

Lancaster, April 10, 1849.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE has been removed to North Prince street, near the jail.

A list of about 100 names to the letter of invitation to Mr. BUCHANAN, Democrats of the city, was accidentally lost. Those who have signed the letter, and do not find their names published, will hence know the reason of the omission.

JOHN HAVILAND, Esq., the eminent Architect, has been elected an honorary and corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects—a dignity for the first time, it is said, ever conferred upon an American. The Philadelphia papers notice the Diploma, as executed in a handsome style of art, and signed by the venerable Earl Grey, President of the Institution. The honor is worthily conferred.

JACOB BAUMAN, Esq., of Lancaster township, was on Tuesday last, elected a Director of the Farmers' Bank to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joseph C. Herr, Esq., removed to Philadelphia.

Appointment of Judges.

It will not doubt surprise our readers to learn, that the present Legislature has set the cap-a-pie on its extravagance, by the creation of three new judicial districts, at an expense of some six or eight thousand dollars to the taxpayers. The following are the Judges appointed by Governor JOHNSON for these and other districts:

- N. B. ELDRED, 22d district, new! D. F. GORDON, 23d district, new! GEORGE TAYLOR, 24th district, new! WILLIAM JENKINS, 13th district, old. DANIEL DUBOIS, York, 19th district, old. JOHN J. PEARSON, of Mercer, former State Senator, for the Dauphin and Lebanon district, vice N. B. Eldred, transferred.

All the above appointments have been confirmed by the Senate. We have not, as yet, been able to ascertain the division lines of the districts as constituted by the new bill.

Post Office Changes.

The following additional changes in post-offices in Lancaster county, have been recently made in the "no-party" administration at Washington:

- S. N. NADEL, Marietta, vice J. J. Libbatt. D. WINTERMAY, Manheim, vice G. Shaffer. A. BAEKMAN, Elizabethtown, vice S. Redsecker. E. LEWIS, Cooperville, vice J. Cain.

Governor of Minnesota.

ALEXANDER RAMSAY, Esq., of Harrisburg has been appointed by President Taylor Governor of Minnesota. (Ex-Governor Pennington, to whom it had been previously tendered, having declined.) It reports say Mr. R. has accepted. We congratulate Mr. RAMSAY upon the distinguished honor, which, in the division of the "spoils," has fallen to his lot. In his capacity as Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, he displayed a vigor and efficiency, which his political opponents realized but too keenly, and which were eminently worthy of remembrance by the victorious party. Mr. R. has risen to his present high position solely by dint of unending perseverance and honest industry. He has been emphatically, under Providence, the architect of his own fortune. As he is a gentleman of education and winning popular manners, we doubt not his appointment will prove every way acceptable to the Minnesotans.

What Washington would not have done.

He would not have declared, that he would occupy the Presidency only as the "sovereign" choice of the American people, and then have accepted it at the hands of a mere minority. He would not have affirmed, that he would in no event serve as the President of a party, and then have appointed his entire cabinet from the most "ultra" of a particular party! He would not have said, that he had no "political enemies to punish," and then have punished all who were in the least degree suspected of having preferred some one else for the Presidency! He would not have made Honesty one of the essential requisites of appointment to office, and have afterwards conferred lucrative places on men notoriously dishonest. Fisk, Henry Fitz Warren, Broad Seal Pennington and Charles Bidle Perrowe of U. S. Bank and Buckshot War notoriety. He would not have solemnly sworn to support, protect, and preserve the Constitution of the United States, and in the same breath have committed its interpretation exclusively to Congress and the Supreme Court.

More Removals.

EDWARD STUBBS, Esq., the Accountant Clerk of the State Department, has been removed from Clayton, to make place for a Mr. Gordon. There is not in all the Departments at Washington a more capable and efficient officer to be found than Mr. Stubbs. As he is disburbed the whole contingent fund of the Department, including the pay of those in the Foreign service, the post was one of much responsibility. Never a dollar was missed in all the accounts, for immense sums, rendered by Mr. Stubbs. But he is a Democrat, and this sin has outstaged every other merit. If Mr. Clayton has found as competent a successor, we congratulate him.

Good News from New York!

Both wings of the Democracy of New York have united upon MERRITT VAN SICKLER as their candidate for Mayor, which will doubtless secure his election. Let us hope that the same commendable spirit will lead to restoration of Union and Harmony in the Democratic ranks throughout the State.

