

# The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.  
Friday, April 24, 1863.

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO.,  
NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6  
State St., Boston, are Agents for the Herald  
in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements  
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Our thanks are due and hereby tendered to Hon. JOHN COVODE for valuable public documents.

We direct the attention of our friends who purchase Plumbing Materials to the Advertisement in another column, of Mr Charles Mullikin, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Plumbers' Materials, at No. 620 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

The Volunteer condescends to notice the meeting of the Union League last week in its own peculiarly chaste style. The meeting is styled a crowd of "snakes, toads and other slimy hateful things of creation." Two of the speakers, Messrs. Dunbar and Cornman, are said to have been selected "to do the blackguarding, which they did to the best of their ability," and the editor complains that he had to put up with his full share of the aforesaid blackguarding. What right the Volunteer has to speak thus of those gentlemen we can't exactly see. We heard every thing that was said at the meeting and are free to say that none of the speakers indulged in anything like blackguarding. Mr. Dunbar did, in speaking of Mr. Brantton use the phrase, "non est inventus." A prominent democrat near us at the time remarked that it was an unfortunate expression, as Mr. Brantton would most likely translate it "infernal scoundrel." It seems this must have been the case. We are sorry that his feelings have been outraged but are of the opinion that the words spoken don't necessarily mean any thing very disgraceful.

It was also in rather bad taste to call the meeting a crowd of "the hateful slimy things of creation." The scum of society, the element that is feared and shunned by decent men, the persons who are avoided as being unfit for companions—those "slimy hateful things of creation" don't go to meetings of the Union League, unless it is for the purpose of raising a fuss and disturbing the meeting. They belong to another crowd—they attend meetings of another kind—they oppose this "abolition war"—and in short they have the same political creed, follow the same leaders, believe the same doctrines and are in full communion and good standing in that party which controls the Southern Confederacy and receives the unanimous vote of the denizens of Five Points.

## THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

Our attack last Tuesday upon the strongest of the rebel strongholds, though unavailing, was in no sense a disaster. It added to the glory of our navy, and involved no serious loss either of life or material. In the annals of naval warfare, no instance can be found of a serious attack upon a place a hundredth part so formidable. Considering the tremendous calibre and scientific construction of the guns, and the fact that three hundred of them simultaneously belched their concenteric fire upon the little fleet at the distance of only a few hundred yards, and considering, too, the infernal agents of destruction that lay beneath the water, as well as the orbs and snarers and the traps, all former attempts of the kind now seem but mere child's play.

It is presumptuous for civilians to try to settle the question whether this baffled effort is a finality or not. Nobody but the naval commanders on the spot are able to determine the expediency of renewing the attempt. Undoubtedly the knowledge gained of the power of the enemy's fire, of the enduring power of the Monitors, of the topography of the various channels, and of the locality and character of the submarine obstructions, would serve as a very great advantage in another fight; but it is only for the judgment of Admiral DROPP, and the master minds with him, to determine whether even this great question would bring the capture of Charleston, by a naval attack only, within the range of possibilities. If, with their enlarged comprehension of the relation between their means and the object to be accomplished, they decide against a new attempt, the people will acquiesce without a murmur. It has been made certain that no truer heroes live than those having charge of that iron fleet. They surely will do all that mortal flesh and blood can do, or should attempt; and their conclusion, whatever it may be, will be received with implicit trust.

But even at the worst, one important end, at least, will doubtless be effected. The iron clads will lie safely within the bay, beyond serious annoyance from the forts, and in comparatively smooth water; and will be able to scud, almost hermetically, the blockade, which heretofore, even with our best endeavors outside the bay, has been so penetrable that a hundred times more merchandise and munitions of war have gone through into the Confederacy at that point than at any other part of the Mississippi. It is settled that Vicksburg cannot be taken at present; but then the importance of taking it has been vastly diminished by the occupation of the Mississippi below, so as to cut off the great transit of the necessities of life, from the region beyond, into the heart of the Confederacy. Just so, it may be settled that Charleston cannot be taken at present; but the importance of taking it will be greatly diminished by the cutting off of all communications of the outer world with it. If regard be paid to the terrible straits already existing in the Confederacy, the sealing up of the Mississippi River, and of the port of Charleston, which has cost hardly a drop of blood, will tell more, in the way of weakening the enemy, than

half a dozen of the bloodiest battles of the war.

