# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1864.


## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

## UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—23D DISTRICT:
SAM'L. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.

SENATE:
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
R. A. COLVILLE, City.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
JAMES B. SIMSON, McCandless.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins.
GEORGE Y. MCKEE, North Fayette.

COMMISSIONER
ARCHIBALD FILLOW, Tarentum.

PROTHONOTARY:
JACOB M. WALTER, City.

CORONER:
WILLIAM CLAWSON, City.

POOR DIRECTOR:
S. N. DAVIS, Sewickley.

**We Venerate the Constitution of our Forefathers**

The Copperheads have this hung out as a motto, at their headquarters, giving it as a quotation from Pendleton.

"We venerate the Constitution of our forefathers." No, you do not. On the contrary, the Chicago platform contains a plank favoring "an ultimate Convention of the States," after an armistice, for the sole purpose of overthrowing the present Constitution and framing a new one better adapted to please the slave lords of the South. It is, therefore, a part of the party creed that the Constitution, instead of being an object of veneration, should be set aside for another.

And this was in perfect harmony with the views of the leading members of the Chicago Convention. Gov. Seymour who presided over that Convention, proposed in 1861, after the Rebellion broke out, that we should abandon our Constitution and adopt that of the Rebels, known at that time as the Montgomery Constitution. Doubtless he holds the same views to-day; and as he is the candidate of his party for Governor of New York, and a chosen orator of the party in Pennsylvania, we are justified in throwing the lie into their teeth when they say "we venerate the Constitution of our forefathers."

Unless, perhaps, the forefathers of the men who set up this claim were Tories and Cowboys in the Revolution. In that case the claim may be a good one, and we would not be understood as disputing that view of the matter.

The Constitution provides that the person receiving a majority of the Electoral votes shall be President, yet the bulk of the Democratic party revolted against this Constitutional provision in 1861, and are still in Rebellion solely because they were determined not to submit to a President legally and Constitutionally chosen. And what is left of the Democratic party in the North, to-day, justifies them in doing so, and stands pledged to let them separate the Union, if they will, rather than exact from them an obedience to the Constitution. And yet this Northern fag-end of the Democratic party has the impudence to say "we venerate the Constitution of our forefathers!"

But more. The men who go before the ward with this motto in their mouths, are all the while busy threatening that if Lincoln is re-elected they will not submit. There will be a revolution, they say; and the Chicago Convention provided for re-assembling for the sole purpose of organizing resistance to the President elect, should he be other than their own man. Their papers are to-day full of threats not to submit to the popular will constitutionally expressed, if against them, and their orators all speak in the same strain. Their chief reliance, also, for electing McClellan, is a secret, armed organization, bound by oaths to overthrow the government of the Constitution. And yet, "we," they say, 'venerate the Constitution!'

There may be a sense in which these fellows can be said to rather like the Constitution. If any of its provisions restrain or hinder the President or Congress in putting down the rebellion, they like *that*, and in no other sense can they be said to have any regard for it. Any thing that helps the rebellion gratifies them, and the Constitution is to them, in any other sense, at bing to be scouted and flouted at, resisted or overturned as they may think best.

**Deserters from the Draft to be Put into the British Service.**

The deserters from the draft who have taken refuge in Canada to escape military duty here have recently been attacked by the military authorities there, and find themselves very much like Noah's first dove. Under the laws of the United States, if they return here they will be treated as deserters; if they remain in Canada they will be pressed into the military service. Here is the order of the British authorities:

"*Headquarters, Quebec*, Sept. 21, 1864.—Notice is hereby given to all persons from the Federal States of America, who have taken refuge in Canada since the 1st of August, 1864, and are fit for the performance of military duty, to report immediately to Capt. R. Stanhope Wilkes, of Her Majesty's service, at his headquarters, Clifton House, Clifton, C. W., for enrollment into the military service of Her Majesty's Government. All persons failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this order will be subject to military arrest, fine and imprisonment. Refugees and exiles seeking protection of this government must lend their aid to strengthen the government that gives them protection. By order."

The above might lead to the supposition that the British Government was preparing for war, but we are reliably informed that it is only the intention to raise several regiments of Canadian militia to garrison, for the present, the many military posts along the frontier, and when properly drilled they will be sent to other localities—probably to the East Indies.—*Cin. Gazette.*

**Business Men at the Polls.**

We want a full vote on Tuesday; and the way to get it is to suspend business on that day. The mercants of Philadelphia have resolved to do no business on that day, so that not only they, but their employees may have full opportunity of voting.

Will our merchants and manufacturers be behind? Considering the immense interests that hang upon the result of this election what is one day to them? We call their earnest attention to the matter, and trust, that, with one accord, Business will be permitted to give way to Patriotism on election day.

