American. Sunburp

H. B. MASSER, | Editors.

SUNBURY, MARCH 28, 1872. Headquarters Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylva-

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5th, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1872, a REFUELLOAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wenneshay, the 10 day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the People), and an Electoral Ticket: and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the Peoplican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5th, 1879.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. F. HOUSTON,
EZRA LURENS,
P. M. LTILE.

WE refer our readers to the Grand Jury Report in another part of this week's issue. The Grand Jury, it appears, have also discovered the locse manner in which our County Commissioners have been doing business. They state that they believe "that the tax-payers have just cause of complaint" and protest against giving tax-duplicates to irresponsible tax-collectors, and taking straw bail as security. They state that the conduct, and recommend that a law be enacted making the Commissioners individually responsible. As our neighbor of the ally responsible. As our neighbor of the special process of the special annually, and to last for five years, has been raised. The money thus collected to be used in rescuing drunkards from their bundle. He laid it back on the window no doubt give our neighbor cause for reflec- will assuredly result in a temperance agition, particularly if their recommendations are carried out. There are other matters are carried out. There are other matters are carried out. be remedied, and we would like every hard at work in a similar movement. The Grand Jury to follow the example set them, church has temperance societies in every as a periodical investigation of our county affairs by that body, would have a salutary effect upon, and perhaps bring about a work which God always speeds when does not refer to any matters touching the complete abatement of the evils under which the tax-payers of the county groan.

THE EX-TREASURER. - The last Grand Jury give the late County Treasurer rather a hard hit when they state that "when he gave up his office to his successor he removed all the deposits to Shamokin." This rather looks as though the Ring intended to follow in the footsteps of Boss Tweed, and go into the Banking business. Had the people submitted last fall and elected the full Democratic ticket, all this trou- Ring Democracy, and hence cannot underble would have been avoided, and a large stand our neighbor's idea of placing Dem-Banking institution might have been established by the Ring, when in comparison to which the York county frauds would have been nowhere. We don't wonder at the Ring becoming vexed at the honest people for spoiling their contemplated speculations, whereby all might have become rich at the expense of the tax-payers.

tries to make its readers believe that the is the only thing needful, and therefore goes people made a great mistake in electing a in for the biggest pile, Republican District Attorney at the last election. The Court, members of the Bar. and the public generally, have an idea that the present District Attorney is an excellent officer. But as the Democrat swears by Tammany, Tweed & Co., and endorses everything done by the Ring, he ought to know what constitutes a good officer. The present District Attorney, it is true, has been hard on criminals, and has been oblig- of murder in the first degree, and on the ed to fight even against some of the Ring officials in order to bring criminals to justice, and can hardly expect to find favor in the eyes of the organ of the Ring.

GREENBACKS were slung at the editor of the Democrat pretty lively this week, but his urgent need makes him still ery "more, More is coming to him and he hopes it will soon arrive .- Democrat.

What strange things come to pass! It is only a few years since, when the leaders of the Democracy openly declared in Mar- to business, and that the remaining juket Square, that these same "Greenbacks" rors were not in sight nor near the store of think they could not have done so without were not worth the badges or slips of paper issued from the office of the Democrat.

ANOTHER FOXY TRANSACTION .- We learn that the two Democratic County Commissioners levied the county taxes for this year without giving the slightest intimation to the Republican Commissioner. If it was not absolutely necessary, and we think it was, for a full board to levy the asked him if that was the bat, and he said taxes, it would at least have been courteous to give notice to their fellow member of the board of their intention. The taxes will remain about the same as last year, as it is supposed that there will be an immense trade carried on in scalps.

SHOULD any one doubt the impropriety of handing the State government over to Democratic control, let him look at the said to Philip Frank (who was one of the quest the constable brought in the little York county affairs. The operations of an constables in charge of the jury) how dare absolute Democracy in that region show what they would do in a large field of labor.

Now that the Democracy have lost the treasury of New York city, and will be compelled to spend their own money in conducting political campaigns, we may look for an economy in these things on their part, which will be hard on drummer boys and dram-shop keepers.

