

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 19, 1851.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
IN ADVANCE.
For six months, 75 cents.
All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, \$1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; if not paid in six months, \$1.75; and if not paid in nine months, \$2.00.

Close of the Year.

Desiring of closing our accounts as far as possible up to January 1st, 1852, we are now weekly sending out bills of the larger accounts due this establishment. Our aim is to do as near a cash business as possible, and we therefore request all who know themselves indebted for ADVERTISING, JOB WORK, or SUBSCRIPTION, to call and settle their bills, or remit the amount by mail. Our postmasters are generally obliging and attentive, and any money handed to them on account, will be promptly forwarded to us.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Dr. J. B. HERRING has taken an office opposite the Lewistown Hotel, where he can be found at all hours.

A. A. BANKS has added a lot of new goods to his Variety Store.

A Special Court will be held on the 9th February by the Hon. S. H. Graham, of the Carlisle district.

J. SAGER has a stray horse awaiting an owner.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral is highly recommended by dealers in drugs and medicines.

The Commissioners give notice of the appeal days from the assessment of 1851.

The hands in our office being desirous of participating with "the rest of mankind" in enjoying the holidays, our next paper will be put to press on Wednesday evening.

HENRY CLAY.—Some apprehensions have been entertained respecting Mr. Clay's health, but at last accounts he was able to be out, though very weak. The great statesman is evidently bending beneath the weight of years and a life of public service. We learn by yesterday's mail that he has tendered his resignation as United States Senator to the Legislature of Kentucky.

DAVID ROACH, for a number of years a resident of this place, has made arrangements to leave for Liberia in the packet which is to sail from Baltimore on the first of January. He is an intelligent colored man, steady, sober and honest, and will no doubt prove a valuable accession to any community in which he may locate himself there.

Breadstuffs' Trade.

The New York Post speculates as follows on the prospect of shipments to Europe. We could heartily wish that its anticipations may be realized, though we see but little prospect of such a rise as will bring wheat in the country markets to \$1 per bushel, which would be a fair rate all round. That paper says:

Now that the Erie Canal is closed, it becomes of importance to ascertain the stock of flour and grain in this market. On the 1st of September we had a stock larger by 150,000 bbls. than at the same date in 1850. At the present time the stock of western canal and southern flour is 440,000 bbls.

The exports this season have been in great proportion of southern flour, therefore the stock of western flour is greater than those suppose who deduct all the exports from the receipts of western and Canadian flour only. The city and neighboring mills have also manufactured an unusual quantity of flour, a great part of which has been exported. The city production is not included in the published receipts, which may mislead many calculators.

From the last advices from Europe, we are led to expect a continued rise in the market for wheat and flour. The consumption in England is steadily gaining on the supply. The stocks are light, as there is a diminishing continental supply.

The harvest on the continent has not proved so abundant, and the frost will prevent supplies from the Baltic. Hence, it is anticipated that the English market will gradually rise to that point at which it will be profitable to ship a large quantity of our surplus produce; which if not in this city can easily be obtained by our railroad facilities. There is reason for confidence in the future state of the market.

THE WEATHER has been uncommonly cold since Saturday last, and our river, creeks and ponds are firmly covered with ice. So severe a spell of cold weather before Christmas has not occurred for many years. Tuesday night was one of great severity—a number concurring in pronouncing it the coldest we have had for a long time.

We have "A Fly Leaf from Graham," in which he makes a very liberal offer, and talks rather boastfully of his January number, which he affects to consider a *superb piece of art!* It may be so, but no January number has thus far made its appearance at this office, to enable us to judge whether half he says about it is true.

Kossuth—the object of his visit.

This remarkable and eloquent man continues to engross public attention, and is using his extensive knowledge to further the object of his mission. His main desire appears to be to effect the renunciation of the Washingtonian policy of non-interference in the affairs of Europe, and he gives us lectures on our institutions as readily as our best statesmen! But though the great Magyar reasons most plausibly, and appeals in the most stirring notes of eloquence for a reversal of our policy, he will hardly persuade the American people to rush into the vortex of European affairs, and into certain war—for such would inevitably be the result. They may, for a time, be carried away with his eloquence, but when the time arrives for a cool and dispassionate decision, we believe that decision will be in favor of the salutary recommendations of our forefathers.

