

The Great Rebellion.

Progress of the Work of Suppression.

It seems that the real object of secessionists of Missouri is not to attack Cairo or Bird's Point, but to make a desperate effort to secure possession of St. Louis. There is a strong force under Gen. Pillow at New Madrid, Mo., another at Pocahontas, Ark., under Ben. McCullough, and another in Mississippi county under Jeff. Thompson. The plan is to keep up a constant threat to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, so as to keep the Federal forces there employed. Gen. Lyon in south-western Missouri by threats of an attack, while the rebels at New Madrid and Pocahontas effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from there march on St. Louis, take it, reinstate Gen. Jackson, and with this basis of operations, wrest Missouri from the Federal Government. This plan of operations, however, may undergo slight change under the watchful eye of Gen. Fremont and his aids. The telegraph reports a battle at Dug Spring 10 miles south of Springfield, on the 2nd inst., between the Federal force under Gen. Lyon, and the rebels under Ben. McCullough, in which 7 of the former were killed and 25 wounded, and 41 of the latter killed and 44 wounded. Gen. Lyon drove the enemy from the field and took 80 stand of arms and 18 horses and wagons. Shortly after 1000 rebel infantry undertook to make a charge, but were met by 270 cavalry and driven back, with a loss of 26 rebels and 5 of our men. As the rebel force was nearly double that of ours, Gen. Lyon subsequently fell back on Springfield, where at last he was met by a force of 1000 Federal troops. On the 11th inst., a band of rebels some 2000 strong made an unsuccessful attack upon a camp of Union men at Athens, Mo., about 25 miles west of Keokuk, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, losing 22 killed, 15 wounded and 18 prisoners. There was 3 Union men killed and 8 wounded. The latter were reinforced and gave the rebels chase, capturing a number of prisoners, horses, &c. Monigony, who commands a regiment of men having Kansas grievances to revenge, has been ordered to join Gen. Lyon. He was at Fort Scott at last accounts, and within three or four days' march of Springfield.

From the Kanawha our latest dates are up to 6th inst. Several skirmishes are reported and one battle, not yet confirmed, which reports Wise as a prisoner. Gen. Cox is beyond Gauley's bridge, and at Leesburg. It is thought that Wise had made good his escape into Tennessee. His force probably numbers about 3000 men. The reports of his wanton destruction of property to the value of \$200,000 in Charleston and Kanawha county, are corroborated. The Federal troops were in fine spirits, and enjoying excellent health. It is now asserted that secessionism is permanently dead all through the Kanawha country, and Home Guards are being rapidly organized to maintain their adherence to the Union. We publish on the first page some interesting particulars of the advance of Cox's brigade.

Military matters about Washington continue active. By Monigoy's dispatches we have a report that Garibaldi has offered his services to the Government, which have been accepted, and the renowned patriot and hero has been appointed brigadier general of the American volunteers. The telegraph also reports the appointment of four other first class generals, including Prof. O. M. Mitchell of Cincinnati.

The Navy Department is turning its attention to improved naval architecture, and invites proposals for the construction of one or more steel or iron-clad ships. The vessels are to be of sufficient capacity to carry an armament of one hundred and twenty tons, with a complement of three hundred men and provisions for sixty days, with coal for eight days' steaming, and not to draw exceeding sixteen feet water.

Accounted for. Many good union democrats of this vicinity, readers of the Cincinnati Enquirer, seem puzzled to understand why it is that that paper is continually abusing the Administration for "plunging the country into a horrible war," when every reader knows as well as "any other man" that this is not true. Mr. Douglas expressly declared in the last speech he ever made, that "the present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year ago, by the leaders of the southern confederacy, for the overthrow of the best government on earth."

The course of the Enquirer is easily accounted for. A large proportion of its subscribers are in the south, among the very class of men who are now in open rebellion against our Constitutional Government—hence it is not a matter of individual preference, but a question of newspaper sustenance that compels it to cater to the southern appetite. Like Judas of old, it receives its pieces of silver for a certain object; which is none other than to excite hostility, on the part of loyal democrats in the north, against their own government, and to encourage them to join the south for its complete overthrow.

Congress. Congress adjourned on the 6th inst., after a session of nearly five weeks. The bills for revenue, the property and increase duty tax, were all passed and signed by the President, as were also the bill confiscating rebel property, increasing soldier's pay, &c. The President's acts were all approved, save the habeas corpus question, which was referred to and has since been approved by attorney general Bates. All the military appointments for this State were properly considered and duly confirmed.

