

your example. Be consistent in this matter.

Now, I want to make a closer application of this matter to the Church, viz: to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. I know, I feel that I tread on holy ground; I feel the responsibility of the position now taken. Mistake not my intentions. To the pure all things are pure. I have shown that the cause of Christ, the purity of the Church, and the eternal welfare of immortal souls demands an exposition of the truth in this matter. In consulting church history, particularly in regard to this institution, we find that the Jews were very strict in using materials that were pure to represent the body of the Lord. Unleavened bread was commanded by God to be used at the Paschal Supper, on account of its purity—because of its having no leaven, which is, like alcohol, the product of a destructive process, and which was discarded by the Jews as unclean and an unfit emblem to typify the body of Christ. The wine appointed by God was not rotten nor pernicious wine. So far from this being the case, he utterly forbid the use of any substance that had undergone fermentation to be employed in his service. The wine used by the Jews in the Paschal Supper was unfermented wine, and the wine used at the Paschal Supper was the same as that used by our Savior in the institution of the Lord's Supper. The Jews of the present day, in obedience to the command of God, put away every fermented substance during the Passover from their houses, and in those services use only unfermented wine. During the seven days of the festival the use of fermented substances was forbidden under pain of death.

To the use of pure wine, such as God appointed in his service, and such as he recommended for use, I have no objection; but fermented or alcoholic wine is a curse, and is so decided in Sacred Writ. I do not wish to be understood that the pure juice of the grape should not be used, but I utter my protest against the vile stuff retailed at the doggeries of our town. Moreover the juice of the grape can be kept free from the intoxicating principle for a year or more, thereby obviating the necessity of the Church legalizing or countenancing drunkenness, which it cannot help but do as long as Christians procure wine for sacred use from the same vessel from which every drunkard of town sucks his liquid damnation. Come ye out from among them; touch not the unclean thing.

Would it not be better to use water—that emblem of purity—for God has pronounced it good? Would it not be more consistent to use that liquor which God the eternal brews for all his children; not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, but in the green glade and grassy dell, where the deer wanders and the child loves to play; and low down in the valleys where the fountains murmur, and high on the tall mountain top, and out on the wide ocean—there he brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water.

"They have banished wine from the festive board, From the festal hall, and the scene of mirth; They have sought to lead him from error's way, And his dark and terrible power revealed; They have cast it away from the social board, But 'tis left on the table of the Lord."

They have sung in wild and mournful songs, Of the drunkard's woes and the drunkard's wrongs; They have sought to lead him from error's way, And often for him do they weep and pray; Yet they stand by the side of the social board, That carries destruction in every drop.

They have told of its strange and mighty force, Of its sin-begging and demerit course; Of sorrow's tear, and misery's groan— Yet the half of its mischief remains unknown. But oh, can the soul polluter be An emblem of Christian purity?

Oh! well may the archfiend smile with pride, When he marks the use of the rosy tide; Oh! well may he count the victory sure, When the Christian will bow at the shrine impure; For monsters and fiends satiate swim In the liquid that flows round the goblet's brim.

Why should not the quaking spring be sought, And Nature's own beverage thence be brought? Though it bears not the purple hue of blood, Yet the Lion's mane's health pronounced it good. It would strengthen them more than the sparkling wine, For it comes from the Fountain of Life Divine."

## THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Thursday, November 12, 1857.

### NOTICES OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The second quarter of the fall and winter session of the Lewistown Academy will commence on Monday, November 16th.

A change has been made in the arrival and departure of the trains on the railroad, and the fare has been raised from 2½ to 3 cents per mile.

The dwelling and store room known as the People's Store is offered for sale or rent.

Kennedy, Junkin & Co. invite the ladies to call and examine their stock of new winter bonnets before purchasing elsewhere.

A tract of land in Union township will be sold by order of the Orphans' Court, on the 19th December.

McCoy & Ellis have received new goods, groceries, &c., which they will sell at reduced prices.

