

THE VOLUNTEER.

Wm. Woodward, Editor and Proprietor.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, MARCH 18, 1852.

Presidential Electors.

- GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON MCANDLIDE, of Allegheny.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.
PETER LOGAN, Philadelphia.
GEORGE H. MARTIN, Philadelphia.
JOHN MILLER, Philadelphia.
FRY BOCHUIS, Philadelphia.
S. R. McKAY, Jr. Delaware.

WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette.

WOOD WANTED, at this office, in pay for subscription.
MONEY TIME—Subscribers to the Volunteer, who desire to change their places of residence, will do so about a favor by giving early notice of the same.

THANKS TO Hon. R. Brodhead, U. S. Senate, and to Messrs. Bailly, Bonham, and Henderson, of the State Legislature, for the receipt of public documents.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—A number of our readers have requested us to explain the provisions of the Maine Liquor Law, now before our Legislature. In another column we publish the bill in full, to which we invite the attention of all.

THE CHAMBERSBURG VALLEY SENTINEL.—In our last, in referring to the gentlemen who spoke against Mr. Buchanan in the State Convention, we mentioned Mr. Baxwa of Franklin county, as one of them. This was an error—a slip of the pen. Mr. B. was not a delegate to the Convention, and of course made no speech at Harrisburg on any subject.

When we stand in need of the advice of the Chambersburg Valley Sentinel in regard to who we should support for President, we shall inform its intelligent editor by telegraph. For the present, however, we are happy to inform our amiable friend that we do not stand in need of his services as a printer.

How many.—There have been twenty seven snows the past winter. And a very respectable one this Spring, on Wednesday the 3d last. Snow freezes deep.

Our Gracious.—The Chambersburg Valley Sentinel objects to the small notes now in circulation in this State, on the ground that they are calculated to spread infectious diseases, particularly small pox.—Shippensburg News.

The News appears surprised that the Valley Sentinel should make such an objection to the circulation of small notes, but we nevertheless consider the objection sensible and reasonable. In a late article published by Dr. Thomas E. Buckner, a celebrated physician of Baltimore, he calls attention to the fact that diseases like the small pox, may be spread through the community by small notes kept on the person of those having the disease, when they are sent into the market to purchase articles to supply the wants of life.

Borough Democratic Ticket.—Tomorrow (Friday) is the day of our Borough election, and it is expected that every Democrat in the two Wards will be up and doing. The following is the Democratic ticket as agreed upon, and we are free to say a better selection of men could not have been made:

- Borough Officers.
Chief Burgess—Wm. S. Coburn.
Assistant Burgess—David Ship.
Assessor—Henry Myers.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Duesy, John Underhill.
Town Clerk—Charles Bell.
East Ward.
Judge—George Z. Dentz.
Inspector—Joseph Stuart.
School Directors—John Goodyear, (3 years), Ephraim Corman, (1 year).
Coffin—George W. Sheffer, David Smith, William Hepburn, N. W. Woods.
Constable—Henry M. Cord.

THE UNION BOROUGH TICKETS.—At a meeting of citizens held in the Court House on Friday since, the following Borough ticket (composed of men of both parties), was agreed upon for the meeting, and a resolution adopted pledging their support to the same:

- Chief Burgess—Wm. S. Coburn.
Assistant Burgess—David Ship.
Assessor—Henry Myers.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Duesy, John Underhill.
Town Clerk—Charles Bell.
West Ward.
Judge—George Z. Dentz.
Inspector—Joseph Stuart.
School Directors—John Goodyear, (3 years), Ephraim Corman, (1 year).
Coffin—George W. Sheffer, David Smith, William Hepburn, N. W. Woods.
Constable—Henry M. Cord.

Wm. Harmon in New York.—How Edward Lovas Harmon.—The Aurora Advertiser, the home organ of Wm. H. Forward, promises that New York State is good for not less than fifty thousand majority against Mr. Fillmore, should that gentleman secure the nomination for the Presidency. The Le Roy Gazette, and Utica Herald, both which journals have guaranteed one 5000, and the other 15,000 against Fillmore, in their respective counties. The Albany State Register, Fillmore's organ is so much filled up by these manifestations of love, that it declines in commenting upon these kind promises, saying:—If any wild candidate for the Presidency can carry New York, Mr. Fillmore can. There may be treachery with a few Abolitionists, who have courted the party with their professed adherence, but the great mass are firm in their integrity and in loyalty to their principles.

