



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 110 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Altoona Tribune.

The Election.

At the time we return press (Thursday evening) sufficient returns have been received to decide that Col. L. V. Hall, the People's candidate for Senator in this district, is elected by a majority of about 450.

Blair county gives him a majority of 1496—the largest majority we believe ever given to any candidate—Cambria gives Durbin between 600 and 700 and Clearfield gives him only some 300 or 400.

Mr. Hall is the youngest man ever elected to the Senate in Pennsylvania. His election by such a handsome majority, in a district undoubtedly largely Democratic, must certainly establish the truth of our assertions, made previous to his nomination, that he was the best and strongest man named in connection with the office.

Jacob Burley has been re-elected to the House of Representatives by an increased majority. The entire Opposition county ticket, is elected, by what majorities is not yet known.

In Huntingdon county, the Opposition ticket, with the exception of Representative and Sheriff, is elected.

In Mifflin county, the entire Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 50 to 200.

In Perry county, the entire Opposition ticket is elected, with the exception of Sheriff, B. F. Miller, the Democratic candidate, is elected.

In the Cumberland Senatorial District it is announced that Irwin, Opposition, is elected.

A. K. McClure, Opposition, has been elected to the Senate from the Franklin District by a handsome majority.

In Philadelphia, the Opposition elect both the Senators, and 12 out of 17 Representatives.

Enough returns have been received in Philadelphia to indicate that the Opposition have elected Senators in eleven districts. If so, the next Senate will stand 22 Opposition to 11 Democrats. It is supposed the House will stand 65 Opposition to 85 Democrats.

The Opposition State ticket is undoubtedly elected by a large majority.

La Mountain Safe.

It is probable that few if any persons in this part of the country are acquainted with John La Mountain and his aerial travelling companion John R. Haddock, yet every newspaper reader rejoices to hear that they are safe. The tidings came by telegraph from himself. It appears that the balloon carried them four hundred miles north of Watertown, their point of departure, into the Canadian wilderness. There they lost everything, and after being four or five days without food, were taken in charge by Indians, who conveyed them in their canoes to a region of civilization. They arrived on last Tuesday evening in Ottawa, the future seat of government of Canada. If the statement of the distance they were carried is correct, they must have been about latitude 60° near the Rupera River country of the Hudson's Bay Territory, and within a couple of hundred miles of the Hudson's Bay itself. Truly that was a pleasant region to be dropped into from the skies. That the men escaped with their lives is providential indeed. The narrative of their journeyings and adventures, aerial and terrestrial, will be eagerly looked for. We hope it will have the effect to check the balloon mania that is prevailing now. One thing has been demonstrated by this unfortunate flight, and that is that the theory of a steady current of winds to the Eastward, which is to be depended on for a voyage to Europe, is a total fallacy. If La Mountain had kept on in the course he was he would have reached the North Pole sooner than

Senator Broderick Killed in a Duel.

The latest arrival California brings the intelligence that a fatal duel was fought on the 13th ult., near San Francisco, between Hon. David C. Broderick, U. S. Senator, and Hon. David G. Terry, Judge of the Supreme Court. Broderick fell on the first fire, pierced through the lungs. He lingered till half past nine o'clock in the morning, when he died.

The community was profoundly agitated at the melancholy event. Judge Terry was unhurt. Some of the San Francisco papers, it is telegraphed, evince a disposition to make it appear that Broderick was the victim of a conspiracy, but the most prominent ones assert that the duel was conducted in strict accordance with the code duello. Broderick's pistol went off before he raised it on a line with his antagonist. Terry's shot took effect two inches from the right nipple, carrying away part of the breast bone. Broderick suffered intense agony from the time he was shot until he died. When the mail left, two hours after his death was announced the flags of the city were at half mast, and emblems of mourning were beginning to appear in all parts of the city.

The following, which is the supposed cause of the bloody duel, we clip from the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle:

For an explanation of the rancorous and vindictive feelings existing among the prominent California politicians, we will have to refer back to the late campaign, which has stirred up so much excitement and bad blood among all classes of the community in that State. Between the 1st of July and the 7th of September, the political canvass was accompanied by the bitterest personalities. Senators Broderick and Gibson took the stump, and indulged in such disgraceful abuse and vulgar vituperation of each other as has never been paralleled in the annals of political wrangling, profane as they are known to be in every variety of secular, distasteful and malignity. Broderick, as is well known, was a prominent anti-Compromise man, and in his speeches was very severe on Terry, ex-Chief Justice of California, and a warm Administration man, but ultra-Southern in politics as well as in morals. They had for a long time been mortal enemies.

