

AN INDIAN ASSAULT—PERILS OF THE PLAINS.

General Elliott Lee, who, in a recent journey over the plains, was attacked by the Indians, wounded and supposed to be dead, has written a letter to the St. Louis Union. He describes his escape, which, under the circumstances, was a most remarkable one.

"On the 19th of July a party of us, fourteen in number, were attacked by about 150 Indians, on the head waters of Red River, and near the Raton mountains. We had been encamped about one hour, and just in the act of eating our dinner, when we were alarmed by the Indians, while they were in the act of running off with our animals, which were grazing at a short distance from us. As they passed us, we fired on them; but they were so far off that our shots had no effect. In about twenty minutes they all returned, surrounded our camp, and set fire to the grass all around us, with the view of driving us from our position, which we were inclined to keep, with a view of saving our baggage, or a portion of it. But in this we were foiled. We, however, defended ourselves for about four hours, firing at the enemy every opportunity we had. Our position not being a good one, they had the decided advantage of us. We defended ourselves until five of our party were slightly wounded, and one killed. We now determined to retreat to the mountains, as the last and only alternative.

"On retreating, I received two shots—one in the left thigh, the ball passing through the thigh, though fortunately not breaking the bone; the other on the middle finger of the left hand. Charles Town, who was ahead of me, received a shot in one of his legs, which broke it. He, of course, fell, and not being able to walk, was left to the mercy of the Indians. That is the last I saw of him. Our number now consisted of eleven, eight of us wounded, all of whom succeeded in making our escape. Night came on; we travelled until we came to water, when we huddled ourselves as near together as possible, for the purpose of resting and trying to sleep. Lying lost every thing save what we had on our backs, we suffered much from cold, and could not sleep. The next day we moved up the mountain, where we called ourselves until night, being afraid to travel in the day time. On the night of the 20th we put out for Taos, distant about eighty miles. Those of the party that were wounded were slightly so, and generally in the arms and body, with the exception of myself and one man, whose ankle was slightly injured. My wound being in the thigh, rendered it very difficult for me to walk. Consequently the party had to wait for me to be picked up frequently. We had travelled but a short distance, when they left me. I hailed them, but could receive no answer; so I went within two miles of the battle ground, and in sight of the fires of the Indian village, determined not to give up, but pursued my way, keeping near the water course, until I struck the Bent's Fort road, leading to Santa Fe.

"On the third day out, I fortunately came to an Indian camp, which, from appearances, had been deserted but a very short time. Their fires were still burning, and a lot of antelope was left on the ground, which I helped myself to, not having eaten anything for four days. I filled my stomach with meat, and again pursued my journey, travelling day and night in the best way I could, for I was very lame, and did not make more than a mile an hour, sometimes I crawled, and in fact got along very slowly and every way fabled. The seventh day I came to fresh wagon tracks and great quantities of antelope, and I had no expectation that any of the traders would think of aving the Santa Fe road. This so much excited me that I spurred up, and in a short time came in sight of the train, consisting of our wagons, a company of miners, the Messrs. Jackson, and Mr. Thomas O. Boggs, who had the main load with a view of going to Taos. So soon as they discovered me, they sent a horse and a man to me, who aided me to the train, when I received every attention that was in their power to bestow on me.

"I am happy to say to you that I am, in a manner, well, and will proceed on to Santa Fe to-morrow. The other men of our defeated party arrived in Taos in a worse condition than I am informed, than I was, when I was picked up; one of whom, a Spaniard, has since died of his wounds. They reported me as most unquestionably dead. Indeed, it was very natural, for I think, in a thousand trials of the same kind, not once could a person escape.

"P. S.—Every letter that was entrusted to my care has been lost. The distance I travelled in the seven days is said by those who know, to be 80 miles."

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] BURNING OF THE TEMPLE AT NAUVOO. NAUVOO, ILL. Oct. 11, 1848. The "Mormon Temple" in this city was set on fire on Monday morning last and burned down. The fire was set in the belfry about 2 o'clock in the morning. No effort was made to stop the progress of the flames, the people being stupefied with horror and amazement at the vandalism that would lay in ruins one of the most magnificent structures in the country, erected at an expense of \$200,000. Nothing now remains of the edifice, which was the pride and boast of a deluded people, but the blackened walls, and the few Mormons who are about here, breathe in whispers the most terrible vengeance. The Temple had just been leased by the Trustees for the purpose of being converted into an institution of learning, and the agent of the lessees, was to have taken possession on the morning it was burned.

