland in a steamboat and nine barges at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampments at Mill Spring. & E-275 Rebels, killed and wounded, including the bodies of Gen. Zollicoffer and Bailie Pey-ton, were found on the field.

The Tenth Indiana Regiment lost 75 killed and wounded. Nothing further has yet reached here relative to the Federal loss.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—General Zollicoffer, learning that the Federal forces had appeared in his rear, marched out of his entrenchments at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning and attack ed Gen. Schoopf in his camp. His pickets were driven in at an early hour, and the attack was made before daylight. The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until & o'clock in the afternoon, when Zollicof for having been killed the whole force of Re bels fled in confusion to their entrenched camp. The Bailie Peyton killed is a son of the ex-member of Congress, of Tenn., of that name. Qur victory is said to have been a very degisive one, and will result in the route of the whole force of the enemy defending the right flank at Bowling Green. OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE VICTORY IN

RENTUCKY. WASHINGTON, January 21, To'clock A. M. The Government has this morning received official intelligence of the victory in Kentucky .-The account is similar to that received by the

press. Position of affairs previous to the Battle .A letter from the camp near Somewest, Ky., near which the foregoing battle, was fought, dated January 15, gives the following account of the status there are a few days previous to

the battle: The status here is simply this; Crittenden, having taken the command of the troops at realized by us, and we are brought down Mill Spring, while Zollicoffer has gone to Nash-ville, remains with the bulk of his twelve thousand men, intrenched; and defended by cleven Washington army must be very nearly worn and warranted to burst each third dispharge ready for another encounter—who else is? profit good out by this time. the cannon manufactured in the Confederacy,

left by White Oak creek, a stream with high bluff banks, impassable at the camp to our troops, while his front rests on a succession of hills, not steep, but so commanding that they cannot be taken without great slaughter, unless their defenders cut and run. With their only route of escape cut off by our forces moving toward Monticelle, we may well imagine that if the enemy fights at all it will be

with desperation.
On our part, Gen. Boyle is somewhere of the Cumberland river near Burkesville, waiting for artillery. Gen. Thomas is fifteen miles this side of Columbia, or was at last accounts, waiting till a creek runs down, and we are here waiting for orders. The tele-graph has caught the general infection, and after getting within eight miles of us has stopped, waiting for insultors. And I fear that even a chance should occur for us to the best read men in the county. He is warm strike a blow, and make one long hoped-for hearted, public spirited and an houest man. entry into Tennessee, we would still have to wait for transportation." Last evening and this morning we have had

pleasant excitement in our camp in welcoming Tennessee refugees. Seventy-three came in, having travelled by night through the mountains. Driven from their homes by the tyranny which prevails in their State, they come to join those who have promised to redeem their firesides from the pollution of the opprossor. It is most painful to listen to their stories. The conscription has been going on in East Tennessee, forcing brave men into the greater part of them had only time to bid a hurried good bye to their families, and, leaving them under the shadows of untold perils. to fly to the woods. One man had lain hidhouse, waiting till the bloodhounds should leave him free to escape. During that time he saw his home but "twice. Several" had been imprisoned, and used the first hours of their latitude: the southern boundary of which is old flag. They came by mountain passes, fol- | ting officer. lowing the paths which they knew, and then the North Star. In their night marches not word was spoken. Their hands on their with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the knives and pistols, they came on, prepared to Finance Committee of the Senate, and the die rather than surrender. They tell us if we British at New Orleans, passed quite unnoti-House Committee of Ways and Means, the can reach Tennessee with arms, four-fifths of the male population will flock to our standard. They promise us such a reception as only can be given by brave hearts long crushed beneath 1. That in lieu of the proposed issue of one superior force to those who bring them rescue No one who has not talked with our East! Tennesseeans has any idea of their holy hatred of the Confedeacy, and of the sufferings they have undergone through their attach-ment to the Union. There are now two full regiments of refugres in this State, besides more than fifteen hundred who have enlisted in the various Kentucky regiments. Brave, honest, simple-hearted fellows, not the best material in the world for drilled and disciplined machine soldiers, but gifted with idividunl cournge and all excellent marksmen, they are as fine skirmishers as any General could But there hearts are sickened by the long delays to which they are subjected. promises so often made that they should be sent to defend their State with a strong army to back them up, are yet unfulfilled. They all have the strong local attachments to their

