

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Subscription rates: \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Advertising rates: \$1.00 per line per week.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter, August 18, 1880.

Post office at Lancaster, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Seward.

Published by J. B. Seward, Proprietor.

Printed by J. B. Seward, Lancaster, Pa.

OUR OBJECT IN WRITING UPON THIS SUBJECT

The object in writing upon this subject at this time is to induce Judge Douglas, in fact to take the Presidential candidates now in the field, to stop and address the people in the different States. We have that authority for this practice. It is that of General Harrison and General Scott. When they were candidates for the Presidency they each addressed the people, and we have no doubt the people learned them better thereby.

The Presidency of the United States is the highest office in the gift of the people. The people should bestow it upon the man whom they know to be best qualified for the high position, and who should best for the country. They should be acquainted with the men who are nominated to the office. Officers in our country are not hereditary—they are the gift of the people, and the people cannot choose wisely on whom to bestow them unless they know the men from whom they are to choose.

We clip the above paragraphs from a leading article in the New York Daily News, for the purpose of expressing our dissent to its suggestion or recommendation. The high office of President of the United States is one that should neither be sought after nor declined by any statesman who is worthy to fill the chair once occupied by Washington; and yet the Father of his Country never made stump speeches to obtain it. Neither did Jefferson, nor Madison, nor Monroe, nor Jackson, nor any of our earlier Presidents.

Indeed, none of the Democratic Presidents that we are aware of ever took the stump either to advocate their own election or disparage their rivals in public estimation. But, even if they had been so inclined—which they were not—there of the best Chief Magistrates we ever had would have made but a sorry figure upon the stump, and in that respect would have been beaten out of sight by any spouting fifth-rate county lawyer in the Union—we allude to Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. These great men were able and accomplished statesmen and pure patriots, and our orators or stumpers, and under the rule laid down in the News, they never could have been elevated to the Presidential Chair.

But the News says that General Harrison and General Scott, when candidates for the Presidency, took the stump. So they did; but they were not Democratic candidates, and their stumping exploits only rendered them both ridiculous, and made them—especially the latter—a laughing stock for the American people!

There is a dignity connected with the Presidential office which should keep it sacred from the touch of demagogical appeals upon the stump. Statesmen—and only such are worthy of the high honor—have their record elsewhere; they have it in the Cabinet or in the Hall of Legislation, in the fields of Diplomacy, or on the battle-fields of their country. The people know what they are, and what is their mental caliber in advance of their nomination, and therefore it is not necessary to look to the hustings to test their capacity for an honest, able and faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon the Chief Executive of the country.

For these and other reasons which could be added, if it were necessary, we are opposed to the system of Presidential campaigning advocated by our New York contemporary, and we believe that such is the honest sentiment of the country in reference to this subject. We therefore hope that the Presidential candidates—especially the Democratic ones—will not follow so foolish a suggestion.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST. The very decided opposition, says the Pennsylvania, so unmistakably manifested within the last few weeks, by the conservative masses of Pennsylvania, to the election of the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, has created alarm in the Republican camp, and Mr. Curtin has already been compelled, in deference to this sound, national feeling, and out of fear of the consequences to himself, to declare in his speech of the 27th ult., at the "Lincoln meeting" at West Chester, that "the election of a Governor is not a national affair." When we remember that Mr. Curtin was selected by the Republican party to lead its forces in what is in fact the preliminary battle of the Presidential campaign, this back down of "our Andy" is quite significant, and will take the majority of the friends of Mr. Lincoln by surprise; yet they will no doubt submit to it with good grace, as their candidate for the Presidency will have the same powerful element to overcome at the November election.

The contest for Governor in this State cannot be diverted of its national bearings. The Presidential election, in November next, will be, in many respects, the most important that has yet taken place, and not free from national participation. In view of these facts, and the highly conservative position Pennsylvania has ever occupied in the Government, the contest for Governor will be watched with intense interest throughout the nation, and the result will go far to determine the Presidential struggle.

We recognize, in its fullest sense, the important bearing of the gubernatorial contest on the Presidential election, and are confident that our glorious old Commonwealth will not be found wanting in this hour of danger, and that her eminently conservative consideration, and sustained by a high sense of duty and responsibility, will come forward in the best of patriotic and incorruptible fashion in the gubernatorial chair, by a majority as will attest the national bearing of the contest, and that Pennsylvania is now, as ever, for the faithful observance of the Constitution, the equality of the States, and the preservation of the Union at all hazards.

