

Laying the Corner-Stone of the
New Court-House.

IMMENSE THROGS OF PEOPLE.

Splendid Procession.

Ceremonies, Music, Dinner,
&c., &c., &c.

The 25th of August, A. D. 1870, was a day long to be remembered by the people of Marshall county, and hundreds of visitors from cities and country, far and near, who left their homes and their occupations, to come and celebrate with us the foundation of a public enterprise, which shall redound to the glory and material advantage of the citizens of this county.

About the middle of last June, the building committee—J. C. Cushman, A. C. Capron and Johnson Brownlee—invited the Masonic order, through Lodge No. 149, of Plymouth, to superintend the laying of the corner-stone of the new court house, now in course of construction in Plymouth. The invitation was probably extended to that order for the reason that within its folds are represented all nationalities, religions and creeds, and that by reason of the strength and energy of the order in this place, the arrangement for the ceremony would be more effectually carried out than if entrusted to any other body of men. The invitation was accepted by the Lodge, and the following general committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the ceremony: J. C. Cushman, W. W. Hill, H. G. Thayer, O. H. P. Bailey, M. H. Rice, H. G. Thayer was subsequently elected secretary of the committee, and W. W. Hill, treasurer. The labors of this committee were onerous and almost unending. To say that they discharged their duties faithfully, promptly and efficiently, is but a feeble expression of the truth.

Invitations were sent to nearly twenty different organizations to participate in the ceremonies of the day, a major, if of which were accepted. Those not accepting sent regrets of their inability to attend.

It was the intention from the first that all invited guests from a distance should be entertained during their stay here, free of charge; and to accomplish this, a considerable amount of money would be needed, as well as liberal contributions of provisions. The necessary means were promptly subscribed by Masons and other liberal citizens; and contributions of provisions were liberal beyond all anticipations. As the time drew nigh, for which so many were anxiously waiting, the fear of a failure was felt, on account of the weather, which, up to the evening of the 24th, had been very dry and dusty; but on the night previous, a beautiful shower laid the dust and cooled the atmosphere to a most delightful temperature. If Providence sent the rain, the people were thankful; and if it was not Providence that sent it, they were thankful anyhow.

On the morning of the 25th, everything was life and activity on our streets. The Odd-Fellows, Masons and Firemen were actively putting on their holiday attire, that they might properly receive their visitors.

At 9:20, the first arrival of guests was from Laporte, South Bend, &c., and in a few minutes the train from Chicago, via the Pittsburgh road, brought two car-loads more, accompanied by Nevins & Dean's city band. At 10:30 the special train from Ft. Wayne arrived, bringing six full car-loads, with the Warsaw band, and Jones' Ft. Wayne band; and at 11:15 the special train of seven cars from Peru arrived; and this crowd was being augmented every moment by long lines of teams from every direction. At 12 o'clock, just previous to the movement of the procession to the grove, Michigan street, and the streets crossing it, appeared to be a solid mass of human beings.

The procession formed in the following order, and marched to the grove, where dinner was prepared:

- 1st.—All Encampments of Knights Templar present, under their own officers.
- 2d.—All lodges of O. H. P. present.
- 3d.—Plymouth Fire Department.
- 4th.—Stone Cutters' Association.
- 5th.—Masons and Carpenters employed on the court-house.
- 6th.—All lodges of Masons present from outside of the county.
- 7th.—Bourbon lodge.
- 8th.—Argos lodge.
- 9th.—Bremen lodge.
- 10th.—Plymouth lodge.
- 11th.—Officers of the Grand Lodge.

Arriving at the grove, visitors and all others who had not before been on the grounds, were astonished at the extent and completeness of all the arrangements for the accommodation of guests. The length of the tables aggregated over sixteen hundred feet, all laden with a most bountiful supply of provisions of almost every name and kind. One gentleman, from Ft. Wayne, thought that to say there was an acre and a half of refreshments would be as near the truth as he could put it. The tables were under the general supervision of D. F. Ray, for many years steward of the Metropolitan hotel, of New York, seconded by an able corps of assistants. Dinner over, the procession reformed and marched to the court house square, where an immense crowd had been collecting for an hour previous.