Judge Terry is a Texas lawyer, about forty years of age. The only public position he ever held in California was Chief Justice for the Supreme Court, a position for which he was not considered fit in either learning, talent, or moral character. He was on the bench during the Vigilance Committee time, and he was for a long time held a prisoner by that body for having stabbed a member of the committee. He is very brave, but coarse, and his general reputation is that of an honest man, who, while on the bench, could not be approached by offers of bribery. So long ago as last June, Broderick, while at the table of the International Hotel, said that Terry was a corrupt Judge. A friend of the latter, a Mr. Perley, a respectable Broker, not to speak in that style at a public table; Broderick repeated the language. For this Perley challenged him; but Broderick refused to fight, first, because Mr. Perley was a British subject, not an American; secondly, because Mr. Perley was not his equal in political position; and, thirdly, because the interest of his friends would not permit him to fight until after the election; but intimating that, after the election, he would accept a challenge from Terry himself.

But the Judge would accept no terms of settlement other than an unconditional withdrawal of the offensive remarks made by Mr. Broderick, and an apology therefor. It is well known that the Judge some time since determined to pursue this matter to the bitter end, soon as the time arrived to which Mr. Broderick had postponed the adjustment of these matters; when there fore, the result of the election was ascertained, Terry, who is known as a man of great nerve and coolness, sent a polite note to Broderick through C. Benham, his second, inviting him to a hostile meeting. Broderick has the reputation of being a man of physical courage and his defeat in the campaign had not shaken his self-estimated general condition of misanthropy to that of desperation and recklessness of life. He, therefore, through the Hon. Jos. McKibbin, formerly of this city, promptly responded. All efforts made by the second and friends of both parties to prevent the fatal result of the political fracas we now know. One party has been cruelly murdered, and the survivor, if he have any heart, or sensibility at all, will pass the remaining portion of his life an unhappy man—retired by self-reproach and the memory of the ruin his blind rage and rashness have accomplished.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. We find the following in the Pittsburgh Chronicle of the 7th inst. How near it may be correct we cannot say; we give it as we find it. At a recent meeting of Railroad Officers, representing the Pennsylvania Central, Reading, East Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and New Jersey Central Railroads, an arrangement was definitely made for the running of through passenger and freight trains, over the new route which is being constructed between New York and the West. We understand that this arrangement contemplates the running of two daily express passenger trains each way, without change of cars, from Jersey City to Pittsburgh. One will be a night line, leaving New York at 8 P. M., and provided with the improved sleeping cars now in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains will commence running as soon as the Fall time-tables of the various Western Railroads that make connection with the Pennsylvania Central, are fixed. As this route is much nearer, from New York, to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, and indeed all points West and South-West, than either the New York Central or Erie roads, and has an unbroken gauge, avoiding all ferrages or transshipments, it will doubtless command the great bulk of the passenger travel and freight transportation between New York and the West.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The returns from the Mississippi election show Democratic gains, John P. Pettus, Dem., is elected Governor by a large majority.—The following Congressmen are probably elected:—1st district, L. Q. C. Lamar, Dem.; 2d district, Reuben Davis, Dem.; 3d district, Wm. Barksdale, Dem.; 4th district, O. R. Singleton, Dem. No change, politically, from last year.

THE GREAT OYSTER DISCOVERY.

The Newark Gazette, of October 4th, says, that up to Saturday night, inclusive, upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand oysters had been taken off in English, American and other craft. All through the week from two to three hundred sail of vessels were engaged in dredging, and again on Sunday over a hundred sail could be counted on the spot from the Connecticut highlands. A gentleman competent to judge, who has been upon the ground, gives it as his opinion that the entire bed cannot be exhausted in five years.

The average earnings of every man who has worked upon the spot is stated, in the Newark paper, to be at the lowest figure admissible, twenty dollars a day. The discovery is more remunerative and valuable than any gold mine ever discovered in California. The excitement all along the Sound continues.

