

# The Carroll Free Press.

"THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION."

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CARROLLTON, CARROLL COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1,277.

## DETAILED REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CARROLL COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE SIXTH, 1857.

Auditor's Office, Carroll County, Carrollton, June 8th, 1857.

To the Honorable Court of Common Pleas of Carroll County, Ohio:

The undersigned Commissioners of Carroll County, in pursuance of the requirements of an Act to amend the Act entitled "an Act further to prescribe the duties of Commissioners," passed April 8th, 1853, make report of their proceedings for the year preceding the first Monday of June, 1857, to wit:

June 7th, 1856.—Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment: Present, Wm. Walters, Jacob Strayer and Thomas Weir, Commissioners, and J. I. Blackburn, Auditor.

Appropriated four dollars for superintending the building of Taylor and Jackman's bridge. Appropriated forty dollars to build a bridge across Yellow Creek, near Matthew Dunlap's, in Lee township.

Levy of taxes for 1856:— For general expenses of county, 14-10 mills on the dollar.

For bridge purposes 2-10 of one mill on the dollar. For Infirmary expenses, 35 of one mill on the dollar.

Also, a levy sufficient to pay the interest on the railroad bonds of the townships of Centre, Union, Lee and Orange.

Ordered, that J. I. Blackburn be paid \$7.83, freight, postage, stationery, &c., for county offices.

Ordered, that John I. Blackburn be paid four hundred dollars, fees in part as Auditor.

Ordered, that the Auditor publish an Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures, for the year ending June 6th, 1856.

SPECIAL SESSION. August 21st, 1856.—Commissioners met pursuant to a call from the Auditor. Present, Wm Walters, Thomas Weir and Jacob Strayer—and appointed John West, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Geo. F. Kenedy.

September 1st.—Commissioners met pursuant to law. Present, Thomas Weir and Jacob Strayer. Petition from James Jerome and others, for county road, read and continued.

Ordered, that Tripp & McCoy be paid one hundred and fifteen dollars and twelve and one-half cents for county printing.

September 2nd.—Full Board present. Ethan A. Daniels and others, petition for alteration of Yellow Creek grade, read and viewers appointed.

Ordered, that Charles Runion be paid eleven dollars for whitewashing jail.

Petition of Isaac Courtright and others presented at June session, for alteration of Patterson's road, read and granted.

Appropriated two hundred dollars, to build a bridge across Cannontown Creek, in Orange township.

Sept. 3rd.—Ordered, that John Thompson be paid one dollar and twenty-five cents, for repairing cash in the court house.

Ordered, that Tripp & McCoy be paid thirty-seven dollars for printing tax receipts.

Barnes, Scott and others—road petition—report of the viewers read and established.

Report of the viewers on Leeper's road alteration read and established.

Additional allowance of two dollars and fifty cents to Dunlap's bridge.

Ordered, that J. I. Blackburn be paid two dollars and seventy-six cents for goods furnished county offices.

Appropriation of fifteen dollars made to Connelly's bridge, in Augusta township,—order to be issued when the work is completed.

Ordered, that Thomas Weir be paid two dollars for superintending Hewitt's bridge, in Washington township.

Ordered, that J. I. Blackburn be paid three hundred dollars, fees in part as Auditor.

Report of the viewers on Andrew Figley's road being favorable, and having been read on three different days of the session and no legal objection being made, the board established said alteration.

Appointed Viewers on Peter Moore's Road. June 1st.—Board met pursuant to Law—present Thomas Weir, Jacob Strayer and Wm. Walters.

Petition from William Holmes and others for County road, read and laid over.

Ordered, that Tripp & McCoy be paid \$125.55 for printing for county.

June 2nd.—Full Board present. Ordered, that Allison Roby be paid 12.00 fees as constable, Ohio vs. Hugh Harper.

Appropriated six dollars to William Moreland for plank furnished to Bridge across Cannontown Creek.

Ordered, that Martin Gotshall be paid \$70.64 for printing for county.

Ordered, that Archbold & Clark be paid \$16.56, for goods for use of Co. Officers.

Ordered, that Archbold & Clark be paid eleven dollars and thirty-eight cents for goods furnished county officers.

Ordered, that Tripp & McCoy be paid seventy-seven dollars and thirty-five cents for advertising delinquent list, and sundry printing for county up to December 2, 1856.