Whether naval operations are to have a remission or not, the time has come when the movements on land will engage the chief attention. The roads are fast getting into prime condition, and the great armies are all in far better spirit and trim for advance movements than ever before. There are signs of mighty blows close at hand. We await them with confidence.

## UNION COUNTY CONVENTION

In pursuance of the call of the County Committee, delegates from the different township and election districts assembled in Convention, in Rheem's Hall, in Carlisle, on Monday the 20th inst., for the purpose of electing a Representative delegate to the Union State Convention at Pittsburg, and selecting conferees to appoint a Senatorial delegate to said Convention.

On motion, JOHN T. GREEN, Esq., was appointed President and E. W. CURRIEN, Esq., Secretary.

The townships were then called and delegates handed in their credentials. The following is the

### LIST OF DELEGATES.

Carlisle, East Ward—Geo. Zinn, A. J. Marshall.  
Carlisle, West Ward—John Early, Geo. Wise.  
Shippensburg Dor.—E. W. Currien, Dan'l Henderson.  
Newville—Thos. A. McKinney, J. B. Hursh.  
Southampton—Wm. Clark, James Beattie.  
Monroe—Wm. Diller, Geo. Morrett.  
Silver Spring—J. Milton, S. S. Callenberg.  
West Pennsboro—Jas. McCullough, Jacob Bixler.  
Mechanicsburg—L. Kaufman, Joseph Ritter.  
Frankford—Wm. Wagner, David Darr.  
Hampden—Jacob A. Basehor, William Bryson.  
South Middleton—Henry Brechbill, Chas. Mullen.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate and elect a Representative delegate to the Pittsburg Convention on the 1st of July. The Hon. Lemuel Todd being the only nominee presented to the Convention, on motion he was unanimously elected.

On motion W. B. Mullen, Daniel Henderson and J. M. Weakly, was elected Senatorial conferees to meet similar conferees from Perry, Juniata and Mifflin counties, to appoint a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to support A. K. Rheem, for Senatorial delegate.

On motion William Bryson, John Early, Geo. Zinn, Jas. McCullough and Thos. A. McKinney, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the delegates representing the Republican Union party of Cumberland County in Convention assembled, knowing the danger which surrounds our Government, in consequence of an armed rebellion in the Cotton States, and believing that we have as much to fear from cowardly, but not less desperate secret foes among us, as from open and known traitors with weapons in their hands; believing also, that the permanence of the Federal Union and the perpetuation of civil and religious liberty depend upon unity of action on the part of citizens at home as well as soldiers in the field, we would to this end call upon all loyal citizens to unite with us upon one common platform—that of unwavering fidelity to the Government—convicted that there can be no neutrality in this war—that there can be but two parties—one for the Union, the other against it; that is the duty of all loyal citizens to lend their unqualified support to the General Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, whereby we can alone obtain lasting peace and security, therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially endorse all the efforts of the National Administration to speedily suppress the existing rebellion against the laws and authority of the United States. That the feeling of loyal Americans in view of all the difficulties which surround the case, has deepened into a firm and clear conviction that the rebellion can be crushed, ought to be crushed and shall be crushed; and that the Executive without stint the men, money and resources of the nation, was the true exponent of the devotion and loyalty of the American people, and of their unalterable determination to preserve unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territory, against armed traitors in the South, their aiders and abettors in the North, and their political allies in Great Britain.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Copperheads in the unseceded States and the present slaveholders rebellion, confirms us in our belief that slavery and "Breckinridge Democracy" are one and inseparable in "the North, and treason and Breckinridge Democracy are identical in the South, and the only true course for all honest union men is to shun, as they would shun the plague, in this war, any traitors with secession in the North and in our very midst, who having the will but not the courage to come out openly on the side of treason, are continually seeing great constitutional objections to everything that is done to suppress the rebellion, but say not one word in condemnation of the so called southern confederacy, and would sooner do day now the Union perish than slavery injured.

Resolved, That we cordially acquiesce in the broad and liberal basis on which the State Convention has been called and will be constituted, and tender the right hand of fellowship to all citizens who are willing to unite, on equal terms, in a resolute effort to maintain the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in an attitude of firm support of the National Administration in its great work of suppressing rebellion—vindicting the rightful authority of the Government, and establishing peace on principles of freedom and justice, in opposition to the efforts of an unpatriotic faction in the State, banded for the purpose of hampering the government in its operations, and shielding rebels and traitors from just punishment, in the hope of promoting their selfish and mercenary designs by an alliance with those who have aimed felon blows at the very life of the nation.

