The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 13. 1868.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia county.

Democratic District Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.
Hon. GEO. R. BARRETT, of Clearfield.
(Subject to the action of the Conferees.)

CONGRESS
Dr. T. JEFF. BOYER, of Clearfield.
(Subject to the action of the Conferees.)

SENATOR.
Hon. WM. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield.
(Subject to the action of the Conferees.)

ASSEMBLY,
Hon. T. J. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield.
(Subject to the action of the Conferees.)

Democratic County Ticket.

Prothonotary,
AARON C. TATE, of Lawrence.

Register & Recorder,
A. W. LEE, of Beccaria.

Commissioner,
SAMUEL H. SHAFFNER, of Lawrence.

Surveyor,
SAMUEL F. McCLOSKEY, of Pike.

Auditor,
PRICE A. ROWLES, of Knox.

The Radicals profess to be in favor of impartial suffrage. Why, then, did their platform endorse negro suffrage in the South, and dodge the question in the North?

"Our remedy is to use the public money to pay the public debt. It is a simple, brief, but a certain remedy for our national malady. Our ailment is debt, aggravated by despotism."—SEYMOUR.

STILL AT BUSINESS.—Judge Lynch is still doing business in loyal Indiana. Three men were hung last week by a vigilance committee. This makes seven in two weeks. Why don't the "christian-faced" Colfax quell these riots in his own State? Can't he manage and control his friends?

KENTUCKY STILL RISING.—The home of Clay is growing more Democratic every election. The majority for Gen. McClellan in this State in 1864, was 36,303; for Governor Helm, in 1867, it was 43,119; while the majority for Governor Stevenson, last week, was 81,214. We have no doubt but Seymour and Blair will have 90,000—all white at that.

"In the spirit then of George Washington, and of the patriots of the Revoluton, let us take the step to reinaugurate our Government, to start it once again on its course of greatness and prosperity. May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give every State of the Union the blessings of peace, good will and fraternal affection."—SEYMOUR.

THE DEBT.—The August statement of the "national blessing" vouchsafed to us by the loyalists, has been published. The debt has been increased since the June statement was published, thirteen million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The Radical party is as unfit to manage the national finances as the inmates of a lunatic asylum. They have several regiments in the field assessing property and gathering taxes, yet the debt is increasing every month. Under such mal-administration total bankruptcy must soon overtake us.

An Ox Gored.

The people in the West are a great people, and they do things in their own way. This the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, an excessively loyal paper, don't like, and growls as follows:

The Seymour and Blair rowdies at St. Joseph, Missouri, on Wednesday insulted Generals Grant and Sherman by yelling, blowing tin horns and otherwise disgracing themselves when these distinguished gentlemen appeared on the balcony of the hotel in response to the calls of their friends outside. The rowdies would not permit General Sherman to speak. It was a characteristic exhibition of rebel copperhead ruffianism.

Why not? What is the matter now? The people of St. Joseph had this lesson taught them two years ago by the loyal rowdies at Cleveland, Indianapolis, and in other refined localities, when the "government" and General Grant were gagged, booted down and mobbed. Yet, notwithstanding all these insults to the President, General Grant and their *suite*, not a loyal whelp opened his mouth. Perhaps these rowdies can't disgrace themselves.

Men who fostered and defended mobs for five years, should not be so hasty to condemn the examples set by themselves—unless they have truly repented—manfully confessed their sins, and intend to lead a new life.

Their Letters of Acceptance.

We this week lay before our readers the letters of Mr. Seymour and Gen. Grant, accepting the nominations for President. That of the former will be found on our first page, and below is that of the latter, taken from the *Journal*:

To Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May, it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I indorse the resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the National debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1868.

We want our readers to give both an attentive perusal, and contrast the statesmanship of the candidates as expressed therein. Gen. Grant is without doubt the most incompetent man that ever accepted a nomination for President, and can never be qualified to discharge the duties of that office, with all the training Stevens, Washburne & Co. can give him. Mr. Seymour tells the people what he designs doing, while Gen. Grant conceals everything from his constituents in regular military style.