The State Legislature.

TO DAY the Legislature of Pennsylvania of the present year concludes its session. We believe we may reiterate a sentiment that is common to the great mass of the people, when we declare, that its adjournment sine die excites no regret, but is rather reason for wide-spread rejoicing. Among the representatives are doubtless some honest and sterling men—men of an enlarged patriotism and as heart-felt devotion to the public welfare, as can be found in any state of the Union. We ourselves know several such, whom as citizens and friends we hold in the highest possible esteem. We speak, therefore, of their session in a public sense, and with no desire to reflect upon individual members.

Viewed in this aspect, it would be vain to conceal, that the recent Legislature (with perhaps the solitary exception of passing the amendment for giving the choice of Judges to the People) has accomplished less, worthy of grateful remembrance, than any session that has preceded it for the last twenty years. It has not been unmindful of itself in the division of the "spoils"—having despatched one of its number to the Senate of the United States, and conferred upon another, by a modest vote in his own favor, the seals of the Treasury. But, whilst members have thus liberally provided for themselves, they have done literally nothing for the country in the exercise of their official duties. They have not called in the Relief Issues, that moving mass of filth, which is every day becoming more an object of the public aversion. They have not perfected the wise and statesmanlike reforms so auspiciously begun by the lamented SHUNK, but have ministered to the Money Power with open and undisguised efficiency. We doubt not it will be found, when their acts and resolves are made public, that nine-tenths are either to establish new corporations, or to grant extended license and impunity to those previously in existence.

The craft of modern politicians works out the ends of Oppression by indolent legislation—and does so as effectually as ever ancient Empor did by means of absolute edicts with undisguised rapacity in view. In former times Kingscraft was the instrumentality for the subjection and spoliation of the people, but we live in an age of invention and dexterity, when the old modes of fleecing would be deemed common-places and vulgar. We have now no royal decrees, but the King, John of England, who extort wealth, by tarring the teeth from the mouths of his possessors, but we have refined corporations who levy invisible and indirect taxes on the masses, under pretence of rendering them some great benefit! The appropriation of the earnings of the great body of the people to the special advantage of a small fraction, is now called an act of legislation for the common weal! To create Monopolies—giving to interested classes a control over the currency, over the price of land, of food, and of raw materials, and other indispensable articles of necessity and comfort—is now called a policy adopted altogether with a view to promote Industry and protect the general interests of society! Such are the species names, by which our upstart dynasty of money-mongers manage to subjugate the masses, and crush the principles of free and popular government. This is the community most fatally divided into classes—the one of Luxury and Privilege—and the other of disfranchised Poverty and Oppression.

It is our sincere conviction, that one of the greatest dangers to the cause of Free Government is to be apprehended from this quarter. The history of the world attests, that a pampered aristocracy on the one hand, and down-trodden masses on the other, have invariably accelerated the downfall of republics. Grants of extraordinary privileges, subtracted as they always are from the common fund of popular equity, in the end prove as baneful as the immediate sufferings by them. They enervate and corrupt the one, and oppress and degrade the other, and finally involve both alike in a common vortex of ruin. There are no bright spots in the annals of mankind but such as are made so by the unlettered genius and activity of a free people. It is only when Agriculture, Commerce, and the Mechanic arts have been free from legislative restrictions, that the labor of man has met with its most adequate and appropriate reward. Sorry are we to say, that no numerous Legislatures has acted more in contravention of sound and enlightened policy, and more in consonance with the spirit of modern abuse and encroachment, than that which closes his session today. From the Senate we had nothing better to hope, for these Federalism maintains almost unimpeded ascendancy. But we did hope, and the people hoped, for better things from the House of Representatives. With 50 representatives elected as Democrats, they had a right to expect that the Money Power would not prove altogether omnipotent. Things looked well at the start—but soon the presence of the "charmer" was too painfully apparent. His blameworthy words too powerful for resistance—and half a dozen professing Democrats yielded. These, subtracted from the Democratic and added to the Federal side, gave the privilege-seekers uncontrolled ascendancy. How long shall the Democracy of Pennsylvania be treated in the manner of the "old settlers," or swaters Cherokee, who in 1836 struck his colors, and indignantly fled—to the vaults of the Marble Mountain. Gen. Taylor seems to cherish a remarkable penchant for the corrupt traitors who were instrumental in fastening the BIDDLE Bank on the people of Pennsylvania. Where's DICKER? Where's BURDE? Are there no sops in store for them?