Ordered, that Matthias Atkinson be paid seven dollars and ten cents for county printing and copy of Citizen Democrat for Auditor's office.

Ordered, that Thomas H. Atkinson be paid thirteen dollars and eighty cents for stove pipe and work done for county offices.

Ordered, that John C. Baxter be paid four dollars and ninety-four cents, for stationery, &c., furnished county offices.

December 3rd.—Full Board present. After the reading of the Journal—

Ordered, that Charles A. Bogel be paid \$4.76 for goods furnished county offices.

The bond of the Clerk, J. C. Baxter, was presented and examined by the Prosecuting Attorney and accepted by the Board.

Ordered, that John H. Whitcraft be paid \$77.20 for boarding Jacob Starn, and furnishing clothing for the same while in county jail.

Ordered, that Cummings & Couch be paid \$14.17 for goods furnished county offices.

The report of the viewers on Ethan A. Daniels' road alteration being favorable, and having been read on three different days of the session, and no objection having been made, the Board grant said petition.

Appropriation made of ten dollars to repair Connelly's bridge across Still Fork creek.

Ordered, that John I. Blackburn be paid \$300, fees in part as Auditor.

Ordered, that J. I. Blackburn be paid \$3.41 for postage, freight, stationery, &c., for county offices.

The Board ordered that William McCully, County Surveyor of Carroll county, meet the Surveyors of Stark county, at a time and place to be agreed upon by said Surveyors, to survey and establish the line between Carroll and Stark counties.

SPECIAL SESSION. Dec. 22nd.—Commissioners met, this day, pursuant to notice by the Auditor, to take into consideration the propriety of employing an Attorney to attend to the case of Ohio vs. Stewart and others, in the Supreme Court, at Columbus—After a careful consideration of the matter, employed E. R. Eckley to attend to said case in behalf of the State; for which service we agree to pay said Eckley the sum of fifty dollars.

March 2nd, 1857.—Commissioners met pursuant to law. Present, Jacob Strayer and Thomas Weir.

Peter Moore and others—petition for county road—read and laid over.

Ordered, that James Huston be paid one dollar and twenty-five cents, for goods for use of county offices.

Ordered, that one-half mill on the dollar valuation of property of Carroll county, be levied for road purposes.

Andrew Sheridan and others presented petition for vacation of James Hendrix road, in Perry township.

Ordered, that Wm. McCully, county Surveyor, be paid \$147.75 fees for surveying boundary between Carroll and Stark counties.

Ordered, that Daniel Ward be paid \$67.19 for coal for jail and county offices.

Ordered, that Tripp & McCoy be paid thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents for printing for county.

March 3.—Board met. Present Strayer and Weir. After the reading of the Journal of yesterday—

Ordered, that John H. Whitcraft be paid \$12.62 for wood furnished Co. Jail.

Ordered, that Matthias Atkinson be paid \$26.00 for sundry printing for County.

Ordered, that J. C. Baxter be paid \$18.71 for Stationery &c. for County Offices.

Ordered, that J. H. Tripp, Probate Judge, be paid \$100.00 fees as Judge of Criminal Courts.

Ordered, that J. I. Blackburn be paid \$229.25 amount in full as Auditor for the year 1856.

Appropriated Eighty dollars to build a bridge across Yellow Creek, in Lee Tp.

Ordered, that an appropriation be made to the Milvern Bridge of \$300.00 under the supervision of the Commissioners.

Ordered, that the Prosecuting Attorney be paid \$40.00, drafting Bonds for Co. officers.

March 4th.—Board met, present Strayer & Weir.

Report of the viewers on James Jerome's Road being favorable, said road was established, and ordered to be opened.

Contracted with Daniel Ward to furnish coal for the Jail & Co. offices.

Board visited the Jail, and found it in its usual good order, without a prisoner.

Appointed \$25.60 to James' Bridge across Cannontown.

Ordered, that Archbold & Clark be paid \$10.19 goods for Co. offices.

all the inmates in good condition and the farm in good order.

June 4th.—Full Board present; commenced settling with Treasurer.

Ordered, that J. C. Baxter & Co., be paid \$16.24 goods, for county offices.

June 5th.—Settlement with the Treasurer continued.

June 6th.—Settlement with Treasurer continued.

The vacation of the part of James Hendrix road petitioned for by Andrew Sheridan, was granted.