Resolved, That we recall with swelling pride and affectionate regard our brave army and navy, who are gathered for the defence of the country, and especially those that attend the gaze of the world on the Rappahannock, and the Mississippi. That to protect the rights of our gallant defenders, is the grateful duty of all true Americans; and that we heartily approve of the effort of the loyal portion of the Legislature to secure them their privilege of a vote, while we leave to the first principles of Democracy, who ready to abet the enemies of their country, even by invoking intervention from a British Minister, with a base consistency, would wrest from our citizen soldiers the right to pass upon such disloyal conduct.

Resolved, That under the administration of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania has been placed in the front rank of the loyal States of the North; that notwithstanding the immense drain upon her resources for men and money, under his guidance the credit of the Commonwealth is established on a basis hitherto unknown. That he has been ever active, earnest and zealous in the performance of his arduous duties, sacrificing his health and all the comforts of life to the great cause of the country; and his administration will be referred to as constituting the brightest page in the history of our good old Commonwealth.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to the choice of a County Executive Committee. The following named gentlemen were appointed:

Carlisle, East Ward—John Hutton, Jas. R. Smith.  
Carlisle, West Ward—John Early, Thos. Paxton.  
Lower Allen—Dr. E. B. Brandt, Dan'l Shely.  
Dickinson—John Morrison, McLanthon Woods.  
East Pennsboro—H. D. Musser, A. B. Erb. Frankford—J. W. Fair, M. D. Lackey.  
Hampden—Jacob A. Basehor, D. Rupp. Hopewell—Jas. Quigley, Col. P. Leshor.  
Mechanicsburg—John Sadler, Robt. Wilson.  
Middlesex—Thomas U. Chambers, John Cobble.  
Millin—Nath'l. Brown, —Hammer.  
Monroe—J. K. Neisley, John Lutz, Sr.  
New Cumberland—Owen James, V. Feemle.  
Newville—Jos. Hurst, Sam'l. G. Wild.  
Newton—George Kunkel, John Sharp.  
Newburg—Hugh A. Frazer, Jas. Green.  
North Middleton—A. P. Henderson, Dan'l Kieffer.  
South Middleton—D. H. W. Canffman, Jacob Ritter.  
Penn—Samuel Edge, John T. Green.  
Shippensburg—D. W. Thrush, John W. McPherson.  
Shippensburg Twp.—C. M. White, Isaac Koontz.  
Silver Spring—Martin Mumma, W. Parker.  
Southampton—W. H. Allen, J. A. Clark.  
West Pennsboro—Peter Ritter, John A. Langhain.  
Upper Allen—Jacob L. Zook Wm. Meching.

On motion the Convention then adjourned.

## SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

The State Senate, on Wednesday, adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the proposed amendment to the Constitution to enable citizens in the military service to vote. Speaker Lawrence delivered his farewell address. John P. Penney was elected Speaker for the next session of the Senate. The Speaker declared the Senate adjourned without delay. In the House of Representatives a message was received from the Governor announcing that an important position had been tendered him by the President of the United States, and his determination to retire at the conclusion of his term of office.

The Speaker delivered his farewell address, and declared the House adjourned sine die. Fifty thousand dollars worth of the rebel loan was recently sent to Halifax, N. S., to be sold at auction. The sale was duly advertised, but when it took place no bids were made for the bonds.

The California Battalion has arrived at Boston, and gone into camp. They will have a public reception tendered them. The rebels are collecting their booty, which they procured in their raid in Kentucky, and Tennessee, at Barksville, in Kentucky, and Salina, in the latter State. They have about five hundred men at each place.

An expedition left Helena last Sunday and proceeded sixty miles into the interior of Arkansas. They had several skirmishes with the rebels, and returned in triumph with a number of prisoners.

There has been considerable skirmishing around Memphis between the national troops and the guerillas. In a recent fight, four of the latter were killed and fifteen wounded.

Another attack is to be shortly made on Charleston, which will be kept up as long as the iron clads can float or fire a gun.

There was a severe fight on the Stannemond river on Tuesday morning, between the Rebels and the Steamer Mount Washington. The steamer ran aground, and being subjected to a heavy fire, was disabled. The battery at length was silenced. Five of the Union troops were killed and eighteen wounded.