PRACTICAL MACHINIST.—This is the title of a new mechanical paper just started in New York, by T. H. Leavitt & Co., for the encouragement of inventive genius and mechanical skill. It is a very neatly printed eight page paper, published at the rate of \$1.00 per annum. From the hasty examination we have given it, we believe it well worth the price.

A telegram from Leavenworth, dated October 7th states that the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution is rendered certain, by the reception of returns from most of the important counties. The majority will probably reach four thousand.

A COLD WINTER PREDICTED.—About ten days ago a tremendous drove of gray squirrels, numbering hundreds of thousands, suddenly made their appearance on the Merimac, covering the trees and waters like a pall. Thousands of them were afterwards found dead in the river and on the ground. They crossed the Mississippi at that point, and worked their way down the river, until on Wednesday they reached Cape Girardeau, crossing the river at that point in countless myriads. The citizens turned out en masse and killed them by hundreds. Every tree and bush in the vicinity were so filled with them until night, when they all disappeared, and have not been heard of since. Their route was marked as by a devastating storm. Trees were girdled and fields destroyed. Old French settlers predict a very severe winter, as it was predicted in 1839 and 1840 that the winter of squirrels suddenly made their appearance, followed by intensely severe weather.—St. Louis Express.

A CURIOS SPECULATION.—What a noisy creature would a man be were his voice, in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust! A locust can be heard at the distance of one mile, and in the golden week is said to weigh but half an ounce, so that a middling sized man would weigh down not short of four thousand of them, and it must be strange if a golden week would not outweigh four locusts. Supposing, therefore that a common man weighs about sixteen thousand locusts, and the note of a locust can be heard one-sixteenth of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in mind and limb, ought to be of sixteen thousand locust power, and able to make himself distinctly heard at the distance of sixteen hundred miles, and when he sneezed "his house ought to fall about his ears."

HEENAN AND MORRISSET.—Heenan, the Benjamin Boy, publishes the following card.—New York, Oct. 10, 1859.—I have been informed through the medium of the public press, and from those who were present and heard him, that Mr. Morrisset, a candidate for the office of Mayor, would fight any man in the world, and me, in particular, for \$10,000. If this be indeed Mr. Morrisset's wish, I shall be most happy to accommodate him, either before or after my contest with Sayers for the championship of England. I will put up a forfeit to fight him for \$10,000 at the time and place mutually agreed upon, according to the rules of the prize ring. (Signed) JOHN C. HEENAN.

SURPRISORISM.—The following is said to be among the beauties of thought and expression for which Morrisset is famous. Mr. Spurgeon, of London, has become famous: "The very beasts are better than man, for man has all the worse attributes of the beasts, and none of their best. He has the fierceness of the lion, without its nobility; he has the cunning of the fox, without its sagacity; he has all the devouring gluttony of the wolf, without the wisdom which bids it avoid the trap. He is a carrion vulture, but he is never satisfied; he is a very serpent, with the poison of his breath beneath his tongue, but he spits his venom afar off as well as nigh."

It is stated that Col. Fremont has written a letter declaring that he is not, and will never be, a Presidential candidate. He is represented as closing his letter in the following language: "I consented to hold that relation in 1856, against my better judgment, and will, but I was assured that those who would rally around me possessed the power essential to my election; and I confess that the 'bubble,' as it might have been called by Oliver Cromwell, possessed attractions which I could not well resist. But I would not again encounter all the vexation, mortification and annoyance I then encountered, if the reward were to be ten thousand presidencies."

A correspondent, who has heretofore proved himself reliable, informs the Natchez Courier of the existence of two negro children, brothers, in Newtown, Md., whose heads are covered with wool as white as that on a sheep's back. It is further said that their eyes are colorless, and that taken together, such curious beings have never before been heard of. Cases of albinism have not infrequently been mentioned, but these creatures have black skins, and hence are not of that genus.

Somebody, speaking of the hurrying properties of the Yankees says: "If a big mortar could be constructed, which would throw an immense bomb-shell, containing fifteen passengers, from St. Louis to Boston, in five minutes, with an absolute certainty that fourteen would be killed by the explosion, tickets for seats by the 'Express Bomb Shell Line' would at once be at a premium, each passenger being anxious for the chance to prove himself 'the lucky 15-teenth.'"

