

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 speak for it a careful perusal. While we heartily commend the spirit of loyalty and patriotism enunciated in his eulogy of the Administration, we must, as a decided protest against the Hon. Judge's attack upon the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and his very lame and untrue defence of that institution, Judge GRAHAM can do more towards dividing and distracting the friends of the Union and the Government he prizes so much, by one such ill-considered effort, than all the abolitionists in the country could effect in a decade.

The Democrat did itself the honor of promptly and manfully acknowledging encroachment on our columns last week. We gladly accept its generous amendment, 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 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. STARBUCK, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, by a vote approaching unanimity.

General McClellan's Baggage. Twenty-four wagons, designed for the conveyance of the baggage of General McClellan 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 Bedford 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 is not dishonor after all. Wait and see.

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 allies, and the families of such as may be prisoners in the rebel States or United States. Such letters, properly prepaid may be forwarded direct to Old Point Comfort. The arrangement is for 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.

The truthfulness of Dean Swift's saying, that "it is useless for us to attempt to reason a man out of a thing he has never reasoned into," is perhaps the cause why no session 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 cents.

The Louisville correspondent of the New York Tribune narrates a horrible tragedy which is alleged occurred at Nashville, Tenn., as follows:—"Mrs. Ex-President Polk (who is considered quite right 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 negroes' 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 1 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 26 minutes in the morning. 5th. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 6th, at 12 o'clock 3 minutes in the morning—invisible. Visible in Asia, towards the North Pole.

A FEMALE SPY ON HONORABLE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post relates the following incident:—"A horseman, clad in a sort of cavalry costume, with a heavy overcoat and cloaked hat, had been noticed for some time dashing about the city in a suspicious 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 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 intrusion of Yankees is threatened at Beaufort. The first three South Carolinians will know the truth to be laid out into corner lots, Sewall's 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 addressed to give a lecture on the relations of freedom and slavery to civilization."

Mr. P. S. Streat, Esq., has been appointed President of the Allegany county, in place of Judge McClure, deceased.

Felix thinks the seat of war of the Washington army must be very nearly worn out by this time.

Mason and Dixon's Line.—Much has been said of this celebrated division between the North and South, how bold politicians know where the name came from or exactly where the boundary lies. It is generally supposed that the line divides the slave from the free States, and that the same opinion is held by President Lincoln's executive proclamation. "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 proprietary 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 Dixon's line, begins at the ocean at 88° 27' north latitude; the southern boundary of which is now Delaware is 39° 42'.

Banks and Government. In the conference of the bank representatives with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the House Committee of Ways and Means, the bank men submitted a proposition comprising the following points:— 1. That in lieu of the proposed issue of one hundred and fifty millions of demand notes, and making them a legal tender, the Government 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. interest, and payable in two years.

2. That the Sub-Treasury bill shall be repealed, and the banks shall be used as depositories of all the public money, except that required from customs.

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

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 regarded as a plan to benefit the banks instead of the country. It will not probably be substituted 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 objectionable. The whole proposition, it is thought, would depress, instead of elevate, the character 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!

ZOLICOFFER AND BAILEY PEYTON REPORTED KILLED!

REBEL FORTIFICATIONS CAPTURED—CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND CAMP PROPERTY. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Gen. Thomas telegraphs to headquarters that on Friday night Gen. Zolicoffer came up to his encampment and attacked the Rebels at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Cross Roads, in the vicinity of Somerset. At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Zolicoffer and Bailey 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 Zolicoffer'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. Zolicoffer'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 attacked the Rebels at 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, quartermaster's stores, and horses and wagons, which fell into our hands.

The Rebels dispersing had crossed the Cumberland in a steambot and nine barges at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampments at Mill Springs.

275 Rebels, killed and wounded, including the bodies of Gen. Zolicoffer and Bailey Peyton, 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 Zolicoffer, learning that the Federal forces had appeared in his rear, marched out of his entrenchments at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning and attacked Gen. Schoepf 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 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when Zolicoffer, having been killed the whole force of Rebels fled in confusion to their entrenched camp. Bailey Peyton was killed in the same member of Congress, of Tenn., of that name. Our victory is said to have been a very decisive one, and will result in the route of the whole force of the enemy defending the right bank at Bowling Green.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY. WASHINGTON, January 21, 10 o'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 Somerset, Ky., near which the foregoing battle was fought, dated January 19, gives the following account of the state there are a few days previous to the battle.