"A double curse now rests on this ill-fated city. The character which it has so long borne of being a den of infamy, crime and blood, will not be improved by this last crowning act of atrocity."

Yours, &c., W. CHOLEBA IN EXILE.—It is calculated that there must have been, throughout Egypt, upwards of 16,000 victims to the cholera.

THE AMERICAN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1848.

H. B. MARSH, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. LEWIS CASS,

of Michigan.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

GEN. WM. C. BUTLER,

of Kentucky.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, of Cleveland.

DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE.

11 H. L. Wagner, Philad. co. 13 J. E. King, Clinton co.

2 H. R. Knapp, " city 14 J. Weirman, Lebanon "

3 Isaac Shank, " 15 R. J. Fisher, York "

4 A. L. Ramford, " es 16 P. Smith, Frankl. Co. "

5 S. S. Yost, Montgomery " 17 J. Crawford, Hamilton "

6 H. S. Wright, Lehigh " 18 C. A. Black, Greene, "

7 W. W. Downing, Chester " 19 G. W. Brown, Bedford "

8 H. Klendinning, Lancaster " 20 J. R. Shannon, Beaver "

9 P. Kline, Berks " 21 G. P. Hamilton, Alleghy. "

10 S. S. Schaeffer, Monroe " 22 W. H. Davis, Crawford "

11 W. Sweetland, Wyo'mg " 23 T. Ives, Potter "

12 J. Brewster, Tioga " 24 J. G. Campbell, "

An active boy about 14 or 15 years old, would be taken as an apprentice, at this office.

ENTERED UPON THEIR DUTIES.—Mr. James Covert, the newly elected Sheriff, of this county, and Mr. Charles Weaver, the Commissioner elect, have entered upon the duties of their respective offices. From the kind disposition of these gentlemen, we have no doubt they will make obliging officers, and render satisfaction to the people of the county.

We refer our readers to an excellent piece of poetry on our first page by Mrs. A. M. F. Annan.

The four Shoemakers of this place, during the past week, struck for higher wages. We have not been informed whether the employers come to terms with them.

DEMOCRATS TO THE POLLS!

On Tuesday, the 7th of November, the voters of this county are to exercise the independent right of Freemen. There can be no one who is not fully aware of the importance of his vote. A single vote has, in numerous instances, elected men to the most important stations. Let no democrat, then, if possible, fail to exercise the inestimable privilege of speaking his sentiments through the ballot box. The close vote in the late contest should urge every man to his post. Although our candidate for Governor is defeated, it must be remembered that we have a democratic majority of 4-536 on the Congressional vote; that we have a majority of 2,700 for our Canal Commissioner, and that we have a majority of about 2,000 on our Legislative ticket. This, indeed, presents an encouraging state of affairs to the democracy, and shows that the result in this State is not a matter of doubt if every man does his duty.

The editor of the Miltonian thinks it remarkably strange that we should speak well of Governor Johnston, and 'the Hon. Jas. Cooper. There are many persons who think it little less than sacrilege to speak well of a political opponent, even after the election. The editor of the Miltonian, however, though a Senator, is excusable on account of his extreme youth. There is, therefore, ample room for improvement. In the Senate Chamber he will come in contact with larger and older bodies. The attraction will liberalise as well as enlighten him. Hard rubbing sometimes effects a polish on the crudest material.

The True Democrat, a paper published by a couple of fellows who set themselves down at Pottsville, some months since, presumes to read us a lecture, for asserting that the cause of our defeat was the tariff question. The editors are said to be young men, which is probable. And that they are somewhat green, is also very evident from their own columns. In the very next column they acknowledge that "hundreds and thousands of persons voted for Wm. F. Johnston, on the questions of a tariff and free soil." In regard to their remarks in relation to our vote and the defeat of Judge Longstreth, we have only to say, that they are as ridiculous as they are false. Ignorance is sometimes, of itself, excusable, but when connected with impudence and falsehood, it is wholly unpardonable. The State Central Committee should award to this valiant pair, a leather medal, for the fruits of their valuable services in Schuylkill County, and for their persevering and consistent stupidity.