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Election of Judges.

GOOD NEWS!—We are almost ready to give the recent Legislature many of their sins of omission and commission, for they have signalled the close of their session by a deed, which will stand on record to their everlasting credit. They have finally passed in both branches the initiatory proceedings for obtaining an amendment to the State Constitution, taking away the appointment of Judges from the Governor, and vesting their selection in the hands of the People. We have long had this measure at heart, and have not failed, on all occasions, to advocate and promote it, through our columns, and by the circulation of petitions in its favor. To uproot and overturn ancient prejudices and what might be termed Dutch stubbornness has been an uphill business—but the most formidable barriers must eventually yield to the onward march of Truth and Freedom.

We regard this as one of the most important and truly useful acts of legislation that has been passed in Pennsylvania for a long time—and shall never cease to honor and respect the men by whose labors and votes it has been carried. That the people are capable of electing as good Judges themselves, as can be placed over them by any Governor, however eminent, no man can for a moment doubt. They elect the Governor—and why not also the Judges—an inferior grade of officers? Mere slavery of habit and thought to the practice of their ancestors, has induced so many honest and well-meaning people to defend the old miserable and worn-out remnant of their petty exploded monarchy, that the people are their own worst masters, and cannot be trusted with the reins of self-government. The passage of this act leads to the gratifying belief, that this detestable dogma, like every other dog, has had its day, and that a brighter era is about to dawn upon the people of Pennsylvania.

When this truly excellent measure shall be consummated, as it is sure to be, in a year or two, we should like to see some master spirit in the Democratic ranks would propose, if the voters of the country would be prevailed near to its rightful and legitimate source, the People. We mean, an amendment of the Constitution, requiring all acts of Legislature to be first passed upon by a vote of the People, before they receive the force and efficacy of laws. If of a local character, like the division of a county or the erection of a Poor House and County Prison, let the vote be taken in the county affected by these acts—if of a general character, like the digging of a State Canal or the building of a Railroad, let the vote be general. Had such a provision existed in 1835-6, when BRENDS, PEARSON and Company sold the State to the Monster Bank, think you they would have succeeded in their iniquity? A reservation like this would constitute what might be termed the PEOPLE'S VETO—and they would then have some security against the high-handed legislative encroachments that so often weigh them and their dearest interests irretrievably to the earth. It is true, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided, if the case on an act for submitting the question of License to the people, that such an act was unconstitutional, for the reason that the representative cannot re-transfer his powers to those who originally delegated them! But even the Judges of the Supreme Court are mere men, fallible in their opinions, like ourselves—whose decisions are not to be regarded, like the Ark of the Covenant, as too sacred to be touched by profane hands, or to be looked upon with jealousy in the face of a law below its mutability. We would like the ebbing and flowing of old ocean's waves, it may come to pass, that the Supreme Court will yet condescend to re-consider their judgment on some other License case, and decide that the other way, which would be nothing remarkable, for its opinions have not possessed the stability which tradition ascribes to the laws of the Medes and Persians. At all events, if the People themselves shall engrave the proposed change upon their fundamental law, the opinion of the Supreme Court will stand reversed by a tribunal having competent jurisdiction, and that is all that we have to desire.

Next Session—Sectional Parties.

The Boston Republicans has made the following analysis of the strength of the various political opposition parties in the next Senate, showing that body a party support Gen. Taylor will have in that body from States west of the Alleghenies:

Table with columns: EASTERN STATES, Adm. Opp., WESTERN STATES, Adm. Opp.

Queries and Answer.

The Boston Post publishes the following significant queries, and then furnishes, as an answer, in an extract from the inaugural address of Gen. Harrison:

QUERIES.—If a "no-party" president choose every member of his cabinet from the ranks of the ranked kind of "whigs," what would the same individual have done if he had come into power as a party president? If he would have done precisely the same thing, then what is the difference between "party" and "no-party"? If there be none at all, why should good men be proscribed for being known as "democrats"?

ANSWER.—"It was the remark of a Roman consul, in an early period of that celebrated republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for office of power and trust before and after obtaining their office. However much the world may have improved, in the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective governments would develop similar instances of violated conduct."—General Harrison.

Divorces in Kentucky.