homes which characterizes mountaineers — And many of them have had their hopes deerred till they sickened and died in despair. All who do not take the oath to support the Confederate States are either sent to Tuscaloosa or forced to bear arms against the Union. They state that Parson Brownlow has been die from his disease, contracted within its walls, and is now at home dangerously ill. They secreted themselves during the day concentrating at Jacksboro. A prominent and influential Rebel at Knoxville, named Sneed, s urging the citizens to burn the town to pre

vent its falling into the hands of the Union GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER. Felix K. Zollicoffer was born in Mowry Co. Connessee, May 19, 1812, and received an acmonths in a printing office, and in 1829 took upon himself the management of a newspa-per at Paris, Tennessee. In 1884 was editor and publisher of the Columbian Observer, in the same State; in 1885 he was elected State 'rinter, and re-elected in 1837; in 1842 he emoved to Nashville, and edited/the Banner; Senate; in 1850 he was contractor for building the bridge at Nashville; in 1851 and 1852 he again edited the Nashville Banner, and was elected a Representative in Congress from Tennessee in 1853, where he continued until 1857. He then returned to Nashville, and resumed the charge of the Banner, supported John Bell for President, and with hin made a sudden leap into the ranks of Secession. He was appointed a Brigadler General in the Retel Provisional army, and has been n the field since the commencement of the re-

bellion. DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER CONFIRMED.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22: The Louisville Journal of yesterday says hat twelve cannon were captured at Somerset, and thinks the rebel army cannot escape.— There are from seven to ten Federal regiments, which were thrown across Cumberland river some days since to intercept their re- phia, for the Cooper Shop Volunteer Hospita Unless the rebels divide in squads, and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequent.

ed paths, they must all be entrapped.

A lotter to the Commercial, dated Somerse 19th, says that Zollicoffer is said to have been killed by Col. Fry of the 2nd Kentucky regiment. We have taken many prisoners. The loyal Tennesseans fought like Tigers, and have suffered much. The Ninth Chio was badly The Tennessenns, took one battery at the point of the bayonet.

## Town and County Matters.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- Gody for conceive how a lady can "live without if."

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—This accomplished prima donna, is booked for a concert, this evening, (Friday) in Rheem's Hall Madamo Bishop's reputation is world-wide, out." which we are sure, will come up to the standard of the most fastidious. Reserved seats for sale at Naugle's Jewelry store.

THE COUNTY AUDITORS, Messrs. Cock-LIN, DUNLAP and IRVINE, are now engaged in preparing the annual statement of the accounts of the County Treasurer for the past year. We are glad to be informed that the frances of the county are in a good condition

NATIVE TOBACCO.—It appears that we are not altogether dependent upon "Dixio's land" for the "vile weed," as James the First termed it. On Tuesday last, our townsman, Mr. Benjamin Spangler, tobacconist, stored away a large and choice stock of tobacco, the growth of our own county of Cumberland .-Let us all go in for domestic manufactures and domestic products, and our section of country will thrive and prosper.

BIGGER Hogs,-Some two weeks since we noticed the killing of three very large hogs by Mr. Roth, a farmer who lives in the lower end of this county. At that time we boldly threw out the challenge to any person to beat them. But the old axiom that "pride must have a fall." has been from our high estate," by Mr. Benjamin Erb. of Hampden township whose four "pigs" killed last week-registered respectively,

OUR NEW ASSOCIATE JUDGE.-Last induction into office of Hugh STUART, our newly elected Associate Judge. Of Messrs. GRAHAM and COCKLIN. President and Associate Judges, it is unnecessary to speak, as they are well known to the public, and were re elected to the hunorable positions which they now occupy. Mr. STUART, on the contrary, is new to Judicial dignity, and was sworn in and took, his seat on Monday of last week. Hugh Stuart is eminently qualified to fill the duties of his new office. Of modest demeanor and retiring manners, he is a man of great and varied information, being one of hearted, public spirited and an houest man.