The Difference. Senator Johnson and Eldridge of Tennessee, Holt and Mallory of Kentucky, Gen. Thomas and Winter Davis of Maryland, all from slave states, stand up boldly and manfully for the support of the government, while the Enquirer and kindred sheets are paltering about compromise, and virtually complaining because the Administration will not give the reins of government up to Jeff. Davis and Stephens.

Secretary Chase has gone to New York for the purpose of having an interview with leading financiers there.

A Move in the Right Direction.

The democracy of Clark county are alive to the interests of their country. They repudiate the platform of the late State Convention, and warn their fellow democrats throughout the State of its mischievous tendencies. However much they may differ with the present Administration upon other matters which have hitherto divided them from the Republican party, they think small patriots do that we should not allow such differences of opinion to interfere with the singleness of purpose in putting down rebellion. Looking at the question in all its bearings, they declare themselves unconditionally for the Union; in favor, in these troublous times, of sliding party in patriotism, and hence call for a patriotic Union Convention of men of all parties, pledged to the support of the National Government in all its constitutional efforts to put down this unconstitutional rebellion. They ask that the democrats of other counties may sign the call they have issued for a Union Convention for the nomination of State officers, to be held at such time as a joint conference of leading Democrats and Republicans may agree upon, based upon the pledge to give our time, money, and our lives, if need be, to the maintenance of the Government against all foes, foreign and domestic. We regard this action as truly patriotic, and hope it may meet with approval, generally.

Secessionists Arrested. Lieut. Col. Tyler, a grandson of the ex-President, was made a prisoner while leisurely walking the streets of Cincinnati, last week. He explained the object of his visit to be to convey his wife, who is the daughter of Dr. Wright of that city, to Richmond, Va. Tyler was a graduate at West Point in 1818, and was afterwards commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army, which position he resigned to take his commission in the rebel army. In the battle at Manassas he served as adjutant general under Beauregard. He was taken to the Newport barracks for safe keeping.

J. W. Smith, navy agent at San Francisco under Buchanan, was arrested in New York, last week. He is a son of Extra Billy of Virginia, and a secessionist of the worst type. The appropriation of money to his own benefit, from Uncle Sam's coffers, did not perhaps exceed fifteen thousand, yet he will probably have to "balance account" if not more.

Democratic State Convention. The Democracy of Ohio met at Columbus according to programme, on the 7th inst., and put in nomination a State ticket, on a platform as obvious as possible, without going entirely over to the cause of Jeff. Davis. But the most detestable feature of the whole contrivance, probably, is found in the selection of the candidate for Lieut. Governor. J. Scott Harrison ran on the Know Nothing ticket in 1856, in one the Cincinnati districts, for representative to Congress, and during the bitter political warfare of that, and in fact for several years previous, did his best to excite the K. N.'s to mob and drive away from the polls the best class of our adopted citizens, when they chose to stigmatize as "d-d Dutch." The Journal says the attendance was large, but under the circumstances, it should have been four times as large. The "speeches" was managed entirely by wire-pullers of the Vallandigham stripe, and the platform was adopted in bulk, but by a separation of the plants the rottenness of the timber might be unpleasantly exposed.

Loyal Democrats. We are pleased to notice the enthusiasm with which all loyal democrats adhere to the cause of the Union. They with one accord agree, with their late patriotic leader, that the slavery question is a mere pretext of the southern conspirators to overthrow the government, and are determined to follow the precepts of his dying appeal. We are led to this conclusion by the action of a number of the leading democratic papers of the State, since the late meeting of Breckinridge sympathizers at Columbus. They do not hesitate to pronounce the movement the result of the skillful management of old political generals of the democracy, aided by a small number of valiant recruits from the know nothing party.

Must be Settled Now. The pecuniary loss which the country has already suffered from the Jeff. Davis rebellion cannot be less five hundred million dollars, yet there are those who are willing to compromise upon any terms the rebels are a mind to offer, even if that should be to recognize the independence of their so-called Confederacy. The signs of the times, however, indicate that the great mass of the loyal citizens of the north will be content with nothing short of a complete settlement of the controversy, now, never again to be brought up for consideration. We must either declare in favor of the minority usurpation, as well as for and against our constitutional government.