In the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, of the 27th ult., we find a full report of one of the most important decisions ever made by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. It declares divorces granted by act of the Legislature to be unconstitutional and void, so far as the rights of property are concerned; and that a wife so divorced, without her consent, is, upon the death of the husband, entitled to a dower in his lands and slaves, and to a distributable portion of his personal estate, as fully as if no such act of divorce had been passed. The Louisville Courier says:

"As to the effect of such a divorce upon the relations of the parties, aside from the rights of property, nothing is decided. That question did not arise in the case, and the opinion does, by how long the length (as some have supposed) of declaring subsequent marriages of persons so divorced to be illegal and void."

"The case is Gains vs. Gains—appeal from Green Circuit Court."

Lancaster Bank.

The bill for the re-charter of the Lancaster Bank, which had previously passed the Senate, having also passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 50 to 26, has been approved by the Governor, and is, therefore, now a law.

Gen. Taylor in Easton, Pa.

Gen. Taylor was in Easton, Pa., on the 27th ult., and was received with the most cordial and respectful attention.

James Buchanan.

Since his return to this city, Mr. BUCHANAN has been personally waited on by numbers of his old personal and political friends from all sections of the country, who have come to revive former intimacies, and recount the interesting reminiscences of the eventful past. To these visits has been added a more general manifestation, by the number of a throng on the public side of the Democracy of the city and county, which has elicited the subjoined interesting correspondence.

Among the signers to the letter of invitation, the reader will discover the names of those staunch and true Democrats, who in sunshine and in storm, in good and evil report, have upheld the time-honored emblems of Democracy. These men have known JAMES BUCHANAN long and well. They have known him pursuing his humble professional avocations, more than a quarter of a century ago, and they have watched his course as step by step he has progressed to the highest honors of the public. Whilst his brilliant public career has been to them a source of unmingled pride, they have not been unmindful of the fact, that he has passed through all the allurements of place and power, fame and fortune, and has preserved a personal reputation pure and unblemished.

Of how comparatively few of our public men can it with truth be spoken, that to brilliant talents and rare intellectual acquisitions they have added that elevated purity of morals, which alone constitutes a safe depository of power. The integrity of their faith, their high and noble aspirations, which compass the pathway of the renowned—the flattery of friends and the intoxicating influence of patronage and power—these too often lead irresistibly to the indulgence of those baser passions, which cast their dark shadows over the fair fame of the most gifted of our race. It furnishes just cause for gratulation, therefore, when a Statesman returns, like Mr. BUCHANAN, to the bosom of his earlier associates and friends, after having endured the tests of more than two score years of public service, not unscathed by the trying ordeal, but with the exalted purity of his character displayed in yet more glowing and gratifying colors. Well may the friends of such an one rejoice in the revival of former intimacies—and well may himself be lifted by the serenity of his mind, and the consciousness of a well-spent life, above the turmoils which too often embitter and degrade the struggles of contending partisanship. But to the correspondence.

Lancaster, April 3, 1849.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN:

DEAR SIR: On your retirement from the office of Secretary of State, to which, four years ago, you were called by President Polk, your Democratic fellow-citizens and neighbors of the city and county of Lancaster, discharged a most agreeable duty in extending to you a cordial "Hoc homo!" More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since you were first called from professional life, to engage in the more responsible and extended duties of a representative in Congress. With short intervals, you have continued in the public service ever since. During this period, many and trying have been the scenes through which the Republic has passed—many and often exciting the issues decided by the Federal Government. In most of them it has fallen to your lot, first as a member of the House of Representatives, and more recently as a Senator of the United States, and more recently as the first Cabinet officer of the Executive, to act an important and conspicuous part. It may prove some recompense for your long and arduous public services, to be assured, that your Democratic fellow-citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, who were ever first and foremost to urge you upon the stage of public life, remain for you undiminished attachment, confidence, and respect. To them your unsullied private and your brilliant public career have been alike a source of heartfelt satisfaction. They have been especially gratified with the important part you have taken in the foreign and domestic policy of the late administration, which, for the magnitude and success of its measures, is without a parallel on the page of our country's history.

We beg leave, therefore, on your return to private life, to welcome you to the society of your former neighbors and friends, and beg your acceptance of a public dinner at such time as may best comport with your convenience.