Ordered, that Tripp & McCoy be paid \$19.55 printing for county.

Ordered, that John Moody be paid \$21.09 for expenses in conveying Hell Road fund to New York.

Examined, and compared the accounts of county Auditor and Treasurer for the year ending June 6th 1857, and find that there is remaining in the Treasury at this date

For county purposes	\$636 14.3
Interest on Section 16	210 29.0
Bridge Fund	204 62.3
Three per cent. Fund	247 25.3
Public Building Fund	55 25.1
Rail Road Fund, (Interest)	803 96.7
Total	\$2,127 53.7
Overdraft on Infirmary fund	19 00.0
Net aggregate balance in Treasury, \$2,127 53.7	

All of which is Respectfully submitted,  
WILLIAM WALTERS, }  
JACOB STRAYER, } Commissioners.  
THOMAS WEIR, }  
JOHN I. BLACKBURN, Auditor Carroll Co.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carroll county, to examine and investigate the foregoing report, certify that we have examined and investigated the same and find it to be correct.  
JOHN BEATTY,  
July 2, 1857.—C. WASH BUTLER.

## Miscellaneous Reading.

### THE NORMON PROBLEM.

One of the most difficult of the vexed questions likely to engage the attention of the administration for some time to come, is that involved in the present state of affairs in the Territory of Utah. The subject can no longer be dismissed from Executive notice. Once entered upon, it is impossible to make easy work of it. A beginning has already been made; let us hope that it is in earnest, and will be vigorously followed up to a satisfactory issue.

This movement of the Federal authorities toward the subjugation of the rebellious Saints of Salt Lake Valley will be regarded with no ordinary concern, either in this country or abroad.—The rapid growth of a fanaticism so absurd and so monstrous as Mormonism, in the midst of a people like our own (reinforced, it is true, by numerous accessions of proselytes from other lands) might well lead thinking men to consider whether barbarism is not—as a distinguished New England divine attempted to show—one of our most serious dangers as a nation. Our relations to this strange community of deluding and deluded men and women, have brought upon us, otherwise, a double disgrace. The Mormons were once zealously persecuted, they have long been carelessly tolerated, and for both, our people have incurred odium. The superstitious vagaries of these "Latter-Day Saints"—even their willful and shameless impostures—as at first manifested, it was better not to meddle with. On the other hand, the inquiries of a social and political kind, at length resulting therefrom, which have grown up under the very eyes of the Government and so unmodified that, while having power to prevent them the Federal rulers seem almost to have given them a sanction, ought to have been at least promptly discontinued, if not suppressed.

We know there are great difficulties attending the disposal of this matter. We make allowance for the necessary tardiness, as well as for the natural reluctance of former Presidents, in this case.—The Government, for a long time, had but imperfect information thereon. A knowledge of the state of affairs in Utah has been only gradually attained, through occasional reports, or highly wrong narratives, designed for the look market.—We ought, instead, to have had direct and carefully digested accounts from an official source.—The times of this ignominious, however, are now, in a great degree, passed, and in such a state of facts is known to exist as to require prompt measures to re-establish and maintain the Territorial government, now so effectually disorganized by the paralyzing influence of Governor Young and his fanatic supporters.

Polygamy—the overshadowing evil and infamy of Mormonism—cannot shelter itself under the wing of religious tolerance. It is, like murder and theft, a definite and heinous crime against society, and as such is outlawed alike by the common law and by the common sense of civilization. Why is it not suppressed? A territorial government, backed by an adequate military force, may accomplish this, though far less easily than if it had been sooner undertaken. Until this extreme remedy is applied, we believe that Utah will continue to be a rebellious province; unless, indeed, we might expect a more summary solution of these difficulties by a special provision like that commemorated (by a kind of coincidence) through a saline monument in the ancient East. Were it necessary, we would gladly exchange even a more fertile region of solid ground for a Dead Sea that should wash out this national disgrace.

Can we expect the Administration to interfere against this peculiar institution? The much vaunted doctrine of "popular sovereignty" seems to stand in the way of such action. Whether any measures less extreme will avail, seems at least altogether doubtful. That the Democratic platform, moreover, was not intended to justify absolute rebellion, is tolerably certain. President Buchanan can consequently, notwithstanding his pledges, very consistently maintain a territorial government in Utah, and is bound to do so, at whatever cost. The embarrassment of his platform will be chiefly felt, as he proceeds in the execution of this course.