At the court-house the ceremonies were under the supervision of Grand Master Martin H. Rice, assisted by the officers of Plymouth Lodge No. 149, F. & A. M., and were conducted as follows:

- 1st. Music by Jones cornet band, of Ft. Wayne.
- 2d. Invocation by Rev. G. H. Thayer.
- 3d. Song—"Oh! hail us, ye Freemen by the Glee Club."

Oh, hail us, ye free, ye come,
The tempest, the breeze,
The lightning, the wind,
The wandering winds,
That face of the ocean,
Its storms and commotion
Have sought for the rock!
The lightning lit our path
With wild and lurid flame;
The thunders sent us wrath,
And storm-clouds darkly came
When fearful winds did blow,
As over the waves we dash'd,
We rush'd to land in tempests,
We how'd to rood old forests,
And crush'd the monarch oak:
The waves we held, unchain'd and free,
Till all the world we knew,
'Twas freedom's voice that spoke,
And then we sail'd we seek to rest
Upon the lake's gentle breast,
The ripple we gave!
Or if we swept tempestuous there,
Or stirred the wild tumultuous air,
The bow of heaven's irradiate form
Arose and calm'd to peace the storm.
That peace and those bowers,
We join with a shout!
The storm is hush'd!
But surely glad, in stormy glee,
The waves we climb,
And lo! the rolling sea,
And thunder-climb!
When far we hold, unchain'd and free,
Our march sublime.

4th. Laying the corner-stone.
The principal architect presented the working tools to the Grand Master, who handed the square to the Deputy Grand Master, the level to the Senior Grand Warden, and the plumb to the Junior Grand Warden. The Grand Master then addressed the Grand Officers as follows:

Grand Master. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?

Deputy Grand Master. The square.

G. M. What are its moral andasonic uses?

D. G. M. To square our actions by the square of virtue, and prove our work.

G. M. Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the foundation stone that needs to be proved, and make report.

[The deputy applied the square to the stone, and said:]

D. G. M. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?

Senior Grand Warden. The level.

G. M. What is itsasonic use?

S. G. W. Morally, it reminds us of equality, and its use is to lay horizontal.

G. M. Apply the implement of your office to the foundation-stone, and make report.

[This was done.]

S. G. W. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

Junior Grand Warden. The plumb.

G. M. What is itsasonic use?

J. G. W. Morally, it teaches rectitude of conduct, and we use it to try perpendicular.

G. M. Apply the implement of your office to the several edges of the foundation-stone, and make report.

[This was complied with.]

J. G. W. Most Worshipful, I find the stone is plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M. My brethren, the cornerstone has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry. I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty, and I do declare the stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid, according to the rules of our ancient craft.

Let the elements of consecration now be presented.

[The Deputy Grand Master came forward with the vessel of corn, and scattering it on the stone, said:]

I scatter this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of heaven be showered upon us and upon all like patriotic and benevolent undertakings, and inspire the hearts of the people with virtue, wisdom and gratitude.

Response. So mote it be.

[The Senior Grand Warden then came forward with the vessel of wine, and poured it upon the stone, saying:]

I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May the Great Ruler of the Universe bless and prosper our national, state and city governments, preserve the union of the states, and may it be a bond of friendship and brotherly love that shall endure through all time.

Response. So mote it be.

[The Junior Grand Warden then came forward with a vessel of oil, which he poured upon the stone, saying:]

I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May it be blessingable with us continually, and may the Grand Master of heaven and earth shelter and protect the widow and orphan, shield and defend them from trials and vicissitudes of the world, and so bestow his mercy upon the bereaved, the afflicted and the sorrowing, that they may know sorrow and trouble no more.

Response. So mote it be.

[The Grand Master, standing in front of all, and extending his hands, made the following:]

INVOCATION.