With high regard,

Your Fellow-Citizens: ELLIS LEWIS, John Lightner, Wm. B. Fordyce, Wm. Mathiot, Thos. H. Burrows, J. C. Withler, John B. Fisher, John C. Bachman, Henry E. Leman, John R. Kiefer, John F. C. Ewing, Myron Lightner, Henry Stambaugh, James Stewart, Samuel Dobson, Jesse Ranck, S. W. Wiley, James G. Gales, J. H. Kline, J. S. Lefevre, John R. Trout, Joel L. Lefevre, F. Keane, Adam Beam, Mathias Shirk, John G. Anderson, Robert M. Guigan, Jr., George Nair, John S. Swank, Patrick McMillin, John Neel, John Gallagher, Zane Swapp, John C. Kautz, John Culbert, George B. Kerfoot, James Shady, Israel Kautz, George Cunley, Jr., John D. Miller, Frederick Curmy, Daniel Lyle, James M. Kautz, Benjamin Matias, John G. Graham, Edward Kautz, J. H. Kline, Ellis L. Hamersly, A. McKinn, S. W. Wiley, Peter Fries, A. J. Heflein, P. Donnelly, James Donnelly, E. D. White, Wm. S. Amweg, Daniel Harman, James L. Reynolds, John Reynolds, Michael Malone, John G. Anderson, Samuel Hums, William Wilson, J. Franklin Reigart, Patrick Dechan, James Donnelly, J. B. Kaufman, Jacob Kautz, Henry E. Maltbraver, W. F. Bunn, Jacob Zecher, C. C. Hiling, John D. Miller, Benj. M. Outcham, Henry Buch, Frederick Downer, Adolph E. Diehl, Abraham Miller, Chas. Nauman, William Hoover, James Donnelly, Michael McElroy, John Alliger, William F. Miller, Wm. L. Reynolds, James Rogers, Geo. B. Hamilton, John G. Anderson, Michael McGraw, William Jenkins, George M. Steinman, John Dougherty, Charles Gillespie, Geo. F. Messer, Geo. W. McElroy, James W. Walker,

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Your Fellow-Citizens: ELLIS LEWIS, John Lightner, Wm. B. Fordyce, Wm. Mathiot, Thos. H. Burrows, J. C. Withler, John B. Fisher, John C. Bachman, Henry E. Leman, John R. Kiefer, John F. C. Ewing, Myron Lightner, Henry Stambaugh, James Stewart, Samuel Dobson, Jesse Ranck, S. W. Wiley, James G. Gales, J. H. Kline, J. S. Lefevre, John R. Trout, Joel L. Lefevre, F. Keane, Adam Beam, Mathias Shirk, John G. Anderson, Robert M. Guigan, Jr., George Nair, John S. Swank, Patrick McMillin, John Neel, John Gallagher, Zane Swapp, John C. Kautz, John Culbert, George B. Kerfoot, James Shady, Israel Kautz, George Cunley, Jr., John D. Miller, Frederick Curmy, Daniel Lyle, James M. Kautz, Benjamin Matias, John G. Graham, Edward Kautz, J. H. Kline, Ellis L. Hamersly, A. McKinn, S. W. Wiley, Peter Fries, A. J. Heflein, P. Donnelly, James Donnelly, E. D. White, Wm. S. Amweg, Daniel Harman, James L. Reynolds, John Reynolds, Michael Malone, John G. Anderson, Samuel Hums, William Wilson, J. Franklin Reigart, Patrick Dechan, James Donnelly, J. B. Kaufman, Jacob Kautz, Henry E. Maltbraver, W. F. Bunn, Jacob Zecher, C. C. Hiling, John D. Miller, Benj. M. Outcham, Henry Buch, Frederick Downer, Adolph E. Diehl, Abraham Miller, Chas. Nauman, William Hoover, James Donnelly, Michael McElroy, John Alliger, William F. Miller, Wm. L. Reynolds, James Rogers, Geo. B. Hamilton, John G. Anderson, Michael McGraw, William Jenkins, George M. Steinman, John Dougherty, Charles Gillespie, Geo. F. Messer, Geo. W. McElroy, James W. Walker,

James Buchanan.

Since his return to this city, Mr. BUCHANAN has been personally waited on by numbers of his old personal and political friends from all sections of the country, who have come to revive former intimacies, and recount the interesting reminiscences of the eventful past. To these visits has been added a more general manifestation, by the number of a throng on the public side of the Democracy of the city and county, which has elicited the subjoined interesting correspondence.