The state here is simply this: Crittenden, having taken the command of the troops at Mill Springs, while Zolicoffer came to Nashville, remaining with the bulk of his troops there, and sent, in the morning, to the camp near Somerset, Ky., and defended by eleven pieces of field artillery and some twenty of the men were stationed in the Confederacy, and were in the morning to be discharged. His right flank is protected by the river, his

left by White Oak creek, a stream with high bluff banks, impassable at the camp to our rear, while his front rests on a succession of hills, not steep, but so commanding that the Rebels could not get a strong position, unless their defenders cut and run. With their only route of escape cut off by our forces moving toward Monticello, we may well imagine that if they fought at all it will be with desperation.

On our part, Gen. Boyle is somewhere on the Cumberland river near Buckhills, waiting for artillery. Gen. Thomas is at present on the right bank of the river, and we are here waiting for orders. The telegraph has caught the general information, and after getting within eight miles of us has stopped, waiting for insulators. And I fear that even a chance should occur for us to strike a blow, and make one long hop-lop-lop entry into Tennessee, we would still have to wait for transportation.

Last evening and this morning we have had a pleasant excitement in our camp in welcoming Tennessee refugees. Seventy-three came in, having travelled by night through the wilderness, and some of them by the way of the tyranny which prevails in their State, they come to join those who have promised to redeem their friends from the pollution of the oppressor. It is a most gratifying sight.

The conscription has been going on in East Tennessee, forcing brave men into the service of a cause which they hate, and of men for whom their only prayers are curses. 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 hidden for six weeks, a few miles from his own house, waiting till the bloodhounds could 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 freedom in flight to reach the mountains of the old flag. They came by mountain paths, following the paths which they knew, and then the North Star. In their night marches not a word was spoken. Their hands were tied rather than surrendered. They tell us if we can reach Tennessee with arms, four-fifths of the male population will flock to our standard. They promise to give us a receipt for every man we bring to us, and to give us a receipt for every man we bring to us, and to give us a receipt for every man we bring to us.

No one who has not talked with our East Tennesseeans has any idea of their high and noble character. They are the bravest and the most patriotic of men, and they have undergone through their attachment to the Union. There are now two full regiments of refugees in this State, besides many others who are waiting for orders to join 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 individuality and independence. They are as fine as any soldiers as any General could ask. But there hearts are sickened by the long delays to which they are subjected. The promises so often made that they should be sent to 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—Army life is not to them a thing to be desired. Any man who do not take the oath to support the Confederate States are either sent to Tusculoo or forced to bear arms against the Union.

They state that they are now being released from their loathsome prison, only to die from his disease, contracted while in his walls, and is now at home dangerously ill. They secreted themselves during the day and travelled by night. Hundreds more will join us soon. They say the Secretaries are concentrating at Jacksboro. A prominent influential Rebel at Knoxville, named Sneed, is urging the Rebels to march on Nashville, and to fall into the hands of the Union forces.

GENERAL ZOLICOFFER. Felix K. Zolicoffer was born in Mowry Co., Tennessee, May 19, 1812, and received an academic education. He served a few months in a printing office, and in 1825 took upon himself the management of a newspaper at Paris, Tennessee. In 1834 was editor and publisher of the Columbian Observer, in Knoxville, Tenn. He was elected to the State Printer, and elected in 1837; in 1842 he removed to Nashville, and edited the Banner; in 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the State Treasury, and was re-elected in 1845 and 1847. In 1848 he was elected to the State 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 to the State Senate 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 him made a successful tour in the ranks of Secession. He was appointed a Brigadier General in the field since the commencement of the rebellion.

DEATH OF ZOLICOFFER CONFIRMED. CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—The Louisville Journal of yesterday says that twelve cannon were captured at Somerset, and thinks the rebel army cannot escape. There are from seven to ten thousand Rebels, which were driven across Cumberland river some days since to intercept their retreat. Unless the rebels divide in squads, and find their way into Tennessee by untraced paths, they will all be entrapped. A letter to the Commercial, dated Somerset 19th, says that Zolicoffer is said to have been killed by Col. Fry of the 2nd Kentucky regiment. We have taken many prisoners, and they report that Zolicoffer and Bailey Peyton have suffered much. The Ninth Ohio was badly cut up. The Tennesseans took one battery at the point of the bayonet.