The Miltonian announces the appointment of Charles W. Tharp, of Milton, as Prosecuting Attorney for this County.

FREE SOIL IN THE SOUTH.—It is said that Van Buren and Adams will receive a pretty large vote in North Carolina. In Virginia a ticket for this party has been formed, with an elector for each district, which was, at first very difficult to obtain.

DEATH OF BRIG. GEN. KEARNEY.—Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, the conqueror of New Mexico and California, died on Wednesday last in St. Louis. He was a native of Newark, N. J., and died in the 55th year of his age.

The Miltonian affects to discredit our statement that Mr. Bright run ahead of the democratic ticket in Dauphin County, because we said the whole ticket. We of course did not look below Senators, to county officers, such as directors of the Poor, &c., to which the editor refers us. We referred to the vote for Governor, Congress and Canal Commissioner. Such petty quibbling should be beneath the dignity of a Senator. Mr. Frick should not be so sensitive on the subject. His friends here think he did remarkably well in running only 118 votes behind the ticket.

HON. DAVID WILMOT AND JOHN VAN BUREN.—There is a rumor afloat in the political circles that these two gentlemen intend supporting Cass and Butler for the Presidency. It is said that Mr. Wilmot has written a letter to Job Mann, of Bedford, in which he announces his determination to support the democratic nominees. The news of the conversion of John Van Buren comes from the Cleveland Plaindealer. The evidence given, that a new spirit has come over his dream, is, that he has been speaking under the broad banner of "Cass, Butler and Weller," "Soldiers in War, Citizens in Peace." The rumored defection of Mr. Wilmot has alarmed the Free Soil men in Philadelphia. Dr. Elder, the editor of the "Republic," the organ of the party in that city, has gone on to Tioga to ascertain whether the rumors are true.

OUT UPON HIM.—Hon. Truman Smith, the chairman of the whig executive committee at Washington, has addressed a letter to Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, the great abolitionist of that State, upon the stand he has taken in this campaign. Although Mr. Giddings is battling for Van Buren, Mr. Smith accuses him of "laboring to ensure the elevation of Lewis Cass to the Presidency purposely, and with malice aforethought." In Giddings' district alone there will be whigs enough voting for the Free Soil ticket to give Gen. Cass the State, all of whom voted for Ford, the whig governor elect. This accounts for Mr. Smith's uneasiness.

It matters not how unexceptionable a candidate for public favor may be, there are always those to be found who are ready to heap all manner of epithets upon his character. The candidate of the democratic party for the Presidency, was looked upon, previous to his being honored with the proud position which he now occupies, with becoming pride by every American who was the least acquainted with his history. The transition, however, of many politicians, from the highest admiration to the lowest detraction of the same individual, is so easily effected that none need be surprised at the use of the vilest slanders to defame the fairest name. To show how unwarranted and unjust is the abuse of Gen. Cass, by a portion of the whig press, we give below the honest sentiments of men whose motives cannot be questioned.

Opinion of Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

"I know him well. I have broken bread with him in his own house, and he with me in mine. He is a gentleman: a man of unblemished personal character, against which nothing can justly be said."

Opinion of General Harrison.

"I have already stated, that General Cass and Commodore Perry assisted me in forming the troops for the action, [battle of the Thames.] The former is an officer of the highest promise, and the appearance of the brave Commodore cheered and animated every breast."

Opinion of General Jackson.

"Having full confidence in your abilities and republican principles, I invited you to my cabinet; and I can never forget with what discretion and talents you met those great and delicate questions which were brought before you whilst you presided over the Department of War, which entitled you to my thanks, and will be ever recollected with the most lively feelings of friendship by me."

Opinion of William C. Rives.