May the all-bounteous Author of nature bless the inhabitants of this place with an abundance of the necessities, conveniences and comforts of life, assist in the erection and completion of this building; protect the workmen against every accident; long preserve the structure from decay; and grant to us all a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

[The Grand Master then delivered over to the architect the implements of architecture, saying:]

Worthy Sir, having thus, as Grand Master of Masons, laid the foundation-stone of this structure, I now deliver these implements of your profession into your hands, intrusting you with the superintendence and direction of the work, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to conduct the same.

5th. Song—"We Meet upon the Level," by A. C. Thompson, assisted in the chorus by Dr. Reynolds, H. B. Dickson and John McDonald.

We meet upon the level, and we part upon the square.

What words of precious meaning those words Masons are!

Come let us contemplate them, they are worthy of our thought;

With the highest and the lowest, and the rarest they are fraught.

There's a world where all are equal; we are hurrying to it fast;

We shall meet upon the level there, when the angels of death are past;

We shall stand before the Orient, and our Master will be there,

To try the blocks we offer by His own unerring square.

We shall meet upon the level there; but never thence depart;

There's a mansion—its all ready for each trusting, faithful heart;

There's a mansion and a welcome, and a multitude is there—

Whom we met upon the level, and been tried upon the square.

6th. Address, by Charles H. Reeve, Esq., of Plymouth.

Most Eminent Grand Commander, Most Worshipful Master:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In consenting to appear before you, I do so with no small degree of hesitation and embarrassment.

I might well hesitate to take the place of the distinguished gentleman selected to address you to-day, recognizing, as I must, that he possesses superior legal requirements and is one of the most eloquent men in the state.

It was eminently proper that the chief judicial officer of the district should address you on such an occasion as this; and when circumstances over which we have no control make me his substitute, and compel me to select the words and give utterance to such thoughts as may arise at the moment, without opportunity for reflection, I may truly claim your forbearance should you feel disposed to criticize.

With no time to even jot down the notes of what ought to be said on such an occasion, I dare not trust my memory and imagination lest they should lead me away and I would detain you too long. Therefore, with only a few moments' time allowed me, I have hastily written the few words I shall offer to you, and without even time to read them until now, and less than an hour to write them, I will detain you not to exceed a quarter of an hour.

The occasion itself is an era in the history of the municipal organization known as MARSHALL COUNTY; and will lay the people who inhabit her four hundred and forty square miles of territory feel proud of the day and the immediate antecedents and surroundings leading to and forming part of the proceedings of the day brings us.

We have met to lay the corner-stone of this structure, which will be their TEMPLE OF JUSTICE, and within which must be kept the records of her whole history, past and future, and where must be transacted all the business relating to her people and their property. Her representative business men must sit here to hold intercourse with her municipalities, and herself, with the state, and with all individuals having public business within her borders; and from the impressions made by them must go abroad the opinions of men as to the capacity of her people to govern themselves. The extensive influence involved in her administration, and the important duties demanded by mankind so far as they affect her people, center here; and from here must emanate—in wisdom or folly—that kind of administration of public affairs which will make her people prosperous and wise, or bring upon them burdens and ignorance, and offer great inducements or none at all for capital and intelligence to make their home with her. The management of schools and the funds to maintain them; the valuation of property; the levy of taxes; the collection of and accounting for the public money; the care of the poor; the directions for public improvements; the provisions for the safe keeping of persons charged with crimes; the preservation of the records of the county; the administration of justice at the hands of the ministers of the law—all will have their center here, and from here will go out the reputation that shall make her name—good or bad. It is fitting, then, that the chief corner-stone of this temple shall be laid with ceremonies, and scenes and in presence of witnesses that shall constitute the act an *Ere* in the county's history; and it is an occasion when *Ere* could give utterance to thoughts in words which would leave impressions on the memory not to be forgotten.

