Sunbury American.

SUNBURY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

Railroad Time Tables.

N. C. R. W.—EAST.		P. & E. R. R.—WEST.	
Buffalo Ex l've	12:20 a m	Erie Mail, l've	1:00 a m
Erie " "	9:20 "	Accom. "	6:15 "
ElmiraMail "	11:05 "	Niagara Ex "	12:40 p m
Niagara Ex."	4:40 p m	ElmiraMail "	4:35 "
		Erie Ex. "	6:50 "

SHAMOKIN DIVISION N. C. R. W.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Sunbury at	11:50 a m	At Sunbury	9:55 a m
"	4:40 p m	"	4:00 p m

D. H. & W. R. R.

Leave Sunbury—6:30 a. m.—Arrive at 3.[illegible] p. m

SUNBURY & LEWISTOWN R. R.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Sunbury at 6:30 a. m.		At Sunbury 3:35 a. m.	
" " 11:40 a. m.		" " 10:45 a. m.	

Accident Insurance Tickets can be had of J. Shipman, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

Local Affairs.

SEWING MACHINES.—Miss Caroline Dalius is the agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in existence, viz: "The Improved Singer," "Grover & Baker" "Howe," and "Domestic," which are constantly on hand and sold at reasonable prices. She is also agent for the celebrated Frantz and Pope Knitting Machine. Call and see them. Office on Market street, east of the railroad.

THE proceedings of the Teachers' Institute not having been furnished us, we are necessarily compelled to omit their publication.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning last, about 10 o'clock, the house of Andy McDemarra, on Centre Alley, was discovered to be on fire, when an alarm was given. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

THE festival held during the holidays by the ladies connected with the Reformed Church, was quite a success. We learn that upwards of two hundred and seventy dollars were realized, which will be applied towards the erection of a parsonage.

THE second in the course of Free Lectures at at Northumberland, will be by F. N. Burdick, of Lancaster, Editor of Pennsylvanian, at O. S. Church Hall, Tuesday evening, January 9th. Subject, "The Labor Party, and its Principles."

ON Monday evening last, D. D. G. S., E. Wilvert, assisted by P. S., Sol. Stroh, installed the following officers of Chillisquaque Tribe, No. 152, I. O. of R. M., at Northumberland.

Sachem—S. R. Donohue.
S. Sag.—John Stewart.
J. Sag.—W. Taylor.
C. of N.—R. Lesher.
R. of W.—A. Postlewait.

GAS FITTING.—B. B. Harris, of Lewisburg, has made arrangements to locate permanently in Sunbury, and has opened a gas fitting establishment in Dewart's Block, Market Square. Every branch in gas fitting, plumbing, &c., will receive prompt attention, and work will be guaranteed. Mr. Harris has had some twelve years experience in the business, and comes highly recommended as a good mechanic.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEVEN POINTS.—On Monday afternoon last, a young man named Reuben Shipe, of Seven Points, in Upper Augusta township, met with an accident which caused his death almost instantly. Mr. Shipe and several of his neighbors engaged in shooting an anvil, were filling the anvil with powder and then closed the hole with an iron wedge. While Mr. Shipe was hammering the wedge a premature explosion took place and the wedge driven clear through the head of Mr. Shipe, entering above the eye and coming out at the back part of the head. He was then conveyed to his widowed mother unconscious, where he died a short time after the occurrence. Mr. Shipe was a young man of excellent character, sober and industrious. He leaves a young wife and a widow mother who were dependent on him for support.

A FINE ENTERTAINMENT.—Previous to Lieut. Reese and family leaving the Reese House in this place to take charge of the Douty House at Shamokin, Mrs. Reese and her son Andrew gave a fine entertainment in the way of a grand oyster supper to some of their most intimate friends, on Wednesday evening last. The table, as usual, abounded with all the luxuries of the season. Oysters were served in every style, while sparkling Champagne flowed freely around the festive board. After ample justice had been done to the great profusion of good things, a number of toasts were drank to the prosperity and good fortune of mine host and hostess. At an early hour the party separated, highly pleased with the liberality of the proprietors of the Reese House, and regretting their leaving this place. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Reese will, no doubt, be happy to learn that they can hereafter be found at the Douty House, Shamokin, where it is hoped they will be as successful in catering for their guests; and that their worth will be as highly appreciated there as it has been in this place, is the wish of all their friends.