The visit of Kossuth to this country, says the Baltimore American, on a political mission to seek material aid and operative sympathy in behalf of Hungary, in view of another struggle there for a Republic, renders a review of the past three years of European history very instructive and important to be now regarded. We refer to his in its political aspect, and as connected with his avowed object of obtaining from the Government of the United States a recognition of the independence of Hungary, and the adoption of the principle of intervention in behalf of Hungary, if necessary, to prevent the intervention of Russia against her. Whatever individual citizens may think proper to do in the way of making up a loan to be advanced in aid of the cause he advocates—that is an entirely different thing from the point just referred to. He and his Hungarians will make, no doubt, a gallant struggle, and all who may be moved by a generous impulse to contribute in their aid may do so, if they can, in the full belief that they are rendering service to the cause of freedom. To the Government of the United States, however, the question presents itself in the aspect of a solicitation to interpose to preserve the balance of power in Europe, and to take now and hereafter an active part in the adjustment of European disputes. To yield to such a solicitation we hold to be totally out of the question, for before a step of this character could be taken both our government and people must deliberately repudiate the precepts and policy of WASHINGTON, and the uniformly wise course in this respect which has characterized the United States from their existence down to the present day.

The Tariff Movement.

The locofocos of Schuylkill county recently held a "tariff meeting" at which, among others, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the great falling off in the production of iron in the United States within the past few years, and the great increase of the imported article where our own country possesses in unequalled abundance, side by side, all the raw materials necessary for its production, shows that branch of industry to be in such a depressed condition, that if not relieved, both the Government and the people must be dependent upon foreign countries for the supply of this great necessary of a defensive government and civilized life, while heavy drains must be made upon the coin of the country to pay for the same, and all other branches of industry thereby affected.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of the Government to encourage the home production of iron for a variety of reasons, some of which are peculiar to this article, and that among them are the following:

That iron is an article indispensable for national defence—for the manufacture and construction of cannon—steam vessels of war, &c., &c.

That the value of iron is nearly all made up by labor—of manly, invigorating, health-giving labor.

That its great utility—and extended use not only makes it a necessity of life, but its value is so great that if paid for by our coin or by our home products (not increased but diminished by its foreign productions) all branches of industry will suffer from the drain on our capital the payment for the imported article must occasion.

If some "good democrat," educated in the faith since 1844, were to meet with such resolutions, accompanied by a statement that they were passed unanimously by a democratic meeting, he would be very apt to pronounce them whig doctrine out and out. Certain it is, that similar ones can be found in the proceedings of almost every whig meeting that has been held in this State for the last ten years.

Hon. John Freedley, a member of the last Congress from the Montgomery and Delaware district, died in Philadelphia on the 8th inst.

The Locofoco State Central Committee have called a Locofoco State Convention at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner and to elect delegates to the Locofoco National Convention.

A report has been in circulation here for several days that a man was killed by a bear in the Seven Mountains (between Lewistown and Bellefonte) a few weeks ago. The story runs that the bear was wounded by a rifle ball, and turned on his pursuer.

The Treason Trial—Hanway's Acquittal.

The treason trial at Philadelphia was brought to a close on Thursday of last week, and resulted in the acquittal of Hanway—the jury having been out but fifteen minutes. The proceedings are so long that we find it impossible to make anything like a synopsis either of the testimony or speeches. Judge Grier, in his charge, quoted from different authorities to show that

A combination or conspiracy to levy war against the United States, is not treason unless combined with an attempt to carry such combination or conspiracy into execution; some actual force or violence must be used in pursuance of such design to levy war; but it is altogether immaterial whether the force used is sufficient to effectuate the object; any force, connected with the intention, will constitute the crime of levying war.

The Judge then continued:

In Mitchell's case, it was decided that to resist or prevent, by armed force, the execution of a particular statute of the United States, is a levying war against the United States, and consequently treason within the true meaning of the "Constitution."