Among the signers to the letter of invitation, the reader will discover the names of those staunch and true Democrats, who in sunshine and in storm, in good and evil report, have upheld the time-honored emblems of Democracy. These men have known JAMES BUCHANAN long and well. They have known him pursuing his humble professional avocations, more than a quarter of a century ago, and they have watched his course as step by step he has progressed to the highest honors of the public. Whilst his brilliant public career has been to them a source of unmingled pride, they have not been unmindful of the fact, that he has passed through all the allurements of place and power, fame and fortune, and has preserved a personal reputation pure and unblemished.

Of how comparatively few of our public men can it with truth be spoken, that to brilliant talents and rare intellectual acquisitions they have added that elevated purity of morals, which alone constitutes a safe depository of power. The integrity of their faith, their high and noble aspirations, which compass the pathway of the renowned—the flattery of friends and the intoxicating influence of patronage and power—these too often lead irresistibly to the indulgence of those baser passions, which cast their dark shadows over the fair fame of the most gifted of our race. It furnishes just cause for gratulation, therefore, when a Statesman returns, like Mr. BUCHANAN, to the bosom of his earlier associates and friends, after having endured the tests of more than two score years of public service, not unscathed by the trying ordeal, but with the exalted purity of his character displayed in yet more glowing and gratifying colors. Well may the friends of such an one rejoice in the revival of former intimacies—and well may himself be lifted by the serenity of his mind, and the consciousness of a well-spent life, above the turmoils which too often embitter and degrade the struggles of contending partisanship. But to the correspondence.

Lancaster, April 3, 1849.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN:

DEAR SIR: On your retirement from the office of Secretary of State, to which, four years ago, you were called by President Polk, your Democratic fellow-citizens and neighbors of the city and county of Lancaster, discharged a most agreeable duty in extending to you a cordial "Hoc homo!" More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since you were first called from professional life, to engage in the more responsible and extended duties of a representative in Congress. With short intervals, you have continued in the public service ever since. During this period, many and trying have been the scenes through which the Republic has passed—many and often exciting the issues decided by the Federal Government. In most of them it has fallen to your lot, first as a member of the House of Representatives, and more recently as a Senator of the United States, and more recently as the first Cabinet officer of the Executive, to act an important and conspicuous part. It may prove some recompense for your long and arduous public services, to be assured, that your Democratic fellow-citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, who were ever first and foremost to urge you upon the stage of public life, remain for you undiminished attachment, confidence, and respect. To them your unsullied private and your brilliant public career have been alike a source of heartfelt satisfaction. They have been especially gratified with the important part you have taken in the foreign and domestic policy of the late administration, which, for the magnitude and success of its measures, is without a parallel on the page of our country's history.

We beg leave, therefore, on your return to private life, to welcome you to the society of your former neighbors and friends, and beg your acceptance of a public dinner at such time as may best comport with your convenience.

With high regard,

Your Fellow-Citizens: ELLIS LEWIS, John Lightner, Wm. B. Fordyce, Wm. Mathiot, Thos. H. Burrows, J. C. Withler, John B. Fisher, John C. Bachman, Henry E. Leman, John R. Kiefer, John F. C. Ewing, Myron Lightner, Henry Stambaugh, James Stewart, Samuel Dobson, Jesse Ranck, S. W. Wiley, James G. Gales, J. H. Kline, J. S. Lefevre, John R. Trout, Joel L. Lefevre, F. Keane, Adam Beam, Mathias Shirk, John G. Anderson, Robert M. Guigan, Jr., George Nair, John S. Swank, Patrick McMillin, John Neel, John Gallagher, Zane Swapp, John C. Kautz, John Culbert, George B. Kerfoot, James Shady, Israel Kautz, George Cunley, Jr., John D. Miller, Frederick Curmy, Daniel Lyle, James M. Kautz, Benjamin Matias, John G. Graham, Edward Kautz, J. H. Kline, Ellis L. Hamersly, A. McKinn, S. W. Wiley, Peter Fries, A. J. Heflein, P. Donnelly, James Donnelly, E. D. White, Wm. S. Amweg, Daniel Harman, James L. Reynolds, John Reynolds, Michael Malone, John G. Anderson, Samuel Hums, William Wilson, J. Franklin Reigart, Patrick Dechan, James Donnelly, J. B. Kaufman, Jacob Kautz, Henry E. Maltbraver, W. F