There has been a victory gained over the Indians in Utah. Twenty-five were killed and the rest scattered. One of our men was killed and two wounded.

During the last two months fifteen thousand soldiers have been taken down to the Army of the Potomac from convalescent camps.

The Virginia Legislature has passed a tax bill imposing everybody and anything considerably more than double the rates of the United States tax under the Internal Revenue law.

Gen. Foster has arrived at Newbern, having run the blockade of the rebel batteries on the river, in the steamer Escort. The pilot was killed, and several men were wounded. Gen. Naglee is at Newbern.

A letter from the Richmond Whig reports that there was a fight at Kelly's ford, about twenty-five miles above Fredericksburg. The rebels say that our troops under Gen. Stoneman were repulsed.

The rebels still continue to annoy our troops at Suffolk. Deserters say they intend a grand attack shortly. The roads between that place and Norfolk are well guarded.

The rumor that our troops had driven the enemy from Gordonsville and occupied the place is authoritatively contradicted. The rebels, however, say that large bodies of Union cavalry are moving up the river (Aquia creek) for a movement of importance.

## The Army on Copperhead Treason.

Below we give the proceedings of a meeting of the officers and men of the 101st Regt. P. V. If the unmistakable utterances of these brave men do not strike terror into the craven hearts of the creeping things now arrayed in hostility to our free government, we are mistaken as to the courage of the snakes. We are glad to notice our fellow citizen, Lieut. Lee, taking a prominent part in this meeting, and we are proud to have Cumberland county so well represented in such a laudable work. The voices from all our armies are unmistakable—Southern and Northern treason must go down.

Camp of the 101st Reg't. P. V., Newbern, N. C., April 14, 1863.

At a meeting in the camp of 101st Reg't. P. V., Col. D. H. Morris, in the chair, Lieut. Col. Arnot and Capt. McGovern Vice Presidents, and Lieut. Col. Cox and Surgeon Rust Secretaries.

The following committee representing each county represented in the Regiment, were nominated to draft resolutions expressing the feelings and sentiments of the Regiment, viz: Major Taylor, Beaver; Lieut. Begle, Bedford; Lieut. Lee, Cumberland; Captain Clark, Tioga; Capt. Mays, Allegheny; Capt. Freeman, Lawrence; Lieut. Brown, Northumberland; Surgeon Rush, Lancaster; Lieut. Howard, Pittsburg; Capt. Benner, Adams.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Treason and rebellion, aiming at the destruction of our great and free nation, having broken out and run high, over a large portion of territory in the United States, denying her authority, followed by defaming her proudest recollections, insulting and committing violence to her flag, we hastened to her rescue to share her fate or redeem her at a sacred price, and certain parties in the land of our homes, to which we ever looked for strength and comfort have given us unmistakable evidence of a want of loyalty by withholding their support from the government, by denouncing all the Executive and the armies in the field, giving aid and comfort to traitors, we deem it our duty to give to the world a true expression of our sentiments. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are now as ever unalterable in our determination to restore the Union entire, to break the coil of treason, to replace every stolen star on our insulted banner. Resolved, That we have unbounded faith and confidence in the President of the United States, believing his councils inspired by the great source of infallible wisdom, seen in every act and proclamation. Resolved, That as true Pennsylvanians we look with pride upon our Governor for his uncompromising support to the National Government, and his kind attention to the sick and wounded soldiers, affording him in many instances the care of mother and friends—and with pain we contrast his acts with the perfidious conduct of the late legislature which in refusing, by their vote, the Hall of Liberty to the cause of liberty, in heretofore unenviable infamy by defaming its proudest memories. Resolved, That to oppose under any pretext the present administration, especially by the restoration of the Union, is an alliance with treason, and whoever so opposes shall be branded as a coward and held in deeper contempt than the active enemy in the field. Resolved, That he who demands a withdrawal of the Union armies before they are crowned with success, by deploring our inability to conquer, offer an insult which we indignantly spurn; or by appealing to our privations and sufferings, thus giving traitors unopposed sway and dominion, is guilty of the foulest strategy, filled with treason; such shall ever be held unworthy the respect of his countrymen.

Resolved, That the bivouac and battle fields of the soldier of the Union, we hold it to be the duty of every loyal citizen to aid the President and his constituted authorities in every measure necessary to strengthen and conduct his armies in the field to a successful issue, and with humiliation and pain should we learn that any opposition shall be permitted to exist unrebuked in a loyal community. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of the counties represented in the 101st Reg't. P. V.