**THE LATE ELECTIONS.**—Massachusetts has gone American Republican by a large majority, notwithstanding there were three tickets in the field, and Banks is elected Governor.

New York where three tickets were also run, has elected the democratic State ticket by some 8 or 10,000.

In New Jersey the election was for members of the Legislature and county officers only, and the democrats will have a large majority in the Legislature on joint ballot.

Maryland elected a Governor, members of Congress, Legislature, &c. The American candidate for Governor has a majority of over 8,000.

Members of Congress, Legislature, &c., were elected in Louisiana, and the democrats carried the day, electing three members of Congress and the Americans one.

### WHAT ARE WE COMING TO!

The spirit of mobism so rampant in the cities on the seaboard, will probably break out this winter on a new theatre, and we shall not be at all surprised to hear before spring of events not unlike those which preceded the French revolution, as ruffianly demagogues have already lent themselves to the work. Under the cry of poverty all the vagabonds in our country will flock to New York, Philadelphia, &c., mix with those really in need, incite their passions, and when a favorable opportunity occurs enact scenes that will perhaps eclipse anything that has heretofore transpired in this country. At New York, inflammatory speeches have been made in English, German and French, and our readers can form some estimate of the spirit that is abroad by the following account of one of the meetings held last week, which is thus described in the New York Express:

Several thousand laboring people, who are daily parading the thoroughfares of our city, demonstrating for relief, gathered again early this (Friday) morning on Tompkins' Square, where they were addressed by several Irishmen, who made very inflammatory speeches. They also gave accounts of a number of hard cases of suffering, and related stories of their wives and children famishing. They then urged the masses to proclaim their utterly destitute situation by demonstrating, and if necessary, to compel the rich to help them.

The meeting was organized by a Mr. Bowles, who, on Thursday, after the adjournment of the meeting which had petitioned the Mayor and Common Council, created another Committee, composed of the following Irishmen: Thos. O'Hare, Wm. Hanly, Patrick Donnelly, Thos. Quinlan, Patrick Devine and Peter Devine.

Several speakers then addressed the crowd, when Mr. Bowles ordered a procession to be formed, which was done, and headed by a banner bearing the inscription—

"WE WANT WORK,"

—which was carried in front, the procession moved on. Great numbers who were present at the meeting in Tompkins' Square, did not participate in the procession, but remained loitering and straggling about.

The number who marched down was about 8,000, who, at the direction of Mr. Bowles, proceeded through avenue A, First street, Bowers, Broome, Centre, Chambers and William streets, to Wall street, where they halted and ascended the steps of the Merchants' Exchange.

The appearance of this peculiar and rather queer looking procession, at these quarters, caused no little surprise and astonishment, particularly before it was ascertained what were the real objects and intentions of these strangers.

Mr. Bowles, however, exerted himself to the utmost to keep good order among them all the time, and to avoid creating unnecessary excitement.

But this could not be avoided on account of the many fierce characters and noisy individuals, who were shouting and using all sorts of forcible expressions.

The street in front of the Merchants' Exchange was immediately blocked up; the stages passing through this street were stopped, and had to turn through the other streets, and the regular bustle in Wall street was entirely interrupted.

This Bowles, said to be a blacksmith, but who wore very white linen cuffs, and had a very white cambric handkerchief, to wipe off the sweat of his brow, created by his speaking, seemed to be the leader.

It is impossible to give in detail his speech on the steps of the Exchange—inasmuch as there was no place for reporting, and the speech itself had no particular coherency, and what it had was interrupted by the cheers and plaudits of the *outrier* part of the auditory. He made allusions however to the large sums of money in the treasury and bank vaults, clearly indicating the ulterior views of the leaders.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 10.**—Much anxiety has been felt about the proceedings to-day of the idlers and demagogues who pretend to be the organs and mouth-pieces of the unemployed workmen.

Several large meetings have been held and are still going on in Tompkins' Square and in the City Hall Park, and there has been a great deal of talking among the crowds.