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

Hon. James T. Brady, of the City, has been nominated for Governor of New York by the Breckinridge State Convention which met at Syracuse on the 8th inst. H. H. Vile, Esq., of Buffalo, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The Convention adopted a resolution empowering the State Committee to hold a conference with the other Conventions which meet on the 15th inst.

The following is the resolution as amended, and finally adopted, amidst applause from outsiders and delegates:

Resolved, That a committee of—be appointed by this Convention, to confer with any committee or committees, appointed by any other Convention, for the purpose of uniting upon a single ticket, in opposition to the Republican nominees, and that said committee have power to substitute others for those nominated by this Convention, that a fair representation of the co-operating parties may be had in the Electoral and State tickets to be virtually supported at the coming election, upon the principles enunciated by this Convention in its resolutions.

VERMONT.

In this State the Democrats are running two electoral tickets—one for BRECKINRIDGE and one for DOUGLAS. The Democrats in Vermont can afford to split, and run as many tickets as they please—it will all amount to the same thing in the end. They are somewhat differently situated, however, in Pennsylvania, and cannot afford to be divided.

WE invite the attention of the members of the County Committee, to the meeting called for Saturday next. It is important that there should be a full attendance, as business of great importance to the Democratic party of the County will come before the Committee.

TO UPHOLD SOVEREIGNTY.

In a recent speech made by Judge Douglas, at Concord, N. H., he is reported in the papers as having uttered the following language: "The principle that he, (Douglas) stood upon was the right of the people to make their own State, and to admit such persons as they saw fit to admit to citizenship. That was the principle of the Revolutionary War Democrats; but it is now said that Congress can pass Federal laws, not local and domestic laws, for the people of a Territory who have equal rights of self-government, and who went from the old States where they had their rights. Why should they lose them in the ferry boat crossing the Missouri River?"

Now look at the following principles affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as set forth in Howard's Reports, vol. 19, p. 395, and which is the doctrine advocated by Mr. Breckinridge:

3d. "Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property."

"The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property and pledges the Federal Government to protect it, and Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may exercise over the exercise over property of any other kind."

"The act of Congress therefore prohibiting a citizen of the United States taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory, is unconstitutional, and is void by the Constitution, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to freedom."

"While it remains a Territory, Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a Territorial Government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution is authorized to exercise over its territory and property."

And then consider, in connection with the above, the two following planks of the Platform whereon Mr. DOUGLAS is now running for President:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the institution of slavery in the Territories, and will not attempt to interfere with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform during the existence of Territorial Government, the measure of restriction, whatever its extent, to be regulated by the legislative powers of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of domestic relations as the same has been or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the Federal Government.

From the above it is apparent that Judge DOUGLAS is right, and the Supreme Court and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and the National Convention wrong, or vice versa. They differ widely in their construction of the Constitutional rights of the people of a Territory, and cannot both be right and both wrong. Let the people judge between them.

WHAT ABOLITIONISM HAS DONE.

The Abolition party in 1844 defeated Henry Clay. It has dissolved the great Whig party. It has broken up the American Sunday School Union. It has divided the Baptist church. It has rent in twain the Methodist church. It has broken up the American Tract Society. It has produced the John Brown raid. It has produced a disregard of law. It has resisted the laws of the country. It seeks for a dissolution of the Union. Abolitionism polled in 1844, 40,000 votes in New York; in 1856 Abolitionism polled in the country north of Mason & Dixon's line, hundreds of thousands. Where are the Abolitionists now? You find no separate Conventions. You find Joshua R. Giddings, John P. Hale, Sumner, Lovejoy, Blake, of Ohio, Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass and all the Abolitionists of the country urging and advocating Lincoln and Hamlin, merely because they consider them orthodox Abolitionists. A few years ago abolitionism was considered as the favorite scheme of a few fanatics and fools—now it is gravely presented to the American people for endorsement, and with the Jesuit plea "the end justifies the means."

In some places where Abolitionism is in bad odor, they preach conservatism, and where it is strong, Abolitionism. But the most convincing fact to the citizens of Pennsylvania must be the unequal manner in which the abolitionists all over the country endorse Lincoln and Hamlin. Success would be nothing with them; they boldly repudiated success at the sacrifice of principle. Hence the conclusion is irresistible, Lincoln and Hamlin are orthodox Abolitionists. Ask yourselves the question, are there any Abolitionists in your neighborhood, and if there are any, how do they stand now? And if for Lincoln and Hamlin, you cannot assure from their past history, that their object is the destruction of the Union.