Master Andrew Reese will be the acting clerk at the Douty House, and will receive strangers in his usual polite and pleasant way.

The Reese House will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Fessler, of Pinegrove, who comes highly recommended. Mr. Michael Weaver, the polite and accommodating bar tender, who is well known to have but few equals in making up palatable drinks for the thirsty, will continue in his position at the bar of the Reese House.

ON Christmas day, as has been the custom heretofore, the teachers of the different Sunday schools invited their scholars to their school rooms, where presents of various kinds were distributed among them. The school rooms of the different denominations were neatly decorated with trees which bore the presents for the scholars. Many a young heart was made glad when beholding and receiving their gifts. Even ministers who were the recipient of some neat silver ware, could scarce help having a smile upon their countenances. This custom of making presents to scholars has given much encouragement in making them regular attendants at their school, which is accomplishing much good to the community.

WE had the pleasure of attending a social gathering on the 26th ult., at the house of Wm Raker, Esq., at Seven Points, in Lower Augusta twp. The occasion was a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Raker, to some of their personal friends in this vicinity. Among the invited guests present were the Hon. Wm. M. Rockefeller, Hon. Geo. C. Welker, Gen. Jno. K. Clement, Geo. Hill, Esq., Col. Geo. Cadwallader, and Geo. Smith, Esq., and others of this place. The tables were ladened with the choicest of the season, to which all present did ample justice. The party separated about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, highly pleased with the hospitality extended to them by Mrs. and Mr. Raker.

The new town of Seven Points has only lately been laid out in lots, and already promises to be a live place. It contains a dry goods and grocery store, a tin and stove store, blacksmith shop, carriage shop, &c. A fine hotel is being erected for the accommodation of the traveling public. Roof slating has been discovered at this place in great abundance, which, if it proves satisfactory, will soon cause other manufacturing establishments to be established. Parties who have already leased the quarries, and who profess to understand the nature of stone, allege it to be a superior article, and are now making extensive preparations for quarrying and preparing it for roofing.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—As a journalist, we are called upon to chronicle an accident which has cast a gloom over this entire community. Last evening about 5 o'clock, while Mr. Richard Guffy and wife, of McEwensville, were crossing the railroad in a two-horse buggy at Pardee's Planing Mill, in this borough, they were struck by the engine of a passenger train going south. By actual measurement Mrs. Guffy was thrown 25 feet and received injuries that proved fatal about 7½ o'clock. She was immediately taken to the house of George Straub, near by, and Dr. H. D. Hunter summoned, who dressed her wounds. The face and right forehead was frightfully cut. After death had ended her sufferings, the body was brought up to the house of her father, Mr. Robert McKee, Sr. The person of Mr. Guffy adhered to the pilot of the locomotive until the train was stopped, a distance of one hundred yards from where the buggy was first struck. Mr. Guffy was brought back to the depot and from thence taken to the house of his brother, A. J. Guffy, Esq., where Dr. Bowman dressed the wounds. He was very much hurt about the head and also in the back. At first it was thought that he, too, could not recover, but we are happy to state that at present (10:00 a. m. to-day), the chances are greatly in his favor. He appears to be conscious but is unable to speak. The horses escaped uninjured, but the buggy, being squarely on the track, was broken in pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Guffy had been in town during the day, and when the accident happened, were on their way to attend the wedding of Mr. John McKee, a brother of Mrs. Guffy, which was to take place near Pottsgrove, later in the evening. Should Mr. Guffy not recover, four small children will be left to mourn the untimely death of respected and affectionate parents.

Just as we go to press, 3½ o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, Dr. H. D. Hunter informs us that Mr. Guffy still remains in a very precarious condition.—*Watsontown Record, Dec. 22.*

We learn that Mr. Guffy died on Sunday morning last, from the effects of his injuries.—[ED. AMERICAN.

BELOW we publish the Report of the Secretary of the Accommodation Saving Fund and Loan Association:

SUNBURY, Dec. 30, 1871.

To the Managers and Stockholders of the Accommodation Saving Fund & Loan Association, of Sunbury, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with Article 9th of the By-Laws of this Association, I beg leave to submit the following report, or Financial Statement, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871.