It is indeed a blessing sometimes, neighbor, especially when stamped as the Ring Democracy has been in this county, and in New York-so effectually stamped that it will not rise in this generation.

THE law lately passed by the State Legislature, and signed by the Governor, closing all restaurants, bar-rooms and lager dent and humane, and will be received by the hat his (the witness') brother Samuel re-the people with favor. Sober men have marked to Philip Frank, how is this; when suffered beyond endurance by the presence of drunken men at the polls during an elec-tion, and riots and bloodshed which have beresofore occurred on such occasions, have all been the result of drunkenness. Many where also influence through liquor to vote in sight. There was no other conversation contrary to their inclinations; hereafter we with Hess about the Haas trial than what contrary to their inclinations; hereafter we with Hess about the Haas trial than what church one or two young girls were taken will be relieved of such outrages, and secure was already stated by the witness. Hess into the room to play the piano whilst some praceable and perhaps honest elections. praceable and perhaps honest elections.

rejoiced over the election in Macomb county Michigan last week, that he almost forgot to mention anything about the State election in New Hampshire. As that State had gone Democratic a year ago, there was much speculation as to the result this year.

Our neighbor could not have felt very well, by the Court of that duty. That he was in the was in the court of that duty. That he was in the court of that duty. or else his rooster was sick, or he would have given his Democratic readers a few more particulars. The only notice we could find is the following : "New Hampshire has elected a Radical Governor. A dispatch from Washington says : President Grant and his friends in Congress are jubilant over the New Hampshire election." As this election was an important one, the readers of the Democrat can wait a long That that was the only time he had him time before they will hear of the full particulars of the result in that State. We have frequently noticed that news that has any that, there were too many people on the tendency to effect or reflect upon the Ring, never reaches the eyes of its readers through that paper. The great frauds in Democratic York county will also be kept Democratic York county will also be kept suppressed. We are inclined to think that the readers of the Democrat are entitled to street, if he knew it. That Samuel Himes of such influence, this reason must therethe news as well as any one else. It may be gall and bitterness to our neighbor him to always tell the truth and shame the devil. Take beart Jacob!

PREPARATIONS are being made on an extensive scale to carry on a gigantic temperance movement in the United Kingdom, the headquarters of which is to be at Loncounty has sustained heavy losses by such don. A subscription of 100,000 pounds, to Democrat has been contending that we had failings, and in prosecuting liquor dealers been placing his friends of the "Ring" in a for the violation of the laws in existence wrong light, and that there was no cause for the control of the traffic. The most infor alarm, this report of the Grand In- fluential men and women of the Kingdom, quest appointed to investigate matters, will are engaged in this laudable work, which parish, and the priest is a temperance advocate always irresistable. It is a good rightly undertaken.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH EICHHOLTZ?papers the Watsontown Record and Dan-ville Intelligencer are both accusing our neighbor of having fallen from Democratic was kept together by himself and the other constable all the time, except when Frank took Hess out for the new hat. There were no strangers joined the jury or talked grace, and want to make it appear as to them at any time while passing to and though he was entirely ignorant of what constitutes a Democrat. We rather mistrust that our cotemporaries of Watsontown and Danville do not understand the ocrats upon the ticket that will not spend their money freely. Our neighbor has a great penchant for the filthy lucre. There appears to be a slight difference of opinion with our Democratic cotemporaries. They all argue that money is all important in elections, but some of them, like the Intelli-gencer, think that other requisites are ne-The Democrat thinks that money DISTRICT ATTORNEY .- The Democrat cessary. The Democrat thinks that money

Court Proceedings.

