



CLEARFIELD, Oct. 16, 1860.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
JNO C. BRECKINRIDGE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.
GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
Senatorial Electors.
Richard YANK, Geo. M. Keim.
Distict Electors.
Fred A. Serviss, 14-James Rockhow,
2-W. E. Paterson, 15-Geo. D. Jackson
3-Jos. Crockett, Jr. 16-John A. Hilt,
4-Jos. G. Breunov, 17-Jos. B. Dunner,
5-G. W. Jacoby, 18-J. R. Crawford,
6-Chas. Kelley, 19-H. N. Lee,
7-Oliver P. James, 20-Josh. B. Howell
8-David Schell, 21-N. R. Fetterman
9-Jos. Lightner, 22-Saul Marshall,
10-S. S. Herbour, 23-Wm. Book,
11-C. H. Walker, 24-B. D. Hamlin,
12-S. Winesher, 25-Gaylord Church,
13-Jos. Lambach.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral Ticket be headed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas or John C. Breckinridge, as an Elector at Large, and in the event of the success of said Ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Stephen A. Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice President, but if for John C. Breckinridge, John C. Breckinridge and Jos. Lane for the same offices. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and it can elect any man running for the office of President of the United States, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for that candidate. If it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the States, then the votes shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State; and that the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to obtain from the gentlemen on the Democratic Electoral ticket of this State their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and to report the result of his action in the premises at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Result in the State.
Mr. CURTIS is elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a very large majority—perhaps thirty thousand—both branches of the Legislature will be largely Republican; and the Congressional delegation, it is believed, will stand six Democratic to 13 Republicans, being a Democratic gain of three.
The cause of this overwhelming defeat must be apparent to all. Until within three or four weeks of the election, the Democracy owing to the unfortunate divisions on the Presidential question, had made no effort at organization. Of course there was then no time left to canvass the State, and but little else was done than to call upon the opponents of Black-Republican Abolitionism to cast their votes for Gen. FOSBER. Had the election taken place on the 9th of September, instead of the 9th of October, Curtis's majority would have been twice as great as it now is.
On the other hand, our opponents had the field to themselves for more than seven long months—a most able and popular man as their candidate—a most thorough organization—plenty of money, and perfectly united. Is it any wonder, therefore, that they have triumphed?
This result is chiefly to be regretted on account of its influence on the Presidential election to come off in November.
Few persons have had a better opportunity to know the public sentiment of Pennsylvania than he who pens this article, and we feel perfectly safe in saying that Mr. CURTIS received at least forty thousand votes more than Mr. Lincoln can under any circumstances. Although nominated, and unanimously supported by the Abolitionists, yet Mr. Curtis is not otherwise stained with Abolitionism. No treasonable sentiments could be brought home to him, and therefore, thousands of sound national men supported him. It will be far different with Lincoln. He is the author of the atrocious doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, and every body knows that his triumph would be the subjugation of the South—that his election would be the North saying to the South—"you are no longer sovereign States—you can no longer do as you wish, but as we please—we are no longer equal partners in the possession of the 'common property' of the nation, and you must submit to such restrictions as we see proper to enact." No sane man can fail to see that the triumph of such sentiments in the National Administration, must dissolve the Union, and to say that a majority of the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of such princi-

ples, is to say that they would rather dissolve the Union than grant to the Southern States their Constitutional rights.
Hence we say that Mr. Lincoln cannot, under any circumstances, get within forty thousand of the vote given to CURTIS on the 9th inst.
But, can this vote, together with that cast for Gen. FOSBER, be concentrated upon any single electoral ticket? An effort is now being made to effect such a result. It is successful, well and good, and our glorious country may escape the ruin and disaster that must follow the triumph of Abolitionism.

Shurz and the Journal.
The Raftman's Journal a few weeks ago "pitched" into us for having published an extract from a speech made by a notorious Red Republican at a Black Republican meeting—by the name of CARL SHURZ. The "Journal" in attempting to defend this Red Republican publishes an extract from a speech made by Judge Douglas—to show that Shurz was right. By this reasoning we infer the "Journal" intends to convey the idea that Mr. Shurz understands the Declaration of Independence much better than Judge Douglas—that the interpretation put upon that immortal instrument by American Statesmen is wrong. This no American citizen will concede to be a fact, but exactly the reverse—the "Journal" and Shurz to the contrary notwithstanding.
Shurz made a speech at Toledo, Ohio, last week, and the Herald of that place says he reiterated the same obnoxious sentiments about the declaration of Independence, in which the "Journal" comes to his rescue. Mr. Shurz has probably not seen the "Journal's" defence of himself, or he certainly would not persist in his wicked course after being put right by it on this question.

