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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 1, 1852.

J. SEWELL STEWART—Editor.

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V. B. PALMER
Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to receive advertisements, and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1852,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1852,
JAMES C. JONES,
OF TENNESSEE.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.
The Whigs of Huntingdon County are requested to meet at their respective places for holding delegate elections, on Saturday the 10th day of January inst., to elect two delegates from each election district to meet in Convention on Tuesday evening of the first week of the next court, at the Court House in Huntingdon, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the next State Convention, and doing such other business as the interests of the party may require. J. SEWELL STEWART, Chairman of Co. Committee. Huntingdon Jan. 1, 1852.

See new advertisements.
CONGRESS has been doing nothing but talking on the compromise resolutions and Kossuth. When anything of importance occurs there we will note it.

Kossuth was received last week in Philadelphia on a magnificent scale.—Speeches were made, big dinners eaten and good liquor drunk. Of course Hungarian liberty was the absorbing theme. He is now in Baltimore, and will shortly be in Washington.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia have each been the scene of destructive fires during the late cold weather.—The loss in each place is estimated at \$100,000. At the Philadelphia fire on Friday last several lives were lost by the bursting out of brick walls.

Kossuth Invited to Harrisburg.
We see in the Harrisburg American, the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that place, held for the purpose of inviting Kossuth to pay a visit to the Capitol of Pennsylvania. A preamble and resolutions, were offered by the Hon. J. C. Kunkel fully indorsing the three propositions of Kossuth at the New York Banquet.—The meeting expresses sympathy for, and offers aid to, the cause of Hungarian independence. It was addressed by the Hon. John C. Kunkel, the eloquent member of the State Senate from the Dauphin and Northumberland District, Richard M'Alister Esq. and others.

A GOOD "HINT."—A contemporary very truly remarks:—"If you wish to earn respect and everlasting gratitude of an editor let his exchanges alone. Don't touch a paper. He has laid them where he can find what he wants with the least possible trouble. All he asks is that you will keep your hands off. When he wishes you to read a paper, rely upon it he will give it to you. He can't endure your pitchforking his pile of exchanges all about the room.

The entire value of capital invested in manufactures in this country is five hundred and thirty millions of dollars.—The raw material used amounts to five hundred and fifty millions. The amount paid for labor is two hundred and forty millions of dollars. The value of manufactured articles is twelve hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

ELECTION NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the Juniata Bridge Company in Huntingdon county, are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of Christian Couts, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 13th day of January next, for the purpose of electing one President, six Managers, one Secretary and Treasurer, to manage the concerns of said Company for the ensuing year. JAMES GWIN, Secretary. Jan. 1, 1852.

The Glorification of Human Fiends.

We are one of those, who occasionally entertain visions of universal liberty and the perfectibility of man. Often, after having contemplated in delicious solitude, angels and beatified spirits as they freely mingle in the harmony of Heaven; and after the revelry had broken and the sweet illusions it created been dissolved, leaving only the remembrance of them behind—have we propounded the question—Why is not the earthly, a reflex of the celestial world? Why does not every living thing which contains any portion of the venom of hell, slough it off, and become a dweller among the innocent the peaceful and the just. We have sometimes thought, that as serpents and beasts of prey shall be gradually banished from the earth by advancing civilization, the heart of man will be mollified in a corresponding degree, until the human race shall eventually arrive at that point of millennial excellence, which was its distinguishing feature, at the commencement of its career of glory and crime in the garden of Eden. It is certainly delightful and gratifying to look upon man as capable of those lofty perfections which make him a welcome companion with seraphs and arch-angels; but while poetry has accorded to a few men such transcendent associations, sober facts admonish us, that the great body of the human race must be described in humbler terms. The eternal war which each man wages upon his fellow, is indicative of a disposition in all to get more than a share of this world's plunder—and hence riches, poverty, social inequality, ignorance, vice, tyranny and despotism. A world made up of such miserable ingredients is calculated to suppress all hope of "the good time coming."