The police, however, have stopped all speech-making, and all attempts to inflame the assemblages. Thus far there has been no serious disturbance at any of the meetings.

A large police force is on duty to put down any disorder, and a regiment of the military is also held in readiness for service if required.

### MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Richard Carter, President of the Tamaqua Bank, was killed in the St. Lawrence Hotel, last week, by a man named Thomas W. Smith, who, after an apparently friendly conversation, shot the former with a pistol. The News gives the following gossip as the cause of this tragedy:

Richard Carter was born in England, and when he first came to this country he was engaged as a laborer, by Mr. John Franklin, now of Philadelphia, at the rate of one dollar a day. He was very poor, but industrious, economical and temperate in his habits. He gradually arose from the more humble position in life until at last he became a large property holder, wealthy, and commanded considerable influence. He attained the position of President of the Anthracite Bank; held a prominent position in the Church at Tamaqua, and was at the head of quite a number of benevolent societies. A charge was not long since preferred against him at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, in which a female, named Richardson, occupied a prominent part, but the case never came to a trial.

A few years since he became acquainted with a gentleman, named John McCauley, resident of Luzerne county, and taking an apparent fancy to him, rendered him efficient aid in business. Mr. McCauley had a pretty daughter, and Mr. Carter seemed to take quite a fancy to her, and finally he became so fascinated with the young lady that he induced the father to send her to a boarding-school at Wilmington, Delaware. At a later period he would accompany her to and from Wilmington, and frequently stopped in the city of Philadelphia. It is not known whether his wife knew anything about these movements or not; it is presumed that she did not. All this time it is supposed that illicit intercourse was going on between them, but this needs confirmation. At the same school there was

a Miss Smith, a sister of the murderer, and through her he became acquainted with Miss McCauley, about fourteen months since, and becoming fascinated with her, he proposed marriage. She accepted the offer and the matrimonial ceremony was finally performed at Wilmington. In a short time after this, and before the honeymoon had passed, he ascertained that her physical condition was such as to warrant the belief that she was pretty well advanced in pregnancy, and he at once refused to live with her. At the proper time, she became a mother while her husband was in New York, or some other place. The accouchement took place in Philadelphia, since which time she has been frequently visited by Carter and who took great care of her. All these things came to the knowledge of young Smith, and they weighed so heavily on his mind that at times he was evidently insane. About a week since he stopped at the store of an old acquaintance at Wilmington, and beheld so strangely that after he departed, a remark was made that he "seemed to act as though he was insane." "Yes," was the reply, "and if you had half the trouble that he has, you would be crazy too." The person who made this reply was a confidential friend, perhaps, of Mr. Smith, and knew all about the cause of his exhibition of trouble, eccentricity, or insanity. Smith has always bore a good character, was ever restless though prompt in attending business, and never could settle long in any one place. He had a disposition to roam, appeared to like a change of scenery and business, and was easily excited. It is said that his father was subject to fits of insanity, and that during one of them he suddenly disappeared a few years ago, and has not been heard of since.

Miss Smith, through whose agency an acquaintance was formed by Mr. Smith and Miss McCauley, is represented as a most exemplary young lady, and who had not the slightest knowledge of the true character of the one she introduced to her brother. The statement, however, made by Smith at the Station House, on Wednesday night, that Mr. Carter had palmed her off as an adopted daughter, does not seem to be warranted by the facts and circumstances since discharged. Mr. Carter was not present at the marriage, nor was he aware of it till some time after, and it is even thought by his friends that he would have opposed anything of the kind had he known it. It is said that during the conversation between Smith and Carter on Wednesday night at the St. Lawrence Hotel, that the latter smiled and said that he intended to go and see Miss Smith at Wilmington, but for what purpose it is not stated. A moment or two after this the weapon was discharged at Carter, and with a single exclamation he fell a corpse. His body was handed over to his relatives on Wednesday night, and sent to Tamaqua.