There are at present 122 Stockholders, holding 663 Shares, from whom we have received the following amounts, viz:

RECEIPTS.

For Membership Fees, at 10c per Share,	$66 80	
For Dues,	7794 11	
" Fines,	9 20	
" Premiums on new shares subscribed,	33 53	
Total Cash Receipts,	$7903 64	
Add Premiums received from Loans,	1076 58	
Total Receipts for the year,		$8980 22

EXPENDITURES.

For Books, Stationery, &c.,	$150 42	
" Printing Constitution and By-Laws,	68 00	
For Rent,	20 00	
" Secretary's Salary,	150 00	
" Treasurer's Commission,	113 08	
	$519 50	
" Withdrawal 5 shares,	5 00	
Total,	$524 50	
Par Value of 663 Shares at $12, each, $7956 00		
Deduct amount of Dues unpaid, 149 00		
	7807 00	
Whole total,		$8331 50
Total Net Proceeds for the year,		$648 72

HENRY CLEMENT TREASURER.

DR.

To amount received from Secretary,	$7903 64
To amount received from Loans paid,	14700 00
To amount received, Interest,	53 00
Balance due Treasurer,	11 17
	$22,615 34

CR.

By amount paid out on Orders,	$22,615 34

OUTSTANDING.

Notes in hands of Treasurer not due,	$8,600 00
" " " none,	
Dues unpaid,	149 00
Fines unpaid,	7 20
Total amount outstanding Dec. 30 '71,	$8,756 20

All of which is respectfully submitted,
JACOB SHIPMAN,
Secretary,

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. Updegraff, of Updegraff's Eye and Ear Infirmary and City Hospital, has taken rooms at Drumheller's Hotel, at this place, for three weeks from January 1st, 1872, where he will operate upon and treat all diseases of the eye and ear and operations in general. Dr. Morris has accompanied Dr. Updegraff, and will treat all forms of Cronic diseases. Call early and avail yourselves of the Doctor's advice. Consultation free.

"WE were witness to an operation for Cataract by Drs. Updegraff & Morris, on Saturday last. The patient, a man named Robins, from Sunbury, stood the trial with remarkable coolness while the Dr. thrust a sharp instrument into the eye and worked off the opaque filament which obscured the blind man's vision. In three minutes from the time the instrument was inserted the patient could see. He is now doing well, no inflamation having supervened and in a short time will be able to support a continuous light." —*Miltonian.*

IF our neighbor of the *Democrat* considers it an enterprise by getting his paper printed in New York city, and then circulate it as a home paper, we confess that our twenty-one years' experience in the printing business has not yet convinced us as being creditable to publishers of such papers, nor that it shows any signs of prosperity in their establishments.

THE carrier requests us to return thanks to the patrons of the AMERICAN for their liberality on New Year's day.

LIST of letters remaining in the Sunbury Post Office, week ending Dec. 20, 1871:

Samuel Bend, Esq., J. D. Bristol, Esq., J. S. Boyer, Jno. M. Boyes, Mr. Carbitt, Miss Tillie J. Culp, Mary Clush, John M. Levitt, Martin Gast, S. P. Hill, Esq., Isaac Krahner, Mrs. Ketura Kirlin, Miss Louisa Latsha, Mrs. Mary Drescoll, (care of Mrs. Mullen), Peter Oberdorf, (2), T. L. Schnittner, Miss Mary Smith, Solomon Shides, B. R. Tally, Miss Mary Ann Williamson, J. E. Wolf.

Persons calling for the above letters will please give date of advertisement.

JOHN J. SMITH, P. M.

A SOCIABLE Hop came off at Moore & Dissinger's Hall, on Friday evening last, which was participated in by a number of ladies and gentlemen from Lewistown and this place. We learn that our young friends had a delightful time, and enjoyed themselves in "tripping the light fantastic," until the "wee sma hours of the morn." The supper gotten up by Messrs Taft & Delancy of the Clement House, on the occasion, did great credit to those parties. Their dining rooms were not only beautifully decorated, but the tables were ladened with such a profusion of eatables, that would have done credit to any of the city epicures.

AUGUSTAVILLE, Jan. 1, 1882.