But enough of this. We intended to throw out a few reflections suggested by the late usurpation of Louis Napoleon in France. He holds his present position only, because he bears the name of that man, whose military fame captivated the nation and who wore the laurels won by the revolutionary energy of the French people.—When that enthusiasm died away he sank with it. But for the purposes of the freedom of mankind the world makes a mistake in the manner in which it treats and speaks of such diabolical fiends. We have never been able to see anything in Napoleon Bonaparte but a strong intellect, infernal malignity and a travelling moral pestilence. Of what use to mankind were the battles of Marengo and Lodi, of Leipzig and Austerlitz and of the Pyramids and Acre? Of what use moral, social or intellectual was his conquest of Italy, Germany and Spain, and the conflagration of Moscow? France was not rendered more prosperous and happy, because four hundred thousand of her people were frozen to death on the plains of Poland and Russia. His usurpation of imperial power afforded no benefit to the people whose rights he invaded. The hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans, whom his barbarity threw upon the world, were certainly no benefit, to their respective countries. The great glory of this emissary of perdition, was his inordinate success in the destruction of human life. The victories and conquests of Alexander and Julius Caesar, of Diocletian and Constantine, have added their contributions to the tide of human suffering. Tamerlane and Zingis Kahn literally butchered the human race from Hindoostan to Jerusalem and from the wall of China to the Arctic Ocean.

Such are some of the men for whose praise, the choicest imagery of heaven and earth is laid under contribution—men, of whom orators have delighted to speak and poets to sing. Look through all the histories of the world and the heart sickens at the endless story of human blood, while the actors are lauded as brave, gallant and chivalrous. The profession of human butchery has thus been invested with the attractions of elegance, while the harsh music of dying groans seldom intrudes itself on the historian's page. It is time that literature and poetry should commence to use their effective weapons in the cause of liberty, humanity and peace. If the French people had cast the name of Bonaparte into everlasting infamy and oblivion, as it deserves to be, they need not be living under the usurpation of a man whose only recommendation is, that he bears the name of one whose track through life was marked with blood. Every engrafted bestowd, by the unthinking and applauding crowd, upon such human blood-hounds, are so many wounds in the heart of liberty and progress. As long as man is ready to throw up his hat and shout the praises of one, who would take a peculiar pleasure in cutting his throat, he is a fit and proper subject for the oppressor's yoke.

The Compromise.—It is a little remarkable, that the professed friends of the so called compromise have been the first to re-agitate the questions involved in it, which they rejoiced had been finally settled and adjusted. Mr. Foot's resolution, which professes to have for its object the re-affirmation of the compromise measures, is but too plainly designed to produce an excitement from which Presidential capital may be derived. If Mr. F. had really desired the compromise to be a final settlement of the vexed questions it involved, he would have been the last man to have disturbed it—he would have let by-gones be by-gones, and have suffered the country to remain at repose, and not striven to stir up the old embers of discord, and kindle them into a flame which may consume all that he professed so fondly to cherish.—We do not believe in Mr. Foote. He is worse than a humbug.—Democratic Recorder, Fred. Va.

Look at this, Farmers!
President Fillmore says in his late Message to Congress—
"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentives of a low tariff and large importations from abroad, would greatly augment, has fallen from \$98,701,921 in 1847, to \$26,051,373 in 1850, and to \$21,948,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year."
The Tariff of 1846, we were told, was to be especially beneficial to the Farmer! These facts and figures tell a different story.

GOOD.
John Van Buren, while making a conciliatory speech to the Barnburners, had the "wind taken out of his sails," after the following style:
"Fellow-citizens," said John, "we have the best country in the world, and the best government. No people on the face of this globe enjoy more liberty of speech, and liberty of the press, without onerous despotism."
"What, fellow-citizens, is more desirable than this? Do you want anything more my countrymen?"
"Yes sir-ree," sang out a red faced Barnburner, "this is the dry work. I want a suck out of that flask sticking out of your coat pocket behind."
John struck his colors and came down.

BURNING OF THE CAPITOL.
The Congressional Library Destroyed.
We copy the following telegraphic despatches, from the Philadelphia Daily News:—WASHINGTON Dec. 24.—This morning, about day-break, the city was startled by an alarm of fire, and the greatest excitement when it was ascertained the Capitol was on fire.
The fire commenced in the Library, and before it was discovered, had made such progress that it was feared the entire edifice would be destroyed. The weather being intensely cold, and water very scarce, the fire companies, although exerting themselves to the utmost, could do but little checking the conflagration. The fire engines were found to be perfectly useless, and resort had to be had to buckets.
The speaker and members of the House and many others were on hand, laboring manfully for the preservation of the splendid building. As the danger of its being altogether destroyed seemed great, many persons began to remove valuable works of art, &c. The large national historical pictures by Trumbull and others in the Rotunda, were removed to a place of safety.

