



CLEARFIELD, Sept. 12, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, JNO C. BRECKINRIDGE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

GOVERNOR.

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JAMES K. KERR,

OF VERMONT COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

A. M. BENTON, ESQ.,

OF M'KEAN COUNTY.

MAJ. E. R. BRADY,

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER.

S. C. THOMPSON,

OF MORRIS TWP.

AUDITOR.

B. C. BOWMAN,

OF DECATUR TWP.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senatorial Electors.

Richard Yanx, Geo. M. Keim.

District Electors.

- Fred A. Server, 14-Isaac Reekhow, 2-W. C. Patterson, 15-Geo. D. Jackson, 3-Jos. Crockett, Jr., 16-John Ahl, 4-Jno. G. Brenner, 17-Joel B. Danner, 5-G. W. Jacoby, 18-J. R. Crawford, 6-Chas. Kelley, 19-H. N. Lee, 7-Oliver P. James, 20-Josh. B. Howell, 8-David Schall, 21-N. B. Fetterman, 9-Joel Lighter, 22-Saml. Marshall, 10-S. S. Berbour, 23-Wm. Book, 11-T. H. Walker, 24-B. D. Hamlin, 12-S. Whitcher, 25-Gaylord Church, 13-Jos. Laubach.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral Ticket be headed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas or John C. Breckinridge, as an Elector at Large, and in the event of the success of said Ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Stephen A. Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice President, but if for John C. Breckinridge, John C. Breckinridge and Jos. Lane for the same offices. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and it can elect any man running for this office of President of the United States, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for that candidate. If it will not elect either of the Democrats who are voted for in the States, then the votes shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State; and that the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to obtain from the gentlemen on the Democratic Electoral Ticket of this State their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and to report the result of his action in the premises at the next meeting of the Committee.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democracy of Clearfield county, will be held at the Methodist Church in the Borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday evening of the Court week, 25th day of September, at 8 o'clock to hear the issues of the present campaign discussed, for the purpose of appointing a Standing Committee for the ensuing year, and to perform such other business as is customary at that time. Hon. Henry D. Foster our candidate for Governor, Hon. James K. Kerr our candidate for Congress, and other eminent speakers have been invited and will be present to address the meeting.

Turn out Democrats and show the enemy that we are united and are determined to be victorious.

D. F. ETZWILER, Chm., of the Dem. Co. Com. Sept. 5, 1860.-31.

INSULT TO SOUTHERN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—In view of the expected passage of a party of Southern ladies and gentlemen, excursionists to Niagara Falls and other places, a hand-bill, of which the following is a copy, was circulated through the town of Marshall, Michigan:

Republicans, is the reason!—Two hundred Southern slaveholders, with their slaves, will pass through our city this (Monday) afternoon, and will dine at the depot.—This is a flagrant violation of the laws of this State, approved February 15th, 1859, which provides as follows:

Every person who shall bring any negro man, woman or child, or any other person of color into the State, claiming him or her as a slave, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.—(Session laws 1858, pages 526-7.)

Republicans to arms! Strike for the liberty of John Brown, Lincoln and...

The dem's editorial.

Congress

It is really refreshing to have the voters of the 24th Congressional district called upon to support the Black Republican candidate for Congress, because he is the "unwavering advocate of a protective tariff," and the interests of free white labor, will always receive his active support.

We are not informed what the peculiar interests of free white labor are, that will receive Gen. Patton's active support; but if his word means, includes compound interest, and interest at 20 or 40 per cent, we have no hesitancy in saying, and hundreds of poor white laboring men will endorse it at the Polls, that no man of our acquaintance, has more uniformly supported such interests. The truth is, Gen. Patton has always been the consistent advocate of heavy protective, for the poor man, and we will not do him the injustice to suppose, that in the contingency of his election to Congress, he would overlook either principal or interest. Though a resident of the County, and an active participant in its political campaigns; we have never heard Gen. Patton advocating the question of a protective tariff, yet we are free to admit, that we have frequently heard, from persons who said they knew by experience, that Gen. Patton was perfectly orthodox on this question. We suppose the Gen. like many other men, is sound on the tariff as long as it does not come out of his own pocket; but we are afraid, and so are the people of this district, that in Congress he might do as the Black Republicans in the late Congress did, vote to reduce the tariff,—vote, to make free trade a little more free—simply, to gratify the Lords of New England. We admire boldness in any man or party, but when it comes down to cool misrepresentation solely supported by unblushing brass, it then becomes decidedly too strong for us; and of just such a character are the representations from time to time made by the opposition Press, respecting the question of a protective tariff.