The Irrepressible Conflict.
The Constitution of the United States contains this clause:
"Persons held to service in one State, by the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up."
There can be no question as to the meaning of this clause. It means but one thing, and that is, if slaves escape from their masters in Virginia, and come into Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania shall deliver them up.
Does Pennsylvania do so? Not at all. On the contrary she, together with eight other free States, impose a heavy fine and imprisonment, upon any of her officers who shall take part in the execution of this obligatory provision of our national Constitution. The annexed is a list of the States above referred to, together with the extent of punishment inflicted in each.
States Fine Imprisonment
In Maine, \$1,000 5 years
In Vermont, 2,000 15 "
In Massachusetts, 5,000 5 "
In Connecticut, 5,000 5 "
In Pennsylvania, 1,000 3 mo.
In Indiana, 5,000 14 years.
In Michigan, 1,000 10 "
In Wisconsin, 1,000 2 "
In Iowa, 1,000 5 "
Now bear what Mr. Webster said on this subject. In his speech at Cape Springs he said:
"I do not hesitate to say and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse willfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A BARGAIN BROKEN ON ONE SIDE IS A BARGAIN BROKEN ON ALL SIDES."
Here, then, we see one of the plainest provisions of our National Compact openly and notoriously disregarded, and that by the solemn enactments of sovereign States. What is this but practical dissolution?

Read! Read!!!
For the purpose of enabling our readers to see precisely what the country may expect from the election of a Black-Republican President, we devote a large portion of our sheet this week to a reproduction of the sentiments uttered by the leaders of this party, together with those of their candidate. We confess to but little hope of preventing the election of Lincoln.—The weakness of the friends of Bell and Everett, and the distracted condition of the Democratic party render such a result next to hopeless.
Nevertheless, we feel it to be our duty to present these facts to the people, in order that they may be FULLY WARNED of the danger to the country that must follow the election of Lincoln, and as long as there is the faintest glimmer of hope of averting so great a calamity, we shall spare no pains to contribute our mite.

How Gen. Walker was Shot.
The exact manner of Walker's taking off is thus given by an apparently well-informed correspondent of the N. Y. Times:
"He marched from his cell to the place of execution with a steady step, and unshaken mien. A chair had been placed for him with its back towards the Castle. Having taken his seat, he was blindfolded. Three soldiers stepped forward to within twenty feet of him, and discharged their muskets. The balls entered his body, and he leaned a little forward; but, it being observed he was not dead, a fourth soldier mercifully advanced so close to the suffering man that the muzzle of the musket almost touched his forehead, being there discharged, scattered his brains and skull to the winds. Thus ends the life of the 'grey-eyed man of destiny.'"
THE NEGROES IN THE FIELD.—In Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and throughout New England, the negroes are forming *Lincoln and Hamlin Clubs*, raising Lincoln poles, getting up torch-light processions, and in every manner laboring with energy and zeal for the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. And yet, notwithstanding this damnable evidence, the Lincolnites pretend to deny any affiliation with their African brethren. Out upon these negro-loving Abolitionists.

The Result in Our County.
The official returns of the late election in Clearfield county, will be found in another part of this paper. Aside from the vote for Congressmen, the result is highly creditable to the Democracy. We can see no evidence of any change of men from the Democratic to the Black Republican party. In nearly every district the Democrats have either held their own, or increased their vote; whilst in several districts they have increased their majorities. The reduction of our majority, therefore, in the county, is entirely owing to the large influx of citizens from other counties and States. The *Logging Interest* contributed largely in this behalf as is shown by the vote in Bloom, Deatur, Gulick, Huston and Morris townships. Our majority is just about half what we had expected, and what we believe it would have been, had none but the regular and bona fide citizens of the county voted.

We were fully aware of the personal strength of Gen. FOSBER, and the vote for him is but little larger, proportionately, than was anticipated.
The districts of the boroughs of Clearfield and New Washington, and the townships of Decatur, Fox, Girard, Goshea, Graham, Gulick, Huston, Karthaus, Morris and Woodward, contributed nothing to this result, but polled a solid vote for the whole ticket.
In the districts of Becaria, Boggs, Bradford, Burnside, Covington, Ferguson, Jordan, Lawrence, Lumber City, and Union, the vote was almost solid for the ticket, with the exception of Congressmen, and on this the defection is but slight.
But in Carwensville borough and Pike township, the home of Gen. FOSBER, we find that a very large number of Democrats forgot their duty to their party whilst in Bell-Chest, Penn, and one or two other districts, the result was but little better.
We have nothing to say in the way of censure, to such Democrats as have thus deserted their colors in the time of need. They knew what they were doing, and it is a free country, where every man has a perfect right to vote as he sees proper. But how they, as Democrats, believing in the equality of the people and of the States under the Constitution, can assist in sending to Congress a man who is pledged to such a restriction of the assumed rights of sixteen of the sovereign States of the Union as was, if carried out, destroy the Confederacy, is more than we can imagine, and we leave it with them to reconcile with their duty to their country.