The Farmers' and Horticulturists' Association held their third annual election, Dec. 30th 1671, resulting in the choice of Wm. H. Horning, President, J. F. Lerch, Vice President, Jacob R. Clark, Secretery, Rev. E. E. Berry, Cor. Secretary, Elias Emrick, Storekeeper, and J. B. Horning, Treasurer, for the year 1872. Next meeting January 6, at 3 P. M., at Augustaville. Officers elect, fall not. E. EMRICK, Pres't.

[Reported by A. N. BRICE, Esq.]

Court Proceedings.

SUNBURY, January 1, 1872.

Court called at 10 o'clock, a. m., Hon. Wm. M. Rockefeller, President Judge, and Hons. Jos. Nicely and Geo. C. Welker on the bench. After the commissions were read and Constable returns made, Judge Rockefeller made the following most excellent charge. In reporting it I omit that part which was published in the charge to the grand jury of Montour county:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—The statute law of Pennsylvania directs that each year a number of sober, intelligent and judicious persons shall be selected from the whole qualified electors of each county at large to serve as jurors in the several courts of such county, and at each sessions the names of twenty-four persons are drawn and summoned to serve as Grand Jurors. Although the act of Assembly directing the mode and manner of drawing and summoning jurors is comparatively but of recent date, yet the institution of Grand Juries is a very ancient one. In almost all civilized countries it, or something similar to it, exists. It is a part of the common law of England, the history of which we can trace back to about the eleventh century, and from which country we derive our laws. This institution is at this day considered one of the wisest regulations for the administration of public justice devised by man.

The principal and most important business of a Grand Jury is to make presentments of all matters, known to them, of a criminal nature, committed within the county, and to have the Commonwealth's testimony in regard to all accusations of a like character against their fellow men, and, after hearing, to determine whether the accused is *probably guilty*, so as to put him on a public trial.

Whilst it is a very serious and solemn matter for a person to be put on trial at the bar of a court of justice, it is also of vital importance to the public safety that every offender should be brought to light and punished in accordance with the law. It is a part of your duty to guard your fellow citizens against trifling, vindictive and unfounded charges, and you will, in all such cases, be supporting your own dignity and the dignity of the laws, by rejecting all bills that are not well founded, and where the prosecutor has no public good in view, but only seeks to make you the instruments of his private malice; and on the other hand you must consider how serious is the evil if the laws are suffered to be violated with impunity and offenders permitted to escape unpunished. It is indeed criminal to suppress a prosecution in which the interests and well being of society are involved.

The interests of the community are in a great measure in your hands. You are to say by your returns whether this man or that man shall be prosecuted before the Court, or not. If you say, by your return that you have no reasonable evidence of the facts alleged in the bills of indictments sent out, or fail to present any person whom you know to be guilty of an offence against the laws under which you live, then the Court is powerless. So that you see how important it is that it should be deeply impressed upon your minds that this is a public office of the utmost concern to the fortunes good name and lives of your fellow citizens, and to the peace and government of the State.

It lies with Grand Juries to suffer the public laws to be violated with impunity or to support them with dignity and reverence. It lies with them to protect and justify the innocent man from false suspicions, or to yield him up to oppression and the prejudice and rage of the day. Yes, very often the issues of life and death are in their hands.

Before giving you more particular instructions in regard to your duties and the mode of your proceedings, we think we may here properly indulge in a short digression and which may not be altogether unprofitable. In other or former days, you who have attended our courts, and perhaps served as grand jurors, have listened to another voice, and other instructions, perhaps the same in substance. Previous to the year 1850 all the Judges of the several Courts of this State were appointed by the Governor; but in that year the Constitution of Pennsylvania was amended, and from that time all the Judges of the Courts have been elected by the people. The first election under the new amendment was held in the fall of 1851, which resulted in the choice of Hon. Alexander Jordan, of Sunbury, Northumberland county, as President Judge of this the 8th Judicial district of Pennsylvania. He was again elected in the fall of 1861, and served until the first Monday in December last, just twenty years in all.