Standing on the record, as having only three years ago, voted to reduce the tariff of this county sixteen millions of dollars a year, this party, get comes out under full sail, as the uniform advocates of a protective tariff. Fifty-seven Black Republicans and abolitionists of the 34th Congress, without whose votes the tariff of 1846 could not have been reduced; voted to reduce it and still they are for protection. To the man, who is familiar with the wiggling of this party for a few years, this cry of protection recently set up, is extremely amusing; for it is suggestive of some incidents, in which the party took rather an active part. It reminds us of a candidate for Gov., of Pennsylvania whose name we believe is David Wilmot, a man committed, fully committed; for the past 18 years to a free trade policy. Just as extreme in his free trade notions, as he is in his free negro notions; this wild free trader, three years ago received the Black Republican vote. The interests of our great State, were then considered perfectly safe, in the hands of a notorious free trade disciple. David, was sound on the negro question; and all other interests had to succumb. We however suppose the year 1857 was a free trade year to this party, a kind of a leap year, and we would willingly look over its shortcomings and backslidings; had it belated prudently since: last winter however, it gave another illustration to the country, of how the interests of Pennsylvania are cared for when the almighty Negro is in question. The attempt to elect Galusha A. Grow, speaker of the House, cannot and should not be forgotten. Give another free-trader, full control of Congress and let him form the Committees on his own free trade policy; and then one James T. Hale, the great champion of protection—the sterling friend of home industry—the model Black Republican; representing the heavy iron manufacturing interest in Central Pennsylvania; James T. Hale, true to his constituency, and true to protection and a tariff, voted to make free trade Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives. We however, need not extend this article. We are well satisfied that the people know, who are the real friends of protection, and we are just as well satisfied, that Gen. John Patton will not be called upon to protect any interests outside of Clearfield county. The news from all parts of the district are the most cheering. Our standard-bearer James K. Kerr, is among the people rallying them to support those principles that for fifty years have built up this country, and made it great—the first of nations. He will be here to canvass our county, and you will see a candidate who dare and will tell you that he goes to Congress the representative of no section—the malignant of no portion of our people, the follower and lick-spittle of no Abolitionist—the advocate of no civil war—the palliator of no bloody insurrection; but a representative of the country, the whole country, East, West North and South, who looks with admiration on every State in this Union, vying with every other State, in the arts and sciences—in agriculture—in commerce—in all that can make a nation great, or secure to its citizens, life, liberty and happiness.

Over Three Hundred Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The steamer Lady Elgin was run into this morning by a schooner of Waukegan, and sunk within twenty minutes after the collision took place. She had upward of 350 passengers aboard, including several military and fire companies. Only seventeen passengers have been saved as far as known.

Col. Lumsden, of the New Orleans Picayune, and family, are supposed to be among the lost.

All Together.

Friends of Liberty, of the Constitution and the Union, Rally!

We find the above on a great poster hung up in one of our Hotels, calling a Republican Mass Convention at Erie Pa. on this day (12th). Whether, or not, this is intended for a burlesque, we are unable to say; but it certainly becomes simply ridiculous—an empty mockery—in connection with the gentlemen, who it is announced are to officiate on this occasion.

Well might a Brown Eagle, or something resembling a Buzzard, hover at the head of this hand bill, a fitting emblem of the heresies, that abolitionism alone can hatch. There is Henry Wilson and Amos Burlingame of Massachusetts, and Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio, and Nathaniel P. Banks and John P. Hale all are to be present, to instruct their fellow citizens, "the friends of the Constitution and the Union." Here my fellow Democrats are the names of those, who are calling on the friends of "Liberty, to rally." A pretty pack of speakers truly, to talk about fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. Every man a mad abolitionist, every man an avowed disunionist. Every man has advocated open resistance to the Constitution and Laws of the country. Every man now holds, and preaches doctrines, which he knows must drive the States asunder, or plunge their citizens in civil war. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

On the 20th Nov. 1859, Hon. Henry Wilson was one of a public Meeting, held at Natick Massachusetts, that passed the following delightful resolution.