A VOICE FROM "WHEATLAND."

The Lancaster Intelligencer, Mr. Buchanan's "home organ," which is published by our predecessor and friend, GEORGE SANDERSON, Esq., is "pained to see us take our defeat before the late State Convention with such symptoms of bad humor; and particularly is it 'pained' because we are 'disposed to blame Mr. Buchanan for his (our) want of success.' In the first place let us assure our friend that we are not a 'bad humor' with any one, and, notwithstanding the sting at our vanity, and the contemptible insinuations of the Intelligencer, we intend to maintain our equanimity.

The Intelligencer thinks that the cause of our defeat before the State Convention was owing entirely on account of an article we published in the Volunteer, a few weeks since, in which we found fault with the Canal Commissioners because of their appointments. "From the moment we read that attack in the Volunteer," (says the Intelligencer) "we set down Mr. Bratton's fate as sealed." Ah, indeed! Because we dared to complain of the double-dealing of the Canal Commissioners, and the bad treatment Cumberland county received at their hands, our fate must be sealed! A candid admission this, but a very imprudent one.—We can tell the Intelligencer that no set of men on the face of the earth can prevent us speaking our honest sentiments. We are not quite such a mendacious set as to be afraid to denounce when denunciation is called for. But the fact of us being a candidate, the Intelligencer appears to think, should have prevented us speaking harshly of "the powers that be." Such a course may be in keeping with Mr. Buchanan's home organ, but, thank fortune, we never have, and never shall, adopt it as our course. We are no man-worshippers. Our article in regard to the Canal Commissioners' appointments may have been "imprudent"—it may have operated against us in the State Convention—but yet we re-assert what we said in that article, and shall never regret having published it. If, to obtain a nomination by a State Convention, we must sanction every kind of injustice and wrong, and commend every act of those in power, no difference what our own opinion may be, and thus acknowledge ourself a menial and coward, most certain it is we were very presumptuous in permitting our name to be used in the late Convention. We were not aware, until now, that these are the qualities necessary for a candidate to possess before he can hope to be recognized by a Democratic convention.

The Intelligencer positively denies that the particular friends of Mr. Buchanan held a "midnight caucus" the night previous to the nomination of Canal Commissioner. We say they did, and we can prove it. We cannot say how many were in that "midnight caucus," nor can we say that the caucus was held at the instance of Mr. Buchanan; but this we do know, that a member of Congress (a very particular friend of Mr. Buchanan,) came all the way from Washington for the important purpose of telling the delegates composing the State Convention that they must, for Mr. Buchanan's sake, nominate a Case man for Canal Commissioner. We never charged Mr. Buchanan himself with direct interference in the nomination. It was Mr. B.'s particular friends we spoke of in our last, and not Mr. Buchanan himself. Generally, the friends of a man consult him before they take an important step.—Mr. Buchanan's friends, however, were an exception to the rule—so his organ says.

The home organ is also of opinion that we have "written more against Mr. Buchanan than for him for a number of years, and reminds us that we supported Mr. Dallas in 1847 and 1848. We remember very well that at that time we admitted two or three communications in our paper favorable to Mr. Dallas, and also three times that number in favor of Mr. Buchanan. Our columns are not closed against all candidates except one, as are the columns of the Intelligencer. We belong to no cliques, and obey the mandates of no masters. When we stated in our last that we had battled for Mr. Buchanan for the last thirteen years, we meant to say that during all that time we had defended him against the assaults of his political opponents. We are free to say that during the whole of this time he has not been our first choice for the Presidency, but yet we respected him as a Pennsylvanian, admired him because of his great talents, and defended him against the fierce attacks of some men who are now his particular friends. We defended him when David R. Porter, one of the delegates to the next National Convention, and others, attempted to defame him after he had been nominated for the U. S. Senate. That was a time when Mr. Buchanan needed friends, to save him from the scolding knives and war-clubs of the "Ingrins" kind, if our memory serves us, our friend of the Intelligencer was not so ready then to serve Mr. Buchanan. His voice was then silent as the grave. Gov. Porter was then his God—his now worship at the shrine of "Wheatland."