The value of his [Gen. Cass's] services to his own country it were difficult to appreciate, even by an approximate standard. Had the quintuple treaty been consummated by the ratification of France, (and that it was not was owing especially to the timely and spirited interposition of Gen. Cass,) we have the authority of Lord Palmerston in the late debate in the House of Commons, and of Lord Brougham, for saying, Great Britain would have been so flushed with the success of her projects, and so emboldened in the pursuit of her long cherished aim of undisputed supremacy on the ocean, that America would have had no alternative but war or submission on the great question of maritime rights, on which she had staked her character and fortunes.—Submission is a word not found in the vocabulary of American patriotism.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, (Whig.)

"It is too much the custom of the mere party press to perceive nothing but what is evil in an opponent, and only good qualities (real or imaginary) in a political friend. We accordingly find General Cass spoken of as a man without character, and without political strength."

"This is a great error. In all the relations of private life General Cass has been known to the writer for nearly thirty years, and a more estimable father and husband, or a more honorable and conscientious gentleman, we are not acquainted with. Of his talents there can be no question; and were he a Whig in principle, the election of no man to the Presidency would give us more pleasure."

The essence of society is subordination. It is the ruling principle of all creation, from the planets in Heaven to the lowest of animate beings. The parent of order, it is the primordial substance and operative cause of all government, as well the Democracy as the Monarchy. Its existence is necessarily implied in the formation of law, and every interruption of its course produces discord and disunion. There is an opinion abroad that subordination is inconsistent with Liberty. It is a popular idea and is too rapidly disseminating; for its tendency is to anarchy. The mobs and disorderly assemblies that so frequently disgrace every country, and are far too frequent occurrence in our own, show plainly the spirit of insubordination. The disinclination of the people to administer wholesome laws for the punishment of popular vice; is a mark of the same spirit. Gambling and duelling are almost as frequent as if no penalty were attached to them. Even the assassin is rarely convicted, and when the sentence of the law is pronounced upon him, a morbid sympathy is excited to shield him from punishment. And the more heinous the crime the greater the sympathy. A distempered public opinion usurps the seat of judgement and renders statutes powerless by their virtual repeal—their refusal to execute them. The remark of an honest and true Democrat, in our Legislative Halls, that a law against public opinion is no law, is every day exemplified. Men are carried away by the very truth, but too seldom understand maxim, "all are free and equal." They forget that no man is free from the fetters of justice and duty. It is not beneath the dignity of a freeman to obey. It is his duty to submit "while evils are tolerable." It is his high duty to stand by the law while it is a law, however unjust, for there is a proper mode of redress. Where rulers are not looked up to with respect, no government is stable. Where insubordination exists, no institutions are safe. That man who censures the judge for pronouncing the law of the land, and would make the wilful felon a martyr, is himself unfit for liberty; for he lacks the all-necessary quality of subordination. His is the spirit that

"Crowded Hell, when Seraphs fling away subjection."

It is the spirit that would make our own government a mobocracy, and people it with slaves of passion, and prejudice, instead of freemen. It is at variance with the divine precepts of religion, where submission is everywhere inculcated, and had its origin in the breast of the Arch fiend who first breathed insubordination in Heaven.

THE DUTY OF VOTING.—President

Wayland, in speaking of the duties of the freemen of this country, says: "I think that every Christian citizen is under obligation to vote in every case where a public officer is to be chosen. The happiness and virtue of the community, no less than the security of property, depends greatly on the character of the magistracy. If I am injured in person or property by a wicked public officer, I have a right to complain of my fellow citizens who gave him authority over me, or who, when it was in their power, did not prevent his election. A Christian in this country, above all others, has a duty to perform in this matter, and he disobeys the commandment in the text if he does not perform it."

CASS AT HOME.

We now say to our Democratic friends in other States, says the last Detroit Free Press, that Michigan will give her vote to Cass and Butler by at least FIVE THOUSAND over the whig ticket. The county of Wayne, in which Gen. Cass lives, will increase her usual majority full 200. The city of Detroit, the residence of Gen. Cass, will give him an increased vote, and a majority of 200. Let what we say be recollected, and placed to our credit, if we speak truly—if not, let it be charged that we do not speak correctly.

INCREASE OF VOTES.—The popular vote since 1828 for President, has been as follows:

Years.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.
1828.	1,162,418				
1832.	1,252,298				
1836.	1,501,299				
1840.	2,402,658				
1844.	2,702,549				

In 1848 the vote will exceed 3,000,000

STATE ELECTIONS.