Nothing is clearer, regarding the Mormons, than that they mean to be an absolute sovereign, as well as a peculiar nation. They sought their

present home, away from all civilized schools with the intent that the vast deserts and inhospitable spaces about their chosen territory should be a protection against all "Gentile" intruders.—As a separate people, they determined to recognize only the higher law set forth in their marvelous book, and expounded by their miracle-working priesthood. Their first political organization, as the State of Deseret, seems to have had no object, primary than to secure such absolute independence of all other than priestly government. The force subsequently gone through of seeking admission into the Union, was no departure from their original policy, but only a subtle device, in strict accordance therewith. And when failing of this, a territorial government was set over them, they very quietly pretended to submit, Brigham Young having been intrusted with the supreme magistracy. From that day to this, a territorial government, outside of their "Church," has had a moment's peace or safety, unless consenting to all the wishes of the saint. The retirement of Judge Drummond and his associates is but a repetition of what took place under the very first appointments. Both sets of officers brought home a similar report—in the last instance, however, based on more deliberate observation, and a more thorough experience than in the first.

It is clearly the duty of President Buchanan to see that these saintly rebels have a general "straightening out." They must submit to the lawful territorial authorities. They must come under rigid "Gentile" rule. Brigham Young should be taught what a horror the Administration has of "political priests," and be quietly compelled to surrender his civil functions accordingly. With any purpose short of this, the present movement of troops and territorial officers will be of little avail. It could hardly serve as a "rose-water remedy," much less effect the required radical cure.

The new Governor, Col. Cummings, is reported to be a man of energy, with abundance of rough border experience, besides a term of service in the Mexican war, and having, withal, good Saxon pluck. Of all these qualifications he will have need. He has to deal with a set of men, among whom his life will be about as safe as if he were in the hands of the secret order of assassins, or of the East Indian Thugs. But we trust he will find a large body of the people of the Salt Lake Valley who will hail him as a deliverer, and gladly co-operate, so far as they dare, in accomplishing the objects of his mission. If seriously resisted, as we have reason to expect he will be, he has no idle or brief service before him. However anxious as to the issue, we must patiently await the development of time.—*Cin. Gazette*

### THE DESTINY OF KANSAS.

The "Kansas Problem" continues, as might be expected, to furnish a topic of remark to the public press in all parts of the country; and as the probabilities seem to point to a solution contradictory to the wishes and highly-raised hopes of the more sanguine tempers in the South, we should not be surprised to find that the spirit of complaint is at present most prevalent in that section. It should be remembered, however, that from the beginning the leading Southern advocates of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, whether in Congress or out of Congress, have not hesitated to avow their conviction that Kansas would eventually become a free State, even though it might at first enter the Union with a constitution tolerating or establishing slavery. The abolition of the Missouri Compromise was placed by its defenders in the National Legislature on the ground of abstract right, without regard to the loss or gain of either section, and it was in pursuit of what was claimed as the principle of "Equality among the States" that the friends of the Territorial legislation of the year 1854 refused to shrink from a prospect of even the penalties which might attend its establishment as those penalties which were foreseen, in the rise of a profligate excitement and the prevalence of an unhappy sectional contest.

If subsequently there has been a change of position on this subject, and if now from the disappointment expressed by some there would seem to have been a lurking hope in the Southern mind that Kansas might yet adopt a constitution recognizing slavery, it has perhaps arisen from the evidence lent to the promises and predictions of excited politicians during the late Presidential canvass, when the opening of Kansas to the admission of slavery and the probable acquisition of another slaveholding State were sometimes cited as among the incidental benefits of the legislation of 1854, if they did not, from the motives which led to its origination and adoption. If there is now little hope that these promises or predictions are destined to be fulfilled, it should be remembered that the more calm and discerning of the Southern politicians have never ceased to avow their belief there was no probability, scarcely even a possibility, that the South could successfully compete with the North in the contest invited, or at least made inevitable, by the Kansas and Nebraska bill. As a Democratic contemporary (the Richmond Enquirer) justly remarks, "the conditional legislation of Kansas" under the late territorial legislation of Congress has been "peculiar."