Republican Sentiments.
We read the list with JOSEPH R. GRONDES, the father of the Black Republican party. The extract will be found in a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives, on the 16th of March, 1854:
"When the contest shall come, when the thunder shall roll and the lightning flash, when the slaves shall rise in the South, when, in imitation of the Cuban bondmen, the southern slaves shall feel that they are men, when they feel the stirring emotions of immortality, and recognize the stirring truth that they are men, and entitled to the rights which God has bestowed upon them; when the slaves shall feel that, and when masters shall turn pale and tremble when their dwellings shall smoke, and dismay sit on every countenance, then, sir, I do not say we will laugh at your calamity and mock when your fear cometh," but I do say, when that time shall come, the lovers of our race will stand forth and exert the legitimate powers of this Government for freedom. We shall then have constitutional power to act for the good of our country, and do justice to the slave. Then will we strike off the shackles from the limbs of the slave. And let me tell you Mr. Speaker, that that time hastens. It is rolling forward. I think as I do the approaching dawn of that political MILESTONE which I am well assured will come upon the world."
Next comes OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, in that speech of his from which we have already quoted so much:
"I tell you, Mr. Chairman, and I tell you all, that if I were a slave, and had the power, and were it necessary to achieve my freedom, I would not hesitate to *slay and bring over the chain that yokes between the belt of slavery and the Heaven of freedom, with the carcasses of the slain. Give me my freedom. Hang off. Unto that man. Give him his liberty. He is entitled to it from his God.*"
Now for the Hon. ARSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, who, in a speech in Boston, blasphemously exclaimed:
"The time demand, and we must have, an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God!"