The rebels again occupy Martinsburg, Va. Col. McCook and Gen. Schenck arrived in Dayton, a few days ago. Capt. Avis, John Brown's humane killer, was killed at Bull's Run. The rebels, it is said, only captured fifteen of our cannon at Bull's Run. All the Ohio military appointments have been confirmed by the Senate. Two companies of regulars have arrived at Washington from the West. Many of them have been in the service 15 or 20 years.

Carroll County, which is the only county in Ohio that has not sent a company to the war, is making strenuous efforts to raise one.

A prominent engineer of the New York Fire Department is at Washington, endeavoring to save the Fire Zouave regiment from disintegration.

It is said, that the Union men of Kentucky will soon raise 10,000 men and drive the rebel forces out of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Union men have carried Kentucky by a strong majority. Harney, editor of the Louisville Democrat, was elected over Merryweather secessionist, by 1,000 majority.

One of the largest dry goods houses in New York, Moore, Claflin & Mellen, failed a few days since. The liabilities of the concern is thought to be over three millions of dollars.

Great Union Demonstration at Rockville, Indiana.

Speech of Governor Morton.

The Indianapolis Journal states that for some time past an effort has been in progress in the western part of that State to produce a feeling of dissatisfaction with the war, and the Administration of the Government to the rebels by disorganizing the action of the Administration in maintaining it by force. But trifling as the mischief may be, it is the part of wisdom to remove it, if possible; for though it can never grow big enough to be alarming, it can't do any harm. Hence, in the county north of us, a meeting was held by one of those parties of Jeff. Davis-Parker—it was thought by the loyal men, that it is by pretty much everywhere there, that it would be well to hold a Union meeting—first, to show the factors and their policy, the strength of the loyal sentiment, and secondly, to show the good wholesome truths for the enlightenment of such as were not willfully misled. A day was set, and arrangements made, speakers invited, and a real Union no party demonstration prepared. Last Saturday it came off, and was held at Rockville, Ind., with numbers, and spirit, as high as loyal men had dared their strength.

It was a large outpouring of the people of Parke and the adjoining counties, to attest their devotion to the cause of the Union and the institutions under which we live. The number in attendance is estimated by competent judges, at five or six thousand. It was the largest meeting ever assembled in the place.

The meeting was held in the grove of General A. C. Hays, adjoining the town. Judge Walter C. Davidson presided, assisted by several other able and distinguished gentlemen. On being introduced to the meeting, Gov. Morton made a few remarks on the condition of feeling existing in a portion of the county, and continued:

All Republican Government is based upon the principle that when the will of the people has been expressed through the forms of the Constitution, all parties must abide by it. This is the great principle of the Republic, and it cannot exist for a day. For illustration of this truth, I might refer to the history of Mexico, where each election is followed by a revolution, where the minority refuse to abide by the will of the majority, and thus the country is plunged into anarchy. Such has been the history of Republican Governments in France and other countries in Europe. Every officer of the Government, who properly elected, becomes an officer and agent of the people, for whether they elect him or not, and all loyal citizens recognize him as such. Mr. Buchanan, when elected, although I did not favor his election, became my President, and any insult offered to him by a foreign power, or any resistance to his lawful authority, by domestic foes, was an insult offered to me. Some people there who are as incredibly stupid as to be unable to perceive any difference between the Government and the mere agents who carry it on for the time. Government is intended to last, and the officers by whom it is administered are intended to last, as long as the Government lasts, and when the Government falls, they fall with it. The Democratic, Whig and Republican parties have each sought to administer the Government. But if the Government should pass away there would be nothing left to be divided up among its poor partisans here today who believe that, after the Government has been destroyed, he will have his party left and may enjoy that, I yield him up in despair. The Almighty has endowed his intellect in eternal night, and foreordained that he should live to look for a better world.

THE REBELS' ANTIQUITIES. The charge is made in this county that this war was begun by Lincoln to bring about the abolition of Slavery. The man who utters this charge is attempting to commit fraud upon the people and treason against the Government. Every intelligent man knows that before Lincoln was inaugurated, there was an army of fifty thousand men in the field; had taken to Fort Pickens and Sumter; had robbed the Mint at New Orleans of half a million of dollars; had plundered various Parts and Armories of two hundred thousand stand of arms and five hundred pieces of artillery; had seized the cities of New Orleans and Second States to the people of the North, thus robbing them of hundreds of millions of dollars; had murdered or driven out from the seceded States every man of Northern birth or that entertained a lingering attachment for the constitution of his country.