At the same time, when the library seemed doomed to destruction without any chance of being saved, efforts were employed to confine the flames to that apartment. The large amount of wood work, the books and manuscripts all combined to spread the fire through the spacious room, and but few of the books were saved.
[SECOND DESPATCH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 12 M.—The fire at the Capitol is subdued. The Library and the Document Room above it are completely burnt out. Fully three-quarters of the Library are consumed, including the most valuable portion. Many rare works can never be replaced. There was no serious damage, except by water, to any part of the Capitol beyond the Library.
The fire was discovered about sunrise by a watchman. Sometime elapsed before a general alarm was given, the watchman endeavoring to extinguish it with buckets. There was an hour or two delay in getting the engines to work, as they had been engaged the latter part of the night at another fire, which destroyed Baker's Franklin Inn, corner of Eighth and D streets. Besides this, their hose was frozen.
The fire is supposed to have caught from the flues connecting with the furnaces on the main basement of the Capitol. All the fire companies of Washington and one or more from Alexandria were on hand, rendering good service.
President Fillmore, the Mayor of the City, Speaker Boyd, and numerous members and officers of Congress were early on the ground, and very active.

Foreign French Items.

[By the Canada.]
No less than four more Departments have been declared in a state of siege; but really serious disturbances were few and of limited extent.
The total number of arrests, thus far, is stated at 1800.
M. Thiers having imprudently declared against the Government, immediately after his liberation from prison, is said to have been a second time arrested, by order of the President. Certain it is that he left Paris in haste, and has passed the Prussian frontiers.
At Sisteron, 2,000 insurgents succeeded in taking possession of the citadel, which was defended by only eighty men. The municipal authorities were compelled to resign, and a Socialist Committee, at the latest dates, was sitting in the Hotel de Ville. The town has the appearance of a place taken by assault.
The Minister of War has addressed a despatch to the General of Corps, in which he orders that all persons resisting the established authorities shall be immediately shot.
Many of the leading members of the Mountain party have fled the country, and many others, for whose arrest warrants have been issued, are believed to be still in Paris—among the latter is said to be Victor Hugo.
Emile de Girardin has resigned the editorial management of La Presse, and it is understood that he would shortly take his departure for the U. States.
In the Nièvre, the Socialists, during a short ascendancy, had burned the archives of the Department, and destroyed a large amount of property.
The Comte Chambord, Henri V., had sought an interview with Prince Schwartzsenberg, at Vienna, who assured him that Louis Napoleon would receive the countenance of all monarchical cabinets.
It is said that the President has suppressed the publication of 78 newspapers.
Paris papers contain a letter from Jerome Bonaparte, addressed to the President, in which he advises moderation and a genuine appeal to the people.
Several legions of the National Guard have been disbanded, on account of some manifestations of disaffection.
The Inspector of the Var writes from Toulon under date, Dec. 9th, that the mail from Dragradieu brought news that 2000 insurgents who were marching on that town, had retreated in the direction of the Brigolles and Bayols, making some hundred public functionaries march at their head, with strong chains round their necks. The director of the Post-office at Luck was amongst the prisoners.
The Minister of the Interior, in a report to the President, states that "the insurgents have attacked the public forces at different points, and have engaged in sanguinary collisions. They have attacked and taken towns and communes, which, thanks to the energy of the authorities, and the troops, have been taken from them."
It is stated that several of the troops of two or three Legions of the National Guard have tendered their resignation.

France.
The advices by the Baltic show that expectation of immediate resistance to the usurpation of Louis Napoleon by any considerable portion of the French people was altogether futile. He has put down all opposition, and is firm in his seat.
That seat may or may not soon be adorned with the gilding and the name of a throne, but a throne, to all intents and purposes it is. There can be no doubt that he aims directly at the imperial title, and what is to him of more consequence, imperial revenues. He has imitated his uncle in usurpation, and like him, has accomplished his end by military force. But unlike him, he does not control that force through the power of his own genius or the prestige of victory. He will soon find that he is controlled by it. Such is the prospect. France is in the hands of the Pretorians, and Napoleon is but their tool.
It is true that no discord is yet apparent in the army; the reports that two or three prominent generals had declared against the usurper prove to have been erroneous; and the soldiers have, with few exceptions, voted Yes on the question whether Napoleon should be President for ten years, with power to form an entire system of government. But this cannot endure, we suppose. The French nation will not allow itself thus to be bound and handed over to military despotism with neither great talent nor gigantic achievements to veil it with their illusions. The present state of things will be of brief duration, and when the next downfall occurs in France, all the Governments of Germany and Italy will go with it.

ENORMOUS OUTLAY FOR ADVERTISING.—Townsend, the Sarsaparilla man, says that his books exhibit an outlay for advertising, in the course of five years in the various papers of the United States—\$800,000. He says for six months he cut off all his advertisements, to see if his medicines would not go off on their merits, just as well as by advertising. He lost \$300,000 by it; sales dwindled right down to nothing—for his competitors seeing him drop off, went on advertising heavily, and got the start of him.—Great West.