COUNTY TREASURER .- On Monday the 18th inst., the new County Treasurer, JOHN GUTSHALL, Esq., was inducted into office, and has now fairly entered upon his official

duties. The retiring Treasurer, ALFRED L. SPONS LER, went cut of office with the good will and esteem of all who had business relations with him. He made a most excellent officer, as his friends promised he would when a candidate service of a cause which they hate, and of men friends promised he would when a candulate for whom their only prayers are curses. The LER, after gaining for himself troops of friends, retires with the consciousness of having performed his whole duty, and the people award den for six weeks, a few miles from his own to him the plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful setvant."

The new Treasurer, Mr. Gutshall, is n man of untiring energy, business tact, and freedom in flight to seek revenge under the and will make a competent and accommoda-

STH OF JANUARY.—The anniversary of Gen. JACKSON'S brilliant victory over the ced in Carlisle. We are sorry to record this humiliating fact, and had intended to notice it at the proper time. In days lang syne, and when the "old hero" held sway, this was not the case. Then, the " Bighth of January" was a gala day. During the day, we had splendid military parades, the bells were rung and salutes fired. At night, the public build. ings and many private residences were brilliantly illuminated; Lonfires blazed on the public square, and a military ball and supper wound up the belebration. But on Wednes day the 8th inst., not a drum was heard nor a farewell shot fired, and the day passed, and but few of our citizens thought of Gen. JACK son or the victory of New Orleans.

FRANKLIN'S B RTH DAY.—Saturday the 18th instant, was the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, Printer, Philosopher, Statesman and Moralist. In the ci ties and large country towns where the members of the "art preservative of all arts" do most abound, it is customary to celebrate the birth day of the illustrious mechanic with apeleased from his loathsome prison, only to propriate honors. We believe it was duly observed this year in our large cities, as well as in Reading, Lancaster and Harrisburg. In and travelled by night. Hundreds more will Carlisle, however, the day was not observed, join us soon. They ray the Secessionists are for the reason that most of our "Town Printers" have laid down the "composing stick" and taken up the "shooting stick," and are Eating Houses, Restaurants, and now with the army on the Potomac. The few typos who remain at home were tee poor to do Pamphlet Laws,
Tax on Wills, Deeds, Writs, &c., reverence to the day.

A MODERN DOGBERRY .- The follow ng is a copy of a marriage certificate given by one of our Cumberland County magistrates, n newly married couple. We publish it verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim:

"You and each of you do solemnly swear in presence of the present company, that you will perform toward each other all and singular. in 1845 he was elected Compiroller of the State Treasury, and was re-elected in 1845 and 1847; in 1849 he was elected to the State may be, to the pest of your knowledge and ability."

ELECTION.—At an election held by the Commissioners, on the first instant, the fullowing named gentlemen were elected: Attorney-II. NEWSHAM.

Clerk - James Armstrong.

Physician to the Jail - Dr. S P. Zeigler. Mercantile Appraiser-George Scober.

PATRIOTIC!—The ladies of Dickinson township having been appealed to in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, have respond ed promptly-and their response is one that does credit to their heads, hearts and lovalty =as may be determined by reference to the following list of preserves, jams, butters, &c., forwarded to Dr. A. NEBINGER, of Philadel at that city:

'Mrs. Chas. Lee: I jar quince jelly, I of apple butter, 1 pair sheets; Miss Lizzie Lee. 1 jar grape jelly, Í pickles, and 1 apple butter; Mrs. John Hemminger, 1 glass of quince jelly; Mrs. E. W. Galbraith, 1 crock apple butter; Mrs. Emanuel Line, 1 of jar honey, 1 jar quince preserves; Mrs. John Fishburn, jr., 1 jar peach preserves, 1 apple butter; Mrs. J. W. Huston, I jar current jam; Mrs William Kinkaid, 1 jar gages, 1 sheet, 1 comfort, and some sausages; Mrs. G. E. Line, 1 crock abple butter, 1 sheet, 1 towel; Mrs G. L. Line, February is on our table, and we pronounce I glass of peach jelly. I current jelly; Mrs. it the freshest, raciest, and altogether the David Line, 1 jar quince butter, 1 apple jelly, most pleasing number yet issued. The plate | 1 can tomatoes, and some sausages; Mrs. T. "Winter," is a gem, and is alone worth the Lee, jr., 1 jar grab apple jelly, 1 apple butter; price of the book. A peep at the "Doubtful Mrs. Edw. Weakly, I crock apple butter and Note," will have more efficacy in a sick room | sausages; Mrs. H. R. Weakly, 1 glass grape than a pound of physic. We really cannot jelly and sausages; Miss E. Hatton, I glass jelly.; Mrs. T. Lee, sr., 1 jar crab apple jelly, 1 crock apple butter, 1 pair pillow cases, 1 sheet; Misses Margaret and Mary, Lee, 1 jar quince marmalade, 1 of jelly, 1 comfortable; Mrs. John Fishburn, sr., I crock of current jam, 1 pair of sheets; Miss Kate E. Fishburn, and we can confidently recommend our citi- 1 crock apple butter; Mr. S. Woods, \$1 cash; zens to attend. A reference to the advertise- Mrs. Dr. W. G. Myers, 1 jar quince marmament in another column will exhibit the "lay lade, I can of cherries and I of tomatoes; Mrs. John Morrison, 1 crock apple butter; Miss Mollie E. Peffer, jellies; Mrs. Wm. Glenn, 1 crock of quince butter; Mrs. Geo. Kissinger, butter.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.-We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Dr. Hurd's