How well we remember the first occasion, and how short seems the time. A score of years is but a short time, and yet it is more than one-fourth of that usually allotted to man. We know that his labors have been great, and in many instances extremely trying; but the satisfaction of knowing that he retires beloved and respected by all, and particularly by those with whom the duties of his office brought him in almost daily contact, must be great indeed. Industrious, and always willing to attend to business, whether in or out of Court, justly entitles him to the thanks and praise of all interested in the judicial business of the county. He has acquired and justly merits the reputation of being one of the best Common Pleas Judges in the State; and believing him to be honest and true, if his health had permitted, the people would again have been willing to trust their best interests to his hands; and now that he has in a manner retired, we can only bestow upon him our best wishes for his future happiness and prosperity in this life, and that in the end he may gain an entrance in that better land, to which he told us, a few days since, he expected soon to go. At the last November term he delivered his last charge to a Grand Jury of Northumberland county, and he then said that the next time they would be charged by another Judge, and that the charge would be different. This truth is now realized in the fact that other faces are now seen, and other voices heard, admonishing us to the successive changes that are continually going on all around.

Looking back into our Courts within the brief space of time since we commenced the study of the law what reminiscences we could relate. An Anthony, a Donnel, a Greenough, a Bellas, a Hepburn and a Higgins, all senior members of the bar, alike distinguished for their learning and ability, and many younger members, have all passed away from the scenes on earth, and whilst their voices will never again be heard in any human tribunal, our recollections of them are as vivid as ever. When we were admitted to the bar something over twenty-one years ago, we commenced the practice of the law in Schuylkill county. The Courts were then held at Orwigsburg, and the Hon. Luther Kidder presided. The bar was composed of about forty-seven members. A few months since we had occasion to be in the same Court, now held at Pottsville, and you may well imagine our surprise and amazement in finding but two familiar faces in all that large array of Judges and lawyers. All seemed changed.

We are fully impressed with the great responsibility that devolves upon us in assuming the judicial functions. Our aim and highest ambition will be to administer the laws of Pennsylvania with strict impartiality, and to the best of our judgment meet out even handed justice to all. I speak for every member of this Court. We all owe our position here, as all Judges should, to the people, *strictly to the people*, and not to any party either political or religious.

We live in an age of crime. Murder stalks throughout the land, and crimes of every grade are fearfully on the increase. The time has come when the Courts must rigidly enforce the criminal laws of the and. The end and object of all human punishment is the prevention of future offences of the same kind. We have settled in our minds what the policy of the Courts should be on this important subject, and we fully enunciated our intentions and determination in our charge to the Grand Jury of Montour county a few days since, and which was fully carried out in all our judgments and sentences; and the encouragement awarded us by the better and law-abiding citizens there, has convinced us that our sentiments are duly appreciated and our course approved by the community.

More than a century ago, an able writer said, that it was the duty of a Judge in his charge to a Grand Jury to always recommend the encouragement of industry and good morals. We have no time now to refer at length to the many matters that might be urged in favor of these things; but we cannot let this occasion pass, nor drop this subject, without a brief reference to what seems to be, unfortunately, a misunderstanding or a difference of opinion between the representatives of labor and of capital. We wish it to be understood that we do not mean to speak disparagingly of the many societies that have been formed by the laboring classes with the intention of bettering their situation by legal and proper action; and all may rest assured of our heartfelt sympathy for the laboring man, and that we would at all times do all in our power to enhance his prosperity in a legitimate manner; but we would now refer especially to the conduct of that class of laborers who say to their employers "you *must* employ or you *must* discharge such and such persons engaged about your business; you must pay such wages as we demand or we will not work ourselves *nor permit others to work* even though they are willing and desire so to do; and if you persist we will take the law in our own hands; we will burn down your coal breakers and murder your men." In our county it is the sincere belief of every one that this system has already led to many instances of bloodshed. Of all acts of violence those are the most dangerous which are committed by private citizens, without authority to redress grievances of a local or private nature. For these are generally committed with deliberation under specious pretences of justice, and the violence and outrage is reduced to a system supported by mutual countenance, and boasted of as patriotic labors. We would refer you to the law on the subject of conspiracies, and if you know of your own knowledge that any such exist as come within its meaning and spirit, it is your duty to present the same to the Court; and we say without hesitation, and desire it to be particularly understood, that if ever a man or set of men are duly convicted in this Court during our administration, of even so much as touching a hair on the head of a laboring man, because he is willing to work at any price or at any rate of wages he pleases, for the support of himself or family, the very highest penalties of the law will be imposed; and even intimidations or threats of bodily harm, or destruction of property, will be considered a sufficient cause for exacting bail for good behaviour. In Wharton's American Criminal Law, page 2322, the following doctrine is laid down as the law of the land:

"A combination is a conspiracy in law whenever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public, or oppress individuals by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederates, and giving effect to the purposes of the latter whether of extortion or mischief. Every association therefore is criminal whose object it is to raise or depress the price of labor beyond what it would bring if it were left without artificial excitement. A conspiracy of journeymen workmen, of any trade or handicraft to raise the wages by entering into combination to force or coerce journeymen or master-workmen employed in the same branch of industry, to conform to rules adopted by such combination for the purpose of regulating the price of labor, and carrying such rules into effect by others is indictable as a misdemeanor." See same book, page 2323.

A fruitful source of crime is the sale of intoxicating liquors, a melancholy proof of which we witnessed week before last at our Court in another part of this district, when, from our situation it became our duty to pass sentences that for a long time must part husbands and wives, and parents and children, and substitute the dreary and gloomy walls of the penitentiary for the associations and comforts of home. In many instances the only excuse offered for their indiscretions was that they were under the influence of liquor at the time of committing the grievances proved against them; but the Court replied that this was only an aggravation.

In Pennsylvania the people have not abolished the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the act of the 13th of March, 1856, section 7, provides that licenses for the sale of liquors as therein provided, *shall* be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county at the first or second session of each year, &c. The mode and manner of making applications for a license is there set forth, and we hold that if a person duly makes his application, signed by the required number of taxable citizens, and by them certified that such person is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, &c., as prescribed by the act of Assembly, we have but very little discretion in the matter.

Section 8 provides that "licenses *shall* be granted to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, whenever the requirements of the law on the subject are complied with by such applicant."

The Court has, however, a right to hear remonstrances and evidence to contradict the certificate of the signers to a petition, and receive other acts that may disqualify the applicant. We will fix Friday next, at 7 o'clock, p. m., at which time applications for license will be heard, and at which time all persons applying, or making objections to applications, will be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel.

Disorderly conduct, sales of liquors to minors, or habitual drunkards and intoxicated persons, to husbands and children after notice, and on Sunday, are all matters forbidden by law, and are all legal grounds for rejecting an application, and any conviction of a person for violating the law in regard to any of these matters, will work a forfeiture and annul any license already granted; and it is your duty, gentlemen of the jury, if you know of your own knowledge, of any violation of the law in relation to the sale of liquors, to present the same to the Court, so that we may direct bills of indictment to be drawn and sent up, and in the meantime withhold the granting of any license until the matter is disposed of; and here the Court will take occasion to say that we cannot hear any complaints or solicitations of a private character out of Court. We have a public duty to perform, we must not be partial, and if any one has any objections to a license being granted to any applicant, it is their duty to come forward boldly, and either in open Court or by petition, represent the nature of their objections, and not undertake privately to put the responsibility upon the Court. We have received both in this and other parts of the district, private letters, some signed by individuals, and some signed "many citizens of, &c.," without giving any names. Such information we cannot act upon; but if any good, reliable persons will come forward and show to the satisfaction of the Court the grounds of their complaint, they shall and will be heard.

Com vs Geo. W. Blanix—Selling liquor on Sunday. No bill. Prosecutor, Geo J. Mason, for costs.

Same vs same—Gambling house; no bill found.

Same vs same—Selling liquor to minors; no bill found.

Same vs same—Selling liquor without license; true bill; defendant, Geo. W. Blanix, pleads guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $100, and the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with. The Court also stated that this sentence would be a bar to the defendant's receiving a license at January term, for which he is applying to keep a restaurant.

Com vs Benjamin Blanix.—Arson; Martin Walls, prosecutor; no bill. Benjamin is a son of Geo. W. Blanix, and was arrested for firing the stable of prosecutor recently.

Com. vs C. A. Harrison—Assault and Rescue; Thomas London, Constable, prosecutor. The Constable was engaged in the attempt to arrest a son of Mrs. Harrison, when, it is alleged, she resisted the aforesaid officer, and in the rencounter bit Mr. London on the hand, much to the chagrin of the officer, who should thus rudely be assailed by a woman. The mark on his hand is yet visible to the naked eye.