The object of the rebel cause, and monstrous is not to be mistaken. It is to distract the people of the North, and take the hands of the Government, that it may lay an easy prey to the seceders who are seeking its destruction. This would be its effect, if any it had, and must therefore be its aim.

PEACE. But it is said we must have peace, and have peace we will have. Peace, peace as much as any man. His sweets are as delicious to my taste as to that of any human being. But when I say this I mean peace that is safe, peace that is crowned with liberty and the rights of our common civilization. I do not mean that peace which is the sleep of death; which is purchased by foul dishonor; nor that peace which is but another name for submission to tyrants and traitors. It is utter folly to talk about peace, when pointing out some method by which it may be obtained on equal and but two conditions now upon which peace can be had. The first is by submitting to the disruption of the Union and the destruction of the Government. The second is by the submission of the traitors now in arms. And I appeal to you today to answer the question in your own hearts, upon which of these conditions do you demand peace? Who are the men that are thus clamoring for peace upon any terms. They are not the Union men of Kentucky, of Missouri, of Tennessee, of Maryland or of Virginia. But they are small slave scattered throughout the Southern States, who are violently suspected by their neighbors of not being Union men, but men who would flourish most and rejoice most in a period of general anarchy and social and political dissolution.

But we are told that unless we at once suspend hostilities and secure peace upon any terms, an enormous public debt will be contracted, which will oppress the people for generations to come. A large public debt is undoubtedly a calamity; but there are other calamities which will afflict the whole world, but less their government, and with their liberty? In my judgment the men who can deliberately weigh gold in the scale against the existence of this Government, and the liberty of this people, is either an idiot or a traitor. If there is such a man in Parke county, may God forgive him, for I cannot. What matters it whether this war shall cost a hundred millions or a hundred thousand, if we are thereby enabled to transfer the Government to our children, and to have a peace of honor for the American people ever made. If the Government falls, what becomes of the value of property? What becomes of the commerce of public and private institutions and of public credit every kind.

The folly of the man who refuses to sustain the Government because it will cost a large sum of money to do so, is only equalled by his who should refuse to purchase necessary food, because it is expensive and voluntarily allows himself to starve, in order that he may live to enjoy a large fortune. Financially considered, secession is the greatest infamy that could befall a nation, and especially the people of these Western States. The Mississippi rebel would become the property of a foreign market, and the cotton of the South from any outlet to the Gulf except upon such terms as should be graciously vouchsafed to us by the traitors now in arms.

The manufacturer and agricultural productions of Indiana would not be allowed to float down the Mississippi river to find a market, or to go to any foreign market. Conditions and payment of the duties prescribed by the Disfranchisement Act, the Revolutionary War is estimated to have cost two hundred millions of dollars. How much more would it have cost to have held the little bits of these people a portion longer. And can you doubt that the men who now urge the end of this war as an objection to it, would, for the same reason, have objected to the Revolution, had they lived during that period.

COINTEGRATION. But it is said that this war might have been avoided by a compromise, and could now be avoided by a compromise. The traitors were stealing arms, plundering mines, investing fortresses, and marshaling armies into the field. What is there to compromise now but the integrity of the Union and the existence of the Government? Do not let your eyes be dazzled by the prospect. Do the contrary; their ultimatum is the destruction of the Constitution and the Union. But how would these men go about proposing a compromise to any enemy who has a hundred thousand men in the field, and a war in the making? Who would work in the world, who declares that secession and dissolution are the glorious consummation of the toil and travail of more than thirty years who claims that the free institutions of the North are a failure, that the only true foundation for Government is African slavery, and who claims that the laboring classes of the North are slaves beneath the mental and moral dignity of the slave upon the plantation.

It is now well known that the Secession movement was inaugurated as early as 1820. Its first effort was in the destruction of the Government was made in 1831, in the nullification movement in South Carolina, based ostensibly upon the tariff question, but really upon the slavery question, and the prophecy has been fulfilled. From that time forward secession has been kept alive under the deceitful and specious title of "States Rights" and yet these constitutional doctors proposed to cure this chronic Secession disease by the application of a mild compressing plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer in the South is to root out the gangrened and rotten part; and extract the very root of the deviling ulcer. Compromise root and herbs are of no avail in a case like this. The Southern Commission sent to Washington last spring offered no compromise, but proposed to arm the traitors, and to allow them to demand that we should consent to the dissolution of the Union, and the dismemberment of the Government. They said if this Government would write its name upon a black piece of paper and seal it up, and send it to the traitors, upon which they would compromise this difficulty and return the Union they had gone to write.