There, if you meet a friend in the street, he
Remedies for preserving the teeth, purifying will probably ask you to call on him at his vertisement in another column of Dr. Hurd's the mouth and breath, and curing tooth ache and face nohe. Dr. Hurd is an eminent dentist of Brooklyn, well known to all the members of the New York State Dentists' Associabers of the New York State Dentists' Association, of which he is Freasurer. His remedies life; they know but few outside of their are prepared with great care at his dental office, and have for years been much sought after by citizens of Brooklyn and New York, Ladios regard them as indispensable adjuncts of their toilet tables, and young men do not venture courting without first sweetening the breath by a sip of Mr. Hurd's Month Work. They are now for the first time offered to the general public, and at a very trifling cost .-For one dollar our readers will notice that they can procure everything necessary to ensure good teeth, and every family should have ing invitation to the home circle, where some of those packages. As Mrs. Toodles says, one of those packages. As Mrs. Toodles says. they would be very convenient to have in the

Rend the notice to agents in the advertisement. We trust that some of our enterprising citizens will take hold and introduce these dental remedies in this neighborhood. The field is new, unoccupied, and the chances for

COURT PROCEEDINGS .- The regular week we inadvertantly neglected to notice the January term opened with the case in Common Pleas of

Samuel Megaw, Ex'r, of H. D. Dalhousen os. Danl. Dalhousen. Action to recover upon six notes. Verdict for Plaintiff S87 57 .-Watts for Plaintiff. Penrose for Defendant. H. G. Rupp, Adm'r. of Jno. Moriarty, vi Reo. Schroeder. Action on a book account Verdict for Plff. \$243, 39. Miller and New sham for Plff., Watts and Penrose for Deft. In the Quarter Sessions the following case

were disposed of: Com. vs. Wm. Elmer-False Pretence. Re ognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. Jos. Johnston and Chas. Hill, ne groes,-Riot. Not guilty and defendants to ony the costs of prosecution. Com. vs. Augustus Jeremiah-Larceny .-

Com. vs. Mary Johnston, negro,-Resisting n officer in the discharge of his duty. Guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment. Com. vs. Same-Malicious mischief. Guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment, to commence at expiration of former settence Com. vs. James Marshall, negfo<sub>1</sub>-Assault and battery. Guilty and sentenced to fifteen nonths imprisonment in Eastern Penitentiary.

Nolle presequi entered.

tery. Plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and undergo 60 days imprisonment. Com, vs. Dr. Henry M. Inhoff-False Pretences. The defendant was charged with selling a copy-right for ringbone and spavin in horses, which was alleged to be worthless. Verdict not guilty, and defendant to pay the

Com. vs. George Moudy-Assault and bat-

costs of prosecution. Com. vs. Henry Patton, negro, -- Malicious Mischiof.. Quilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Com. vs. James Moudy, Geo. Moudy and John Riley- Larceny. These defendants were charged with having stelen a bullock from a drover. Verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. Susan Taylor, negro,-Larceny. Guilty and sentenced to fifteen months impri sonment in Bastern Penitentiary. Com. vs. Charles Taylor, negro.-Disturb

ing a religious congregation. Settled. Com. vs. Sarah Pierson-Bawdy House. Plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Carson, J. S. Martin, E. F. Busey, J. W. \$100 and undergo an imprisonment of eigh-\$100 and undergo an imprisonment of eighteea months.