"When we stop the waste which forces us to pay a usury of ten per cent., and take up a course which will enable us to borrow money upon the rates paid by other nations, we shall add to the dignity and power of our Union."—SEYMOUR.

The Two Financial Policies.

The Democracy propose to pay off the debt contracted before the general suspension of specie payments by act of Congress *in coin*, together with all that part of the war debt which, by the acts creating it, or the bonds evidencing it, is made payable in coin; and all the residue of the debt created after the suspension of specie payments—which was notice to the purchaser, and notice to the world as to the law governing its creation and controlling its payment—they propose to pay in legal-tender Treasury notes.

The policy of the Democracy is to pay off the Federal debt; and that the taxes of 1866, with the circulating medium of 1866, were as easily paid as the taxes of 1868 will be paid with the amount of circulating medium of 1868; and that with the taxes of 1866 continued for eight years, with the issue of legal tender notes as proposed, every dollar of the Federal debt could be paid, and paid with much less pressure on the people and general business of the country than the interest alone can be paid according to the policy proposed by our opponents.

The difference between our policy and that of our opponents is simple, clear, and fundamental. Our opponents propose that the American people shall pay, in interest alone, in every sixteen years an amount sufficient to pay every dollar of the debt without really paying one cent of it.

All the pretensions of the Radicals in Congress and out of it are but shams and humbugs, and as illusory as those of Mr. Pitt after the peace of Amiens. They postpone the payment of the national debt until the next century, and in the meantime tax the people, and make them pay, every sixteen years, as much in interest as will pay the whole of the debt, besides entailing upon them forever a horde of tax collectors, spies and plunderers, when, with great ease, the Democratic policy, if carried out, will pay off the whole debt in eight years, and put an end to Federal taxes, except duties on imports, which you pay when you purchase and pay for an imported article.

But our opponents never want this debt paid. On the contrary, they desire it to be continued forever, as the great engine of the plutocracy, to control and command the labor of the country. The great governing power, that shall enslave through necessity and grind to death without mercy, perpetuate wealth to the wealthy and poverty to the poor.

LOYAL NEWSPAPERS.—The carpet-baggers down South have a cute way of keeping up their newspapers. The Philadelphia *Age* says: "As one means of carrying the State of Louisiana, the Radical Legislature has authorized certain parties to establish a paper in each parish in the State, to have all the legal advertising of the parish, and publish therein not only all the laws of the State, at a dollar a square, but all the useless journals of the two houses, which are hardly worth publishing at all, and which, it was seriously proposed in 1866, to give up publishing in the official journal of the State. This is on a par with the manner in which the funds of the Federal government are squandered in the South by publishing all advertisements in "truly loyal" journals, although a majority of them do not circulate five hundred copies. But these editors and conductors are agents, spies and tools of the Radical party; they manipulate the negro vote, and play second fiddle to the Bureau managers, and this is the manner in which they are paid. In Louisiana, and in the Union, the Radical party not only enslave white men, but they compel them to pay their tyrants."

"Traitor" and "copperhead" are used up weapons. The day when they proved effective is past. The people want an answer now to the question: "What have you done with our money?" Why are the expenses of the army and navy for the year 1867, $205,522,585,—$44,413,151 *more* than they were in 1866?

Negro Outrage in Michigan.

A horrible outrage was perpetrated at the toll-gate house between Royal Oak and Birmingham on the Pontiac road, on Sunday night. The house was occupied by a family named Pullen. The only male member of the household, Wm. Pullen, went away from home a short time since, leaving his mother, an aged lady, and his wife and sister at home. About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening two cinnamon-colored negroes called at the house and asked for a drink, which Miss Lorinda Pullen procured for them. They withdrew reluctantly and as they went seemed to examine the door and observe the windows very closely. At half-past ten the family was startled by a heavy rap on the door, and one of the women on looking out of the window recognized the two negroes who had been there for water in the early part of the evening. They were very much alarmed, and the old lady and Mrs. Wm. Pullen went up stairs for safety. Miss Lorinda tried to induce them to remain and defend themselves with an axe and a hatchet, the only weapons of defence in the house. The negroes were at this time trying to effect an entrance at one of the windows, and Miss Pullen proposed that her sister-in-law and herself station themselves on either side of the window and as the negoes entered deal them blows with the axe and hatchet, but before she could overcome the fears of her timid comrade the scoundrels effected an entrance to the room, and seizing hold of Miss Pullen demanded all the money in the house. She told them she hadn't much, and begged them to spare life. She went to the drawer where the gate money was kept and gave them the contents, about sixteen dollars. They were not satisfied with this; they must have more money, they said, or they would kill all in the house. Miss Pullen then produced two five dollar notes, which she also gave them, and they went up stairs and seizing Mrs. Wm. Pullen, subjected her to the most wanton outrage. She finally escaped from their grasp and succeeded in getting out of the house. She ran with all her speed to the nearest neighbor, whom she aroused and with several others returned to the toll house. The negroes became alarmed after she got out of the house and fled.