And in Fries' case, "that an insurrection or rising of any body of people within the U. States, to attain by force or violence any object of a great public nature, or of public, national and general concern, is a levying war against the United States, within the Constitution."

That any insurrection to resist or prevent, by force or violence, the execution of any statute of the United States, under any pretence of its being unequal, burdensome, oppressive or unconstitutional, is a levying war against the United States, within the Constitution."

And again—"If the intention be to prevent by force of arms, the execution of any act of Congress altogether, any forcible opposition calculated to carry that intention into effect, is levying war against the United States.—U. S. v. Hoxie, 1 Faine, 365.

But the resistance of the execution of a law of the United States accompanied with any degree of force if for a private purpose, is not treason. To constitute that offence the object of the resistance must be of a public and general nature.

I do not think it necessary to quote further from the decisions of my predecessors. It will suffice to say that the late charge of my brother Kane to the Grand Jury, in the Circuit Court, contains what I believe to be a correct statement of the decisions on this subject, and that I fully concur in the doctrines stated, and the sentiments expressed therein.

In the application of these principles of construction to the case before us, the jury will observe, that the "levying of war" against the U. States is not necessarily to be judged of alone by the number or array of troops—but there must be a conspiracy to resist by force, and an actual resistance by force of arms are intimated by numbers. This conspiracy and the insurrection connected with it must be, to effect something of a public nature, to overthrow the government, or to nullify some law of the United States totally to hinder its execution, or compel the repeal.

A band of smugglers may be said to set the laws at defiance and having conspired together for that purpose, and to resist, by armed force, the execution of the revenue law; they may have battles with the officers of the revenue, in which numbers may be slain on both sides, and yet, they will not be guilty of treason, because it is not an insurrection of a public nature, but merely for private lucre or advantage.

A whole neighborhood of debtors may conspire together and resist the Sheriff and his officers in executing process on their property—they may perpetrate their resistance by force of arms; may kill the officer and his assistants—and yet, they will be liable only as felons, and not as traitors. Their insurrection is of a private, not of a public nature, their object is to hinder or remedy a private not a public grievance.

A number of fugitive slaves may infest a neighborhood, and may be encouraged by the neighbors in combining to resist the capture of any of their number; they may resist with force and arms their master or the public officer who may come to arrest them; they may murder and rob them; they are guilty of felony and liable to punishment, but not as traitors. Their insurrection is for a private object, and connected with no public purpose.

On the rendition of the verdict of acquittal, Mr. J. W. Ashmead said that the prisoner was also charged on four other bills for misdemeanor; but as he had passed through such an ordeal, he proposed entering a *nolle prosequi* on them. Hanway was subsequently taken to Lancaster, and held to bail in \$1000 for his appearance at court.

The other cases have been abandoned.

A report of the trial of Hanway will be published in a volume by King & Baird, No. 9, Sansom street, under the supervision of J. J. Robbins, editor of the Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer. It is said it will give a full and complete history of everything that transpired during the trial.

SELF-SETTING NINE PINS.—Thomas E. Shull, of this place, has recently applied for a patent for a new kind of nine pins, which require no boy to set them up. The Scientific American has an engraving of this invention, from which we learn that under Mr. Shull's plan, the balls are made to roll back to the player of themselves, thus enabling any one to indulge in the recreation of bowling without the assistance of supernumeraries. Stout cords are attached to the upper ends of the pins, and so arranged as to be drawn up simultaneously, by means of a rope which extends to the other end of the alley, where the players are stationed. When the pins are placed, the cords are allowed to remain quite slack, which permits the pins to be knocked down by the ball, just as by the old mode. When it is desired to set up the pins, the player turns a little crank which raises the pins from the board to a perpendicular position, and then lowers them to their places. The cords attached to the pins run through guide holes placed directly above where the pins should stand, so that the pins are separated and assume their positions with the utmost exactness.

A fine bear was captured in a pen in Ferguson's Valley, about six miles from Lewistown, a few weeks ago.

Proceedings of Congress.