FOR AND SCISSORS.

Rather Sharp—the paring volley of the "Peb" of the 30th at our neighbor "over-the-hill."

Lord Byron once said, "You never know a man's temper until you have been impressed on board of a ship with him, or a woman's until you have married her."

The Great Eastern is earning \$2,000 per day at her dock, in England, this being the amount of admittance fees. She had better stay there awhile.

A man who had brutally assaulted his wife was brought before Justice Kavanaugh, lately, had a great deal to say about "getting justice." "Justice," replied Kavanaugh, "you can't get it here. This court has no power to hang you."

Mr. Ten Broeck writes from England to a friend in Memphis that his winnings in England this year have topped \$450,000, to which he risked but \$20,000.

Somebody advertises for agents to sell a work entitled "Hymenal Instructor." A contemporary adds, "the best hymenal instructor we know of is a young widow. What she don't know, there is no use learning."

It is strange that among all the monuments and statues which have been reared in this country, not one exists to the memory of John Hancock. His remains sleep unnoticed, beneath the soil which he, with others, freed from a tyrant's grasp.

La Mountain and Haddock, the balloonists, landed in the Canada woods, three hundred miles from Watertown. They were four days without food, and lost the balloon. They were brought down the Ottawa by the Indians, in their canoes.

Long Sermons.—Rev. William Taylor, in his late work, "The Model Preacher," says: "Often when a preacher has driven a nail in a sure place, instead of clinching it, and securing well the advantage, he hammers away till he breaks the head off, or splits the board."

Fastest Time Yet.—At Cincinnati, on Friday last, Flora Temple and Ike Cook were matched for \$1,000 a side. The race was won by the former in three straight heats, viz.—2:26, 2:27, 2:21. The last heat was the fastest on record, and the first half mile of it was made in 1:04.

An ingenious Scotchman, it is said, has trained a couple of mice to turn a reel for twisting twine. The laborers run about ten miles a day and reel from 100 to 120 threads. A half penny's worth of oatmeal lasts a mouse six weeks; and the clear annual profit on each animal per year is computed at six shillings.

Wages in California.—A San Francisco writer, of late date, says the following are about the rates of wages now paid: Carpenters from \$4 to \$7 per day; bricklayers and masons from \$4 to \$6; blacksmiths, wheel-wrights, machinists, painters, tinmiths from \$3 to \$4.50; common laborers \$3; farm hands from \$30 to \$40 per month and found; cooks from \$30 to \$50.

The town elections in Connecticut, on Monday, resulted more favorably for the Republicans than ever before. Out of 106 towns heard from, the Republicans were successful in 63, the Administration in 35, and in the balance the result was either divided or did not depend upon politics. The Republicans made net gain of seven towns.

Well Paid for his Signature.—The Boston Rouge (La.) Gazette, speaking of the office of superintendent of public education in that State, says: "This is a very onerous office, requiring the occupant to sign his name as many as four times during the year. Now, the salary is \$3,000, so that the lucky incumbent gets \$750 every time he signs his name."

Steam Carriages for Common Roads.—The Newark (N. J.) Mercury says that Mr. Fisher, of Patterson, has constructed a steam carriage, which was tried on the common road to Acquackanonk, a few days ago, when it went on the level fifteen miles an hour, with twelve passengers. One mile was run in three minutes.

A Clergyman, in England, was thrice married. His first wife he married for her money, the second for her beauty, and the third to take care of him when he was old. His last remark proving a shrew, he was accustomed to remark that, during his life he had three wives—the world, the flesh, and the devil.

The National Inland Convention, which has been in session in Philadelphia during the present week, closed its sessions on Tuesday evening. Horace Sever, of the Boston Investigator, officiated as President. From the minutes of the society, it appears that fourteen new societies have been added to the parent society during the year.

A Trial of strength and speed occurred in Chili a few weeks since, between two British and two American locomotives, constructed for the Great Southern (Chilean) Railway. After several attempts the English concern performed in eighty minutes the work which the Yankee performed in less than half that time.

A Minister, noted for combining the somewhat incongruous professions of preacher and money lender, was offering a prayer, in which was the following petition: "Grant that we may have more interest in heaven!" "Don't do it!" exclaimed one of the congregation, "don't do it! the old sinner gets five per cent, a month now, but that's enough, the Lord knows!"