We cannot learn that any efficient steps for their capture have been taken, in fact but little was known regarding the affair by our police authorities till last evening, when some one from the neighborhood reported the affair to an officer. It seems strange that the officers, if there are any in that vicinity, should let two days pass without some active efforts at securing the perpetrators of so gross an outrage.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Radical Legislation Affecting Pennsylvania Interests.

A circular from the office of the Industrial League of Pennsylvania at Johnstown, Pa., has been forwarded to this office, with the request that we will "urge upon Congress the passage of the short tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means." It further informs us that from the reports and correspondence in possession of the league, "*but one half of the manufacturing capacity of the State is now employed, and there is consequent suffering and loss in all the walks of industry.*" Precisely so. And who, pray, is responsible for this suffering and loss? Let the Industrial League answer. Have we not again and again charged the Radical majority in Congress with having trifled with the interests of the people? What does that majority care for the white workingmen of Pennsylvania? They can legislate for the worthless negroes of the South—appropriate millions of dollars to keep them in idleness while the white workingmen of the North are suffering at every point. Our friends of the Industrial League ought to know by this time that Democratic appeals to Congress in behalf of the interest of white men are of no account. Their efficacy has been tested again. It amounts to nothing whatever. If we were to advocate the claims of the negro; encourage the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau; and sanction the maintenance of an immense standing army in the South perhaps they would listen to us, but anything we could say in behalf of the white workingmen of Pennsylvania would be time and arguments wasted.

If the Industrial League would have the *whole* of the "manufacturing capacity of the State" employed let its members turn in and support the Democratic nominees. If the white workingmen of the State desire a restoration of the prosperity of ten years ago, let them do likewise. The circular before us is a broad, open confession that Radical legislation has prostrated the industrial interests of the State of Pennsylvania, and that it has entailed suffering and loss upon all classes of the community, and more especially upon the white workingmen. Let this fact not be forgotten by those who are most interested—the laboring classes.—*Phila. Herald.*

CLAP TRAP.—The "trooly loil" papers boast that Congress cut down the appropriations at the late session. This boast has been made before. Extravagance in spending the people's money has not been checked by this expedient. The present Congress has passed no less than three Deficiency bills, to appropriate money that had been spent over and above what was appropriated. These bills were for the following amounts:

Deficiency No. 1	$12,529,192 21
Deficiency No. 2	1,955,070 00
Deficiency No. 3	4,633,687 34

making in the aggregate nearly twenty millions of dollars. The reckless expenditure of the tax-payers' money will still go on, and no doubt next session we will see more Deficiency bills passed.

The Mennonite Conference of Ohio, at its recent meeting, adopted the following declaration: "If a brother or sister shall marry out of the church, it will be considered not only a transgression against the rules of the church, but also a transgression against the word of God. This they must acknowledge and confess before they can again be received into the church."

Miscellaneous Items.

The *Church Union* says, "Grant is not a fit man for a christian to support." This is certainly high authority.

A Western editor calls his father-in-law "the sourest looking old cuss in town." Frank, but hardly respectful.

Four years more of Radical rule would leave the nation as bankrupt in money as its present rulers are in character.

The difference between Seymour and Grant is, that the former represents the Democrats, and the latter represents the Demijohns.

Somebody asks the question: "What should honest, patriotic men do to save the country?" Vote the Democratic ticket, to be sure.