MAJOR TAYLOR, Pres't.  
Surgeon Rush, Sec'y. of Com.

## COMMUNICATION.

READING, April 20, 1863.  
ED. HERALD—It may be interesting to many of your readers to know that a Cumberland County "soldier boy," John B. Brandt of Mechanicsburg, has been tried in this city, charged with the grave crime of manslaughter. William Y. Lyon, a detective police officer, and acting as Deputy of the of the Provost Marshal, at the time the alleged offense was committed, was tried on the indictment. The case was one that excited much feeling in the community. Against Brandt there was no particular hostility. He is quite young, exceedingly pleasant in his manner, and during the trial, every one was impressed with his modest, yet manly bearing. But there were many who had good reason to be angry with him. He had waged an uncompromising war against rum-sellers, prostitutes and violators of the law in general—and was just fresh from his famous campaign against the "Knights of the Golden Circle," of which you have been already advised by the Philadelphia papers. As was aptly remarked by his counsel, "every deserter, traitor, prostitute and pick-pocket in the country wanted to see him convicted."

The talent of the bar was arrayed on both sides. For the Commonwealth were District Attorney, Ermentrout, Geo. J. Barclay, Esq., and Judge Banks. For the Defendants were Maj. S. L. Young, J. Hagenman, Esq., John S. Richards, Esq., and United States Attorney, Judge Knox. Brandt being a soldier in the United States service was under the special care of Judge Knox. He sat beside him during the trial and it was a pleasant sight to see the almost fatherly affection which the learned ex-Judge of the Supreme Court showed for the slender soldier boy. He is a great burly man, with strong black whiskers and a broad face, full of benevolence and sunshine. He has a strongly marked mouth, indicative of a reserve force which only great occasions can develop.

The trial began on Thursday, April 16, and lasted till Saturday evening. The facts of the case as developed by the examination of the witnesses were substantially as follows: Isaac Morris, enlisted in Capt. Smith's company, 19th U. S. Infantry in April 1862, and went with his company to Indianapolis, at the time the headquarters of the regiment were there. Shortly afterwards they were ordered to Washington, and when McClellan called for reinforcements, they were sent to the Peninsula. Before they left their camp in the District of Columbia, Morris deserted and came back to Reading. In July he was arrested by Lyon and sent to Harrisburg. Before he could be sent back to his regiment he deserted again, and kept himself concealed till early in December when he was arrested a second time by Lyon, after a hard chase. He escaped again before he reached his regiment,

and came back to Reading the third time.— On Dec. 25th, the Provost Marshal of Berks County received information that Morris was concealed in a house of prostitution, kept by Miss Elizabeth Ruth, in Cedar Alley, between Eighth and Ninth streets—Lyon was detailed with four of the Provost Guard to arrest him. He was cautioned to be on his guard. Morris had boasted that he would not be taken alive, and had threatened violence to Lyon, when he had taken him on a previous occasion. He was known to be a powerful, athletic, man an exceedingly fast runner, shrewd, subtle, and upon the whole, a very dangerous man. Lyon and the Guard immediately proceeded to the house in which he was supposed to be concealed, for the purpose of arresting him. Brandt and another of the Guards were stationed in the rear of the house and Lyon and the other two went into the house to make the search. Morris ran up stairs and jumped out of the second story window—Just as he reached the ground, Brandt ran through a small alley between the houses and came into Cedar alley in time to see Morris turn up another alley, running at a rapid rate—He ran to the corner and called to him to halt, but Morris refused to stop—At this instant Lyon came out of the house and said "if he don't halt, he don't halt, Guard," Brandt fired and Morris fell dead at the distance of 92 feet from where Brandt stood.

Lyon and Brandt immediately gave themselves up on a hearing before Judge Wood and they were held to bail to appear at the April Court to answer the charge of manslaughter.