The New York Herald gives the following statement of the late elections compared with 1844:

The result of the elections already held in 1848, compared with the returns of 1844.

States.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
Maine	40,007	30,241	45,719	34,378
Vermont	13,420	22,007	18,041	25,770
Conn.	28,699	30,851	29,841	32,832
Delaware		66		287
Penna.	168,220	168,525	167,535	161,203
N. Carol.	41,486	42,360	39,287	43,232
Georgia	36,940	36,697	44,147	42,100
Ohio		295		5,940
Arkansas	14,456	9,224	9,546	5,504
Kentucky		8,421		9,267
Illinois	13,681		12,392	
Missouri	48,921	32,968	41,369	31,251

Total 394,446 371,193 407,877 392,764

371,193 392,764

Dem. maj., 22,256 15,113 22,256

Democratic gain since 1844, 8,143

It will be seen by this table that there is a democratic gain in majorities of over 8,000, which the Herald, a neutral paper, but favorable to the election of General Taylor, concedes makes the election doubtful.

SPERM.—The steamer Forth, at New Orleans, from Mexico, brought seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie, about forty thousand for New Orleans—the rest for England.

THE UNITED STATES.

In an article on the political affairs of the United States the London Times takes occasion to remark: "The United States are the fuel of political strife and only wait the spark that is to kindle them. What security can there be in such a people? How long will it be before a personal contest of extraordinary vehemence or a political adventurer, more than usually unprincipled and crafty, will plunge the whole Union into civil war? In the absence of sound political views and honest political differences, there is sure to be an evil tendency to personal factions and quarrels. Such are just the times for a Marius or a Sulla, a Pompey or a Caesar. For our sake, and for the sake of the world, we would deprecate the advent of such men anywhere, and especially in the great Anglo American Republic."

This anxious solicitude for "the great Anglo American Republic," at a moment when the condition of Europe gives warrant for the worst apprehensions as to the imminent danger of war, confusion and chaos, may call for surprise or for grateful acknowledgments according to the disposition of the reader.

In the course of some ten days the American people, throughout the length and breadth of the Union, will choose a President to hold the chief executive power of the Republic for the next term of four years. If a similar event were so near at hand in any European nation it would be contemplated with fear and trembling. The fact that the French people are to choose a President, as soon as the Constitution is formed, is regarded as indicative of a crisis. But with us the election of a President, although it enlists the most lively hopes, and wishes, and fears, among the supporters of the respective candidates, is so far removed from any apprehensions of revolutionary disturbances that the suggestion of such a serious made, would be utterly ridiculous. There is no body in this country that would wish to see our system of government overturned.—Baltimore American.

JUDICIAL BUTCHERY.—We ask the attention of the admirers of old England in this country, to the sentence of Smith O'Brien, by the presiding Judge:

That sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, shall be taken hence to the place whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead, and that afterward your head shall be severed from your body, and your body severed into four quarters, to be disposed of as Her Majesty may think fit. May the Lord have mercy on your soul!

NORTH CAROLINA.—Hon. A. Mast, in a letter to the Raleigh Star, states that he has been incorrectly classified among the Democratic members of the Legislature. This makes the Legislature now stand, Commons, 60 to 60; Senate, 25 Whigs to 24 Democrats—one vacancy. Should this vacancy be supplied by the election of Mr. Waddell, the Whigs will have a majority of two on joint ballot, which will secure them a United States Senator—otherwise the Legislature will be a tie.

THE GROWTH OF OHIO.—In the October number of the Milenial Harbinger, conducted by Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany College we find the following account of Ohio, from the pen of the editor:

The State of Ohio still grows in all the elements of worldly greatness. Some dozen years have passed over the towns of Zanesville and Columbus, and the country from the Ohio river to those flourishing centres of trade and commerce, since last we travelled over this section of the State. How great the change for so short a time! But, indeed, the State of Ohio, whose territory was first settled by a white family the year of my birth, is one of the greatest States now in the world, of that age, and probably that ever was in the world. Possessed of a rich and greatly diversified soil and gentle climate, almost arid; settled by active, enterprising, and efficient citizens, possessing in the aggregate some eight hundred or a thousand millions of taxable property, as can be found in any State of the same territorial limits in the New World or in the Old.

LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD.—This road, connecting the coal region of Dauphin county with the Wisconsin Canal is about completed, and coal cars will immediately commence running upon it. The road is built in the most permanent manner, with a regular down grade from the mines to its terminus, thus rendering easy the running of heavy trains.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON is now about ten feet above the ground, and it is believed that the fund in hand will be sufficient to pay for its construction to a height of one hundred feet.

MAKING LIGHT OF CASTOR OIL.—A Mr. Morse, of Altoon, manufactures candles from castor oil, which emit a more brilliant light than sperm. They cost only 25 cents a pound.

THE SPANISH DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.—The difficulty between Mr. Saunders, our Minister at Spain, and the Spanish government, arising out of the arrest of his servant, has been settled.

THE TWO political parties in New Orleans have adopted rules and regulations, signed by Committees of the various clubs, for the purpose of avoiding collisions, and to create good feeling and courtesy between them during the present political campaign.

LAMARTINE IN THE ASCENDANT.—M. Lamartine is again rising to consideration and popularity in Paris. He is mentioned among the candidates for the Presidency of the Republic. This favorable reaction is attributed in a great degree to the splendid orations which he has of late delivered in the National Assembly, in favor of the election of the President by universal suffrage, which has called forth the most enthusiastic admiration from various quarters.

EDITORIAL FRAGAS.—We learn from the Delaware Chieftain that, on Wednesday last, a fracas occurred between Wm. Penn Chandler, Esq., junior editor of the Delaware Gazette, and Lieutenant Columbus P. Evans, senior editor of the Delaware Republican, late from the army in Mexico. The dispute originated in a bet. Both battered one another earnestly.

DEATH OF HARRISON GRAY OTIS.—Harrison Gray Otis on the 27th ult., died at his residence in Boston, having attained the age of 81. He was one of the early statesmen of the Republic.

THE PRICE OF A HUSBAND.—Mary Walker recovered, last week, \$3,500 of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, for the death of her husband, caused by upsetting the cars.

LIST OF JURORS

OF Northumberland county for November Term, A. D. 1848.

Grand Jurors. Sunbury—John Speers. Lower Augusta—Abraham Shipman, Esq., Danl. Hollibaugh, Rush—Jacob Arter, Wm. Pezz, Lefferd Haughwater, Isaac Kase. Shamokin—P. Sweenk. Jackson—Solomon Boob, Jacob Bohner. Upper Mahanoy—Jacob Geist, sr., Charles Snyder, Andrew Geist, jr. Lower Mahanoy—Samuel Keel. Northumberland—Chas. Barnhart, James Shriner. Milton—John M. Patten, Timothy Miller. Turbut—John Briton, Charles Hottenstein. Delaware—Robt. McKee, John Neicely, Jarred Irwin. Lewis—S. Montgomery.

TRAVELER JURORS.

Sunbury—Daniel Malick, Jno. V. Martin, Michael Mullen, Philip Clark. Upper Augusta—Wm. Metler. Lower Augusta—Geo. Baker, John Long, Henry Conrad, (son of Henry,) Adam Reun, Nathaniel Lytel, Michael Shive. Rush—Geo. Creek, Joseph Campbell. Shamokin—Anthony Dengler, John Furman, John Mearns, John Boughner. Coal—Sylvanus Bird. Jackson—John Carl, John Adam. Upper Mahanoy—Valentine Paul, Reuben Wagner. Lower Mahanoy—Andrew Gonsert, Jacob Bingerman, William Michael, Daniel Campbell. Northumberland—Conrad Wenck, Alexander Colt, William Leighow, Joseph Johnson. Milton—James White, Paul Masteller, J. L. Meisel, Jacob Campbell. Point—Richard Jones.

CHITISQUAKE.—John E. Kramer, Joseph Straub, Thomas Singley, Joseph Meikel, Wm. Cummings, John F. Frederick.