Ulysses rode a monkey,
Right gallantly and true;
Ulysses rode a jackass,
And the monkey rode *two*.

A large number of Yankee school marms are passing through Louisville, on their way North. Prentice, of the *Journal*, is said to smile upon them.

George Washington shot and fatally wounded Franklin Pierce in Columbus, Ga., last week, for stealing his corn. Great men have their little failings, like other people.

An editor, discribing a church in Minnesota, says: "No velvet cushions in our pews; we don't go in for style. The fattest person has the softest seat."

A Western editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbles that his morning paper was intolerably damp, says, "that it is because there is so much *due* on it."

Leavenworth held an immense meeting for Seymour and Blair on Saturday night week last. Hi-*rum* U. Grant passed through the town the day before, and only the postmaster was so poor as to do him reverence.

Everybody seems to be buoyed up with the hope that the country will *Sey-mour* peace and prosperity after the coming Presidential election than there has been *Grant*-ed to it since the good old days of Democratic rule.

Those who indorse Beast Butler's hanging of Mumford, and Bingham's hanging of Mrs. Surratt, will vote for Grant and Colfax. Those opposed to murder and robbery will vote for Seymour & Blair.

Gen. Charles G. Halpine, better known as "Private Miles O'Reilly," editor of the N. Y. *Citizen*, died at New York on the 2d, from the effects of an overdose of chloroform, taken to relieve neuralgic pains.

Because Grant rode a mule in a circus without falling off, and because a monkey clambered on top of him during the performance without making him twitch a nerve, mongrelism says he will make a good President.

General Buell, the man who saved Grant and his shattered army from an inglorious defeat at Shiloh, expresses himself greatly pleased with the nominations made by the Democratic Convention, and predicts for the ticket a glorious victory.

In 1864, Grant wrote in relation to his proposed nomination for the Presidency: "I would regard such a consummation as being highly unfortunate to myself, if not to the country." In 1868 the country agrees with him, in both respects, and takes him at his word.

Jump aboard, gentlemen! In about three weeks every decent white man at the North will be declaring himself for Seymour and Blair. Jump aboard! Now is your time to do the sagacious thing. A month hence you will be undistinguishable in the crowd. Jump aboard, gentlemen.

There would be some consolation for the heavily taxed laboring men of the country, if the money which is wrung from them was applied to the liquidation of the national debt. But it is not. It goes to swell the coffers of stock-jobbers, contractors, and other pets of Congress.

"Rebel"—The watchword of Treasury thieves. "The Rebels"—Two-thirds of the white people of the country. "Loyalty"—The Radicals apology for public robbery. "Traitor"—A Radical argument which costs the country $500,000,000 a year in time of peace.

The Panhandle Railroad Company, of Pennsylvania, the Holiday's Cove railroad, of West Virginia, and the Steubenville and Indiana railroad, of Ohio, are to be consolidated hereafter, and to bear the name of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company.

The *Tribune* talks about Seymour's "friends burning negro orphan asylums." The *Tribune* gets names and things a little mixed. It means Colfax's old Know-Nothing friends and brothers burning the churches and convents of our white Catholic citizens. That's what the *Tribune* means.

"The entire English press favors the Republican ticket." And the entire Irish people favor the Democratic ticket. It is natural enough that the oppressors should desire the election of Grant and Colfax, and the oppressed that of Seymour and Blair. When Seymour is President, American nationality will be respected all over the world. Does any adopted citizen doubt that?

There is nothing for which the Radicals are so earnestly longing as an outbreak of some kind in the South, which would give to some one or other of their loyal governors an opportunity of calling upon the President for military aid. But thus far they have been sadly disappointed. The people are quietly pursuing their legitimate vocations, and completing their preparations for carrying every Southern State for Seymour and Blair.

It is astonishing what a great amount of Government securities become mislaid, lost, or destroyed. The Washington *Star* says the five per cent. one year certificates, issued four years ago—over $100,0000—are still out, and probably most of them are gone forever. So also of the seven-thirties due a year ago; over half a million have not been presented, although the time is passed when they might have been converted into five-twenties, and they have borne no interest since the day they were due!