The love of ornament creeps slowly but surely into the female heart. A girl who twines the lily in her tresses, and looks at herself in the clear stream, will soon go to that lily was false, and the stream a mirror. We say, let the young girl seek to adorn her beauty, if she be taught also to adorn her mind and heart, that she may have wisdom to direct her love of ornament in due moderation.

Horace Greely is emphatically a punctual man. He was announced to deliver the address before the Wyoming County Agricultural Society on Wednesday last, arrived in New York on Tuesday evening from California, and only calling at the Tribune office a few moments, left to fulfill his appointment without even seeing his family from whom he had been absent four months and a half. Such punctuality is unusual.

Sir John Franklin.

It is a satisfaction to be, at least, informed distinctly of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his men composing his crew. The steamer Fox, Capt. McClure, sent out by Lady Franklin, has got back to England with the full particulars, and many particulars of the ill-starred expedition. These were gleaned at the northwest coast of King William's Island. A full account of the events that occurred in the expedition, dated April 25th, 1845, was found, and this shows that Sir John Franklin died June 11th, 1847, up to which time nine officers and fifteen men had died. The survivors, 106 in number, were proceeding south to the Great Fish River. The discovery confirms the previous reports that have been received. Dr. Rae ascertained from the Esquimaux, in 1844, that a party of about forty white men were on King William's Island in 1850, and a few months later they found their bodies not far from the Great Fish River. These were doubtless the last remnant of Franklin's party, who, after the close of the record lately discovered, started southward and gradually wasted away and perished.

The story of Franklin's Expedition can now be told, from beginning to end, somewhat as follows:— May 26th, 1845.—The Erebus and Terror sailed from Sheerness, officers and men numbering 138 persons. July 26th, 1845.—The expedition was seen in Baffin's Bay. June 11th, 1847.—Sir John Franklin died. April 23d, 1848.—The Erebus and Terror were abandoned in the ice in Victoria Strait. Up to this time 38 of the officers and men had perished. Spring of 1850.—About forty of the expedition were seen by Esquimaux on King William's Island. Summer of 1850.—The bodies of the remnant of the crew were found near Great Fish River. There is nothing more to be told, that is essential to ascertain the fate of the Erebus and Terror expedition. In five years from the time of their sailing all had perished. But the narrative of the expedition and its calamities will be looked for with eager interest by the whole world. For all civilized nations have had their sympathies excited in behalf of Franklin and his lost navigators, and there will be a sad satisfaction in knowing what they suffered and how they perished.

Sir John Franklin, whose name will forever be remembered by reason of his unhappy fate, was born at Spilisbury, Lincolnshire, April 10th, 1786, being the youngest son of a respectable yeoman. He was put to school at St. Ives, and afterwards at Louth. He had an early longing for the sea, and entered as a midshipman on the Polyphemus in 1800, being at the battle of Copenhagen, April 2d, 1801. He saw much and varied service, and was signal midshipman on board the Belleophon at Trafalgar. He commanded the boats of the Bedford in the fight with American gun boats at New Orleans, capturing one of the boats, and receiving a wound in the action. In 1818 he was appointed to the command of the Trent, in the expedition ordered to attempt the passage to India by the polar sea, North of Spitzbergen. The expedition turned out unfortunately, but Franklin gained much reputation. In 1819, he was sent in command of an expedition to explore the coast of America, east of the Copinnacle River. The result of this was a great addition to our knowledge of Arctic geography. Franklin returned to England in 1822. In 1825 he was ordered on another overland expedition to the Arctic sea, and he had to leave the sick bed of his young wife, who died the day after he went to sea. He returned by way of New York, and landed in Liverpool, September 24th, 1827.—On the 8th of March, 1827, he was married to Jane Griffin, the present respected Lady Franklin, in the following year she was knighted.—In 1830, he was sent to the Mediterranean, rendering good service to the Greek cause. In 1836, he was made Governor of Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land, which office he administered ably till 1843, when he returned to England. In 1845, he was appointed to command a new expedition to search for the Northwest Passage, and he sailed with the Erebus and Terror on the 26th of May, 1845. The record ends with his death on the 11th of June, 1847, at the age of sixty-one years and nearly three months.