THE ANCIENT CHARTER—organized when the glory of Israel's inspired king filled the known world with fame in the erection of that wondrous temple, their hands created in all its magnificence, and whose order now is found in every land beneath the sun—have laid the corner-stone of almost every public building in the land, and here, to-day, with their imposing ceremonies lay down for us the corner of this structure in which shall hereafter center so many vital interests of our people, and in which shall come new life and vigor to the record of her history to this day. There are names of men—our some-time public servants—who have long since gone down the dusty road to the march to the home of the dead, and their busy minds which once sat here in judgment for us have ceased to think and plan. For each of them "the dome of thought, the temple of the soul," has crumbled back to dust; but their names live here and "their works do follow them." Time shall crumble the walls to be here erected. We shall be where those dead servants are, and our names shall not be known; but in the long years yet to come, nations who come after us may find these records and these names here deposited, and thus are formed the links in the great chain of history which binds the Past to the ever existing Present.

Here, too, for us as well as those to come, is food for thought. Only thirty years ago we numbered one hundred and twenty-six voters; now we number four thousand three hundred and nine. Then our whole population was only six hundred and thirty; now it is about thirty thousand! Then we had only four hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars of taxable property—supposing the valuation to be one-third—and that mostly in wild lands owned by non-residents; now we have nearly sixteen millions, owned mostly by residents. Then we had no railroads, no telegraphs, no church buildings, few and widely-scattered log school houses, no educational system or public funds to sustain one; now see the contrast and realize the nearly all the vast improvements that bring all the world together in a week's day—an hour—have principally emanated from the minds of American citizens and are the legitimate outgrowth of that system of government of which our counties form a part.

See, here to-day, the thousands assembled by a few short hours ago were at their homes long miles away, and in a few hours hence will be there again, moving all the time with the ease and comfort of an afternoon visit at the residence of some friend; again, behold the contrast! These men whose names we have preserved beneath that stone in their day would have been weeks, if not months, of traveling, and camping out, in making such a round.

Ah me! Well I remember all their faces. And I remember, too, many of the faces of the wild Indians among whom they came to open up the wilderness that has given place to all this civilization we now enjoy. I know these men and how they lived. And I saw the red men and their wives and children torn from their homes here by the soldiers and driven from the graves of their fathers, almost in sight of this spot where now I stand, by the sharp bayonet of the soldier, leaving the land for us.

And all these names of the early judges and members of the bar—how their forms and faces now come back to me! The invincible, punning Everts; the English like Judge, S. C. Sample; the Websterian-looking Linton; the witty Jeremiah; the eloquent Hannagan; the scholarly Bradley; the scientific Nile; the witty Orton;—who can pass to mind the names of their faces, rise up before me as they visit "that barren waste no traveler returns." But they were with us, and of us; and no portion of the state, or of any state, has seen better lawyers, truer men, or, as a class, those who have left a better record. Peace to the ashes of those who are gone; a serene and prosperous old age to those who are left! It makes me sad to go back in memory to those early days and note the havoc made by death. It makes me proud to note the progress made within the space upon which these men have left the impress of their actions and their lives. Within the walls there to be erected, no profounder logic, no more thrilling eloquence, no more sparkling wit, will ever be heard than has fallen from their lips—now cold in the silent chambers of the dead!

But the living claim our attention. Here before us is the foundation and about us are the materials and the workmen; what shall come of it? A beautiful and substantial structure, to battle with time and with the elements. For what use? The administration of public justice, the protection of private rights, the punishment for public wrongs, the preservation of the public records. Who shall inhabit here? The servants of the people. By what rule shall they be selected? By whom? By the people, both as to capacity and moral integrity, both as to hope. What a noble duty is here! Shall we ever have a Jeffries on the bench? God forbid! Shall Justice sit blindfold while Ignorance in the person of her minister, the judge, directs her to strike right or left with her sword without regard to the right or without the ability to see which is right? Heaven forbid! Shall public opinion, founded on rumor, walk into the jury-box and dictate the verdict without regard to evidence? May a just system of education make it impossible. How shall we insure the non-pollution of this temple and make it the fit home for justice to dwell in? By being just ourselves and fit to be her ministers. By rejecting demagogues. By respecting the law and its ministers, and by making them respect us. By refusing to select them in party or political cases, and by selecting the purest and most competent men we have, and then paying them a salary sufficient to command their attention to our common good, and to prevent them from being seduced by their services, and preventing them from being seduced by their services. By crushing, with the contempt of an outraged public, the men who cater to the political arena to use its contaminating influences to reach the bench. Above all, having as a people permitted such a system to be inaugurated, and many of our good men to be dragged within its action against their sense of right, let us do away with it at the earliest possible moment, and recognize the fact—as patent as sunlight—that cheap salaries command cheap men, and cheap men will degrade justice and bring the law into contempt; the *ex-fallax*—the mother of anarchy—follows.