MARRIED.
On the 18th ult., by the Rev. Wm. R. Mills, Mr. ROBERT MALSEED, to Miss MARGARET SWARTZ, all of this county.
On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN COUTS, to Miss MARY WESTBROOK, both of this borough.

FROM OREGON.

The San Francisco journals contain extracts from papers received at that port by the steamer Columbia to the 8th November. The principal intelligence which they give is the arrest of some members of a large party of horse thieves, who, under the lead of one Charley Smith, have long infested the neighborhood of Shasta city, whence they made their way into Oregon. Smith, however, escaped with four hundred horses when the party went to arrest him at a rancho in the vicinity of Klamath Lake, on information obtained from an accomplice. Subsequent information was received that the bodies of Smith and three companions had been found near Barlow's Gate, in the Dalles, where they had been murdered by two Indians who had accompanied them.
The farmers of Oregon are represented as being very prosperous. The farms are rapidly being extended into the interior, and comfortable frame and stone houses were supplanting log cabins in every direction.
The Oregon Spectator, of November 4, says that winter and the rains had set in, the river had risen four feet and was still rising, navigation above had been resumed as far as Marysville, and business upon the river was quite active.
A party had left the Willamette for Queen Charlotte's Island to search for gold. Flouring mills were going up in the territory, and a general state of prosperity seemed to prevail there.
The brig Orbit had been fitted out as a regular trader between the Sandwich Islands and the ports of Oregon. Her first cargo was fish, spars, &c.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A GOOD NOTION.—In some of the cordwainer shops of Paris, workmen hire a man to read to them as they work; and this is the case especially with the class stigmatized as socialists and republicans. Twenty years ago, or more, the rustic poet, Bloomfield, held the post of reader to a shoemaking circle in a London garret—which may have suggested the excellent notion to the Parisians.

The Three Propositions of Kossuth.
The following are the three propositions of Kossuth at the New York Banquet, in relation to the intervention of the United States in the affairs of foreign countries:
First. That, feeling interested in the maintenance of the laws of nations, acknowledging the sovereign right of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns to be one of these laws, and the interference with this sovereign right to be a violation of these laws of nations, the people of the United States—resolved to respect and to make respected these laws—declares the Russian past intervention in Hungary to be a violation of these laws, which, if reiterated, would be a new violation, and would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the United States.
Second. That the people of the United States are resolved to maintain its right of commercial intercourse with the nations of Europe, whether they be in a state of revolution against their governments or not; and that with the view of approaching scenes on the continent of Europe, the people invite the government to take appropriate measures for the protection of the trade of the people of the Mediterranean, and
Third. That the people of the United States should declare their opinion in respect to the question of the independence of Hungary, and urge the Government to act accordingly.

A Curiosity.—Mr. Thomas Smith, Jr., of Jamaica, L. I., owns a cow which gave birth a few days since to a calf without eyes or anything resembling an organ of vision. The calf, at the present time, is some nine days old, and is doing well.

CALAMITOUS EVENT—BURNING OF THE ADAMS' EXPRESS CAR.—We have just learned that Adams' Express Car, coming over the Penna. Rail Road, caught fire at or near to Johnstown on Sunday night and was entirely consumed, involving in the same ruin nearly all the contents of the Car—which is said to have been unusually heavily loaded. Some of the wrecks of the baggage have reached here—Trunks, &c., half burnt up. The loss will no doubt be considerable wherever it falls.—Pittsburgh American.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Mr. David Brister, of Trenton, was engaged with several men yesterday morning in cutting away the ice that obstructed the wheel of his mill. He was standing on the top; while the others were prying it loose, when suddenly it began to turn, carrying him down through an aperture of not more than three inches, and consequently crushing and killing him immediately.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

3 DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine is one of the very best in the country, and its good qualities only need to be known, to give it precedence over all others now in use. We have seen its good effects lately, after the total failure of many others. This is saying more than we can for any other medicine within our knowledge, and we felt it a duty to recommend the Bitters to the notice of our friends. The genuine is prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Phila.