Of the two wives of Franklin, the first Eleanor Ann Parker, was a lady of unusual accomplishments and scholarship, who taught herself Greek and Latin when eleven or twelve years old, and became a proficient in other languages, besides studying various branches of natural science. She wrote and published several poems, one of which, "The Arctic Expedition," which appeared in 1818, led Franklin to seek her acquaintance, and they were married in 1822. She died within less than two years, of consumption. His second wife, who survives him, was a daughter of John Griffin, and was born about 1800. Her devotion to her husband was known to the whole world, and it is her persistent efforts that led to the final discovery of his fate.—Bulletin.

BRITISH PUNISHMENT FOR DESERTION.—The London Times gives the following report of a case of flogging in the British army for desertion. The first man, named Green, bore his punishment as stated by an eye witness: "like a true soldier," but the second, named David, a young recruit, protested his innocence of the crime of desertion, belittled and screamed for mercy, and supplanted Col. Talbot and the medical officers and others who were present to have compassion on him, or he should die. His back was covered with a mass of large red inflated boils, which bled profusely at every stroke, and reddened the ground under his feet, upon which the cat was ordered to be withheld for a few moments, when, finding that his punishment was not at all lenient, he gave vent to clamorous cries for mercy, and he succeeded in delivering himself by force from the straps which bound him to the halyards. The punishment was again ordered to be continued, when at every succeeding stroke his cries and exclamations were most lamentable, that officers and men swooned away at the sickening spectacle, and had to be carried into the open air. One officer and upwards of twenty non-commissioned officers and men long in the service fainted, and others stopped their ears and closed their eyes, lest they, too, should become unnerved, and be subjected to the reproach and ridicule of their comrades.

A New History of the United States, by an Englishman, is said to contain the following: "Before I went to America, I had heard much of American natural society; but I confess I was really disappointed when I came to see it myself. I have traversed the country from the colonial dependence of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in Canada, to the Rocky Mountains, and I saw nothing that could be called worthy of the artist's or poet's observation. It is true that Canada has some charming scenery, which has been much improved by British taste and art.—the natural consequences of the refinement and cultivation of the inhabitants; but whenever one crosses into the Spikes, the country exhibits either wild forests or naked prairies, both of which are dangerous to travel through, in consequence of the quantities of voracious animals they contain. A distinguished member of the United States Parliament informed me that a railroad train last year, was attacked by a drove of raccoons, while crossing a prairie, and every passenger destroyed. These raccoons are the terror of this wild country, and have depopulated thousands of miles of its surface."

TRIAL LIST FOR OCTOBER TERM, 1859.

FIRST WEEK. J. P. Brinton vs John Dougherty, 5 G R Rhodes vs W. A. Bern & Co., J. W. Dyar vs E. O. P. R. B. S. D. E. K. Duncan vs E. K. R. R. C. J. P. Dougherty vs E. K. R. R. C. Bartlett & Anthony vs Morrison, O. Y. R. C. Langham & wife vs Shiloh, O. Y. R. C. Ann Bell vs Getty & Patterson, McClosky vs McClosky's administrator, Thomas Rees vs R. McNamara's heirs, John McCartney vs A. M. & P. Glass, M. Hoy vs Elias Baker, Wood vs W. McNamara's heirs.

SECOND WEEK. Kemp & Holliday vs A. Swires et al, J. Brennan vs M. Grabill, H. McNeal vs A. D. & J. P. Moore, P. Fisher vs T. C. Macdowell, Beach vs Lloyd & Ellis, Fisher vs Getty & Patterson, Kemp & Holliday vs A. Swires et al.