of \$200 for his good behavior for the period

Report of the Auditor General, just published, the following statement of the several sums of money that have been paid to the Commonwealth by Cumberland county, in the shape of taxes, licenses, &c., during the year ending November 1, 1861: Taz on Real and Personal Estate, \$27,601 11

WHAT CUMBERLAND COUNTY PAYS

1,058 90 2,015 66 Retallers licenses, 118 75 Pedlers Brokers Distillery and Brewery licenses, 176 94 Billiard Rooms, Bowling Saloons, &c., 104 50 Beer House licenses, Collateral Inheritance tax, Auction Commissions, TAX ON CORPORATION STOCES.

Carlisle Deposit Bank, Cumberland Valley Railroad Comp., 3,127 65 Caflisle Gas and Water Company, Mechanicsburg "Mechanicsburg Bank,

Total amount paid to the State, \$38,375 60

PUBLIC SALES.-In pursuance of a custom inaugurated by us some time ago, we tronize us in the way of printing bills &c., with remarks. the benefit of a standing local notice of their Quite a numbe of the Institute. sales-the time, place, and property to be

On Thursday, Feb. 11th, Geo. Kuhns will offer for sale at his, residence in Plainfield H. M. Crider to read selections. Work Horses, 2 Milk Cows, wagons, horse

gears &c. On Thursday, March 6, Saml' Hueston vill sell, at his residence in Silver Spring township on the C. V. Railroad, 2 miles West of Mechanicsburg, Two well bred stallions Six first class Farm Horses, Seven milk cows. Thirty head of Young Cattle, Reaper, Wagons & This is by far, the best collection of stock, that has been offered for sale

in this county for many years. On Friday, Feb. 21st, Frederick Mentzer, will sell on the premises, in Frankford township, on the road leading from Mt. Rock to McClure's Gap, about 2 miles from Bloserville, Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils

Fire.-The farm house of Mr. Jacob Weary, jr., says the Democrat; on the Carlisle Springs road, about three miles north of this place, was entirely consumed by fire, together with a portion of its contents, on Saturday morning last. The fire was accidental.

Correspondence of the Herald BALTIMORE Jan. 1862

Dear Herald .- Although Baltimore may justly be claimed as a great city, she is sadly behind Philadelphia in many respects, and in none more so, than the improvement of her thoroughfares. The streets are badly graded, and the crossings are treacherous and uncertain, in fcy weather as the patriotism of some of her citizens. We say noth ing against the crooked streets, for some o her people argue, that in this consists the beauty of Baltimore; yet, when strangers become contused with obtuse angles where they expected straight lines, they may be pardoned for not being able to however the view may be agreeably diversi fied to others. Use is everything. But, if Baltimore is deficient in this respect, the kindness and hospitality of her

citizeus are in marked contrast with the selfish exclusiveness of Philadelphia society store or counting room; here, it is an invitation to dine with him. There, the merchants and tradesman are so absorbed in the pursuit of th 'almighty dollar," that their business relations, and cultivate a friend just as far as he can contribute to their business, by sending a customer .who may want "something in their line." Even their fashionable churches are made subservient to the extension of trade, and the pew doors open on willing hinges to admit the country dealer, who never suspects that he pays part of the pew-rent in his next bill. Here, when you make an acquaintunce, his basiness claims are of secondary importance; if, in the mean time had to be a few distributions. if, in the mean time he can do you a service and when you leave him, it is with a presthere are exceptions to all rules; and in both cities where vice and virtue continually jostle cuch other: on the side walk, we may

expect to see extremes meet. For the past week, we have had every variety of weather, except pleasant weather Raid, hall, snow, sleet, and foge, have alternated with each other, and the streets, in many places are rendered almost impassable.

Lest week, several rebel prisoners who had been released from Fort Warren by the Government, stopped for some days at Barrum's Hotel; on their way to the Confederate States; they had been captured by the Federal troops at Cape Hatteras. While here, they were lionized at a fashionable party given by a prominent secessionist.