JANUARY 2, 1872.

Com vs Patrick O'Garra—Misdemeanor in not opening a road; true bill. Patrick was indicted for not keeping in repair a road in Zerbe township, as per contract. This proceeding was initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1860, in reference to roads. That Act makes it an indictable offence in a contract or not to keep up roads which he agrees to make, &c. The real prosecutor in this case seems to be John E. Rathburn, and Patrick is an Irishman. It would seem from the testimony that the road in question is necessary to Mr. Rathburn's convenience, and, because such is the case, O'Garra would not make the road. The enmity would seem to be occasioned by the fact that Rathburn employs at his coal works men who see fit to be free and untrammeled in reference to wages, and this in opposition to the conclave of miners in the region; or, in other words, O'Garra is not a very warm friend of Mr. Rathburn, and therefore this road is slightly out of repair. Verdict guilty. Defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

It will not be inopportune just here to mention that his Hon. Judge Rockefeller, gave a grand party at his residence last evening at 7½ o'clock. Invited guests, the number of nearly one hundred and fifty, were present, some from Northumberland, Bellefonte, Lewisburg, Danville and Shamokin, and the members of the bars of both counties composing the 8th District, and their wives. The affair was brilliant, and the evening wore into midnight pleasantly to the taste and to the eye. Quite a number of pretty women, and many handsome gentlemen moved gracefully in the throng. His Honor and his esteemed companion presided handsomely during the evening, and then, when towards the hours of midnight, the feature of the occasion—a glorious table, groaning with delicious delicacies, and substantials as well—uncovered to view, what a oneness of purpose there was in devouring the sweets so tastefully provided. Fried oysters, chicken salad, sandwiches, ice cream, cake, oranges, nuts, Smyrna grapes, coffee, &c., administered to the tastes of the assembly. May the Judge and his amiable wife long live to enjoy the friendship of the many.

Com. vs Wm. Brown.—Assault and battery. This defendant was arrested and tried for assault upon two different women in Shamokin, and in turn he arrested one of the women for assaulting him. The cases gave vent to the angry feelings of several Irish combatants, and presented a vast field for the attorneys of Shamokin to explore the regions of legal lore and to ascend the heights of sublime eloquence. Each female had a baby in her arms, and one a big patch on her right eye. If his Honor had been disposed, he might have tried the whole three cases himself in about ten minutes each and saved much valuable time. They are beneath the dignity of the consideration of 12 men and should be dealt with summarily. In two cases, Wm. Brown was convicted, and sentenced in each case to pay a fine of $10 and a month in county jail. In the case in which Brown was prosecutor against Mary Higgins, each was sentenced to pay half the costs.

Com. vs John Boyle. Assault and battery; plead guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of $25, and a month in county jail. These sentences ought to teach the marauders of Shamokin that law reigns supreme still.

The murder trial in case of Perry Haas, will not be reached before Saturday.

[FOR THE AMERICAN.]

SNYDERTOWN, Dec. 25, 1871.

FRIEND WILVERT:—Yesterday the beautiful chapel of the old Shamokin Baptist Church was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by Professor Lowry, of Lewisburg, and Rev. Rush, the stationed pastor. The address of the Professor was very able and impressive and a liberal collection was taken. The immense Congregation crowded the house almost to suffocation. Many were unable to get inside.

The old house, the first Baptist house of worship in central Pennsylvania, was built in 1796, two miles above Snydertown. Here is one of the oldest grave yards in the country, filled with the bones of many of the first settlers. Here two preachers of the olden time, *Weiserton* and *Clark*, many of the former deacons, members and others of all creeds, and of no creed, await the morning of the resurrection.

Here, more than sixty years since, the writer was taken to meeting, and on his return, he told his little cousins the wonders he had seen. "I seen two men in jail,"—two preachers in the high, old fashioned pulpits of that day—"and I seen two women drownded"—two were baptised. They being anxious to know all about the 'drownding,' I, to give them occular demonstration, took Janes' doll, and we proceeded to the spring, where I duly immersed the doll, to show them how the drowanding was performed.