Our friend of the Intelligencer—and we sincerely consider him our friend, personal and political—need not be at all alarmed that our article in last week's Volunteer will do us "harm" with the sterling democracy of old Mother Cumberland. Our friends know our sentiments, and would not, if they could, feel proud of our friends, and shall ever feel grateful to them for their zealous and disinterested efforts in our behalf. We desire their full confidence, and the hearty support of the democracy of old Cumberland, and so long as we can wield a pen we shall defend and uphold the principles of incorruptible republicanism.

But, we have occupied more space than we had intended. We desire no controversy with any of our Democratic contemporaries, much less with our esteemed friend of the Intelligencer. Still, if that paper is determined to have "a war of words," we say stark your whip, Captain—we are ready for you.

The reception of Gov. Kossuth, in Louisville, was marked by every imaginable demonstration of enthusiasm. The Governor and Legislature of the State of Kentucky were present, and vied with the vast multitude in rendering a just respect to the representative of fallen European freedom.—His speech on the occasion of his reception, was fraught with many new beauties—evinced all the fertility of his mind, and the excellent sentiments of his soul.

The Germantown Telegraph is out against the attempt to make the state fix a fixture at Harrisburg. Among the reasons urged against holding these Exhibitions at Harrisburg is that imposition was practiced upon the Society by the people of that Borough to a very considerable extent, and that the hotel keepers imposed most shamefully upon the visitors, at the last Fair.

Joseph Morgan has been convicted of murder in the first degree, at Baltimore, for killing James McGovern. The convict is only about 20 years old.

A Hun Disaster.—A letter written from Naples says: "Standing on the castle of St. Elmo, I drank in the whole sweep of the bay."

The "Buck-eye Blacksmith" is delivering a temperance lecture in New Jersey.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, that Geo. W. Brewer, Esq., of this place, has been selected one of the delegates from this Congressional District, to the Democratic National Convention, which meets in the city of Baltimore on the first Monday in June next, to put in nomination a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. B. is well deserving of this compliment as he has labored assiduously in the advocacy of Democratic principles, and we congratulate him on the honor conferred in being chosen one of the delegates to the body above named.—Chambersburg Val. Sen.

The above article from the Chambersburg Valley Sentinel says a deserved compliment to our friend, Geo. W. Brewer, Esq. We are free to admit that a better selection could not have been made from our district. He is a young man of rare intelligence, a finished speaker, and a whole-souled Democrat. Mr. Brewer's colleague is, Hon. JOHN STUART, of this county. Judge Stuart has been a wheel-horse in the Democratic ranks for a great number of years, and, whether at home or abroad, exercises a powerful political influence. He is, and always has been, a zealous friend of Mr. Buchanan, and will use his every effort to secure Mr. B. the nomination of the National Convention. We congratulate the party upon having such able representatives in the Baltimore Convention, in the persons of two such influential and radical Democrats.

Gen. Henry FETTER, of Perry county, is the Elector for this district. He requires no commendation at our hands, as he is well known as a man of sterling sense and honesty, who has labored long and zealously for the success of the Democratic party.

HON. JAMES M. LANAHAN. By a document before us, No. 50 of the U. S. House of Representatives of the 32d Congress, we have the report of Mr. M. Lanahan, (says the Perry County Democrat) from the committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of costs and expenses of the federal courts. It is an able report, showing the absolute necessity for Congress to establish a uniform fee bill throughout the United States, in the several United States courts. The report is made up partly by the items of fees charged in different judicial districts, and exhibits a vast discrepancy, both in the practice of the courts and the amount of fees charged by clerks and attorneys, and proves most conclusively the necessity of a uniform fee bill. In some districts the clerk and attorney's fees amount to over a thousand dollars, whilst in other districts, for the same amount of service, it does not exceed from thirty to forty dollars. This evidently shows the necessity of a regular fee bill, and we are pleased to find that our worthy Representative from this district, who has been honored with the highly important trust of a membership of the judicial committee, has taken the subject referred to in hand, and shows a disposition to curtail the unreasonable charges of clerks and attorneys in the U. S. District Courts. We have no objections to any man being allowed a fair, honest compensation for his services in all cases, but such as charging five dollars per day for no service, is unreasonable. Mr. M. L., in his able report, shows the abuse, and absolute necessity of a reform of the various systems of taxing costs in different courts. Mr. M. L., is most unquestionably an honest man. He is a lawyer, but yet cannot withstand the Galphimian of the attorneys.