Married.

On the 7th of May, 1868, by WILLIAM L. SHAW, Esq., Mr. WHITMER SELFRIDGE, of Goshen township, to Miss SARAH M. SHAW, of Lawrence township.

On the 30th of July, 1868, by J. C. BARRETT, Esq., Mr. E. C. PASSMORE, of Clearfield, to Miss IDA SMITH, of Lawrence township.

Died.

At Williamsport, on the 7th, of Cholera Infantum, HARRY S., son of A. P. and EMMA BOYER, of this place, aged 9 months and 11 days.

At Burnside, on August 6th, 1868, of Consumption, HARRIET M., wife of WILLIAM C. IRVIN, in the 26th year of her age.

Obituary.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I noticed in your paper of the 30th ultimo, that ISAAC DUNLAP, of Knox township, had gone the way of all flesh—to that bourne from whence no traveler returns; and a short sketch of the last few years of his life may not be uninteresting to your readers.

ISAAC DUNLAP was a gentleman in the full acceptation of the term. He was a quiet, peaceable citizen. Those who were acquainted with him, "knew him but to love." He was truly a Christian man, and strictly observed the rules which should characterize the life of every man. He "did to others as he would that they should do to him"—being a man of quiet habits and honest in every department of life, and showed himself one who was extremely anxious to keep aloof from every entangling alliance, as well in public as private affairs. I desire merely to show how such men are sometimes treated, for the sake of showing to the world that some men have neighbors who would strike them in the dark, even if the subject of their vengeance had passed the age of three score and ten: During the time that the body of soldiers of "Father Abraham" were scouring this county, hunting up the disloyal, a neighbor of Mr. DUNLAP reported him as being one of those who sympathized with the rebels; and to prove his assertion, sent word to Major Gable, (then in command at Philipsburg,) "that ISAAC DUNLAP was a member of a secret organization, which met in Knox township, the ostensible purpose of which was to resist the Government; that he was a Copperhead and a very dangerous man;" and that the Major would be satisfied of the fact, if he (the Major) would arrest him and have him brought into his presence. Accordingly, a company of soldiers were sent for him, and he was brought before the august Major, to answer for his criminal, or supposed criminal, sympathy with enemies of his country. He was compelled to answer the following questions:

First. Are you a Democrat? Answer, yes.

Second. Are you a member of the Golden Circle? Answer, no.

He was then told if he did not answer to the satisfaction of the board, he would be sent to prison.

He was then asked whether he knew anything of a secret organization for the purpose of resisting the draft. He answered promptly that he did not; he said he was too old to be drafted; that he hoped the war would end before men of his age would be compelled to go into the army. He was then asked whether he did not, in company with Daniel Bowman and others, attend a Democratic meeting at Millport, which was for the purpose of advising men not to go to the war? He answered, no, never. He was then told that he was falsifying. He was then asked whether he had not heard Dan. Bowman, Peter Mays, George Erhard, and others, talk against the war; and whether he had not failed to report them as disloyal? His answer was, "I never interfere with my neighbors, and if I had heard them talking among themselves, (which I never did,) I would not report them here or elsewhere." He was then told that he was disloyal, and his name was put upon the roll for Harrisburg. And this poor old man was sent away hand-cuffed! When he requested again to see the commanding officer, he was taken to his office, and made the point that he was old; that he had done nothing whatever to deserve imprisonment; and hoped that he would not be sent away from his family. He was told that he had not stated the truth in his answers, but that he should have another chance, by answering the following questions, to wit: Did you not hear some of the leading Copperheads in Clearfield town advise the people to resist the draft? Did not a leading man say to a meeting, "Ride your time, my friends; you will have shooting enough to do at home?" Did not another say that "no more men should go to the war from this county, that it was a negro war?" He answered that he had not heard such language used by any man in the county. He was then told that he was a lieing Copperhead; that the best place for him was in the barracks, and was ordered out of the room. He was then sent off to Harrisburg, and imprisoned for many months, in a dirty pen, not fit for a beast to be kept in. It is true some of his friends and neighbors were sent with him—to wit, Jacob Hubbler, (since deceased from disease contracted whilst in that filthy bastile,) Jacob Wilhelm, Isaac Kyler, Daniel Bowman, Price A. Rowles, John D. Miller, and many others—and many of them very old men. ISAAC DUNLAP, the subject of these few lines, contracted a disease of the lungs, of which he lately died. Thus ended the life of one of the noblest of men, a victim of despotic power exercised by demagogues. May he rest in peace! OBSERVER.