A proposition to compromise now is simply a proposition to surrender, and the man who makes it, denounce it as he may, means nothing at all.

The Philadelphia Ledger suggests a way to unmask the rebel batteries, viz: burn the pine and cedar forests where they are hidden.

Ex-Governor Joseph Trimball, of Connecticut, died at Hartford, on Sunday, aged nearly eighty years. He was grandson of the first Governor, Jonathan Trimball, and nephew of the second.

The hospitals at Washington are admirably attended. All the comforts and luxuries necessary for the sick and wounded are abundantly supplied and judiciously used by the nurses.

On the morning of the 3d, a detachment of the New York 9th attacked a squad of rebel cavalry opposite the city of Blacksburg, killed three, wounded five, made nine prisoners and took twenty horses.

Installments of rifled cannon, 10 and 20 pounders, ready mounted, are almost daily arriving at Washington. Gen. McClellan will soon be provided with all the artillery he desires. It will be of the best quality.

Beauregard is now on a visit to Charleston. The gallant Col. Corcoran, now a prisoner at Richmond, informed his captors, that he would not accept a parole if it were offered to him.

The military chest of the rebel General Garnett, which was captured by our troops, was found to contain sheets of the Richmond Bank. The President of the bank accompanied Gen. Garnett, as one of his staff, signing such quantities of the notes as were wanted from time to time.

The expedition sent out from Bird's Point to Girardin has returned, having found nothing to do. The report that there was a battle at the mouth of the Potomac, on the 12th inst., was false. There were no Rebels within 20 miles of the place.

At the suggestion of Maj. Gen. Banks, a large number of troops will probably be concentrated at Baltimore, as it is easier to transport them from that city to different sections of the country than from Washington, where the river is a large enough now for all practical purposes.

Most of the principal counties in Northern Missouri are occupied by Federal troops. The heat is very severe at St. Louis. Immense quantities of shot and shell are arriving for Gen. Fremont.

By a vote of Congress the pay of privates has been increased from \$31 to \$43 per month. This, with the \$210, to be paid to each at the end of the war, and the regular bounty of 160 acres of land, makes soldiering desirable in a pecuniary as well as a patriotic point of view.

The returned volunteers, who reside in Dayton met with a brilliant reception, by the city authorities. They were invited to a noble banquet, when the first call for troops was made, raised instantly to the defence of the capital. Many of those gallant "soldier boys" will enter for the war, after a brief season of recreation.

So strictly is discipline enforced in Washington that any officer or volunteer, who is guilty of any breach of military law, is put in charge of a file of men. A few evenings ago Gen. Butler, who had just arrived from Fortress Monroe, and was unknown to the patrol, was arrested and held until he was satisfactorily identified. He enjoyed the arrest longly.

From a reliable report on London, filed recently published, we learn the astounding fact that during 1860, there were 53 fires arising from smokers throw down the unburning ends of cigars!

It is said that Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, though a citizen of Georgia, is now in Washington for the purpose of being his accustomed place on the bench. The general banter of character with which so many of the foremost men of that State have allowed themselves to be carried away by the Secession mania, the firmness of this distinguished jurist in the more admirable.

An incident is related of a Massachusetts man meeting his school-mate in circumstances. Hearing that a young man of his name had been taken prisoner by the Federal troops and confined at Washington, the Massachusetts man visited him, and instantly recognized his son. The latter had been teaching school in Virginia, and had been taken prisoner by rebel soldiers. He is now anxious to take his place in the Federal ranks.

The fortifications on the right bank of the Potomac are being strengthened at a distance. Two strong forts have been recently constructed in the vicinity of Fort Corcoran, brass-batteries thrown up, and 1000 troops encamped there. They are without money of any kind. They began their secession movements by reputation of all their northern debts; this worked very well; quite to their satisfaction. But soon the doctrine spread and applied itself to domestic debts, but not with equal satisfaction to all parties.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DITCH NOTICE.