[Reported by A. N. BRICE, Esq.] SUNBURY, March 18th 1872. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Perry Haas, for the murder of Martin Oberdorf, the Court, on Saturday morning, overruled the motion for a new trial, and filed the following carefully prepared opinion: On the 12th of January, 1872, a verdict was rendered against the prisoner at the bar next day his counsel moved for a new trial and in arrest of judgement, for the follow-

First. That on the evening of the eighth of January, 1872, whilst the above trial was in progress and the court had adjourned, one of the jurors, J. Wilson Hess. separated himself from his fellow jurors and went into a store room in the borough of Sunbury and purchased a bat."

ing reasons, to wit :

····Second. That while in said store he had a conversation with Charles H. Faust be was very sick. There was ginger and and his brother Samuel Faust, who were in pepper in whisky. No one in the dining the hat store of Samuel Faust, Sr., relative said Samuel Faust, Sr., but who were at my hearing it. the hotel of Edward Drumheller, in the borough of Sunbury.

uel Faust stated "that on Monday night of the second week of January court, J. W. Hess, one of the jurors, came into his fatrimmed for him. That he (the witness got the hat out and showed it to him and Hess when he was in the store, and were persons then in the store. Charles Faust and Hess were talking first. Charles asked him whether he was a jurymen, and Hess answered that he was. Charles said ou are not on this murder trial? you are not a juryman on this murder triyou bring that man away from the rest of the jury? Hess then said that was a subject not to be talked about. Hess took his hat away with him. Philip Frank (the constable) was with Hess and stood right by the side of him nearly all the time he was in the store, and was not any distance from him. Mr. Frank was near enough to him to have seen him and heard all the conversation all the time. Frank came in with Hess and left with him. Hess was not in the store over five minutes, and he did not talk about the case then on trial EVERYTHING must be stamped. What any more than what witness had already

Philip Frank stood nearest the door whilst they were in the store." Charles Faust was sworn and stated "that he was present at his father's store when J. W. Hess came there, but could not say what day it was, but it was during the trial of Perry Haas case. When Hess came into the store with Frank, he (the witness) was somewhat surprised and said to Hess, how is this; are you on this mur-der trial? and Hess said yes, and he inquirr saloons on election days, is wise, pru- ed whether his hat was done. Before he got marked to Philip Frank, how is this; when balance of the jurors were. They were not

Philip Frank, the constable, was sworn and stated "that he was constable of Upper the habit of taking the jurors out to attend to their calls of nature. He would sometimes take but one and sometimes two or three at a time. That he went with Hess, one of the jurors, up to the hatter shop after supper on Monday evening, and had him in sight or hearing all the time, and that he did not converse with any one in reference to the Perry Haas trial, that he out. In bringing the jury up and down the street the people would try to pass them, and that he could not keep them clear from street. There was no one got among the jury or walked with them to his knowledge. That he was generally in front of the jury going to the Court House, and behind gowas one of the jurymen. Sent him down to his house during the progress of the trial, and when he came there he found Mrs. all the while she was lapping them up. They were put up in newspaper. He could not say whether it was the Gazette or not. She said he should tell the juror that his children were all well, and that was all the could be should the said that was all the said th that she said he could tell him. He took the package. Could not tell whether behind the jury, and when Court Adjourned he took it off the window sill and handed it to the juror (Himes) without the per-

connected with the "Ring" which might tury. In Ireland, the Catholic clergy are large room with folding doors, at Drumbeller's. They generally had the front room looking out on the street. There was a table in the back room when the folding doors were closed.' The balance of Mr. Frank's testimony

mission of the Court. He took the jury

that evening to E. T. Drumheller's. When

subject of the exceptions or reasons filed for a new trial. Jacob Coble was sworn and stated that he was one of the constables in the trial of We notice that those staunch Democratic the case against Perry Haas. The jury about the case to the jury or in their hearing when they were at the table. He was with them all the time. There were none of the jurors intoxicated nor were they under the influence of liquor. He saw no disorderly conduct of the jurors. They behaved as well as any jurors he ever saw. There was no other noise made by the jury than that they were singing and praying. He slept in room No. 14 and thinks it is the second room from the jury room. He went twice to the post office for letters, but never got any. The only time that Frank was away from the jury was when he went

> to his knowledge. There was no disorderly conduct in the room nor dancing nor imping. They read a chapter and had prayer every morning and sang hymns in the evening, commencing on Sunday morning. None of the jurors were intoxicated or under the influence of liquor while they were together. No one conversed or communicated with any of the jurors on the subject of the trial while together. The jury were not influenced by anything autside of what took place in the Court House during the trial. He spoke positively of it as for himself and judged it to be true of the others from their actions. He knew of whisky being introduced into the room for Mr. Burkhimer, who was really sick, and after wards it was suggested that water was disagreeing with the jurors, and they had some whisky brought in and they took a drink. He took a drink himself Burkhimer had bowel complaint. Think om conversed with the jurors, or any of them about the trial or in their hearing.