A nong the benevolent lustitutions of Baltimore, none present stronger claims on the charity of the cilizens than the Aged Women's Home. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held in the Charles street M. E. Church, on Thursday evening last: The Rev. Dr. Riley made an eloquent address, showing the amount of good accomplished, in aid of this class of the needy, suffering poor. Rev. Dr. Bullock, of the Franklin St. Presbyterian church was to have made the address on the occasion, but disappointed the meeting. This is the same clergyman who refused to preach on the day appointed by President Lincoln as a

National Fast. The Blatimore Conference of the M. E. Church, will hold its regular annual session in Light street Church on the 5th of March next, notwithstanding the strong effort made by the recession element to postpone it. The territory of this conference extends largely into Virginia. The conference at present numbers 165 members, of whom 89 esided north of the present military line, and 76 south of that line, leaving a majority of 13 who can, if they desire, attend the a proaching session. The following statistics, believed to be substantially correct, may not prove uninteresting to a portion of

your readers;—
The members of the Church (white and colored,) under the care of the conference residing north of the military line, are 25, 048; south 18,740; majority north 6,308 The Sunday school teachers and officers north of that line 2,336; south 2,280; majority north 56. Number of Sunday school scholars north of that line 14,230, south 9,322, majority north 4.838: The value of churches and parsonages north of that line \$569,250, south \$336,325; greater value north \$232,925. The benevolent contributions reported at the last session, north of the line, was \$4,929,15, south \$946,58; excess north \$3,552,57. The claims made for relief from the Conference tunds, by effective preachers amounted, north of the line, to \$625, south \$2,826; excess of the south \$2,201. The present ministerial term of the following pastors, now stationed in this city, will expire at Conference: Revs. W. Hirst, W. Krebs; A. W. Wilson, T. E.

The East Baltimore Conference will also commence its session on Wednesday, March Com. vs. Jas. Noble—Surety of the Peace. the 5th next, in Monument Street church, Directed to enter into recognizance in the sum | Rev. Bishop E. R. Ames presiding. This Conference, according to its last register, embraces 202 ministers, not including probationers. The number of church members and probationers is 39,713. The value of THE STATE. -- We extract from the Annual | 462 churches connected with the body is estimated at \$776,100. Its territory embraces a considerable portion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and a general attendance of the ministers is expected: The official term of service of the following pastors now stationed in this city will expire at Confer. ence, viz: Revs. S. A. Wilson, D. Sheffer, J. H. C. Dosh, D. C. John, J. H. Dushiell, John Guyer, and George W. Cooper. Yours Truly, STEREOSCOPE.

For " the Carli-le Herald." South Middleton Institute.

Saturday Jan. 11, 1862. The members of the Teachers' Institute met 2 85 was called to order by Ephraim Shelly Pres. 850 54 The minutes of the previous session were read 1,788 69 and adopted. The roll being called none were absent. Messrs, G. W. Nailer and John Eberly read selections. Mr. W. Miles was called upon to speak on the subject, Parental Co-operation. On motion the Institute adjourned at 12. A. M. to meet again at 1 P. M. In the P. M. session Miss Susan E: Fleming read an Essay and Mr. J. Mixel delivered an Oration. On Motion, Parental Co-operation was postponed and grammar was taken up.
Mr. O. F. Hipple was called upon, who gave

his system of teaching grammar.

The teachers were then called upon in succession, Messrs, S. M. Kenyon, J. McNeal, Prof. Geo. Swarts and Doctors H. W. Kaufman and H. Mowers favored the Institute

Quite a number of Citizens became members Next meeting to be held Jan. 25, 1862, at sold. This is a voluntary favor on our part, Central School House, situated two miles west

the value of which will be duly appreciated of Boiling Springs.

Appointments for next meeting: H. Burn to deliver an Oration, Miss C. C. Culver to read an Essay, and Miss Lyde C. Fleming and

Subject for next meeting, written Arithme-The following resolutions was passed. Resolved, that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to the following persons: Wm. Wise director, S. H. Kaufman (Teacher) Mr. W. Fleming, Isaac Kaufman Esq., and J. Plank, for their hespitalities to the members.
H. M. CRIDER Sec'y.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY BY HON. JAMES H. GRAHAM.