Suit has been instituted against Thos. Allibone, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Answer to Item 1 in the Hollidaysburg Standard.—We killed 14 instead of 12. We proposed some time ago to meet you at Huntingdon, but no response being given, supposed you overlooked the offer.

Item 2—See School Reports.

A man named David Varner was struck by the express freight train on Saturday last, a few miles this side of Huntingdon, and, the American states, had his teeth knocked out, his tongue split in three places, and sustained other injuries. Drunk or sober, keep off the railroad track.

A fluid can exploded in McAllister's store last week in the store of Feightly & Strayer, injuring the latter gentleman and destroying goods to the amount of \$450.—Goods insured in the Perry Mutual.

### A CARD TO THE LADIES.

**DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN FEMALE PILLS** are infallible in removing stoppages or irregularities of the menses. These pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case, and he is urged by many ladies who have needed them to make these pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as a preventive to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills, as the responsibility assumes no responsibility after the above admission, although their mildness would prevent any injury to health; otherwise these pills are recommended. Directions accompany each box. Price \$1. Sold wholesale and retail by F. A. HART & CO., General Agents for Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., and also agents for Belleville, Millroy, Redsville, Altoona, &c. They will supply dealers with the proprietor's prices, and send the pills to ladies (confidentially) by return mail to any part of city or country, on receipt of \$1 through the Lewistown post office. For particulars get circular of agents. See that each box has my signature. J. DUPONCO, Broadway post office, New York.

### THE MARKETS.

**LEWISTOWN, Nov. 12, 1857.**

Butter, good, @ lb. 15  
Eggs @ dozen 12

Our Millers yesterday were paying for white Wheat 75@115c; red Wheat 90@100; Corn 60; Rye 60; Oats 28. Flour is selling at from \$2 50 to 3 50 @ 100 lbs, as in quality.

### PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

The cattle market, this week, was well supplied, the demand scarcely being equal to the supply—600 head were in market and sales of fat sheep were made at from \$3 to 4½; 220 cows were sold at from \$35 to 70 for good milch cows, and from \$23 to 37 for dry cows.

**Flour, Grain, &c.**

Cloverseed comes in very slowly, and is selling from wagons at \$4 75@5 64 lbs.—Nothing doing in Timothy or Flaxseed.

The Flour market has undergone no change. There is but little export demand, and the only transactions are superfine at \$5 37½ @ bbl; extra at \$5 50@5 75. There is a steady demand for the supply of the retailers and bakers within the range of the same quantities. No transactions in Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported—we quote the former at \$4 50, and the latter at 3 25 @ bbl.

Grain.—There is not much Wheat offering, and highest figures. Small sales of ordinary and prime red at 118@128c @ bu, and white at 130@135, afloat and in store. Rye comes forward slowly, and commands 75c. Corn is in good demand, and further sales of old yellow, afloat, &c. made at 75c, and some new at 56c. O. unchanged—good Delaware sold at 33c.

### LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The County Superintendent has been unable for some time past to fulfill his appointments to lecture and visit, on account of illness. He is now recovering, and will be able in a short time to resume his duties again.

The Rev. Wm. V. Bowers will lecture before the Apprentices Literary Society on Saturday evening, November 14th. Subject—The Model Statesman. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Admittance, free.

**M. E. CHURCH.**—A series of religious meetings have been held in the M. E. Church of this place during the past eight or nine weeks, and are still continued, which have resulted in quite a number of converts, probably about a hundred, most of whom we presume will become members of the church. Mr. Ross has labored most assiduously in this movement, and has frequently succeeded in bringing to the threshold a number whose conversion to a truly religious life would almost be a miracle. He will continue we hope to stir them up with the long pole of salvation until they yield themselves where they never yielded before, namely, penitent suppliants at the footstool of Heaven.