Samuel Himes was sworn, and stated hat he was one of the jurors in the Perry To support these exceptions the testimo- | Haas trial. They stopped at Drumheller's ny of several witnesses was taken. Sam- hotel. They were in charge of constables. One or both of the constables were in charge of the jury all the time. There was no improper noise or disorderly conduct on ther's store for a hat that his father had the part of the jurors, or any of them at trimmed for him. That he (the witness any time during the progress of the trial. None of the jurors were under the influence asked him if that was the hat, and he said of intoxicating liquors to the best of his yes. The balance of the jury was not with knowledge. He was in constant association with them. He would have known it if not in front of the door. Hess talked to any of them had been. The jury had religious exercises morning and evening dur-ing the whole progress of the trial. They would read a chapter and sing hymns and have prayer every morning. In the even-ing they generally read in the bible and re-ligious books, and sang hymns on Sunday evening after preaching. Mr. Evert, one quest the constable brought in the little girls to play the piano.

A great deal of testimony was taken on both sides, and it is the unanimous opinion of all the judges of this Court that no improper influences were brought to bear upon the jury, nor was there any disorderly behavior or misconduct on their part, except in the single instance of the separation of Mr. Hess for a few minutes at the time he went to Faust's store for his hat, and when the subject of the trial was mentioned Mr. Hess said" that was a subject not to be talked about." Other testimony, although not in relation to the reason filed for a new trial, was commented upon by the counsel on the argument. William Bowen stated in his testimony that the jury behaved badly, and that he was bar keeper at Drumheller's hotel and furnished jury with several bottles of liquor. This, wever, was all satisfactorily explained by the other testimony in the case. The noisy and boisterous conduct of the jury which he speaks of turned out to be nothing more than the reading of the chapters. singing hymns and prayer, and the liquor that was used by the jury was not in sufficient quantities to produce intoxication, nor were they at any time under the infidence thereof so far as the testimony shows. It was introduced as medicine for one of their number who was actually sick, and some of the others took occasional drinks on account of the water they were using having disagreed. At one time after

THE editor of the Democrat was so much about the Haas trial, 'that is a subject I the trial talked of. The jury had some papers and now we solemnly declare that is a subject I the trial talked of. The jury had some papers and now we solemnly declare that is a subject I the trial talked of. The jury had some papers and now we solemnly declare that pers and periodicals to read but it does not ing, and now we solemnly declare that appear that there was anything in them in

any way relating to the trial of the case or that could have influenced them.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Reale in Philadelphia, 1854, Judge Thompson collects all the authorities and comes to the conclusion that the rule adopted by both ancient and modern decisions is that the dripking of liquor by intrors, in moderate of a lower grade, of homicide, it is not for drinking of liquor by jurors, in moderate quantities, is not of itself a reason for disturbing their verdict, where there is no reason to believe that they indulged to excess. See this case reported in 3 Wharton's Criminal law page 3147. This seems to be the rule in many of the States.

In a capital case, anicityous liquors were

In a capital case, spirituous liquors were brought to the jury room of which they drank, but not to excess so as to disqualify them from deliberating and considering the case properly, it was held to be no ground for a new trial. Rowe vs. State,11 Humph, Judge Thompson says, in the case of Beale befere cited, "we do not find that any other rule has been applied to the conduct of jurors in this State, and while we are disposed to hold the strictly responsible for any abuse or excess, we cannot without evidence of such excess, and of its influ-

fore be dismissed. The important and principal grounds argued for a new trial in the case now unto publish such news, but we would advise Himes at home and she gave him a shirt der consideration, is the separation of one and collar to take to him. She put them up of the jurors empannelled in the case from in paper in his presence. He looked at her his fellows. Mr. Wharton, in his treatise on American Criminal law, vol. 3, page 3135, has collected all the American cases on the subject, and he says "that such se-paration in a capital case, is prima facia ground for a new trial subject to be rebutted by proof from the persecution that no improper influence reached the jury is the position generally taken by the American courts" (see the many cases cited by him