May no such fate follow the imposing ceremonies of this day. May no such contamination pollute the beautiful structure whose corner-stone has this day been laid. May our judges be wise lawyers and honorable gentlemen, and may our people recognize their right to commensurate respect and compensation. May our county officers be always filled by the best men we have who are best fitted for the stations to be filled. May our prosperity continue and our county become the home of still greater intelligence, industry and enterprise, and may the reputation of her public men be such as to bring to us the wealth and intelligence from abroad which would seek a resting place only amid an honorable people, whose public servants can be safely trusted with the public interests, and where courts and the law are respected.

With apologies for this long effort to entertain you in place of the distinguished gentleman you expected to hear, while doing the best I could without preparation or detaining you too long, with thanks in the name of our people to the great multitude and distinguished orders which have come here to help our Masonic brethren dedicate this first great public building—with good wishes to contractors and workmen, and a prayer that they may complete their work without accident or injury and with good results for each and every one of our countrymen. Thirteen years experience as judge in your old court house, has demonstrated the absolute necessity of a new and more commodious house in which to hold the courts in your county.

I am not able to write what I wish to, and will therefore only thank your committee for your kindness and beg that you will excuse my absence. If I could, I would be with you; but I cannot. Yours, &c., A. L. OSBORN.

God of the nations, in glory entreated,
Upon our land country thy blessings pour;
Guide us and guard us from strife in the future.

Let peace dwell among us forevermore!
Proudly our banner now gleams with golden "freedom!"

Brighter than star shines in the glorious cluster!

Liberty forevermore!

And peace, and union, and peace and union Throughout our happy land.

10th. Music by the Bremen Band.

11th. Music by the Warsaw Band.

12th. Duet, by the Chicago Band, and entire audience:

Praise God from whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

13th. Benediction, by the Rev. L. C. Buckles, pastor of the M. E. Church, of Plymouth.

The Knights Templar, Masons, Odd Fellows and Firemen formed in procession, at the close of the ceremonies, and marched down Center street to Laporte street, thence to Michigan street, and thence to the Parker house, where the Knights Templar were reviewed by E. G. Hamilton, of Laporte; A. H. Hamilton, of Ft. Wayne, and George H. Gibson, of Chicago. The review was one of the most brilliant features of the day's proceedings, and was witnessed by thousands who never before saw so many Knights in their splendid dress, and armed with their "glorious implements of war."

After the close of the review, the people commenced leaving for their homes; and by nightfall the streets contained but few of the throng that had traversed them during the day.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the people began to assemble at Balcany hall, where the Chicago city band were to give a concert and dance. The hall was filled full enough for comfort.

The music of this band was the best ever heard in this part of the state. It was sufficiently classical for the highly cultivated musical ear, and was so full of harmony, pathos and general excellence, that every one was delighted with it. The concert occupied about an hour and a half, after which the seats were removed, and the dances kept time to music that almost raised their feet from the floor, until near 1 o'clock a. m., when the evening's entertainment was concluded by rousing cheers for Plymouth, by the band, who were loud in their praise of the treatment they had received from the Hoosiers.

We cannot close this sketch of the proceedings, which is necessarily contracted for want of space, without referring to the good order which was maintained throughout the day. We never saw so large a crowd where there was so little turbulence. Occasionally some ill-mannered person would forget that he was associating with gentlemen; but all such were promptly given to understand that no boisterous demonstrations would be permitted. This result was attributable to the efficiency of the chief marshal, H. G. Thayer, and his assistants, and special police.