**RAILROAD BUSINESS.**—The business at the Lewistown Station for the month of October, was as follows:

Freight forwarded,	\$1177 24
do received,	1952 43
Tolls,	27 56
Total freight,	\$3157 23
Passengers,	1796 50
Total receipts,	\$4954 03

Among the articles sent were—

Fruit,	105 pounds.
Cloverseed,	80 do
Butter,	23,344 do
Eggs,	11,110 do
Axes,	27,495 do
Iron,	190,469 do
Flour,	36 barrels.
Horses,	16
Cattle,	54
Sheep,	292

**CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS.**—There is at the present time considerable emulation in forming charitable associations, having in view the relief of the poor during the succeeding winter. These societies frequently do some good, but where too many are formed, there is a likelihood of danger that there will be more ostentation in displaying the proceedings in newspapers than actual relief to those in want. The really deserving, and often the most needy, are not always those who will make known their wants to members of any association, in whose proceedings their names may be spoken of as objects of charity, because there is an innate feeling in the bosoms of nearly all such repugnant to such a course. When assisted or relieved in that noble manner inculcated by the Savior—the right hand not knowing what the left is doing—there is something more in it than the mere act, recalling with vivid force the memorable truths that the quality of mercy

"Is twice blessed—it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

We would by no means discourage the formation of benevolent societies, but the experience of many years has taught us that it is seldom more than one or two persons out of a long list who will devote either time or labor to work of this kind, and thus, after a few spasmodic efforts at doing good, the association dwindles down to a shadow. In forming them it should also be borne in mind that there is an association of ladies in existence in our town, a number of whom we know have for years devoted days and nights, and often their own means when the funds of the society were of no avail, to the poor, the lowly, and the afflicted. They did this when nearly all others shunned the work, and will no doubt do it again. They are, besides, far more conversant with the affairs of our poorer classes than the members of any new associations are likely to be, and therefore better able to discriminate in the work. We would hence suggest that in forming societies, either among the young or old, that they be formed auxiliary to the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, under whose supervision we have no doubt much could be done to effect the end desired.

**QUARTER SESSIONS.**

Com. vs. Joseph Broughton, Indict. Assaulting Geo. W. Wiley, tax collector. Found guilty of the assault, fined \$10, costs of prosecution, and imprisoned for five days.

Com. vs. Jas. Yeaman and Joseph Strunk. Not a true bill, and Rudolph A. Strunk to pay costs.

Com. vs. Joseph, Rudolph, William, Albert and Henry Strunk. Indictment—Riot and Assault. Found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 each, costs of prosecution, and Joseph and Rudolph to imprisonment in the county jail for two weeks.

Com. vs. Joseph Strunk, Rudolph A. Strunk, and Joseph M. Owens. Indict. Riot, assault and battery. Joseph and Rudolph Strunk found guilty of assault and battery, fined \$10 each and costs, not guilty of riot, and Joseph M. Owens acquitted.

Com. vs. Margaret Walker, Rachel Stevens, Sarah Devan, and Jennina Molson. Indict. Riot and assault. Continued.

Com. vs. Abraham Mullen and Sarah Mullen. Indict. keeping a disorderly house.—Continued.

Com. vs. Abraham Freed, Wm. Freed and Mary Freed. Indict. Riot and assault.—Abraham and William tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 50 each and costs. Mary Freed not tried, in consequence of sickness.

Com. vs. Jacob Price and John McNeal. Indict. Assault with intent to murder, and assault. Continued.

Same vs. Same. Indict. Malicious mischief. Continued.

Com. vs. Joshua W. Beale. Indict. Assault and battery. Not a true bill, and Mary Freed, the prosecutrix, to pay costs.

Com. vs. John Albright. Indict. Assault and battery. Not a true bill, and George Miller (a German) to pay costs.

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Com. vs. Benjamin Johnston. Indict. Assault and battery on James Stewart. Not a true bill, and Stewart to pay costs.

The business transacted in the Orphans' Court will appear next week.

**TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.**—Directors who employ teachers without legal certificates, would do well to remember that the following is a clause found on page 63 of the late school laws:

"Organized combinations have been made by rejected Teachers, in some portions of the State, to mislead inexperienced Directors, and induce the latter to examine and employ them on their own responsibility, and in defiance of the present School laws. Such a course can only result in disaster to the parties who attempt the experiment. Teachers employed under such circumstances could not legally draw their pay from the District treasury; and Directors would forfeit their District's share of the State appropriation, and be individually liable to the District for the amount thus lost, as well as for the Teacher's wages, if paid out of the School money; and be liable, beside, to removal from office by the court of Quarter Sessions. The Department is willing to extend all reasonable sympathy and encouragement to Teachers who comply with the terms of the law, and evince a willingness to educate themselves up to the level of its requirements, as rapidly as leisure and opportunities for study will permit. But in such cases as the above, recusants will find the heavy hand of the law and the authority of the Department, come down upon them with unsparring rigor. If they are not willing to qualify themselves for their profession, they had better quit the business at once, and give place to better men."

We are assured that the State Department hereafter will enforce the penalty in all known cases. It is to be hoped that none of the districts in our County will render themselves liable to a loss of the State appropriation, especially in these hard times.

**COURT PROCEEDINGS.**—The following comprises the business transacted at November term, as prepared from the records for the Gazette:

**COMMON PLEAS.**

In the case of Henry L. Close vs. Felix McClinton, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for \$350 and costs. Motion for a new trial.

S. Graham vs. Eiting, Graff & Co. This action was instituted to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff at his spring, which rises at a bluff near the turnpike leading to Redsville, caused by the defendants washing ore at the McGirk bank, some two miles distant. The water there is drained into a sink hole, which it would appear finds its way under ground into the sources of the spring, and the plaintiff contended that it rendered his spring unfit for use. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for \$250. Reasons for a new trial have been filed, and as the case involves some important legal questions, it will probably find its way to the highest tribunal.

All the other cases on the list were continued.

**ROADS.**

The order for laying out an alley, noticed at August term, was continued to same viewers, to report at next term.

A number of roads in Decatur, Armagh, Menno, Union and Bratton, were confirmed nisi.

An order was granted to view and lay out a private road from McVeytown to a point in Oliver township, on the land of J. G. and T. F. McCoy. Continued to same viewers.

A petition was presented praying a review of parts of a road leading from Casper Dull's lane (now John Ross's) to intersect the public road near Wm. Powell's. Viewers—John Haman, James Calbraith, and John Walters.

A petition was presented for a road from a point near Sink Bridge in Armagh township, to a point near John Rupp's saw mill. Viewers—James Thompson, John R. McDowell, and George Bell.

A petition was presented for a road in Armagh township, from the public road leading from Locke's Mills to George Swartzell's saw mill, near Michael Garrity's lot, to a point at or near Sterrett's tenant house occupied by Daniel Mayben. Viewers—John Swartzell, Andrew McFarland, and Josiah Kerr.

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**SHERIFF'S SALES.**—The Sheriff disposed of the following property at the November court:

A house and lot in Third street as the property of Charles Robinson, to Geo. W. Elder for \$183.

A tract of land on Minehart's run as the property of Wm. H. Irwin, to Wm. Butler for \$112 50.

The Lewistown Hotel, as the property of James Quinlan, to Wm. Moroney, for \$2500. Two lots of ground in McVeytown, with improvements, as the property of Wm. McCoy, to Ralph Bogle, for \$876.

A darkey by the name of Pheasant fell over the stone bridge in Hayti the other night, and suffered some injuries from his head coming in contact with the rocks below.

A man by the name of Greer was somewhat injured lately by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of another person.

An editor in Dauphin county lately met a bear in the woods, and the bear made tracks one way and the editor another. We saw one in Market street not long ago, but he didn't seem to scare anybody—not even the girls.

Some weeks ago, Mrs. Jane Cunningham, wife of John Cunningham, residing a short distance from Patterson, Juniata co., was badly burnt, by her clothes taking fire, while engaged in washing. After lingering in agony for over a week, death relieved her from her sufferings.

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