"Almost all the settlers have been but a comparatively short time in the Territory; and meeting there as they did from all quarters of the country, and with associations and opinions on the slavery question as antagonistic as fire and water, and urged on as each party was by its supporters at home, extending through fifteen or sixteen States of the Union, it was not to be expected that the antagonistic elements of their society would assimilate easily, or that they would be even as pacific in their intercourse as is usual in all newly settled countries. The Southern men were anxious to

introduce slavery, and the Northern men went into the Territory with a rancorous hatred against it. And hence the sad scenes of civil war that have been enacted there. The question is about to be decided. And there is, we think, little doubt that the pro-slavery settlers have abandoned the idea of success."

We may observe that it was precisely this foresight of an angry and fruitless controversy, as being involved in the very theory of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which induced many, ourselves among the number, to regret its introduction in Congress and its final passage by that body. We thought then, as we think now, that the inevitable and natural laws of national growth and population would determine the character of the social and industrial system of Kansas without the compromise created in the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which, having been regarded at the time of its passage as a great heinous measure and compact, we were both to be disturbed for the establishment of what was confessed to be a mere abstract right.

But now that the principle of "popular sovereignty" has been invoked for the settlement of the question raised as to the domestic institutions of Kansas, we might be justified in expressing some surprise to find that the avowed friends of that principle seem to shrink from its full development and rigid application in the closing scenes of the Kansas drama. In view of this apparent hesitancy on the part of some to accept the legitimate conclusions of a dogma whose virtue they formerly lauded, we might find a new illustration of the failure which often attends the execution of the best laid schemes, when the abstract theory which underlies them impinges on the practical realities of human affairs. For we cannot account for this denial of popular sovereignty" on any other principle than one which operates its entire repudiation, as those who so strenuously oppose the submission of the Constitution of Kansas to the final ratification of the whole people can be induced to dread such a reference only by the supposition that a majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the constitution which shall be formed by the convention soon to be assembled. But if a majority of the people are opposed to a constitution recognizing slavery, is it for the advocates of "popular sovereignty" to desire its establishment contrary to the wishes of such popular majority? And what is to be gained by a temporary and unreal triumph over the wishes of the actual residents? Will not the majority soon be able to overthrow the constitution imposed upon them, and thus afford the spectacle of a contest directed to the abolition of slavery, as now to its introduction? And what, we may well ask, has the South to gain by provoking such an agitation? Already have incipient steps, in the same direction, been taken by many citizens of Missouri, and who can doubt those steps would be greatly accelerated under the influence of a similar agitation waged in the adjoining State of Kansas? If a majority of the people of Kansas are now opposed to constitutional recognition of slavery in that Territory, we can see no advantage which can accrue to the South from the establishment of a pro-slavery constitution," while, on the contrary, a majority will be found to favor such a social organization, we should from the prejudices of habit and education, regard it with much more of complacency, doubtless, than could be expected from the "good States" of the "peculiar institution." We incline, however, most decidedly to the opinion that neither the fate of the Republic nor the prosperity of any section is very deeply implicated in the question now approaching its solution in Kansas, and especially commend to the heated partisans of the section that seems to be most alarmed at the threatened catastrophe the following sensible remarks of the Richmond Enquirer, in its number of Monday last, (June 29.)

"When Kansas comes into the Union as a free State, what then? Will we have lost or gained? If the sense of the people is fairly ascertained, we shall consider the South the party profited by the transaction; not so much, however, of course, as if it could be admitted by the same process as a slave State. But that great principle which is the safeguard of our institutions will have been reaffirmed. The right of the people, North and South and East and West, to decide upon slavery for themselves, will have been boldly proclaimed. It is true there may thus be an addition to the Black Republican representation in both branches of Congress. But, as we have before endeavored to demonstrate, the existence of the Union, and the safety of the Union, depend not upon the numerical strength of either section in the National Legislature, but upon the maintenance of the true principles of our Government. And because Kansas comes in a free State there is no reason that it should be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States in its participation in the national elections and legislation. On the contrary, with such a nucleus of Southern men, around whom the more conservative and patriotic men of the North may gather, we confidently expect Kansas to be true to the South and to the Union, and uncompromisingly opposed to abolitionism. The people themselves, having enjoyed the proud prerogative, for which the slaveholding States contended, in deciding upon their own domestic institutions, must cherish a grateful remembrance and appreciation of the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty. Illinois, New Jersey, Indiana and Pennsylvania are all free States, but they still stand by the South in defence of our constitutional rights.