"Whereas, resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, therefore—Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the slaves to resist their masters; and it is the right and duty of the people of the North to incite slaves to resistance, and to aid them in it."

And again, in a public speech in the City of New York in October 1855.

"We shall change the Supreme Court of the United States, and place men in that court who believe with its pure and immaculate Chief Justice, John Jay, that our prayers will be impious to heaven while we sustain and support human slavery. We shall free the Supreme Court of the United States from Judge Kane. And here let me say there is a public sentiment growing up in this country that regards Passmore Williamson in his prison at Philadelphia as a martyr to the holy cause of personal liberty. There is a public sentiment springing up that will brand upon the brow of Judge Kane a mark that will make him exclaim, as his manservant, the elder Cain: 'It is too great for me to bear.'"

At a Black Republican Meeting, in Maine in 1855, Benj. F. Wade taught his fellow citizens to rally in defence of the Union, in the following graphic language.

"There was no freedom in the South, for either white or black; and he would strive to protect the free soil of the North from the same blighting curse. There was really no Union between the North and the South; and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these two sections of the Republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in its being entirely free from all taint of Slavery. There was no Union with the South. Let us have a Union," said he, "or let us sweep away this remnant which we call a Union. I go for a Union where all men are equal, or for no Union at all, and I go for it."

And Anson Burlingame, another Constitution lover, to be present on this occasion, had declared with impious blasphemy and treason.

"The times demand, and we must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God!"

And Joshua R. Giddings is to be there, who at Palmyra, Ohio, in 1859, said:—

"The Fugitive Slave law commands us to participate in arresting and sending victims to this southern innulation, by torture a thousand times more cruel than ordinary assassination. Yet, we are told, we must obey this law and perpetrate these crimes, until a slave ridden Congress shall see fit to reclaim us from such sin against God by repealing the law. Whether it be right to obey God rather than man, judge ye. From my inmost soul, I abhor, detest, and repudiate this law.—I despise the human being who would obey it, if such a being has existence."

And who again declared to his fellow citizens, that

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British Bayonets, and led on by British officers shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the tents and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fate cometh, yet I WILL HAIL IT AS THE DAWN OF A POLITICAL MILLENIUM!"

And J. P. Hale, of New Hampshire is to be there, who in the Convention that nominated Fremont on the 17th of June, 1856, loved the Union so as to say—

"I believe that this is not such a convention to change the administration of a government but to say whether there shall be any government to be administered. You have assembled, not to say whether the Union shall be preserved, but to say whether it shall be a blessing or a curse, and hissing among nations."

And N. P. Banks, is to be there, who in 1856 expressed his love for the Union in strong language, hear him;

"Although I am not one of that class of men who cry for the preservation of the Union; though I am not, in a certain state of circumstances, to let it slide, I have no fear for its perpetuation. But let me say, if by the chief officer of the people of this country be to maintain and propagate chattel property in man—in other words, human slavery—this Union cannot and ought not to stand."

Such is the record of those who now call on all who "love liberty, the Constitution and the Union, to rally," and such are the men who control and lead the

Republican forces in Pennsylvania.

Yet the Republicans have no connexion with, or affinity for Abolitionism. Oh! no; and the people are implored to rally around such leaders, "for liberty, the Constitution and the Union, Oh! yes. And Andrew G. Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor is to be there, willing to swallow any pill, however black, that may be presented—willing to strike hands with the basest and blackest traitors that disgrace the country. Poor Curtin, how extremely humiliating is his position, willing to buy, or be sold, drive, or be driven, take, or be taken. With a kind heart, and a weak head, he presents the extraordinary spectacle of the accommodating candidate.

Seemingly, without, even ordinary discretion, like an organ boy he is seen running after the crowd, regardless of color, white, or black. Without any fixed principles, from the beginning of the campaign he has been hunting popularity, by losing votes. An "American" as long as this party had any offices, he even went as such, into the Convention of the "People party," and only received the nomination, through the fidelity of his "American friends. Once, declared the nominee, he was ready to forsake, and did shamelessly forsake and betray, the men and party, to whom he owes everything, by hastening to Chicago, and there swallowing "foreigners," and all the fourteenth section of the Republican Platform and advocating the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, again the regular nominees of his own party. And to day he is found at Erie in the Crow's nest, where Wade, Giddings, Burlingame and Hale, are teaching treason, abolitionism, disunion and insurrection to the people.