HENRY D. FOSTER.

The editor of the Centre Democrat, who warmly sustains the Republican nominees, has recently paid a visit to Atlantic City, this alluded to the Hon. Henry D. Foster, who he met at that place. We commend it to the perusal of some of the politicians in this section:

"We are sorry we are placed in a hostile position toward Gen. Foster, for we like him very much, and come what may, no word or abuse shall escape our lips when speaking of him, nor will we stand by and hear him traduced by any man who maligns him in our presence, will be told he is taken; if he repeats his abuse, he will be taken in a lie; and if he reiterates a third time, we will take him by the throat and smash his teeth down his throat."

NEW YORK AGAINST LINCOLN—HE CANNOT BE ELECTED.

It is now reduced almost to a positive certainty that Lincoln will not carry New York, and it follows, as a matter of course, that he cannot be elected President of these United States.

In regard to the vote of New York, J. W. Sheehan, Esq., Editor of the Chicago Times, the confidential friend of Judge Douglas, who speaks what he knows, says:

"For the satisfaction of our readers and the public generally, we can say that to make assurance doubly certain, and to place the result beyond all contingency, there have been and are now arrangements making which will give the vote of New York against Mr. Lincoln. This result will be accomplished beyond all question; the vote of that State will never be cast for Lincoln. New York will not only vote against him, but will give a majority of thirty thousand against him. His election is, therefore, an uncertain possibility. The failure to receive the thirty-five votes of that State, will exclude the possibility of his election; he has no other State to fall back upon to make good the deficiency. When we say that the vote of New York will not be given to Lincoln, we do not speak unadvisedly. We speak confidently, upon full assurance, that what we say has been resolved upon firmly and immovably."

MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, &c.—We direct attention to the advertisement in another column, of Prof. L. Miller's Hair Invigorator, &c., also, his New and Improved Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye. Both of these compounds are highly recommended by all who have given them a trial.

INCREASE OF THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Seventy-two white females were married to negroes in the State of Massachusetts last year!

PIC NIO.—The annual Pic Nio of the West

Union M. E. Sabbath School will come off at Rocky

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE GRAND GERMANY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Grand Germany Musical Festival, which was held on Wednesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, at Shober's Hall, North Queen street, for the purpose of organizing a Club pledged to the support of the German Republic, and the Electoral Ticket as set forth in the following:

On motion of Mr. Charles M. Howell, Col. John Rankin of the N. W. Ward, was called to the chair, and he briefly made his thanks for the honor conferred. Messrs. Michael Marshall, Henry B. Foster, and Henry B. Foster, were selected as Vice Presidents, and Francis Gillespie and A. C. Howell as Secretaries.

The following persons were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution for the government of the Club, and permanent officers:

President, Henry B. Foster, Esq. Vice Presidents, Michael Marshall, Esq. and Francis Gillespie, Esq. Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Michael Marshall, Esq. Executive Committee, Henry B. Foster, Esq., Michael Marshall, Esq., Francis Gillespie, Esq., and A. C. Howell, Esq.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

THE DOUGLAS DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETS AT

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

ORGANIZATION OF A BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN CLUB.

The town is organizing with politicians, a Breckinridge, Douglas and Lincoln Club, for the purpose of organizing a Club pledged to the support of the German Republic, and the Electoral Ticket as set forth in the following:

On motion of Mr. Charles M. Howell, Col. John Rankin of the N. W. Ward, was called to the chair, and he briefly made his thanks for the honor conferred. Messrs. Michael Marshall, Henry B. Foster, and Henry B. Foster, were selected as Vice Presidents, and Francis Gillespie and A. C. Howell as Secretaries.

The following persons were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution for the government of the Club, and permanent officers:

President, Henry B. Foster, Esq. Vice Presidents, Michael Marshall, Esq. and Francis Gillespie, Esq. Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Michael Marshall, Esq. Executive Committee, Henry B. Foster, Esq., Michael Marshall, Esq., Francis Gillespie, Esq., and A. C. Howell, Esq.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Samuel Marshall, Esq., Henry B. Foster, Esq., and Henry B. Foster, Esq., were appointed to prepare the permanent meeting of the Club.

On motion of Mr. M. S. Muser, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Muser, Dr. J