New York Politics.
The New York Herald of the 10th inst., dilates upon the union movement in that State in the following manner:
"Ever since the smash up of the democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore, we have had a general bedlam confusion amongst the cliques and political factions of this city, with every appearance of the city being represented at Washington and Albany by a set of men totally unqualified for those important positions. During the last three or four weeks the squabbles of the flag ends of the numerous fragments have been going on in our midst, and the conventions that have assembled and nominated their candidates have put forward representatives of at least half a dozen factions. Among those nominated for the State Assembly are several members of the last Legislature who were found voting with the piratical crew of that body; and among the list of Congressional candidates are some of the experienced Aldermen who have brought disgrace upon the city by their action at the City Hall, and several other worthless philosophers who have no idea of the duties of a member of Congress.
There is, however, a gleam of hope that a better order of things is about to take place, and that the political vagabonds who have had everything their own way so long will be driven back to their hiding places, from which they should have never emerged. The formation of a union electoral ticket is working like magic upon these barroom combinations, and is destroying the feuds which have given the poisonous politicians their food and stock in trade. The great outpouring of the masses at the Union ratification meeting Monday night is one of the significant features of this new order of things. That assemblage, in and around the Cooper Institute is the triumph of the independent press and public opinion over the combined efforts of the trading politicians of all grades and importance, and is an emphatic warning to all such small fry politicians as John A. Green, Ed. Tucker and Jim Brady, who are trying to elect Lincoln, that they must stand from under or they will be crushed by the onward march of this mighty conservative army.
There is now no mistaking the signs of the times, that whatever other States may do there is a fair prospect of a triumph of the Union forces in the Empire State over the sectional republican party and their new allies—reen, Tucker and Brady; not, however, a victory of the Regency faction, the Tammany faction, the Muzzart faction, the Douglas faction, or the Bell faction, but a triumph of a new Union party that has sprung up, as if by magic, from the ruins left by the crazy politicians at Charleston and Baltimore—a party that owes its origin to the indignation in the public mind toward the action of the selfish and unscrupulous politicians that have so long had the control of the parties of the day. This same feeling, so thoroughly aroused upon the Presidential question, is being extended to our local affairs, and there are already symptoms that the wrangles of the petty trading ward cabals will be forced to give way to the pressure, and a better class of men be brought forward for the several offices to be filled at the coming election.
Now that the Union electoral ticket has been completed and emphatically endorsed by the people, let some attention be paid to the judicial, county, Legislative and Congressional tickets, which are of vital importance to the city. Let the buying and selling coalitions, and the worthless philosophers placed in nomination by them, be cleared away as so much rubbish, and let there be a concerted action of all Union loving men upon such men for Congressmen as Hon. John Cochran, that a delegation may be sent to Washington from this city that will have some voice in the halls of Congress. Let there be such an arrangement in regard to the Assembly candidates that none of those engaged in the buccannering operations of last session will find their way back to Albany. Every movement that has for its objects the defeat and overthrow of the numerous trading and mercenary political factions that have so long disgraced the city, and the selection of worthy and upright men to fill the several city and county offices, and to represent the city at Albany and Washington, will receive our hearty co-operation.
A Lesson.—The *Falsifying* influence of the Democratic party in our State has set behind a *Curtis* until the 6th of November next, when it will rise in all its splendor and power to illuminate and strengthen those dark and benighted regions of Allegheny, Bradford, Erie, Dutchess, Chester, Indiana, Lebanon and Delaware, to the utter astonishment of all concerned.
The *Curtis* is now raised, and the political stage presents to the people the most ghastly sight ever witnessed in this country. Negro equality as taught by Greeley, Sumner, Lincoln & Co; is about to be inaugurated in Pennsylvania—the sons and daughters of the Anglo-Saxon to be dragged down to the level of the degraded African.
This is no fancy sketch, it is the practical result of *Republicanism* as taught at this time, and those who do not see it are designedly blind to all their best interests in the future.
ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—CYRIL SHURZ RIVALED BY GREELEY.—We have already published the denunciation of the Declaration of Independence, and of the immortal signers, by Carl Shurz, one of most celebrated of the Lincoln orators in this campaign. As worthy to go along side of it we give the opinion of Horace Greeley, in the New York Tribune—the most distinguished of its editors—of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, another kind of revolutionist: Read:
"John Brown, dead, will live in millions of hearts. It will be easier to die in a good cause, even on the gallows, since John Brown has hallowed that mode of exit from the troubles and temptations of this mortal existence. Then, as to the 'irrepressible conflict,' who does not see that this sacrifice must inevitably intensify its progress and hasten its end? Yes, John Brown, dead, is verily a power—like Samson in the falling temple of Dagon—like Ziska, dead, with his skin stretched over a drum head, still routing the foes he bravely fought while he lived. So let us be reverently grateful for the privilege of living in a world rendered noble by the daring of heroes, the suffering of martyrs—among whom, let none doubt that history will accord an honorable niche to old John Brown!"

ELECTION RETURNS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1860 [OFFICIAL.]

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Governor.		Congress.		Assembly.		Comm'r.		Auditor.		
	Foster, D.	Curtis, R.	Foster, D.	Curtis, R.	Foster, D.	Curtis, R.	Foster, D.	Curtis, R.			
Becaria,	55	134	51	138	53	62	135	135	52	136	56
Bell,	82	50	74	57	82	82	50	50	82	50	82
Boggs,	66	30	61	40	67	67	34	34	65	35	64
Bradford,	114	62	111	66	116	116	61	61	107	69	117
Brady,	227	72	210	91	221	74	72	72	227	70	223
Burnside	57	147	51	151	57	57	147	147	57	147	57
Bloom,	29	23	19	35	25	25	23	23	25	23	25
Chest,	53	106	23	124	58	53	104	104	51	105	50
Clearfield,	94	72	97	68	92	92	73	73	94	72	92
Carwensville,	40	53	12	81	29	27	55	52	40	53	41
Covington,	64	42	59	47	62	62	43	43	54	50	63
Decatur,	57	88	56	89	58	58	86	86	55	87	63
Ferguson,	61	47	59	50	64	64	48	48	64	49	64
Fox,	7	25	7	24	7	7	25	25	7	25	7
Girard,	46	41	48	29	42	42	45	45	39	52	44
Goshea,	40	13	50	12	50	50	12	12	48	14	44
Graham,	89	27	90	27	90	90	27	27	86	27	90
Gulick,	12	120	13	117	13	13	119	119	13	120	13
Huston,	28	81	29	80	41	41	81	81	41	77	41
Jordan,	69	42	63	49	69	70	42	42	67	42	69
Karthaus,	43	31	43	32	45	45	30	30	41	34	44
Knox,	57	32	48	41	57	57	32	32	56	33	57
Lawrence,	212	32	207	97	210	210	91	91	207	95	209
Lumber city,	28	27	24	39	25	25	28	28	27	25	28
Morris,	129	62	128	62	127	127	62	62	114	65	132
N. Washington,	31	15	30	15	31	31	15	15	31	15	32
Penn,	62	49	46	63	62	62	48	48	64	48	63
Pike,	93	116	62	147	94	94	117	117	92	117	92
Union,	34	25	29	26	31	31	25	25	30	26	29
Woodward,	44	33	47	30	46	45	33	33	45	32	45
Total,	2040	1755	1865	1929	2026	2022	1772	1760	1980	1785	2037
Majority,	285			64	254	250		185		296	