Town and County Matters.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Gody for February is on our table, and we pronounce it the freshest, raciest, and altogether the most pleasing number yet issued. The plate "Winter," is a gem, and is alone worth the price of the book. A peep at the "Doubtful Note," will have more efficacy in a sick room than a pound of physic. We really cannot conceive how a lady can "live without it."

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—This accomplished prima donna, is booked for a concert, this evening, (Friday) in Room's Hall. Madame Bishop's reputation is world-wide, and we can confidently recommend our citizens to attend. A reference to the advertisement in another column will exhibit the "lay 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. COCKLE, DUNLAP AND IVINS, 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 finances of the County are in a good condition.

NATIVE TOBACCO.—It appears that we are not altogether dependent upon Dixie's leaf for our pipe-smoking. The late Mr. Benjamin Spanghan, tobaccoist, stores 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 realized by us, and we are brought down from our "high estate," by Mr. Benjamin Roth, of Hampden township whose pig killed 112, 572, and 699 pounds. We are now ready for another encounter; who else?

OUR NEW ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—Last week we inadvertently neglected to notice the induction into office of HUGH STUART, our newly elected Associate Judge. Of Messrs. GRAHAM and COOKIN, President and Associate Judges, it is unnecessary to speak, as they are well known to the public, and were re-elected to the honorable 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 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 the best read men in the county. He is warm hearted, public spirited and an honest man.

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

The retiring Treasurer, ALFRED L. SPONGER, went out 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 for the suffrage of the people. "Squire Sponger," after gaining for himself (troops of friends), retired with the consciousness of having performed his whole duty, and the people award to him the plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The new Treasurer, Mr. GUTSALL, is a man of unifying energy, business tact, and will make a competent and accommodating officer.

8TH OF JANUARY.—The anniversary of Gen. JACKSON'S brilliant victory over the British at New Orleans, passed quite unnoticed in Carlisle. We are sorry to record this humiliating fact, and had intended to notice it at the proper time. In days long since, and when the "old hero" held sway, this was not the case. Then, the "8th 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 building and many private residences were brilliantly illuminated; bonfires blazed on the public square, and a military ball and supper wound up the celebration. But on Wednesday the 8th inst., not a drum was heard, not a farewell shot fired, and the day passed, and but few of our citizens thought of Gen. Jackson or the victory of New Orleans.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTH DAY.—Saturday, the 18th instant, was the anniversary of the birth of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer, Philosopher, Statesman and Moralist. In the cities 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 appropriate honors. We believe it was duly observed this year in our large cities, as well as in Reading, Lancaster and Harrisburg. In Carlisle, however, the day was not observed. For the reason that most of our "Town Printers" have laid down the "composing stick," and taken up the "shooting stick," and are now with the army on the Potomac. The few types who remain at home were too poor to do reverence to the day.

A MODELN DOGBERRY.—The following is a copy of a marriage certificate given by one of our Cumberland County magistrates, to a newly married couple. We publish it verbatim, et literatim, et punctatim:—"You and each of you do solemnly swear in presence of the present company, that you will perform toward each other all singular, the functions of husband and wife as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and ability."

ELECTION.—At an election held by the Commissioners, on the first instant, the following named gentlemen were elected: Attorney—H. NEWBUSH. Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG. Physician to the Jail—D. S. P. ZIEGLER. Mortuarist Appraiser—GEORGE SCOURT.