## DEMOCRACY REVIVING.

The inflections begin every day to be more favorable and encouraging of the success of the Democratic party of Ohio, in the fall elections.—All that is needful to secure that success are union, harmony, energy, and determination in the party.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

We are glad to see this sign of reviving life and we quite agree with the Enquirer, in the idea that there is nothing wanting but "union, harmony, energy and determination," and such necessary measures to secure the success of the Democratic side of the Democratic of the interior, who wear his hair long, and his limbs short, and the same thing in the railroad cars the other day he was told there was a good time coming if they could out-pace all who ever had been Democrats!

The Enquirer thinks there is a glorious object in view, and considering that the ball which Dresden got for the Democracy is all gone, we don't know but that in various journals it is said, "At any rate, we are glad that there is a prospect of a stirring time, at the election.—Unfold your standard. Let us know whether you mean to fight under Brekin, Manyenny, or who? On every political principle, Brekin should be the Democratic candidate. He has fought, suffered, and without die for the Democracy; and have they not gratitude! It is true, he has not died but he has caused others to bleed most tremendously. Let fly your standard! But, notwithstanding your bold front, it does not look to us as if the Democracy had very brilliant prospects. All the old leaders are gone, broken, or dispersed. The Government has distributed no pay, worth having. The Enquirer has demonstrated that Ohio ought to have ten times as much as it has, and James Buchanan, Esq., is fairly indicted to the Democracy of Ohio in some five hundred thousand dollars and cash. We see no chance of its payment, and all that is to be had now is a per diem for catching runaway negroes, and serving writs on abolitionists! Really, we think the fate of Democratic patriots in Ohio is a lamentable one. Beaten to a jelly by the Black Republicans, with no finger in the Treasury, no pay from the Government, no tests to such, no promise of Fillibusterism; we do not see what is to excite the democratic ardor. The usual incentives to action are wanting, and always excepting the flimsy, felicitous, feigned eloquence of the enlisting Enquirer, the democratic press is most remarkably wanting in the least intellectual food to inspire the imagination, or nerve the energy of partisans.

But,— "On ye Democrats, Who rush to glory, or the grave!"—*Cin. Gazette.*

## THE COW CASE.

The trial of the celebrated cow case between Messrs. E. G. Yore and J. M. Byers of this city, was resumed on Thursday last, and did not terminate till Saturday evening, when the Jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant Byers for \$18,000 damages. Messrs. Vance & Cooper for the Plaintiff, and Messrs. DeLano & Sapp for the defendant. We need hardly add after naming the Attorneys that the case was conducted with zeal, and much ability on both sides.

This, we presume, is the most extraordinary case of the kind that ever occurred in Ohio. At the commencement of this reign of sin (for such it was) each party had the most entire confidence that he would be able to adduce such an array of unequalled testimony in his favor as would establish his right to the cow and calf in dispute beyond any reasonable doubt. And certain it is, that the plaintiff did produce a most formidable array of testimony. So clear and strong was the evidence produced by the plaintiff, that when he rested his case there was apparently little chance of success for the defendant. In addition to his own positive testimony, he produced some eighteen other witnesses who identified the cow as his. Among these witnesses was Mr. Thomas Boyle, of whom the plaintiff said he had purchased the cow in question. Also the wife of Mr. Boyle, and several others of the family. Also, Mr. Jonathan Hunt who raised the cow purchased by plaintiff. Also John Siger and wife, who at one time owned the Yore cow. Also, plaintiff's mother-in-law, Mrs. Rowley, who had milked the cow for some time.

On the other hand, the defendant testified positively to the cow as his, and produced some twenty-five other witnesses who identified the animal as his. Among those witnesses were Dr. Whiston, of whom the cow was purchased by defendant; H. Jackson, who purchased the cow for defendant, and Wm. Robinson who was with Jackson when he made the purchase. Also, Ben. S. Ids, of whom Dr. Whiston purchased the cow. Also Mrs. Jackson, wife of H. Jackson who had the cow in possession for some two years. Also, persons who knew the cow on the farm of defendant, while in the possession of Jackson.—Also, persons who knew the cow while owned by Dr. Whiston and Mrs. Boyle, the mother and daughter of defendant; and S. Boyd, who took care of the cow some time in this city.

The trial lasted in all nearly five days, during which time not much less than one hundred witnesses were sworn and examined. We might give further interesting details of the trial but our limits will not permit.—*Mount Vernon Republican*