STATEMENT of the Finances of the Borough of Clearfield, for the year ending January 7, 1868:

RECEIPTS.

Taxes credited on McAdamizing Sts,...	$33 57
Excess of expenditures	1,433 31

EXPENDITURES.

Orders drawn	$1,433 31	
Taxes credited	33 57	
Total	$1,466 88	$1,466 88

Orders were drawn for—

Work done on streets	$359 71
Printing	34 50
Stationery and services	5 10
Removing snow drift	10 00
Preparing duplicate	2 50
Rent for hog pound	5 00
High Constable's services	5 00
Exonerations to collector	8 50
Office rent	10 00
Bounty claims	975 00
Lumber	18 10
Total	$1,433 31

ASSETS.

Due from collector of 1866		$12 00
Due on planking		29 97
Cash in Treasury		296 34
LIABILITIES.		
Outstanding orders for 1853	$5 00	
Do do 1860	3 22	
Do do 1865	23 67	
Do do 1866	4 50	
Due on McAdamizing	122 29	
Assets over liabilities	178 63	
Total	$338 31	$338 31

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Clearfield borough, having examined the accounts of the said borough, do certify them correct as above stated, and that the foregoing represents the financial condition of said borough, and that the assets exceed the liabilities one hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-three cents, ($176 63.)

WM. S. BRADLEY,
C. B. SANDFORD,
Auditors.

Attest:
L. G. MORGAN, Sec'y. aug13-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, on the last will of CONRAD MEHRWINE, deceased, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB MEHRWINE,
HENRY MEHRWINE,
July 30 6t pd. Executors.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR SEPTEMBER Term, 1868:

GRAND JURORS.			
A. W. Lee	Beccaria	Henry Heist	
Walter Shirey	Bradford	Elias Horning	
J. M. Beams	Brady	Lewis Berdel	
H. Patchin	Burnside	John Vanhorn	
John Dunlap	"	Samuel Snyder	
Robert Connor	"	Robert Porter	
Jesse Hutton	"	George Thom	
E. McNaul	Curwensville	Wm. L. Merrill	
Thos. Waring	Decatur	John Hoover	
John Gearhart	"	George Boulton	
Joseph Goss	"	M. L. C. Evans	
Jacob C. Pace	Graham	Gilbert Sechler	
TRAVERSE JURORS.			
Wm. S. Dickey	Beccaria	C. Barnett	
John Lightner	"	Adam Kephart	
Christopher Miller	Bell	Justin Fox	
George Shimmel	Boggs	L. M. Centrick	
Jonas Peters	"	Wm. L. McCullough	
John Beith	"	Robert Stewart	
David Byers	Burnside	Alex. Ogden	
A. M. Gill	Bradford	Thomas Moore	
Joseph Winery	"	Anthony Hite	
Jerome Robison	"	D. L. Ferguson	
Amos Bunsall	Brady	John Kerr	
James Zeigler	"	Michael Brown	
Martin Luther	"	John Norris	
David Byers	Burnside	Alfred Long	
John Fulton	"	Caleb Way	
C. R. King	"	John Hancock	
V. Tonkins	"	Johnson Hoover	
Wm. Hunter	Chest	John Moore, jr.	
Wm. McGarvey	"	John Tate	
Jos. Dearing	Clearfield	Alex. Ogden	
Ezra Ale	"	Thomas Moore	
W. W. Worrell	"	Anthony Hite	
M. Cowdrick	"	D. L. Ferguson	
H. Kerns	Curwensville	John Kerr	
J. Bilger	"	Michael Brown	
		John Norris	
		Alfred Long	
		Caleb Way	
		John Hancock	
		Johnson Hoover	
		J. D. Alexander	