THIRD WEEK. A. Koon vs P. McNally, John Miller vs Shoemaker's Exrs, Same vs Same, H. Leamer vs A. M. & R. White, M. Ten Brock vs W. G. Graham, C. Hughes vs G. L. Lloyd, W. Johnston vs Thomas Mays, E. J. Morrison vs Penna's R. Co, Penna's R. Co vs W. J. Sellers et al, Mary Lowry vs G. L. Lloyd, George W. Allen vs Shiloh, C. & C. Co, A. Simonson vs Holliday & Bingham, Samuel Gray vs George Cowen, D. Snyder vs J. Lias et al, J. Clossin's Adm'r vs A. Rooney et al, W. M. Kilpin's Adm'r vs David McKillip, O. P. R. C. vs E. K. R. C., C. C. Co vs Com. for Use, &c., Thos. Seaborn's Adm'r, J. Cresswell vs A. McClain et al, A. Lullwielnd vs John Nagle, S. M. Bell vs D. K. Reany, R. M. Lemon vs Daniel Hoats, C. Gardner's Adm'r vs Shoemaker's Exr, A. P. Willis, John Fox vs Union Insurance Co, W. Wainson vs Same, Wood Mackay vs J. R. Crawford et al, J. H. McFarlane & Co vs Thomas Porter, Joseph Kemp & R. Lytle, Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co vs Bingham & Holliday, David Good & David Watson et al, Oct. 13.

FOURTH WEEK. J. P. Brinton vs John Dougherty, 5 G R Rhodes vs W. A. Bern & Co., J. W. Dyar vs E. O. P. R. B. S. D. E. K. Duncan vs E. K. R. R. C. J. P. Dougherty vs E. K. R. R. C. Bartlett & Anthony vs Morrison, O. Y. R. C. Langham & wife vs Shiloh, O. Y. R. C. Ann Bell vs Getty & Patterson, McClosky vs McClosky's administrator, Thomas Rees vs R. McNamara's heirs, John McCartney vs A. M. & P. Glass, M. Hoy vs Elias Baker, Wood vs W. McNamara's heirs.

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SIXTH WEEK. A. Koon vs P. McNally, John Miller vs Shoemaker's Exrs, Same vs Same, H. Leamer vs A. M. & R. White, M. Ten Brock vs W. G. Graham, C. Hughes vs G. L. Lloyd, W. Johnston vs Thomas Mays, E. J. Morrison vs Penna's R. Co, Penna's R. Co vs W. J. Sellers et al, Mary Lowry vs G. L. Lloyd, George W. Allen vs Shiloh, C. & C. Co, A. Simonson vs Holliday & Bingham, Samuel Gray vs George Cowen, D. Snyder vs J. Lias et al, J. Clossin's Adm'r vs A. Rooney et al, W. M. Kilpin's Adm'r vs David McKillip, O. P. R. C. vs E. K. R. C., C. C. Co vs Com. for Use, &c., Thos. Seaborn's Adm'r, J. Cresswell vs A. McClain et al, A. Lullwielnd vs John Nagle, S. M. Bell vs D. K. Reany, R. M. Lemon vs Daniel Hoats, C. Gardner's Adm'r vs Shoemaker's Exr, A. P. Willis, John Fox vs Union Insurance Co, W. Wainson vs Same, Wood Mackay vs J. R. Crawford et al, J. H. McFarlane & Co vs Thomas Porter, Joseph Kemp & R. Lytle, Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co vs Bingham & Holliday, David Good & David Watson et al, Oct. 13.

SEVENTH WEEK. J. P. Brinton vs John Dougherty, 5 G R Rhodes vs W. A. Bern & Co., J. W. Dyar vs E. O. P. R. B. S. D. E. K. Duncan vs E. K. R. R. C. J. P. Dougherty vs E. K. R. R. C. Bartlett & Anthony vs Morrison, O. Y. R. C. Langham & wife vs Shiloh, O. Y. R. C. Ann Bell vs Getty & Patterson, McClosky vs McClosky's administrator, Thomas Rees vs R. McNamara's heirs, John McCartney vs A. M. & P. Glass, M. Hoy vs Elias Baker, Wood vs W. McNamara's heirs.

EIGHTH WEEK. Kemp & Holliday vs A. Swires et al, J. Brennan vs M. Grabill, H. McNeal vs A. D. & J. P. Moore, P. Fisher vs T. C. Macdowell, Beach vs Lloyd & Ellis, Fisher vs Getty & Patterson, Kemp & Holliday vs A. Swires et al.