to sustain this position.)
In a late case, tried at Williamsport, before Judge Gamble, (Commonwealth vs. Lloyd Britton) the above doctrine was held to be the law of Pennsylvania. In the case several of the jurors separated at different times. On one occasion one of them went Mrs. Himes came into the room, at her to a fire, others went to the post office, house, he was confident she held the shirt whilst others went to a public building that was there being erected, but in every in-stance they were attended by a constable and it was shown to be satisfaction of the Court no improper influence was brought to bear upon the minds of the jury. In that case, the name of Britton, the prisoner, was mentioned to and by the jurors whilst out. In one instance the juror remarked, "you must not talk Britton to me." Judge Gamble reviews the case of Peiffer in the Commonwealth in 3 Harris 468 and shows clearly the distinction between that case and a case of separation such as we are now considering, and that Judge Gib-son was not deciding a case like the pre-

This Court is fully convinced, from the testimony and the high character of the jurors, that they were not influenced by anything but the law and the evidence in the case as beard by them in Court. They at all times, when in Court, sustained the character of prudent and thoughtful men. They were careful and attentive to the progress of the case, and we do not believe what any sensible man would object to being tried for either life, liberty or property by a jury whose conduct out of Court was that of hon-est, intelligent and christian men. It is christianity that makes men honest, and we would think that in a christian community the last objection would be that the jury engaged in acts of religious worship.

At the time of the argument another reason for a new trial was filed, but which has been mislaid. The grounds were in relation to the empannelling and selecting Enos Evert was sworn and said he was the counsel for the prisoner expressly shall any judgment be arrested nor sen- would have put insanity in as a defence on tence delayed for any defect or error in the precept issued from any court, or in the venire issued for the summoning and returning of jurors, or for any defect or error in drawing, summoning or returning any juror or panel of jurors, but a trial or agreement of trial on the merits, or pleading guilty or the general issue in any case. shall be a waiver of all errors and defects in or relative or appertaining to the said precept, venire, drawing, summoning and

eturning of jurors." The original selection was not set aside or quashed by the Court, except that in another case, for a clerical error in the Sheriff's return to the panel of grand jurors. stating that they were selected at a time when they could not have been legally selected, the array of grand jurors that found quashed. That did not affect that case, nor can it affect any other. In point of fact the selection was made at the proper

time. The Sheriff's return was a mistake. We have given this matter our most careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that there has been grounds shown sufficient to set aside the verdict. It is said that the matter is in the discretion of the Court, and so it is. but the Court is bound to exercise a sound legal discretion. That discretion is not an arbitrary one, but a legal discretion, founded upon rules and landmarks laid down by the Courts from time to time for their guid ance and direction, and we should no more depart from them than from the plain directions of an Act of Assembly or the doctrines of the common law. It must be presumed that the prisoner is of sound mind and capable of distinguishing right from wrong, or his able counsel would certainly have brought that matter before the Court and jury, for they certainly know that no court would ever permit the conviction of any person whose mind is of such a character as not to render him responsible for his Nothing of the kind was ever intimated in court, and from all we have seen we have no reason to believe any such thing exists, and we must not presume that his counsel was so direlect of duty. The motion for a new trial and an arrest

of judgment is overruled. By the Court, WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, President Judge.
At the conclusion of the reading of the

pinion of the Court on the motion for a new trial, District Attorney John K. Clement moved that sentence be pronounced on the defendant, Perry Haas. Wm. M. Rockefeller, President Judge, then said : Perry Haas, stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should

not be pronounced upon you? The prisoner stood mute and motionless. He did not evince any emotions, and ap-peared unconscious of the solemnity of the sentence and its awful import. He remained perfectly silent. Wm. M. Rockefeller, President Judge, then pronounced the sentence of the Court, as follows:

Perry Haas, a jury of your country have pronouced you guilty of murder in the first degree. Your own faithful counsel have not hesitated to declare that you had a fair trial at the hands of the Court, and the Court is glad to be able to announce that, in their opinion, no counsel ever tried a case with more zeal and more earnest feeling than those who defended you. They have performed their duty, and, in our opinion, have done all that could be done for you. As a last resort in this court, they filed reasons for a new trial, which have just

what remains to be done is the most un-

of a lower grade of homicide, it is not for us to say that the verdict is wrong. The jury were told that you had the right to de-mand that this case should be decided ac-cording to the law and the evidence, and from which they had no privilege to turn to the right nor to the left, and we must take it for granted, then, that in the performance of their duty, they conscientiously obeyed these instructions. And now, in the discharge of our duty, the Court must not turn to the right nor to the left. That you killed Martin Oberdorf, the deceased, was admitted fact on the trial, and to take you own parrative of the occurrence, as made up to the time and on the trial, you were wholly unjustified. The deceased committed no crime, and according to your own declarations he was moving in the oppo-site direction from you, when, without warning, or any attempt to arrest him, you took his life. A private citizen, without a warrant, has no right to make an arrest unless a crime bas actually been committed. Much less has he the right to take life on mere suspicion that a crime has or is about to be committed. But whether the deed was rashly, thoughtlessly or careless-ly done, and without deliberation and premeditation, was a question for the jury. There was some evidence of malice express, and, perhaps, considerable that was not consistent with the story you relat-ed after the killing. The manner in which the deceased was shot, the torn and lacerated condition of the body, the direction in which the ball was found to have struck, and many other circumstances went to convince the jury that your account of the transaction was a mere fabrication. They were told that in order to find you guilty of murder in the first degree, they must be satisfied that the killing was wilful, deliberate and premeditated, and that if they had a reasonable doubt in relation to this, it was there duty to give you the benefit of that doubt, and either to acquit you or find you guilty of a less degree of homicide. This was a question of fact entirely for the jury, and the Court is not prepared to say that their conclusion is erroneous. The penal-ty of your crime is death, and you must now prepare to meet another judge. Your time in this world will probably be short, but you need not despair. He who said to the dying malefactor on the cross, "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise," will receive you if you will but believe and repent. Do not hope for pardon in this world, but let me admonish you that from henceforth let all your thoughts be directed to making peace with your God.

We must now proceed to pass on you the judgment of the law, which is: That Perry Haas, the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Northumberland, from whence he came, and rom thence to the place of execution, and that he there be hauged by the neck until he is dead; and may God have mercy on than any of my competitors here or else where. your soul.

In delivering the above opinion the Court could but decide upon its bearing upon principle of law. They could neither turn to the right nor to the left. In duty bound to expound the question involved in accordance with legal decisions, they have no right to prejudge and no province to exercise sympathy. A judge must steer clear of tears, and wavering opinions of sentimental bystanders. His duty is simply one of legal straight-forwardness. His tenderness must be turned into judgment his pity into sternness. In pronouncing the sentence Judge Rockefeller evinced one of the jury were not separated at any time except one of the constables was with them.

whilst we are of the opinion that there except one of the constables was with them. more feeling than the condemned prisoner. to refer to the 53d section of the Act of mental public are now wont to assume, his 1860, which provides "that no verdict in own counsel contended against it. One of any criminal court shall be set aside, nor them says he is perfectly sane, or they

the trial. In the case of Com. vs. Charles White, for highway robbery, in Sunbury, November, 1, 1871, upon John Emerick, a citizen of Jefferson county, the Court sentenced the prisoner on Saturday morning last to five years in the penitentiary. The public is already familiar with this case, as it has occupied the attention of the Court and county since November last. The case was once considered settled by argument of prosecutor, but at January term the indefatiguable District Attorney brought the case up for trial. An indictment was found, and upon legal technicalities was quashed, and then taken to the Supreme Court by the prisoner's counsel, S. B. Boyer, Esq. The reasons which Mr. Boyer presented for discharging the young man were not acceded to by the Court at Philadelphia, and he was remanded back for trial. On the trial last week the evidence seemed strong in favor of the young man's guilt, while the cross-examination and the vidence of the defence did not detract any from it. The District Attorney, Clement, deserves general credit for his unflinching endeavors to bring guilty offenders to justice, while the prisoner's counsel. S. B. Boyer, certainly will be accorded praise for his earnest and untiring efforts in behalf of the young man, White, whom he so ably defended. The prisoner is only a young man, and hails from Ohio. mother, a fine and young looking widow, was present during the trial, and of course evinced a mother's solicitude and a mother's love for her wayward son.