William Barr, Aaron Gaskins, Peter Straus, William Wilson, Jacob Mengis. Delaware—John P. Bard. Turbut—Robert Griffin.

PETIT JURORS.

Sunbury—Geo. B. Youngman. Upper Augusta—Joseph Morgan, Phillip Reun, Abraham Brosious. Lower Augusta—Wm. Reitz, Daniel Bloom, Henry Keiser. Rush—Robert Scott. Shamokin—Joseph Chamberlain. Coal—Jacob Benz, Samuel Colp. Jackson—John K. Clark, Daniel Kemble, Phillip Hetrich, Jacob Emert. Upper Mahanoy—John Del. Lower Mahanoy—George Emerick, John Spatts, sr. Lower Mahanoy—Wm. Raker. Northumberland—Henry Haas, Henry Renninger, Wm. Elliott. Point—John Nesbit, Charles Morgan, Thos. Watts. Chitiquaque—James Reed. Turbut—Daniel Straub, Samuel Follmer, Henry Funk, Griggs Marsh. Milton—Moses Chamberlain. Lewis—Michael Sechler, Stephen Glaze, John C. Shannon, Lewis Schuyler, Samuel Staplenacker.

LIST OF CAUSES

FOR trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, at November Term, 1848.

Jacob Kehr's exrs vs Montgomery & Sweeney, et al. John N Oyster vs Hugh McCall, James G. H. Taylor vs James & E. Greenough Benjamin Robins vs Valentine Kize. Henry Maser vs H B Maser & Joseph Eiseley vs D N Lake et al Freeman H Clark vs John Schriener D & P Ralph & Co vs Hyswood & Snyder Wm & P Frey & Co vs George Hecker. Harlow Prior vs Hugh McCall Charles Pleasant vs Lewis Dewart William Murray vs Balz & Garhart Fletcher Mathews vs Danie Weidner Israel Gallicus vs John Porter Hugh Bell vs David M. & Isaac Brown Hugh Bell vs William Deputy Hugh Bell vs R & W Fregety. Elijah Crawford vs M & P Dillmyer Wm H Frymire vs Samuel Henderson William Starks vs John McGinnis. Brautigam & Wapples vs G H and Wm Frick Henry Keiser vs James G. H. Taylor et al. Jacob N Northumberland vs Philip Stamback. Gilbert Markel vs John J Warford George Hillman vs Mar in & Wm Randolph John Diehl et al vs Peter Lazarus et al Frederick Krener vs William Ayres Forsythe, Wilson & Co vs I O Bryant & T Clement. Wm Patterson's adm'nce vs W McCay's adm'ce. Mahan for Simonton vs Hockenber & Riebel Hugh Bell vs James Ross et al John G ruer's heirs vs Leah Strocker Andrew Garner et al vs Same Charles D Coeherty vs James & Wm Rose Robert M Clark vs Isaac Brown Andrew Emen's adm'ce vs David Stahnecker Henry H Burr vs Wm McCay's adm'ce Daniel Ulger vs Balzer Garhart Thoms Alton vs James Cummings Charles D Coeherty vs Samuel Caldwell John Wolf vs Charles Russel Jacob Sweenk vs Samuel Henderson John McGinnie vs William Starks John G Moutgomery vs Thomas Lloyd & J. Hilber Samuel Young vs J & S Kerstetter & Co School Directors of Rush vs Wm H Kase Daniel P Caut vs Dentler & Montague Jonathan Purman vs Sam el Furan Lewis Greenman Guss vs Jacob Rhuie. James H. Mearns vs H. Bellas, J. Porter et al. Leah Strocker vs Jacob Hoffman Leah Strocker vs C. Barre. Leah Strocker adm'ce vs Philip House adm'ce. Jacob House adm'ce vs James Cummings. Jacob House adm'ce vs Jacob & Jos. Kline John Meng vs Same Joseph Bird vs Albert G. Bradford. Elijah Branch vs James Covert. Eleanor Reeds adm'ce vs Jacob Walk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Northumberland County to make distribution to and among the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Grant, dec'd; hereby notifies all persons interested in said matter, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday, the 4th of November, at his office in the borough of Sunbury. CHARLES J. BRUNER, Auditor. Sunbury, Oct