Great care was taken by the counsel for the defendants in empanelling the Jury. No man was taken who was not known to be a steady friend of the Government. Geo. J. Barclay, Esq., opened for the prosecution.— He is a most eloquent speaker, and able lawyer. He was followed by John S. Richards, Esq., for the defendants. Mr. Richards is undoubtedly one of the best criminal lawyers in the State, and in this case he was listened, heart and soul, not only from personal sympathy and friendship for the defendants, but because he well knew the motives that prompted this prosecution.— In his speech that jury he unravelled the testimony heard by the jury he exposed the fallacy of the prosecution, and paid his respects in his usual manner to the characters of the witnesses who had appeared for the Commonwealth.—His speech is powerful, his examination most searching, but his sarcasm is that which withers and scorches wherever it strikes.

Judge Knox followed him for the defendants.—His speech was a plain, honest exposition of the facts, more like the charge of a Judge, than the appeal of an advocate.—He made no attempt at rhetorical display, but his speech was the effort of a plain man, whose heart was in the case and whose patriotism was thoroughly touched. When he spoke of Brandt, his gentler years, the motives that had induced him to enlist; the patriotism of his father in giving up his boy to the service of his country, when that country was menaced by an unholy rebellion—the good character of the young soldier—the oath that he had taken to obey orders—and the ingratitude and unkindness which had brought that young soldier before a criminal court, charged with an infamous crime, because he had discharged a soldier's highest duty—the feelings of the jury gave way and tears flowed warm and fast.

Judge Banks summed up for the Commonwealth.—The charge of his honor, Judge Woodward was favorable to the defendants. At half past 6 o'clock on Saturday the Jury retired and adjourned. At half past 8 o'clock the bell rang, and an immense crowd assembled to hear the verdict of the Jury. When the clerk, with trembling voice said—"Hearken Gentlemen of the Jury to your verdict"—In the issue joined between the Commonwealth and William Y. Lyon and John B. Brandt, you find the defendants not guilty. There was a long loud burst of applause, which even Judge Woodward could not suppress.

## LEWIS.

## Column and County Matters.

We have been informed that the Rev. T. H. ROBINSON, of Harrisburg, will preach a sermon in the First Presbyterian church, on Sunday morning next, on the subject of "Loyalty to the Government, and the duties every christian and good citizen owes to his country at this time." Mr. Robinson has earned an enviable reputation as an earnest, eloquent and thoroughly loyal preacher, and we are quite sure it will do every one good to hear him.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On Wednesday last, on motion of C. P. HEMERICH, Esq., SAMUEL HERBER, jr., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county. Mr. HERBER is possessed of the intelligence, education and industry necessary to succeed in his profession. He has our best wishes.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Within the last ten days at least, one hundred negro soldiers have been enlisted in this County, for a black regiment now being raised in Massachusetts. What is strange about it, is that not a peace copperhead has showed his fangs at this "unconstitutional" enormity. Has the impending draft anything to do with this reticence?

SAD DEATH.—On Wednesday night last, one of the saddest occurrences it has been our duty to record for some time, took place about seven o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 16th instant, in Silver Spring township, about one mile and a half north of Hogestown. Mrs. ELIZABETH CURP, a resident of that neighborhood, was found dead upon the road, her head resting upon the root of a locust tree. A physician was summoned, and Squire Clendenin convened an inquest, whose verdict was that her death was caused by exhaustion, and the terrible effects of exposure to the rain and storm which raged all the previous night.

Mrs. CURP was a highly respectable lady, the wife of JOHN CURP, a stone mason, himself an honest mechanic, of a most excellent character.—These two people had no children, but lived together in perfect harmony, until this melancholy death of the one, has almost crazed the other with sorrow. Mr. CURP says that his wife was in the habit of going away from home frequently, and remaining several days, and that her absence this time occasioned no unusual anxiety.—She was buried on Saturday last.

and silver have, for a long time past, been living in retirement, as if they had become nabobs in their tastes, or recluses, and having conceived a disgust for the world and its ways, determined to devote a long "spell" of their existence to a dignified exclusion from the haunts of the public. It is but natural that we should miss them, and yet their absence would not be a matter of perhaps serious concern if the pennies had not caught the distemper, and gone and done likewise. As gold is on its way downward, however, cents, no doubt, will follow suit, and soon be as plenty as ever. Those who were hoarding them up with the idea that they could realize handsome profits will certainly be mistaken.

SPRING CLOTHING.—LIVINGSTON, N. HANOVER Street is fully prepared for an immense Spring business. The largest stock of fashionable, fashionable and stylish clothing for Gentlemen, boys and children, ever offered in this town, will be found at this extensive establishment. In every particular the present stock of this popular clothing house may safely challenge the criticism of purchasers. The best goods of foreign and domestic manufacture are made up by Livingston, and none but the best workmen employed by him. We therefore hazard nothing in saying that no better goods and no cheaper can be bought in Carlisle than at Livingston's North Hanover Street.