The joint resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Seward, was passed on Friday last by a vote of yeas 33, nays 6. It reads as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capital of the Country.

On the same day Mr. Cass's resolution in relation to the late seizure and firing into of the Prometheus, which was offered some days previously, was taken up and passed as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any information the Executive may have received respecting the firing into and seizure of the American steamship Prometheus, by a British vessel of war, in November last, near Greytown, on the Mosquito coast, and also what measures have been taken by the Executive to ascertain the state of the facts, and to vindicate the honor of the country.

On Tuesday, Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, presented the memorial of numerous citizens of Newark and New Jersey, setting forth that they are well acquainted with John S. Thresher, lately condemned by the authorities of Cuba. They set forth the reported circumstances of his unjust and of his unfair mock trial, and pray that the Government will take such measures as will prevent an American citizen from being sent in chains for a long imprisonment as a galley slave. He moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, all information he may possess touching the imprisonment of Mr. John S. Thresher in the dungeon of the Castle in Havana, in the island of Cuba.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, and Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, again took up some time in debating the fugitive slave bill—the former contending that it had not been and would not be executed by the north. Rhett, another fire-eater from South Carolina, also took part, and said the people he represented, as well as himself, were secessionists and disunionists.

In the House, on Monday, the Kossuth resolution was taken up and passed by a vote of 181 to 15.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, rose to make a personal explanation, with reference to the subject embraced in the resolution, his conduct having been assailed publicly; which was at first objected to, but he was ultimately allowed to proceed, and went into an investigation of the conduct of Kossuth since his arrival in England and the United States. He occupied upwards of an hour in reviewing the proceedings of Kossuth, principally since his arrival in New York, his after dinner speeches and declarations at other times, attacking the policy of the Government of the United States in retaining its Minister in Austria, which he considers at variance with its declarations in favor of Hungary. He denounced the pretended republicanism of Europe which recognizes royalty, and instanced the present republic of France as being at variance with those principles upon which this Union is founded, and he quoted from Kossuth's declarations during the Hungarian struggle to show that he himself contemplated establishing a kingdom. In conclusion he condemned Kossuth's interference with religion as calculated to irritate a large portion of the population of the United States, as well as the remarks he had made in this country that were calculated to create warlike feelings in the breasts of an excitable people.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, submitted a resolution, in effect rescinding a former resolution of Congress, declaring the Mexican war to be unconstitutional.

The yeas and nays having been demanded, it was carried by a vote of 103 to 51.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, moved to call upon the President for any information he may possess, and shall think proper to communicate, touching any treaty between England, France and Spain, that may have been entered into for the guardianship of Cuba, which was carried.

HOLIDAYSBURG, PA.—PLenty—Coal, potatoes, fish, oysters, turkeys, chickens, and counterfeit \$1 Lancaster bills. Scarce—apples, eggs, and half dollars. So says the Standard.

Congress has assembled at Washington, and, among other things, it is said that the tariff will be amended and raised. Whatever may be the result, there will be no rise in the tariff of prices charged for goods of any kind at John J. Sterrett's store, his stock having been purchased and paid for while the market was at a low ebb.

Life is a stage on which we all must play a part, and every character the imagination can portray will be found upon its boards. Death, however, often causes some to make a hasty exit, or disease renders others miserable and unhappy while life remains. Those who are suffering from dyspepsia, liver complaint or other troubles arising from disordered digestion, should use Hoodland's German Bitters; prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. The bitters have received the highest commendation from persons who have tried them, and are unequalled in their qualities.

Mr. ALLEN, in addition to his stock of Toys, Confectionaries, &c., has a large lot of HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents to children. These works are all of the most select kinds.

MARRIED.

At Hamilton, Ohio, on the evening of the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Darling, JAMES W. KILLINGER, Esq., of Lebanon, and Miss MARY A. daughter of Dr. Hittle, of the former place.

DIED.

In Armagh township, on the 12th instant, in a T. son of John W. and Rebecca Alexander, aged 17 months and 22 days.

On Friday last, at Cumberland, Md., Rev. ZANE BRAND, of the M. E. Church, formerly of this circuit.