To M Amos, C. Christler, Lewis Shiner, George Mohr, M. Shoup, J. Walker, A. Jameson, J. Q. Rawson, F. Underwood, F. Amos, A. Jameson, J. C. Taylor, F. Ware, Martin Lane, Henry Leck, George E. Swann, J. P. Cory, B. Helen, P. A. Hoyer, Robert Johnson, L. Long, A. Werner, E. J. Shroy, H. Long, G. Harris, B. Amos, W. H. Hill, J. W. Huber, Wm. Brewer, J. Curtis, C. Huber, Howell, W. Shos, J. Baldwin, J. E. Fox, J. Harman, J. McKeon, J. W. Shos, J. D. Presser, B. Phillips, S. Shantall, A. Cook, Ben. Hook, J. Singh, S. J. Hicks, C. Youmker, J. Daniels, S. Swander, J. A. Reid, H. Clark, T. D. Straton, W. Bradford, G. Garley, Joseph Smith, C. Towser, W. Roddick, W. B. Schreyer, A. & J. Jackson, Wm. Jackson, Philip Jackson, J. R. Fry, L. & J. Lamb, J. V. Owen, T. S. Carran, E. H. McKeon, J. A. Jones, Wm. G. Jones, Wm. Ward, Samuel Hall, C. Johnson, P. Voshur, George P. Null, J. Johnson and the unknown resident and non-resident owners of the following described lands-to-wit: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, town 4 north, range 11 east; section 26, 34, 35, 36, and south-east quarter section 19, town 4 north, range 11 east. You will take notice that application has been made to the commissioners of said county, to establish and construct a ditch, commencing at the north line of the Black Swamp Branch of the Portage river at the east line of section 9, town 4 north, range 11 east; thence said ditch to branch to the line between the township 10 north and township 11 north, and said application will be for hearing on the 15th day of the next stated meeting of said commissioners. ADDISON SMITH, Auditor. Perryburg, August 9th, 1861—15w2.

DITCH NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this office for the establishing and constructing of a ditch, beginning at the south line of section 12, town 3 north, range 11 east, at a ditch established and constructed under the former ditch laws, about 80 rods east of the south line of said section; thence north on the line of said township ditch to the Potomac creek; thence said ditch to the Potomac creek; thence north to terminate at the Potomac creek; and that said petition will be for hearing on the 15th day of September next. ADDISON SMITH, Auditor. Perryburg, August 9th, 1861—15w4.

DITCH NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this office for the establishing and constructing of a ditch, beginning at the north line of section 10, town 3 north, range 11 east, at a ditch established and constructed under the former ditch laws, about 80 rods east of the north line of said section; thence north on the line of said township ditch to the Potomac creek; thence said ditch to the Potomac creek; thence north to terminate at the Potomac creek; and that said petition will be for hearing on the 15th day of September next. ADDISON SMITH, Auditor. Perryburg, August 9th, 1861—15w4.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DITCH NOTICE.

To M Amos, C. Christler, Lewis Shiner, George Mohr, M. Shoup, J. Walker, A. Jameson, J. Q. Rawson, F. Underwood, F. Amos, A. Jameson, J. C. Taylor, F. Ware, Martin Lane, Henry Leck, George E. Swann, J. P. Cory, B. Helen, P. A. Hoyer, Robert Johnson, L. Long, A. Werner, E. J. Shroy, H. Long, G. Harris, B. Amos, W. H. Hill, J. W. Huber, Wm. Brewer, J. Curtis, C. Huber, Howell, W. Shos, J. Baldwin, J. E. Fox, J. Harman, J. McKeon, J. W. Shos, J. D. Presser, B. Phillips, S. Shantall, A. Cook, Ben. Hook, J. Singh, S. J. Hicks, C. Youmker, J. Daniels, S. Swander, J. A. Reid, H. Clark, T. D. Straton, W. Bradford, G. Garley, Joseph Smith, C. Towser, W. Roddick, W. B. Schreyer, A. & J. Jackson, Wm. Jackson, Philip Jackson, J. R. Fry, L. & J. Lamb, J. V. Owen, T. S. Carran, E. H. McKeon, J. A. Jones, Wm. G. Jones, Wm. Ward, Samuel Hall, C. Johnson, P. Voshur, George P. Null, J. Johnson and the unknown resident and non-resident owners of the following described lands-to-wit: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, town 4 north, range 11 east; section 26, 34, 35, 36, and south-east quarter section 19, town 4 north, range 11 east. You will take notice that application has been made to the commissioners of said county, to establish and construct a ditch, commencing at the north line of the Black Swamp Branch of the Portage river at the east line of section 9, town 4 north, range 11 east; thence said ditch to branch to the line between the township 10 north and township 1