MISTAKEN IN THE MAN. - The Chicago Post says the nomination of Judge Davis is immensely popular amons the Democrats. The majority of them believe that t is old Jeff. himself who is running on the Labor Reform ticket.

The Legislature has appropriated \$10,-000 to the Normal School at Bloomsburg. Mad dogs are creating much excitement in the vicinity of Berwick.

Baltimore has strawberries from Cuba. They are real imported Havanas, and have the true West Indian flavor, and also, it is needless to remark, the true imported

Our importations of foreign merchandise last week, exceeded eight millions of dol-

More than forty years have elapsed since Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was first invented, during whih ctime hundreds of thousands have been benefitted by its use. Probably no article ever became so universaly popular with all classes as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Pills which contain antimony, quinine and calomel should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The salest, surest, and best pills are Parsons' Purgative or Anti-Bilious Pills.

Dew Abbertisements

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that I have purchased the following articles belonging to Geo. J. Gei-ser, at Sheriff's sale, on the 16th of February, 1872, and that I have loaned the same to the sale Geo. J. Gelser during my will and pleasure, viz: one cook stove, one parfor stove, and one trunk. CHAS. P. SEASHOLTZ. Sunbury, March 28, 1873.—31.* Grand Spring Opening

S. HERZFELDER'S Popular Clothing Store,

Corner Market and Third Streets. SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Now on hand and receiving an enormous assortment of SPRING GOODS.

300 Dress Coats.

by you on the fatal night and persisted in 500 Business and Working Coats. 400 Dress Pants and Vests, 500 Business and Working Suits,

150 Boys Suits.

HATS and CAPS for MEN and BOYS

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The Largest Assortment in this line to be found outside the large cities.

500 SHIRTS. Calleo from 75c up. White Dress Shirts from \$1.00 up. Agency for the Celebrated QUAKER CITY and ECLIPSE FINE DRESS SHIRTS, every one of which is guaranteed a perfect fit. SHIRT BOSOMS, &c.

Gents' Spring and Summer Underware. 500 Overalls and Overshirts

Trunks, Valises, Satchels,

Umbrellas, Walking Canes.

and numerous other articles. All the above goods will be offered at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

Buying only of the largest and most reliable Houses, and for CASH only, and doing by far the largest business in my line in this part of the country, I am enabled to sell BETTER ARTICLES at

Lower Prices

Call at the Large and Beautiful Store Hoom,

Corner Market and Third Streets,

SUNBURY, PA.

S. HERZFELDER, Proprietor,

Sunbury, March 23, 1872.-1y.

DOUTY HOUSE.

W. REESE, Proprietor, Shamokin, Pa.
This house has been refurnished with all the latest improved furniture, by the present proprietor. Every attention paid to the comfort Shamokin, March 23, 1872.-1y

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making that has come from the Riverside Press. -Round Table, N. Y. Estate of George Gass, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George Gass, late of the borough of Suubury, Northumberland county, Pa., deseased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to mediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
P. M. SHINDEL, Executor.
Sunbury, March 9, 1872.-6;.

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All other goods, 20 days, Net.

A the Clement Buildings, second floor. Eutrance on Market street, Sunbury, Pa. Sunbury, March 16, 1872.-1y. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Heury Hopper, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Hopper, late of the Bo-rough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa. deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are equested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated

for settlement. P. H. MOORE, Administrator. Sunbury, Feb. 24, 1872 .- 6t.

Stockholders' Meeting. NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for officers of the Fort Augusta Bullding and Loan Association of Sunbury, will be held at their room on Thursday evening, March 28, 1872, to serve for the ensuing year. The Stockholders are requested to attend. L. T. ROHBBACH,

JACOB SHIPMAN, Secretary. March 2, 1872 .- 41 A. M. MEIXELL,

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