NINTH WEEK. A. Koon vs P. McNally, John Miller vs Shoemaker's Exrs, Same vs Same, H. Leamer vs A. M. & R. White, M. Ten Brock vs W. G. Graham, C. Hughes vs G. L. Lloyd, W. Johnston vs Thomas Mays, E. J. Morrison vs Penna's R. Co, Penna's R. Co vs W. J. Sellers et al, Mary Lowry vs G. L. Lloyd, George W. Allen vs Shiloh, C. & C. Co, A. Simonson vs Holliday & Bingham, Samuel Gray vs George Cowen, D. Snyder vs J. Lias et al, J. Clossin's Adm'r vs A. Rooney et al, W. M. Kilpin's Adm'r vs David McKillip, O. P. R. C. vs E. K. R. C., C. C. Co vs Com. for Use, &c., Thos. Seaborn's Adm'r, J. Cresswell vs A. McClain et al, A. Lullwielnd vs John Nagle, S. M. Bell vs D. K. Reany, R. M. Lemon vs Daniel Hoats, C. Gardner's Adm'r vs Shoemaker's Exr, A. P. Willis, John Fox vs Union Insurance Co, W. Wainson vs Same, Wood Mackay vs J. R. Crawford et al, J. H. McFarlane & Co vs Thomas Porter, Joseph Kemp & R. Lytle, Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co vs Bingham & Holliday, David Good & David Watson et al, Oct. 13.

TENTH WEEK. J. P. Brinton vs John Dougherty, 5 G R Rhodes vs W. A. Bern & Co., J. W. Dyar vs E. O. P. R. B. S. D. E. K. Duncan vs E. K. R. R. C. J. P. Dougherty vs E. K. R. R. C. Bartlett & Anthony vs Morrison, O. Y. R. C. Langham & wife vs Shiloh, O. Y. R. C. Ann Bell vs Getty & Patterson, McClosky vs McClosky's administrator, Thomas Rees vs R. McNamara's heirs, John McCartney vs A. M. & P. Glass, M. Hoy vs Elias Baker, Wood vs W. McNamara's heirs.

ELEVENTH WEEK. Kemp & Holliday vs A. Swires et al, J. Brennan vs M. Grabill, H. McNeal vs A. D. & J. P. Moore, P. Fisher vs T. C. Macdowell, Beach vs Lloyd & Ellis, Fisher vs Getty & Patterson, Kemp & Holliday vs A. Swires et al.

Twelfth WEEK. A. Koon vs P. McNally, John Miller vs Shoemaker's Exrs, Same vs Same, H. Leamer vs A. M. & R. White, M. Ten Brock vs W. G. Graham, C. Hughes vs G. L. Lloyd, W. Johnston vs Thomas Mays, E. J. Morrison vs Penna's R. Co, Penna's R. Co vs W. J. Sellers et al, Mary Lowry vs G. L. Lloyd, George W. Allen vs Shiloh, C. & C. Co, A. Simonson vs Holliday & Bingham, Samuel Gray vs George Cowen, D. Snyder vs J. Lias et al, J. Clossin's Adm'r vs A. Rooney et al, W. M. Kilpin's Adm'r vs David McKillip, O. P. R. C. vs E. K. R. C., C. C. Co vs Com. for Use, &c., Thos. Seaborn's Adm'r, J. Cresswell vs A. McClain et al, A. Lullwielnd vs John Nagle, S. M. Bell vs D. K. Reany, R. M. Lemon vs Daniel Hoats, C. Gardner's Adm'r vs Shoemaker's Exr, A. P. Willis, John Fox vs Union Insurance Co, W. Wainson vs Same, Wood Mackay vs J. R. Crawford et al, J. H. McFarlane & Co vs Thomas Porter, Joseph Kemp & R. Lytle, Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co vs Bingham & Holliday, David Good & David Watson et al, Oct. 13.

THIRTEENTH WEEK. J. P. Brinton vs John Dougherty, 5 G R Rhodes vs W. A. Bern & Co., J. W. Dyar vs E. O. P. R. B. S. D. E. K. Duncan vs E. K. R. R. C. J. P. Dougherty vs E. K. R. R. C. Bartlett & Anthony vs Morrison, O. Y. R. C. Langham & wife vs Shiloh, O. Y. R. C. Ann Bell vs Getty & Patterson, McClosky vs McClosky's administrator, Thomas Rees vs R. McNamara's heirs, John McCartney vs A. M. & P. Glass, M. Hoy vs Elias Baker, Wood vs W. McNamara's heirs.

FOURTEENTH WEEK. Kemp & Holliday vs A. Swires et al, J. Brennan vs M. Grabill, H. McNeal