Well might a buzzard perch over such a nest, bearing in its claws the motto, "Massachusetts sends treason to her sister States."

How the President and Vice President are elected.

In view of the interest attached to the ensuing Presidential election, and in order to post our readers fully upon the subject, we insert the following summary of the constitutional requirements and the acts of Congress upon the election of President and Vice President of the United States:

1. The electors are chosen by the vote of the people on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes.—They then sign three certificates—send the messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January; another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge, where electors meet.

3. The Governors give notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.

4. On the second Wednesday in February, Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificates of returns and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person having such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States shall be necessary to a choice.

5. If the choice devolve upon the House of Representatives, and they fail to make a choice before the 4th of March next following, the Vice President is to act as President.

6. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

7. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

8. There is no constitutional provision for the case where there is neither President or Vice President elected or chosen in the manner directed by the Constitution. The act of Congress of 1792 provides that, under such circumstances there shall be a new election.

FRIGHT IN GEORGIA.

The Columbia (Ga.) Sun, of the 29th ult., says:

"By a private letter from Upper Georgia, we learn that an insurrectionary plot had been discovered among the negroes in the vicinity of Dalton and Marietta, and great excitement was occasioned by it and still prevails.

"The train from Dalton on the Western and Atlantic road brought the intelligence that Sunday night was the time appointed to burn the town of Dalton, and destroy as many lives as possible. It was fortunately discovered in time, and thirty-six negroes were arrested and confined to jail. They confessed that after destroying the town of Dalton, they were to go out into the little villages and vicinity and accomplish all they could in the work of destruction. They intended on the succeeding day (Monday) to go in a body to the railroad, and after taking possession of the train, to proceed down the road, stopping as long as they saw fit at each station, intending to reach Marietta in the night, where it was designed to pursue the work of killing and burning, and thence as far on the road as they were successful.

"From Dalton to a few miles above Marietta, the people were under arms, and had adopted measures to protect the wo-

men and children. As soon as the train from Chattanooga reached Marietta, on Saturday morning, a meeting of the citizens was called, and a strong guard appointed, who were relieved by another on Sunday. The military companies turned out, and every precaution was taken.

Communication.

MOUNT JOY, Sept. 10, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: The citizens of Mount Joy having seen in the "irrepressible conflict" Journal of Clearfield, a flag at Gov. Rigler, in which that "Simon pure" newspaper exclaims, "How are the mighty fallen! Posters announce that Gov. Rigler will make his debut at Mount Joy school house to-morrow evening." We desire to say a word in their defence; and ask the use of your columns for that purpose.

We do not intend undertaking to repel the imputation upon Gov. Rigler—that he would be denouncing himself by addressing his fellow citizens at Mount Joy.—The insinuation is too contemptible to merit that notice. But we desire to remind the advocate of John Brownism, that the people of Mount Joy, or at least very many of them, have been born and reared in that district or its vicinity; that they have tilled the forests, opened up farms, and amid toil and privation, have wrung from the reluctant soil the means of subsistence for themselves their wives and little ones, during many trying years of adverse times; while at the same time they were helping to advance the general interests of the community, by constructing roads and other public improvements, of which this fastidious editor now enjoys the benefit.

The editor of the Journal seems to have entirely forgotten the principles held four years ago by the present candidate of his party for Governor, or he would not have used expressions that he knew would be offensive to us, for we consider ourselves as good citizens as he, or any of his party. Now we would like the prefrontal editor of the Journal to give a reason why we have not as good a right to call a meeting at Mount Joy and have Gov. Rigler to address us, as his candidate for Congress has to call a meeting at Pennington and address himself.

We know of none, unless it be because the Mount Joy district can poll all Democratic votes but four out of forty-six; there being but four woolly-heads in that number. This we think is the secret. And is it any wonder Messrs. Editors, that he makes such loud lamentations?

Gov. B. has addressed his fellow citizens of Mount Joy in times past, and we are much mistaken if he would think himself above doing so again; notwithstanding the immoderate editor thinks it would be a serious degradation to him.

MANY CITIZENS OF MOUNT JOY.

New Advertisements.