XXXVII Congress.
We submit a list of the delegation from this State to the next Congress, as shown by the returns of election.
1st District—Wm. E. Lehman, D.
2d " E. Jay Morris, P.
3d " John P. Verree, P.
4th " Wm. D. Kelly, P.
5th " W. Morris Davis, P.
6th " John Hickman, P.
7th " Thomas B. Cooper, D.
8th " S. E. Ancona, D.
9th " Thaddeus Stevens, P.
10th " John K. Ringer, P.
11th " James H. Campbell, P.
12th " George W. Stratton, P.
13th " Philip Johnson, D.
14th " Galusha A. Grow, P.
15th " James T. Dale, P.
16th " Joseph Bailey, D.
17th " Edward McPherson, P.
18th " S. S. Blair, P.
19th " John Covode, P.
20th " Jesse Lauer, D.
21st " James K. McCreedy, P.
22d " Robert McKnight, P.
23d " Willam Stewart, P.
24th " John Patton, P.
25th " Elijah Babbitt, P.

The People's party, according to this list, will have 19 and the Democrats 6 members in the next Congress, showing a Democratic gain of three members.
And for the unexpired term of the late Hon. John Schwartz, of Berks, in the present Congress, J. K. McCreedy, Dem., is elected.
THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—We copy the following advertisement from the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch. It speaks for itself, and carries with it its own comments:
Colored Men of Pittsburg and Vicinity.—You are requested to meet and arm yourselves into Wide Awake Clubs immediately, for the purpose of furnishing the interest of the friend of the human race, Abraham Lincoln. Our colored brethren had a tremendous demonstration in Boston recently. Already New York has spoken in favor of universal suffrage—"they who would be free themselves must strike the blow." And if colored men would have their rights, they should move for the success of their friends. Do not leave the *Dutch* and *Link* to monopolize the honor of electing Lincoln and Hamlin. Colored men have a right to get at the polls as a vigilance committee to the prevention of illegal voting. John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, is yet to be avenged.
OSKAWATOMIE.

THE CAPITAL OF UNITED ITALY.—Mr. Trollope, the well known author of a *Poetical* correspond out of the London *Athenaeum*, in his last letter says, "in the midst of the tempestuous thunderings and dazzling lightning flashes of this latest act of the great Italian drama, the idea seems steadily gaining ground on every side, that Florence, the 'flower of all cities, city of all flowers,' will ere long be called to the high destiny of becoming the capital of united Italy." He adds:
"Between Rome and Florence the choice will certainly lie—and mightily though the prestige of ages, which gemfolds round her of the Seven Hills, their myriad objections which lie in the way of her supremacy need no formulating to mark their importance. Even were that shadow of the Papal throne which now darkens the Vatican removed, as once before, to a domain beyond the Alps, yet an insurmountable obstacle to the choice of Rome as the Metropolis of the Peninsula exists in the deadly malaria which for six months of the year renders it pestiferous to foreigners and periodic even to its unborn population. Centuries of improved drainage and enlightened cultivation, may indeed lessen or remove the evil; but meanwhile regenerate Italy must have her capital, and many and weighty are the reasons which mark its site here. Shall we, indeed, see Dante's beloved little city of the narrow zone queening it among her storied sisterhood?"
Later from Europe.
THE WAR IN ITALY.—The Sardinians are reported to have carried their siege operations at Ancona, and notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the garrison, they had taken Fort Pellegrino.
Victor Emmanuel would leave for Florence and Bologna on the 29th.
It was asserted that the Pope's ultimate Rome at once, unless France interferes to stop the progress of the Sardinians.
A majority of the Cardinals are reported to have recommended the Pope's departure.
Additional French troops had been ordered and the French outposts had been placed two miles beyond Rome.
The repulse of the Garibaldians at Ca-

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Fox,	7	25	7	24	7	7	25	25	7	25	7
Girard,	46	41	48	29	42	42	45	45	39	52	44
Goshea,	40	13	50	12	50	50	12	12	48	14	44
Graham,	89	27	90	27	90	90	27	27	86	27	90
Gulick,	12	120	13	117	13	13	119	119	13	120	13