JANUARY TERM, 1862. GRAND-JURY ROOM.

Hon. J. H. Graham: Dear Sir :- I have been instructed by and on behalf of the Grand Jurors, with whom I am associated, to request for publication the charge delivered to them by

Yours, &c., D. J. M'KEE, Foreman.

CARLISLE, Jan. 15, 1862. D. J. M'Kee, Esq., Foreman of Grand Jury: Dear Sit :- In compliance with the request of the Grand Jury, communicated through you as their Foreman, I have furnished a copy of the charge to the Grand Jury, for publication. Respectfully yours,

JAMES H. GRAHAMA

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: In again assuming the duties of the highly responsible position assigned us by the sufrages of the citizens of this Judicial Disges of the citizens of this Judicial Dis-trict, it is natural and unavoidable, that we should indulge in a retrospect of the past ten years, when we first occupied the seat we now resume and assumed the discharge of those duties which have again been com-

mitted to our bands.

Then we were a highly favored nation the envy and admiration of the civilized world. Peace, unity and Naternal kindness prevailed throughout our wide domain. and happiness and contentment, (the bless-ings most covered by man in this world,) appeared to have selected our beloved country as their favorite abode. Our onward march to greatness and bower, during our brief existence as a nation; had been unexemplified in the world's history; and we were, in name and in fact, the happy, home of the exiled and oppressed from every land and clime. We boldly proclaimed to the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere, that the problem of self-government had that the problem of self-government had been fully solved, and the principles of civil and religious liberty, firmly and endurably established on the American continent.

But within the short period of the past

eight months, a most lamentable change has spread over the face of our litherto happy mas spread over the face of our litherto happy country. We are now in the midst of all the horrors of civil war. A most wicked and unjust rebellion has been inaugurated to the horrors of the horrors of the horrors. by the desperate counsels of a few bold, bad men of the Southern States, who are now attempting to destroy the best and most benignant Government over devised by man's wisdom. These rebel chiefs of the South, by violence and fraud, have usurped the government of their respective States, and hold the masses captive at their will, bound in the chains of an iron despotism more cruel and relentless than ever marked the reign of the most sanguinary despot.

The necessary consequence of this treatsonable attempt to destroy the Government of the United States, and wipe out our existance as a nation, has been to involve the lawfully constituted and legitimate government of the Union, fa a desperate and san-guinary conflict with those in armed rebel-in this National emergency. Congress, one-

lion against the Constitution and laws, and who with parricidal hands have torn and sullied and trampled in the dust our nation

al banner. Our young, but gigantic nation, is now passing through a bloody ordeal, on which lepends our national existence, and even vastly more than the existence and perpetuity of a nation. The principles of civil liberty, and man's capability of self-government hang pendant on the issue; and the problem now being solved is whether any other Government than a Monarchy or Despotism is capable of self-preservation.

Does the Government of these United States—once united, but now disseveredfounded upon the principles of popular sovcreignty, that the people possess sufficient intelligence and honesty to frame their own laws and select their own magistrates, possess the power to protect and perpetuate the Government thus formed, and the Constitution and laws of their own choice, from

From the consequences involved in the present issue, its magnitude and its results for good or evil cannot be over-estimated. While we shudder in horror at the wickedness of those who have plunged our happy and peaceful nation into this bunatural and ratricidal war, induced by imaginary or anticipated wrongs, the possibility that the present rebellion may terminate in the disruption of our Union; and result in the establishment of two or twenty Governments. "discordant and belligerent;" is sufficient to fill the heart of every good man with dis-

the wicked devices of those who have re-belled against it, and turned traitors to the

Constitution and laws of their own forma-

may and terror. nay and terror.

In an issue of such magnitude, involving the existence of a nation, there can be but two sides. On the one side side are those who support the Government, Constitution and laws, pure and unsulled, without erasure or interpolation, as handed down to us by our revolationary sires. On the other are arrayed traiters and rebels—those who are in armed tebellion against the national Government, their sympathizers, their aiders and abettors; and those who add fuel to the flames of rebellion now so florcely raz ging in the Southern States, by boastfully proclaiming their hatred and contempt of the Constitution and laws, because in their fanaticism they assert that some of the provisions of the Constitution and laws of Congress, which are the supreme civil rule of every patriot's obedience, are in conflict with what they term the higher-law; are therefore of no binding validity, and may be violated at pleasure, and with impunity.— These higher law disciples measure their allegiance to the Government by their own perverted views of right and wrong, and are willing to obey only such laws as meet their chtire approval.