HENRY WHITEHEAD, JUSTICE of the peace, Clearfield, Union tp., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Sept. 12, 1860. Jy.

The "Centre Hill Guards."

Will meet for drill and parade at Centre Hill, Graham tp., on Saturday September 15th A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Captain, T. M. Jolt, O. S.

MUSIC.—MISS L. A. P. RYNDER would announce that on Wednesday, Sept. 13th, she will open, in Clearfield, a school for the study of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Desiring to make the school a permanent one, she promises to remain as long as she receives a generous patronage.

Miss R. desires to call attention particularly to the fact that she will give SIXTY lessons, and TWELVE review lessons, for the same price as other schools give for thirty lessons.

Theoretical and practical. Receiving double the amount of instruction, parents have a right to expect the pupil's progress also doubled; and if the rules of the school are strictly followed, she pledges herself not to disappoint them.

Text Books—Richardson or Grobe, for Piano. Curtis or Converse, for Guitar. Bassini, Cooke, or Labbeche, for voice.

Terms: \$10 per quarter of seventy-two lessons, for either Piano, Guitar or Melodeon. Vocal music free to every pupil studying instrumental music.

Rev. A. B. Stewart, Messrs. P. Swearingen, Isaac N. Berlin, T. B. Helms, Wm. Irvine, J. L. Stady, Dr. Wm. B. Roberts, and all others who have patronized me, can be referred to. Aug. 15, 1860.—31.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of each election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected; and whereas, FREDERICK G. MILLER, High Sheriff of Clearfield co., do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the NINTH day of the month,) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote.

For One person for Governor of this Commonwealth;

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk, McKean, Forest, Clarion, Venango, and Warren, in the House of Representatives of the U. States;

For Two persons to represent the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk and McKean in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth;

For One person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county;

For One person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said General Election will be held at the following places:

At the house of Samuel M. Smith for the township of Beccaria.

At the house of Aeph Ellis, for the township of Bell.

At the house of James Bloom, Sr, for the township of Bloom.

At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Bezza.

At the house of William Hoover for the township of Bradford.

At the public house of R. W. Moore, for Brady township.

At the house of John Young for the township of Burside.

At the school house near Simon Borahang's, for the township of Chest.

At the Court House for the Borough of Clearfield.

At the house of Jacob Mauser for the township of Coalington.

At the house of Isaac Bloom Jr, for the township of Curwensville.

At the Court school house for the township of Deane.

At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Forgeon.

At the house of John I. Dandy for the township of Fox.

At the Court Hill school house for the township of Goshen.

At the public school house for the township of Goshen.

At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham.

At the school house in Jansenville for the township of Guelich.

At the house of Jesse Wilson for the township of Hoston.

At the school house in Ansonville for the township of Jordan.

At the house of B D Hall & Co., for the township of Knott.

At the Turkey Hill school house for the township of Knox.

At the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield for Lawrence township.

At the public school house for the Borough of Lumber City.

At the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler, for Morris township.

At the public school house for the Borough of New Washington.

At the house of Samuel Smith for the township of Penn.

At the house of Isaac Bloom Jr, in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township.

At the house of R. W. Moore for the township of Union.

At the house of John Whitehead for the township of Woodward.

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust, under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commission officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial Departments of this State or of the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the commonwealth or school board, of any city, or commissioner, any incorporated district, or by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Justice, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office voted for.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the first Friday next after the said Second Tuesday of October, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fourth. F. G. MILLER, Sheriff.

List of Jurors for Sept. Term, commencing on the fourth Monday, the 24th day, GRAND JURORS.

Bell—Adam Breth.

Brady—Samuel Arnold, Joseph Bishel, Harrison Passmore, Jos. H. Joseph, Fred, Erik Shaffer, Frederick Wingert.

Burside—Stephen Brothers.

Chest—Calvin Steyans.

Covington—Wm. Schinara.

Deaneur—J. Parsons, Jonathan Keplart, Philip Rees, Andrew Gearhart.

Graham—James F. Shopp.

Hoston—Austin Brown.

Lawrence—John Daugherty, jr.

Lumber City—Wm. V. Wright.

Morris—Daniel Beams, Jonathan Rothorck.

New Washington—Samuel Sobring.

Pike—Abraham Snyder.