A GOOD MOVE.—The following important bill was read in place by Mr. Bonham, of this county, in the House of Representatives, on the 9th inst. There should not be a dissenting voice to the passage of this bill. For years the Government has been awilded and confused by lines of steam ships, and it is time this kind of robbery be stopped. Day, the bill explains itself.

Resolutions relative to appropriations of money by the General Government to lines of steam ships. WRECKERS. A large amount of money has, within the last few years, been appropriated by the General Government to various lines of steam ships, giving some persons undue advantages in our merchant marine service over others, squandering large sums of the people's money upon projects of at least doubtful utility, fostering a spirit of speculation upon the success or failure of the enterprise, and leading to the belief that all private enterprises have a right to expect direct appropriations of money by the government to sustain them. Therefore, be it Resolved, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to direct and our Representatives be requested, to oppose the further appropriation of money by the General Government to any line of steam ships whatsoever, because we regard such appropriations as highly injurious, leading to a wasteful expenditure of the public funds, making unjust distinctions among our citizens by appropriating money to the private enterprises of some and withholding it from others, dangerous in its tendencies, wholly unconstitutional, and foreign to the powers of the Federal Government.

Resolved, that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Governor to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Customs for French Senators and Commissioners of State. Louis Napoleon, the President, has decided upon the costume of the Senators and Commissioners of State, which is truly French in its fanciful character. The grave and reserved Senator or Commissioner of State, will stand in the water, and wear a coat of blue velvet, with standing collar and cuffs embroidered, fitting close to the waist, and ornamented with embroidery on the pocket flaps. The embroidery is to be in gold, representing palm trees interlaced with oak; the palm leaves in spangles, the oak leaves being worked up loose, with the lines of leaves in spangles; the whole of the coat to be edged round with embroidery, three inches wide at least. Couvel of State—Light blue coat with nine gilt buttons in front; waistcoat of white pique, cut straight, with five gilt buttons; trousers of white kerseymer, with gold bands down the sides. The vice-president, the presidents of sections, and the commissioners of state are to wear gold embroidery composed of oak leaves and olive leaves interlaced, on the collar, cuffs, and pockets, with narrow embroidery round the coat. The suitors have embroidered on the collar and cuffs, but no embroidery round the coat. The hat is of black beaver, with gold ornaments placed on the velvet, with white plumes for the vice-presidents of sections, and black plumes for the commissioners of state, the masters of requests, and the auditors. The sword is to be a straight one, with gilt hilt. In undress, the commissioners of state and the masters of requests, are to wear coats embroidered on the collar and cuffs, but without the gold edging, white waistcoat, and black trousers. There is enough of gold here, surely, to dazzle the eyes of the people, and to compensate, perhaps, for any little deficiency of the articles of their own pockets.

SENATORS OF FRATERS.—The U. S. Supreme Court having refused a new trial to Reid and Clements, the condemned pirate at Richmond, Va., they were on Friday sentenced to be hung on the 9th of April next.

A Vermont paper defines the rights of woman as follows: "To love her lord with all her heart, and her baby as herself—and to make good bread."

Mr. Muhlenberg's Bill.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. Muhlenberg's bill for the better regulation and management of the public works, was taken up on its final passage, and after some further debate, passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Vally, Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Crabb, Darrington, Gurnsey, Hamilton, Hays, Hildreth, McKim, Morris, Mattine, Muhlenberg, Myers, Robertson, Slaner and Walker, Speaker—18. Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Evans, Fernon, Forchay, Frailly, Fulton, Hamilton, Hoge, Jones, McCaslin, McFarland, Packer and Sanders—13.