PATRIOTIC!—The ladies of Dickinson township having been appealed to in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, have responded promptly and their response is one that does credit to their heads, hearts and loyalty—as may be determined by reference to the following list of preserves, jams, butters, &c., forwarded to Dr. A. NEAUME, of Philadelphia, for the Cooper Shop Volunteer Hospital at that city: Mrs. Chas. Lee, 1 jar quince jelly, 1 of apple butter, 1 pair sheets; Miss Lizzie Lee, 1 jar grape jelly, 1 pickles, and 1 apple butter; Mrs. John Hemminger, 1 glass of quince jelly; Mrs. E. W. Galbraith, 1 crock apple butter; Mrs. Emanuel Lee, 1 of jar honey, 1 jar quince preserves; Mrs. John Fishburn, jr., 1 jar peach preserves; 1 apple butter; Mrs. J. W. Huston, 1 jar currant jam; Mrs. William Kinikind, 1 jar gages, 1 sheet, 1 comfort, and some sausages; Mrs. G. E. Line, 1 crock apple butter, 1 sheet, 1 towel; Mrs. G. L. List, 1 glass of peach jelly, 1 currant jelly; Mrs. David Line, 1 jar quince butter, 1 apple jelly, 1 can tomatoes, and some sausages; Mrs. T. Lee, jr., 1 jar crab apple jelly, 1 apple butter, 1 jar quince preserves; Mrs. Edw. Weakly, 1 crock apple butter and sausages; Mrs. H. R. Weakly, 1 glass grape jelly and sausages; Miss E. Hutton, 1 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., 1 crock of currant jam, 1 pair of sheets; Miss Kate E. Fishburn, 1 crock apple butter; Mrs. S. Woods, 1 jar quince preserves; Mrs. W. C. Myers, 1 jar quince marmalade, 1 can of cherries and 1 of tomatoes; Mrs. John Morrison, 1 crock apple butter; Miss Mollie E. Puffer, 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 Remedies for preserving the teeth, purifying the mouth and breath, and curing tooth aches and eye aches. Dr. Hurd is an eminent dentist of Brooklyn, well known to all the members of the New York State Dentists' Association, of which he is Treasurer. His remedies are prepared with great care at his dental office, and have for years been much sought after by citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Ladies regard them as indispensable adjuncts to their toilet tables, and young men do not venture courting without first sweetening the breath by a sip of Mr. Hurd's Mouth Wash. 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 one of these packages. As Mr. Toodles says, "there are no exceptions to all rules; and in both cities where vice and virtue continually jostle each other on the side-walk, we may expect to see extremes meet."

For the past week, we have had every day a dry to all the amenities of social life; they know but few outside of 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 peddlers open on willing hinges to admit the country dealer, who never suspects that he pays part of the power in his next bill. Here, when you make an acquaintance, his business claims are of secondary importance, if in the mean time he can do you a service, and when you leave him, it is with a pressing invitation to the home circle, where a cordial welcome awaits you. Of course, there are exceptions to all rules; and in both cities where vice and virtue continually jostle each other on the side-walk, we may expect to see extremes meet.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The regular January term opened with the case in Common Pleas of Samuel Megaw, Esq., of H. D. Dalhousen, vs. Danl. Dalhousen. Action to recover upon six notes. Verdict for Plaintiff \$87 57.—Waits for Plaintiff. Progress for Defendant.

M. G. Rupp, Adm'or of Jas. Moriarty, vs. Geo. Schroeder. Action on a book account. Verdict for Plif. \$248. 39. Miller and Newsum for Plif, Watts and Penrose for Def.

In the Quarter Sessions the following cases were disposed of: Com. vs. Wm. Elmer—False Pretence. Re-obligance forfeited.

Com. vs. Jos. Johnston and Chas. Hill, negroes.—Riot. Not guilty and defendants to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Augustus Jeremiah—Larceny.—Nullo prosequi entered.

Com. vs. Mary Johnston, negro.—Resisting an 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 sentence.

Com. vs. James Marshall, negro.—Assault and battery. Guilty and sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment in Eastern Penitentiary.

Com. vs. George Moody—Assault and battery. Plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and undergo 60 days imprisonment.

Com. vs. Dr. Henry M. Ishoff—False Pretence. 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 costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Henry Patton, negro.—Malicious Mischief. Guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Com. vs. James Moody, Geo. Moody and John Riley—Larceny. These defendants were charged with having stolen a bullock from a drover. Verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. Susan Taylor, negro.—Larceny. Guilty and sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment in Eastern Penitentiary.

Com. vs. Charles Taylor, negro.—Disturbing a religious congregation. Settled.

Com. vs. Sarah Pierson—Bawdy House. Plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and undergo an imprisonment of eighteen months.

Com. vs. Jas. Noble—Surety of the Peace. Directed to enter into surety of the sum of \$800 for his good behavior for the period of two years.

WHAT CUMBERLAND COUNTY PAYS TO THE STATE.—We extract from the Annual 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:

Tax on Real and Personal Estate, \$27,601 11
Tavern licenses, 1,058 90
Retailers licenses, 2,615 66
Brokers, 118 75
Distillery and Brewery licenses, 215 46
Billiard Rooms, Bowling Saloons, &c., 104 50
Eating Houses, Restaurants, and Beer House licenses, 261 25
Pamphlet Sales, 2 89
Taxes on the roads, Writs, &c., 850 54
Collateral inheritance tax, 1,788 69
Auction Commissions, 25 00