The musical feature of the occasion was no one ever to be forgotten. The bands in attendance from outside the county acquitted themselves in the most creditable style; and the several numbers performed themselves in the most decorous manner possible. There were thousands present to listen to their inspiring strains, who will never forget them. The brilliant playing of Jones' Ft. Wayne band, the elegant and classical music by the Chicago band, and the sweet and plaintive air performed by the Warsaw band—during the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone—will long be remembered. Our own hands performed the parts allotted to them promptly and effectively.

The following resolution, passed by the committee of arrangements, has been handed us for publication:

At a meeting of the committee of arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the new court-house, held on Thursday, August 29, 1870, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee be and they are hereby given to D. F. Ray, Esq., and the other gentlemen who assisted him in preparing the program for dinner; to the ladies of Plymouth who so kindly lent their aid upon the occasion; to Messrs Oglesbee, Mattingly & Clark for their generous contribution to Messrs. Buck & Town for knives, &c., furnished; and to the citizens generally who so generously co-operated with the committee in the performance of their duties, and thereby added so much to the success of the occasion.

JOHN C. CUSHMAN,
O. H. P. BAILEY,
W. H. HILL,
H. G. THAYER, Committee.

The following letter from Hon. A. L. Osborn was received by the committee of arrangements:

LAPORTE, August 24, 1870.

John C. Cushman, and others, Committee, &c., Plymouth, Indiana:

GENTLEMEN: I am sick, and unable even to ride to Plymouth to-morrow. I regret it exceedingly. I have been and am very anxious to be present on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of your court-house. Thirteen years experience as judge in your old court house, has demonstrated the absolute necessity of a new and more commodious house in which to hold the courts in your county.

I am not able to write what I wish to, and will therefore only thank your committee for your kindness and beg that you will excuse my absence. If I could, I would be with you; but I cannot. Yours, &c., A. L. OSBORN.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

To J. C. Cushman and other members of the Committee of Arrangements:

We, on behalf of the Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of Plymouth, beg leave to return to you our most grateful thanks for the honor and kind-

ness shown to us on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new court house.

JAMES BRUNNEL,
MIKE MORRIS,
THOS. MAHER, Committee.

LIST OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED IN THE CORNER STONE.

1st.—Act of Legislature for the organization of Marshall county.

2nd.—Organization of the county.

3rd.—The organization order of the first circuit court.

4th.—The organization order of the first probate court.

5th.—The first marriage license and return.

6th.—List of county officers from the organization of the county in chronological order.

7th.—List of Judges of circuit and common pleas court.

8th.—First valuation of real and personal property.

9th.—Last valuation of real and personal property.

10th.—Number of polls at first apportionment.

11th.—Number of polls at last apportionment.

12th.—Taxes collected under first assessment.

13th.—Taxes collected under last assessment.

14th.—Number of votes cast at first election.

15th.—Number of votes cast at last election.

16th.—List of the members of the bar.

17th.—List of the corporation officers of Plymouth.

18th.—Names of the county commissioners; court house building committee; architect; building contractors; superintendent and stone cutters engaged upon the building of the new court house.

19th.—Copy of contract for building court house.

20th.—List of organizations participating in laying the corner stone.

21st.—Programme and order of exercises.

22nd.—Copy of PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

23rd.—Copy of Marshall County Republican.

24th.—Cards of business men of the county.

25th.—Samples of currency in circulation: one dollar greenback—fifty cents fractional currency—twenty-five cents—fifteen cents—ten cents—five cents—three cents.

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE THE COUNTY OF MARSHALL.

(APPROVED FEBRUARY 4, 1836.)

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That from and after the first day of April next, the county of Marshall shall be organized, and jurisdiction which belong to separate and independent counties.

SEC. 2. That Hiram Wheeler and Griffin Treadway of LaPorte county, and Samuel C. Sample and Peter Johnson of St. Joseph county, and John Rohrer, of Elkhart county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Marshall, agreeably to the provisions of "an act to establish the seats of justice in new counties," approved January 14, 1824.

The commissioners above named, or a majority of them, shall convene at the house of Grove Pomer