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown December 19, 1851.	
	Paid by Dealers.
Flour	77
Wheat, white	72
Do red	55
Rye	25
Oats	45
Corn	4 25
Cloverseed	1 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Timothyseed	15
Butter, good	12 1/2
Eggs	7
Lard	8
Tallow	50
Potatoes	50

The Lewistown Mills are paying 77 cts. per bushel for White Wheat, and 72 cts. for Red. Rye 55 cents. Corn, old 50, new 45 cents per bushel. Prices of Flour—\$2.25 per 100 lbs. for extra, and \$2.00 for superfine.

E. E. LOCKE & Co. at Locke's Mills, are paying 60 cents for Rye, and 45 cents for Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18, 1851.

Flour and Meal.—There is a less demand for flour; sales of standard brands for export at \$4.12; now held higher; and for city use at \$4.25 a \$4.31. Extra Flour is held at \$4.50 a \$4.75. RYE MEAL—is scarce, and would bring \$3.37. CORN MEAL—Last sales of fresh ground Brandywine at \$3.12.

GRAIN—WHEAT—sales of 3000 bush, prime red at 86 a 88 cents; Penna. white at 96 cents RYE is scarce and wanted at 71 a 72 cents. CORN is in more request; sales 4000 new yellow at 57 a 57 1/2 cents, afloat, and 59 a 60 cents for old. OATS—New Southern are in limited request at 36 cents, and 37 cents for Northern.—Ledger.

BALTIMORE, December 17, 1851.

Flour.—We note sales to-day of 1600 bbls. Howard Street Flour at \$4.

GRAIN.—The supply of WHEAT was small to-day, and prices further advanced. Sales of good to prime red were made at 55 a 58 cents and of white at 90 a 95 cents. We quote family Flour white at 96 a 98 cents. CORN at 51 cents for white, and 51 a 53 cents for yellow. OATS bring 33 a 37 cents.—American.

MONEY MATTERS, TRADE, &c.

The Louisville Courier says, "a new and very dangerous counterfeit was put in circulation in this city on Saturday. It was a new \$10 note on the Bank of Louisville, dated Dec. 1, '51, and hard to detect, being like the genuine in every respect, except the words—'Bank of Louisville,' which occupy a shorter space than the genuine."

The New York Bank Note List informs us that new and dangerous counterfeit 5's on the State Bank, Hartford, Connecticut, have appeared. The original plate is a poor one, and the deception hard to discover.

DR. J. B. HERRING.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. Office on south east side of the Diamond.

Certificate from Dr. Joseph B. Ard. It affords me no small degree of pleasure to state, that Dr. J. B. HERRING, after several years of study, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and is well qualified to practice Medicine, with honor to himself and advantage to those who may be pleased to employ him. JOSEPH B. ARD, M. D. Lewistown, December 19, 1851.

SHOULDER BRACES, a new and superior article, at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

BROWN'S Essence of GINGER, at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

HOVER'S INK—Black, Blue, Red and Carmine, the best in the market, cheap at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

SHAVING Cream, a delightful article, softening the beard and easing the labor of shaving, at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

FRUIT.—Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, the first of the season, at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

PINE OIL and Burning Fluid, just received and for sale at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

FOR THE TEETH—Tooth pastes and Powders, in great variety, at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

PERFUMERY—Bay Rum, Cologne, Verbena, Sweet Briar, Patchouly, Jenny Lind, Jasmine, Rose, at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

CIGARS.—A great variety of CIGARS, bought low and selling accordingly. Lovers of the weed, the place to get a good and cheap article, is at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

Stationery! Stationery! BLUE and White LETTER PAPER

Gilt edged " " " " Assorted colors " " " " Plain and Fancy note " " " " Blue and White Foolscap " " " " Envelopes, Wafers, Quills and Steel Pens, at A. A. BANKS' Variety store.

APPEALS.

The Taxpayers of the County of Mifflin, are hereby notified that the following days have been designated as the days of holding the annual appeal from the assessments for the year 1851, at the Commissioners' Office in the borough of Lewistown.