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On the 25th ultimo, by the same, Mr. JOHN LOYD, to Miss MARY HICKS, both of this county.
On the 25th ult., by the Rev. T. Barton, Mr. ENOCH CHILCOTE, to Miss BARBARA EDWARDS, of Tod township.
On the same day, by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN ERB, to Miss LEAH PHEASANT, of Union township.
On the same day, by the same, Mr. PETER M. BATY, to Miss ELEANOR B. SMITH, of Union township.
On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. J. H. Reid, Mr. AUBURN LAIRD, to Miss EVE ROSANNA LEFFERD, both of Porter township.
In Hollidaysburg, on Thursday 26th ult., by Rev. R. W. Black, Mr. JAMES MORGAN, to Miss LUCY ANN STALLMAN, both of Mount Union, Huntingdon county.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Sample Fleming, late of the Borough of Alexandria, dec'd.
LETTERS of administration have this day been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of Sample Fleming, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd. All persons having claims will present them properly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
JOHN FLEMING, Admr.,
JAMES S. FLEMING, J. Alexandria.
Jan. 1, 1852.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of John Plummer, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.
LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John Plummer, late of Penn township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons having claims will present them properly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
ELI PLUMMER, Hopewell tp., } Adms.
ABRAHAM PLUMMER, Penn tp., }
Jan. 1, 1852.

Huntingdon County Medical Society.
A meeting of the Huntingdon County Medical Society will be held in Huntingdon, in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the first week of the January court next.
JNO. McCULLOCH, Secretary.
Jan. 1, 1852.

Executor's Notice.
In the matter of the Estate of Abraham Zimmerman, late of Tod township, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary, upon the last Will and Testament of said deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate will make payment to, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, to
ANDREW G. NEFF, Ex-
Marklesburg, Dec., 22, 1851.

TRIAL LIST—Jan. Term, 1852.
FIRST WEEK.
W & G Eckert for Gates' ads. vs. G. W. M'bride
Jos. Stewart's ads vs B E M'urtrie et al
Robert Barr vs J W Myton's heirs
John Marks vs David Barriok
Christian Prough vs James Entrekin
Isaac Wolverson vs Elisha Shoemaker
W R Thompson & Co vs P & Ohio Tran Co
James A Cummings vs Wm H Patterson
Ennis & Porter vs And Stewart's Admr
Aaron Shore vs Stains & Rough
John Wingard vs Jacob Brubaker
Kel Trans Co vs O Friels Admr
Danl Kurlman's Admrs vs Robert Speer
Samuel P Wallace & Co vs Joseph Shomo
Elias Hoover vs Daniel Teagus et al
Samuel Shaver vs John S. Miller et al
Saml H Shoemaker for use vs Hunt Pres Cong.
John Dearmit for M'Coy vs Joseph Ennis

SECOND WEEK.
John Whites Admr vs Samuel Eokley
Samuel Steffy vs Michael Steffy
A P Wilson Esq vs John H Stonebraker
H N McAlester Esq vs Same
Joseph Milliken & Co vs Wm Couch's Exrs
Fetzer & Riddle vs John List
George Havn vs Henry Isenberg et al
Mart Gates Admr vs Math Cronover Esq
John Hare Powell vs James Entrekin
C Ladnea & Co vs M'Gran & Fitzpatrick
Comth for Loury vs John Shaver
Nancy Wallace's Admr vs Saml & Robt Myton
Samuel S Barr vs John Williamson
Johnston for Love vs Mitchell V & A
John H Bridenbaugh & vs Philip L Fox
William Gaghagan vs William Colder et al
Mary Ann Hileman vs Spang, Keller & Co
Summers for Given vs Israel Grafius
William M'Nite vs John Dougherty
Ralph Bogle vs Lewis Palmer
Manning & Lee vs B E & R A M'urtrie
Samuel Bollinger vs William Johnston
Val Wingard's Exr vs John R Hunter
Comth of Penn for Johns vs Wm Ramsey et al
Joseph H Spayd et al vs William Moore
Thomas Ashton vs Henry Keester's Exr
A Burns Admr for use vs Burkheart & Capper
Jacob Lea & Son vs Royer & M'Namara
Glasgow & Bro vs J & H Bumbaugh & Co
Samuel Caldwell vs John Dell jr
James K Moorehead vs Leslies Assignees
George Jackson vs Peter Sassamantal.
George Crouse vs Jonathan Gordon
William Crotzer et al vs Peter Ripple et al
William G Lenville vs Leonard G Kessler
Same vs Wm Buchannan
Rich Cunningham vs And Couch's Exrs
Orleady & Dean vs John Montgomery
John Murritis et al vs George Murritis
John Brown vs Caleb Brown
Ralph Bogle vs Lewis Palmer
Bernad Sweenys Exr vs Cadwalladers Exr
W Jennison & Co vs John H. Krug
Samuel Coen vs James Livingston
A Mattern & Co vs J & P Livingston
L W Gosnell & sons vs Hugh M'Neal

Same vs Same
Same vs Same
Same vs James Entrekin
Same vs Same
Same vs Same