Another Disgraceful Fight in Congress. We have been frequently asked by a number of our readers why we do not publish more of the proceedings of Congress. We have always made the same answer, viz.—because we could seldom find anything in the proceedings that we considered of sufficient importance to occupy space in our columns. Below, however, we give a portion of the "proceedings" of the House of Representatives of Friday last, merely to show that our grave national law makers are not idle.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., replied at length to the remarks of Mr. Wilcox, made a few days since. He asserted that the Southern Rights party had always remained true to the principles of the Democratic party, while the Union party had deserted that standard. The former, therefore, was the true Democratic party. He drew a distinction also, between the Right party and the Secessionists, declaring that there were no Secessionists, as such, in Mississippi.

Mr. Wilcox rejoined, and expressed his astonishment at the course (Mr. Brown) should declare that there were no Secessionists in Mississippi. He pronounced the declaration disgraceful to truth. Mr. Brown—I ask my colleague if he means to say that I have been guilty of a lie? Mr. Wilcox—Do you mean to say what I said was false? Mr. Wilcox—I say that when you remark that there is nobody in Mississippi in favor of secession, you are a lie.

The members were at this time standing near each other, and much excitement prevailed throughout the House. As Mr. Wilcox made the last remark, Mr. Brown struck him, and they immediately arose, and the utmost confusion prevailed. Several members interposed to separate the combatants, but nearly five minutes had elapsed before it could be effected. As soon as they were separated, Mr. Brown sprang upon the desk, and cried out: "Unde me! I can whip him!" The committee rose amid indescribable confusion and excitement.

Mr. Bayly, of Va., demanded that the Sergeant at Arms be ordered to take Mr. Brown into custody. The Sergeant at Arms, however, was not present and could not be found. The Sergeant directed a messenger to bring in the Speaker at arms, which being done, the Speaker ordered the Sergeant at arms to take Mr. Brown into custody, and also all those still disposed to create disorder. A very great confusion still continuing, Mr. Stephens, of Va., moved that the House adjourn. The question was put amid cries of dissent from all parts of the House, and the motion finally declared to be lost.

Order being somewhat restored, Mr. Brown moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Brown's motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned. Mr. Brown and Wilcox Difficulty. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The difficulty between Messrs. Brown and Wilcox, of Mississippi, which was announced in the House to day as having been settled, had proceeded so far as the settlement of all the preliminaries for the meeting, which was to have taken place at 8 o'clock, last evening. The challenge was made by Mr. Wilcox, and was accepted by Mr. Brown, as stated last night. Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, acted as the second of Mr. Brown in the fight, and Mr. Wilcox as the second of Mr. Brown. The subject of the matter was suggested and urged by mutual friends of the parties. The subject once taken up, the fight was experienced, and Mr. Brown was the victor. The fight was a most interesting one, and was witnessed by a large number of the members of the House, at the opening of the session, of the amiable adjustment of the difficulty.

Horrible Occurrences.—The peaceful citizens of Hopewell township, in this county, says the York Press of the 10th inst., were shocked, on Wednesday last, by the occurrence of a horrible tragedy. A little daughter of Jacob Butler, of that town, aged about 3 years, was discovered by their eldest daughter, Catherine, a girl aged about 12 years, who alarmed the neighborhood. No clue can be found as to the perpetrator of this terrible outrage on society. The statement of the eldest daughter, before the jury of Inquest, was that she in company with the deceased, was on the outside of the door, when an old man, with grey hair somewhat ragged and wearing yellowish or brown suit, a white slouch hat, came and seized her sister by the arm and led her into the house. She heard her sister scream twice, when she made her escape with the babe she afterwards saw the man leave the house, when she returned and found her sister dead, and a butcher knife lying near her forehead with blood. The throat was cut back until the alleged murderer needed no more.