In the present crisis, when our country is warring with open armed rebellion against the Government, there are solemn and imperative duties which every loyal, law abiling citizen will not fail to discharge. It is the duty of every citizen to aid in protecting and perpetuating the existence and hon-or of the nation to which he owes allegi-ance. Disloyalty to the Government constitutes the crime of treason, which is punished by all netions with the extreme penalty of the law. The Constitution of our Union declares that "treason against the United States shall consist in only levying war against them, or adhering to their one-mies, giving them aid and comfort."

That the citizens of the Southern States, who are now attempting to withdraw from the Union, and form a separate Confederacy, who have seized by force of arms, the forts, arsenals, custom-houses, and other property of the United States, within their respective territories, are guilty of treason; as defined by the Constitution, cannot admit of a doubt. And it follows as a necessary consequence, that all who give aid and comfort to those engaged in open acts of hostility against the Government, by sending them intelligence, supplies, arms, munitions of war, or in any other way, would be guilty of treason, and liable to the pun-

But the State Courts have no jurisdiction over the crime of treason against the United States. The courts established by the Constitution and laws of Congress have ex-clusive jurisdiction of this crime, except so far as the laws of a State may recognize treason, either against the State or Union as a crime, and prescribe the punishment by State tribunals. In accordance with the legislative power

vested in every State, which is supreme, except so far as it may conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Logislature of Pennsylvania passed an act on the 15th of April last, by which it is declared "That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions, from any person, State or States, or other the enemics of this State, or of the United States of America, or shall levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies or by enlisting, or procuring, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by fur-hishing such men with arms or animunition or any other article for their aid and comfort; or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them; or shall form, or bein anywise concerned in forming any combination, or plot, or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States of American ing this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or prefended Government, engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or shall, which is the organization of the United States of America, or shall, when the organization of the United States of America, or shall, when the organization of the United States of America, or shall, which is the organization of the United States of America, or shall, when the organization of the United States of America, or shall, when the organization of the United States of America, or shall, which is the organization of the United States of America, or shall, when the organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to the organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to the organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to the organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to the organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to the organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to the organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to the organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to the organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any organization of the United States of America, or shall give or send any organization organizatio with intent to oppose, prevent or subvert the Government of this State or of the United States, endeavor to persuade any persons from entering the service of this State or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company of this State, about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasions, or offer any bribe or hold out any hope of reward with like intent to induce any person or pursons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company of association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose; every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor. and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both at the discretion

The provisions of this act are very plain and free from obscurity, and cannot be mis-understood by any one of ordinary intelli-

During the war of the Revolution, an act nearly similar in its provisions, was passed, which expired by its own limitation; and subverfour National Government has been brought about by the disloyalty of cleven States of the Union the Legislature of Pennsylvania deemed it requisite and proper to pass the act we have recited. Its provis-ions are clear and distinct. The acts and conduct it declares criminal are plainly conduct it dectares criminal are plainly enumerated; nothing is left to inuendo or inference, or the construction of the judic-ial tribunals by whom it is to be adminis-tered. Its provisions are wise and just, and no good citizen will attempt to violate its

mandates.

But to discharge our duties as loyal citizens in this fearful crisis, when father is arrayed against son, and brother against brother in deadly conflict, it As of vital importance that we entertain correct views, not only of the causes which forced this unnat-ural and fratricidat war upon our peaceful and happy nation, but also of its object,

design, and the ultiflate result to be effected by its successful termination.

And in the truthful enunciation of the causes, the design and result to be attained. by this inter-traternal strife, we are happily not left to glean the truth from political partizans, newspaper editorials, or the trai-torous, fanatical and incomflary ravings of secessionists or emancipationists. We have a clearer light, and there authorative expea clearcy light, and more authorative expo-sition for our guidance on this subject.— Congress, when convened by the Prest-dent of the United States, after the rebels had taken up orms against their govern-ment, by resolution passed by a vote nearly unanimous, declared:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the

has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Govern-