In that olden time people dressed in homespun. Men, women and children went to meeting on foot, taking a near cut through the woods, and across the fields. Old people came on their farm horses, or in farm wagons, with full loads, over the imperfect roads, then destitute of bridges. They were a hard-working, social people, with very little upper-tendom sticking out. I saw one of these old remnants at the dedication. In his sixty-eighth year he walked ten miles to the Mecca of his youthful go-to-meeting era, and returned same day on foot. Legs used to be of considerable value. Some still belive in their practical utility.

The Baptists have built a neat parsonage at this place, and are preparing to erect a commodious brick meeting house next spring. The Lutherans have completed their new Church. The Methodists have a neat house of worship. Upon the whole Snydertown is beginning to look up. We have a few live men here. We have a separate election district, a municipal government of our own, and we expect to become a thriving town in this beautiful Shamokin valley. Give us a call, Mr. Editor, and enlarge your subscription list. CAMDEN.

Business Notices.

ANOTHER lot of new Furniture has just been received at B. L. Roudenbush's Store, in the Masonic Buildings. Some of the very best that can be found in the cities, made up in the most modern style. Furniture of all kinds, equal to a city store, are kept in this establishment, and sold at the most reasonable prices.

THE holidays being over, it is, nevertheless, true that Clement & Dissinger are still selling their goods at lower prices than elsewhere. Every one will be convinced of this fact by calling at their new store room in Clement's building, on Market Square.

A FACT worth remembering, that Weimer sells goods lower than the lowest. His stock of Dress Goods in Silks, Merinos, Empress cloth, Sattins, Plaids, &c., &c., are complete. Velvets and Velveteens 25 per cent lower than former prices. Waterproofs of the latest styles and best make. Ladies' Childrens' and Gents' Furs. His assortment of Shawls, embracing all the leading styles in the markets, which he offers at extremely low prices. Call and be convinced that Weimer's popular Cash Store is the place to secure bargains. His stock of goods is not to be surpassed by any in quantity, quality, or price. No trouble to show goods.

Having just returned from the New York markets, he is prepared to offer extra inducements to cash buyers.

How to get money is the great desire of all. A really good and serviceable Sewing Machine that will make money for you, or help you to save it. Will be sent to your own home on Trial of 30 days, no matter where you may be, and you can pay for it in small monthly installments, by writing to the American Machine Co., cor. John and Nassau Street, New York; or you can have a County Right free, as agent, and make money fast. We advise smart men to secure the business, as nothing pays better than the agency for a good Sewing Machine. Write at once.

Special Notices.

On Marriage.—Essays for Young Men, on Great Social Evils and Abuses, which interfere with Marriage, and ruin the happiness of thousands,—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, deceased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering. I will send the recipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope, with your name and address on it. Address,

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
676 BROADWAY,
Oct. 14 1871.—1y. NEW YORK CITY,

The Confessions of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED as a warning and for the benefit of *young men and others*, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the means of self-cure.

Written by one who cured himself and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope.

Address, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
May 20, 1871.-6m. Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
264 South Third Street, Williamsburgh, New York.

Nov. 11, 1871.-1y.

Marriages.

At the Baptist Parsonage, by Rev. G. J. Brensinger, on the 26th ult., Mr. JAMES A. CAMPBELL and Miss CLARA SHEETZ, both of Sunbury, Pa.

Market Reports.

Sunbury Grain & Produce Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HILE & GERINGER.

GRAIN—Choice White Wheat	$1 60
Best Amber, Winter	1 50
Corn	80
Rye	1 00
Oats, (32 lbs.)	55
Best Amber, Winter, per sack	2 00
" " " " barrel	8 00
Corn Meal, per cwt,	2 50
Pennsylvania Roll	35
EGGS—Per dozen	30
MEATS—Dried Beef, per lb	28@30
Smoked Mutton	10@12
LARD—per lb	20
FISH—Salt White Fish, per lb	15

AN APPEAL

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutons,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
oany with Debilitated Digestive Organs,
Or suffering with any of the following S mptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver o Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind. Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE or ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others: no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it will most certainly be cheated.

Hoofland's German Bitters, or HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, with HOOFLAND'S Podophyllin Pill,

will cure you. They are the Greatest BLOOD PURIFIERS known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

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