Since the above was written we learn that Catherine, the eldest sister, was arrested on suspicion of being guilty of the murder. She was committed to the York County Jail on Saturday last, where she will await her trial.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS OF CALIFORNIA.—By the latest advices from California, it appears that the most abundant was being said to be the cultivation of the soil. This is as it should be. California will never become a wealthy and prosperous State so long as she is dependent upon other countries for the necessities of life. A San Francisco correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says: "Immense quantities of barley and wheat have been and are still in process of being sown in our valley. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres were sown, and it is believed that the harvest will be present season. Seed which has been greatly sought after at 6 to 80. per lb. Great attention is being turned to horticultural pursuits, and seeds of all kinds have been in active sale. The city for apple seeds, pines, and other paying their weight in gold dust for all they can lay their hands on. Thousands of fruit trees will be sent to the Atlantic coast. Agricultural implements of all kinds have been in very active request, but the season is now drawing to a close, and the deficiency in ploughs has been made in Boston, and sent there for sale. But California is to take the lead of Oregon, and she must succeed to our young State, even in nothing—our hills and valleys can speak for themselves."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER. The steamship Daniel Webster arrived at New York on Sunday night, at 11 1/2 o'clock, with 250 passengers, having in her possession about \$400,000 in gold dust. Her dates from California are to the 14th ult., and from the Isthmus to the 6th of March. The defeat of General Cruz was followed by the revolt and total dispersion of his army, on the 20th December. On the 14th, the news reached Santiago, and caused great rejoicing. The miners in California are all doing well.—Many new and rich placers had been discovered. The small-pox had broken out among the miners at Ling's Bar. A moderate business was doing at San Francisco, and, with few exceptions, no important changes had taken place in prices. Flour had declined. Three feet of snow had fallen on the ridge below Feather River Bar. A very fine plow had been discovered on Beal's Bar, on the Upper Feather River. The miners were averaging \$10 per day. The Fugitive Slave Law has been passed by the Legislature.

Indian depredations continue, and outrages by the war of frequent occurrence. The civil debt of California is estimated at \$797,000, whilst the war debt reaches \$1,445,000. A duel took place at San Francisco on the 16th of February, near the Presidio. The parties engaged were Justus A. Gorham and Dr. J. W. Steele. They fought at ten paces, with pistols. At the first fire, Dr. Hunter's ball passed through the flesh near the hip of Judge Gorham, not injuring him seriously, however. A special message had been sent to the Legislature by Gov. Bigler, on the subject of the State debt, particularly in reference to the war debt incurred for the Utah, Los Angeles, Monterey, El Dorado, Gila, Clear Lake, and San Diego expeditions, was \$1,445,375 75. This statement was based on the Comptroller's report.

A man named John, who was arrested at Sacramento on the 23d, for attempting to abduct a young girl fourteen from her father's house.—There being no law to meet his case, he was discharged. He is said to have a wife living in the Atlantic States. The Grand Jury at Sacramento, after a careful examination of the case of the People vs. Green, for shooting Baker on the morning of the 11th inst., refused to find a bill, and allowed the defendant to go free. The Sheriff of Calaveras recently shot a couple of Frenchmen, who had refused to obey the orders of the Court, swearing that they knew no law in California. At the time it appeared a large body of Frenchmen had assembled together, and assumed a hostile position, declaring their intention of resisting any attempt to enforce the law. A Jew had been punished, by order of the Vigilance Committee of Calaveras, with fifty lashes, for robbing his partner.

The man who, some two years ago, crossed the plains "on foot and alone," with a wheelbarrow, bound for California, was named Brookmire, an Irishman, from Warren, Pa.; where he left a wife and family in indigent circumstances. Brookmire, it is said, has lately returned from California, with about \$15,000 of the "dust" of which his dog and washed with his own hands. And his wife received legacies during his absence to the amount of \$10,000, falling to her upon the death of some relations in Scotland.

The New Liquor Law. Reported in the Pennsylvania Senate, by Mr. Carothers, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Intoxicating Liquors. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be allowed at any time to manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquor, whether the liquor be in the form of wine, beer, or malt, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, except as herein provided.

SECTION 2. That the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the county commissioners, on the first Monday of July, annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint suitable persons of well known honest temperate and sober habits, to act as assessors, who shall be sworn to the duties of their office, and shall be appointed for the term of one year, but may be removed at any time at the pleasure of said judges and commissioners for violating this act.