For the townships of Brown, Armagh, Union and Menno, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1852.

For the townships of Oliver, Wayne, Bratton, and the boroughs of Newton Hamilton and McVeytown, on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1852.

For the townships of Derry, Granville, Decatur and the Borough of Lewistown, on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1852.

By order of the Board, H. J. WALTERS, Clerk.

Lewistown, December 19, 1851.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Armagh township, Mifflin County, at the foot of the Seven Mountains, a large dark **SORREL HORSE**, about 16 hands high, with a small white spot on his forehead, and one on his nose. The owner of said horse is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN SAGER,
December 19, 1851—3t Sager's Gate.

SPECIAL COURT.

THE Parties and others interested and concerned in the causes and issues for trial in a Special Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Mifflin, are hereby notified that a list thereof has been furnished the President Judge of the 9th Judicial district—and the Hon. S. H. Graham, President Judge of the aforesaid district, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, authorizing the holding of such Court, has appointed and will hold a Special Court of Common Pleas, on the SECOND MONDAY (being the 9th) of FEBRUARY, 1852, at 3 o'clock, P. M. of that day, at the Court House, in the borough of Lewistown to continue one week, for the trial of said causes and issues. And at the same time and place with rules, exceptions, and other matters that can or may be heard and disposed of before any Special Court, authorized by law to be held for said County.

T. F. MCCOY, Prothonotary.
Lewistown, December 19, 1851.

List of Causes

For Trial at Special Court, Feb'y 9, 1852.

WILLIAM MUEY vs. Willis & Stackpole and Willis & Co., No. 24, April term, 1852.

Jonathan Leslie vs. John B. Irvine, No. 127, August term, 1851.

Same vs. same, No. 128, August term, 1851.

The Bank of Lewistown vs. James Brown's administrators, No. 123, April term, 1851.

Arthur Bell vs. Peter Snook et al., No. 194, August term, 1851.

Nathaniel Kennedy for John Kennedy vs. George Davis et al., No. 84, November term, 1851.

James Waream vs. Z. Hench & Jonathan McCoy, &c., &c., No. 167, January term, 1851.

Ellis Griffith and Wm. B. Reynolds vs. same, No. 165, January term, 1851.

Sterrett & Potter vs. Rawle & Hall, No. 145, April term, 1851.

James C. Norris vs. Benj. Clay, Samuel H. Crawford et al., No. 23, August term, 1851.

John Potter & Co. for Abbot Green vs. Samuel Hopper, No. 64, August term, 1851.

James Davis vs. John Norris' executors, Rawl & Hall for Robert Cox, No. 13, November term, 1851.

The Bank of Lewistown vs. J. & J. Potter, No. 72, November term, 1851.

James Dickson, administrator of James Criswell vs. George Broughton, No. 73, November term, 1851.

Hopper & Zeigler vs. John Sterrett, James Potter, & John Potter, No. 107, November term, 1851.

Same vs. same, No. 102, November term, 1851.

The Bank of Lewistown vs. John Sterrett & James Potter, &c., No. 157, November term, 1851.

Robert Beck for John Beck vs. O. P. Duncan et al., No. 111, January term, 1851.

Lazarus Steely vs. Wm. Custer, No. 112, January term, 1851.

Sterrett & Potter and Alex. J. Lane vs. Rawl & Hall and Elizabeth Hill, No. 129, August term, 1851.

Same vs. Rawl & Hall and S. W. Taylor, No. 192, August term, 1849.

Abbot Green vs. Daniel Zeigler, No. 155, August term, 1849.

James Potter, Jr. & Co. for same vs. James Potter, No. 54, November term, 1851.

John Sterrett for A. W. W. Sterrett vs. J. & J. Potter, No. 11, November term, 1851.

James Potter, Jr. & Co. for A. W. W. Sterrett vs. James Potter & Son, No. 1, November term, 1851.

Sterrett & Potter vs. same vs. John Potter, No. 12, November term, 1851.

John Potter & Co. for James Burns vs. Daniel Zeigler, No. 26, January term, 1850.