HISTORIC MIRROR OF THE WAR.—Messrs. PEARSON'S great Panorama of the War will open at Rheem's Hall next Tuesday evening, where we trust it will meet the patronage it so well deserves. We clip the following notice of it from the Harrisburg Telegraph of a few days ago:

"This magnificent panorama was greeted by an immense audience last night, who showed by their unbounded enthusiasm their appreciation of this great work of art. In these warlike times it would be a difficult task to select a family whose patriotism is not represented in this contest; and whether it be a father, husband, son or lover, who has gone forth to contribute his support to uphold the dignity of our flag, it is a source of pride and consolation to those who were left behind to be enabled to witness their achievements, and follow them in their glorious career through the hazardous exploits of the battle field, where they are now fighting for the integrity of the Union. There is nothing in these paintings exaggerated, nor is there any display of the heated imagination from the brain of the artists; they are correct representations of facts, and as such they are received by those who witness them. The march of the New York 7th Regiment down Broadway, is a sufficient guarantee of the fact of the artists. The scene is admirably shown and a person can almost fancy himself standing on the balcony of the St. Nicholas Hotel, looking up the great thoroughfare at Grace Church in the distance. The march of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves is another specimen of this style.—Ellsworth is seen in the front of his men—a correct likeness—which no one can fail to recognize. Long Bridge, by moonlight, is a most splendid production, and is alone worth the price of admission. And there we might enumerate scene after scene, which are shown with splendid effects, could we spare room; but it is sufficient to say that the entertainment is well worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Harrisburg, and we have no doubt that it will continue to draw full houses.

## MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of the case of the Com'th. vs. FIELDS, FOLK and MARSHALL, indicted for the murder of Corp. JOHN BARNY, was commenced in our Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday of last week, and concluded on Saturday. A brief history of this remarkable case may interest our readers.—When the case was called for trial the counsel for FIELDS, (Messrs. Shapley and Shearer,) asked for a separate trial for him which was granted by the Court. The Council for FOLK, (L. Todd and Jas. K. Smith,) and the Council for Marshall, (Wm. M. Penrose and Wm. H. Miller,) chose to try together.—The Com'th. selected to try FOLK and MARSHALL first. Their case was ordered on, and after some time a jury was sworn. After the trial had proceeded for nearly two days, and the Com'th. had closed its case—there being no evidence produced which would justify the conviction of FOLK.—The Council for MARSHALL, moved that the Court instruct the Jurors to FOLK so that if acquitted he might be used as a witness for the other defendant.—After an elaborate argument, the Court instructed the Jury and submitted to them the case of FOLK, and they, without leaving the box, returned as to FOLK a verdict of not guilty.

The case of MARSHALL then proceeded, and FOLK was put upon the witness stand to testify. He stated in substance that on the night BARNY was shot, he and others were at McCartney's corner, and that BARNY came up to them after some words had passed BARNY out at him with a sabre, wounding him in the face and stunning him—that he attempted to retreat and that BARNY still pursued him with his sabre, that he then fired at BARNY and ran down Locust Alley, and that BARNY still followed him, when finding that he must defend himself so as to save his own life, he fired several more shots at him and then crossed the spring and made his escape.

The court under this evidence instructed the jury that they would not be justified in finding a verdict of guilty against MARSHALL. They therefore returned as to him a verdict of not guilty.

The case of FIELDS was next called and a jury having been sworn and no evidence produced against him by the Com'th. they returned a verdict of not guilty.

There is no doubt that a deep feeling in regard to this case, existed in the minds of a large portion of our community.—Homicide in our town has become so frequent, and the guilty parties generally escaping scot free, that the peaceably disposed denizens of our streets were beginning to feel that human life was becoming alarmingly insecure. The early developments too, of this occurrence made it appear the unprovoked, wicked murder of an unoffending soldier, in the strict performance of his duty. The sequel, however of this lamentable affair, shows a different state of facts, and puts the principal of the tragedy, in the light of a man taking the life of another.

## SCARCITY OF CENTS.—

The scarcity of cents is felt by every storekeeper and business man notwithstanding that about \$2,500,000 worth are coined daily at the Mint. Gold