SECTION 3. That any person who shall be found selling, or attempting to sell, any intoxicating liquor, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, shall be liable to be arrested by any justice of the peace, or any other officer authorized by law, and shall be taken to the county jail for sixty days, and the liquor so seized and condemned according to the provisions of this act, shall have the same time to appear in court as any other person arrested for a violation of this act.

SECTION 4. That any person who shall be found selling, or attempting to sell, any intoxicating liquor, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, shall be liable to be arrested by any justice of the peace, or any other officer authorized by law, and shall be taken to the county jail for sixty days, and the liquor so seized and condemned according to the provisions of this act, shall have the same time to appear in court as any other person arrested for a violation of this act.

SECTION 5. That any person who shall be found selling, or attempting to sell, any intoxicating liquor, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, shall be liable to be arrested by any justice of the peace, or any other officer authorized by law, and shall be taken to the county jail for sixty days, and the liquor so seized and condemned according to the provisions of this act, shall have the same time to appear in court as any other person arrested for a violation of this act.

SECTION 6. That any person who shall be found selling, or attempting to sell, any intoxicating liquor, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, shall be liable to be arrested by any justice of the peace, or any other officer authorized by law, and shall be taken to the county jail for sixty days, and the liquor so seized and condemned according to the provisions of this act, shall have the same time to appear in court as any other person arrested for a violation of this act.

SECTION 7. That any person who shall be found selling, or attempting to sell, any intoxicating liquor, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, shall be liable to be arrested by any justice of the peace, or any other officer authorized by law, and shall be taken to the county jail for sixty days, and the liquor so seized and condemned according to the provisions of this act, shall have the same time to appear in court as any other person arrested for a violation of this act.

SECTION 8. That any person who shall be found selling, or attempting to sell, any intoxicating liquor, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, shall be liable to be arrested by any justice of the peace, or any other officer authorized by law, and shall be taken to the county jail for sixty days, and the liquor so seized and condemned according to the provisions of this act, shall have the same time to appear in court as any other person arrested for a violation of this act.

SECTION 9. That any person who shall be found selling, or attempting to sell, any intoxicating liquor, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, shall be liable to be arrested by any justice of the peace, or any other officer authorized by law, and shall be taken to the county jail for sixty days, and the liquor so seized and condemned according to the provisions of this act, shall have the same time to appear in court as any other person arrested for a violation of this act.

SECTION 10. That any person who shall be found selling, or attempting to sell, any intoxicating liquor, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, shall be liable to be arrested by any justice of the peace, or any other officer authorized by law, and shall be taken to the county jail for sixty days, and the liquor so seized and condemned according to the provisions of this act, shall have the same time to appear in court as any other person arrested for a violation of this act.

and place named in said citation, to answer said complaint; and if, upon hearing of the parties, it shall appear that a breach of any provision of said bond has been committed, they shall receive and make void the appointment of said person and cause the said bond to be void, and if the defendant shall suffer judgment to go against them by default in said suit, or if upon trial the jury shall find that a breach of any provision in said bond has been committed, the said defendants shall be adjudged to pay the whole penalty in said bond for the use of the Commonwealth, together with the costs of suit. That in all cases arising under this act, no action or complaint, shall take precedence in said court of all other business except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually under arrest and waiting for trial, and the court and executing officer shall not have power or authority to enter a nolle prosequi or to grant a continuance in any case arising under this act either before or after verdict, unless upon the manifest purpose of justice shall require it, and in such case the court shall file the reasons for granting such continuance or for permitting such nolle prosequi to be continued.

That if any two citizens in any township, borough or city, shall make complaint, under oath or affirmation before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace within the county, that they have reason to believe and do believe that intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited in the town, borough or city in which they reside, and intended for sale by any person or persons not authorized to sell the same under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, or warehouse or other building in said township, borough or city, shall make complaint, under oath or affirmation before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace within the county, that they have reason to believe and do believe that intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited in the town, borough or city in which they reside, and intended for sale by any person or persons not authorized to sell the same under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, or warehouse or other building in said township, borough or city, shall make 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