**The Post's Slanders.**

The *Post* slanders Major General Wm. T. Sherman, by declaring that he is in favor of the election of General McClellan!

The meanest thing now possible, is that of slandering a great soldier. General Sherman would sooner lose his right arm, than stultify himself by voting for McClellan.

**Only Two Days.**

Friends of the Union! Only to-day and Monday are left in which to work for the good cause. Devote them to practical labor for the overwhelming success of the Union ticket on Tuesday.

**Tuesday Next.**

The loyal and disloyal men have very generally taken sides, in this election. We do not say that all of McClellan's supporters are disloyal, but we do say, *that every disloyal man in the country is for* him. And we say further, that every Rebel in the South is for him, and that in Europe every aristocratic sympathiser with the Rebellion is anxiously looking and longing for his election.

The enemies of the country are all upon the side of McClellan. Vallandigham is for him. The Sons of Liberty—the men banded together in a sworn league to take up arms against the Government—are for him. Ben Wood is for him. Millard Fillmore—the first man who raised his voice in the North in favor of Secession—is for him. Fernando Wood is for him. Pendleton is for him. Harris is for him. And so is every cashiered officer from the army; and every sneak from the the draft; every deserter from the army; and every blatant demagogue who talks treason on the corners, or ventilates his hatred of the country in doggeries and back stums; and is this fit company for loyal men to keep?

On the contrary, look where the eminently loyal men of the country are. Not the men merely who talk loyalty, but the men who stew their loyalty in the field.

Take, for instance, General United States Grant in the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the Union—the hero of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spartsylvania, and the campaign against Richmond. Gen. Grant has always been claimed as a Democrat, and was even advocated for the Presidency by prominent Democrats. Nevertheless he is for Lincoln, openly.

Then there is Major General Tecumseh Sherman is commander-in chief of the grand army in Georgia. At the outbreak of the war he was a military professor in Louisiana and a witness to the political outrage by which that State was *seceded* into rebellion. Given a command in the war, he was shelved by the McClellan military administration; charged with military "lunacy," he was removed from command of Kentucky, to give place to Don Carlos Buell, a notorious failure. General Sherman has been a long-suffering Democrat and soldier, and it is owing to his experience in Louisiana, and his various observation of the war and its leaders, that he so strongly favors the policy of "coercion." The Copperheads are just now claiming him for McClellan; but the following extract from one of his letters will be sufficient to convert any Copperhead from the belief that General Sherman will vote for McClellan:

"Whilst I assert for our government the highest military prerogatives, I am willing to bear *in patience that political nonsense of slave rights, State rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press, and such other trash.—Sherman to Major Sawyer.*

The man who characterizes the entire stock in trade of the Copperhead as "trash" is not much troubled with McClellanism.

Gen. Rosecrans, always a Democrat, is openly for Lincoln. So is Gen. Joe Hooker. "There are no Copperheads in the army," said General Hooker before the Union League of New York; "the soldiers will fight well, and they will vote well too." At the beginning of the war, he was a Democrat.

Major General Geo. A. McCall, one of the heroes of the Peninsular campaign, and the organizer and leader of the famous Pennsylvania Reserves, (Democratic candidate for Congress two years ago), declared in a recent letter:

"I now believe, as I ever have, that if the Union is worth preserving, it is worth the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. With regard to the conduct of the war, I cannot say that I have approved or would now endorse all the measures of the present Administration; but I regard any Administration that will energetically prosecute the war preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a convention of the States—until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms."

Major General Benjamin F. Butler, one of the most able and distinguished Breckinridge Democrats at the outbreak of the war, has never allowed any doubt as to his patriotic position. In his latest expression he says:

"Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire the government put into the hands of Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and surroundings, North and South?"

Major General Wool, an opponent of the Administration party before the war, and a veteran officer, earnest and intelligent as he is silent, records his testimony as follows:

"The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks the weak, the timid, and the cowardly of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republicans have been somewhat aroused from their lethargy by the reconnoissances of Major General Sherman. Nothing, for aught we can discover, will save the Union and the Government but the success of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and Sheridan.

Major General Burnside, a Democrat and a personal friend of General McClellan, is known as the author of the arrest of Vallandigham, and the leader in several victorious campaigns. He is openly in favor of President Lincoln, and opposed to the election of Gen. McClellan.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles, who before the war, was one of the most distinguished Democrats of the North, and who lost a leg at Gettysburg, pledges his faith in these noble words:

"Until the Constitution and laws are vindicated in their supremacy throughout the land, the Government should be confided to hands that will hesitate to employ all the energetic qualities of a great general, we should have taken Richmond.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock one of the most heroic generals of the war, belonging to a family of Montgomery county Democrats, is the open advocate of the re election of Abraham Lincoln.

Major General Jas. A. McClernand, the well known Douglas Democrat, who once opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, has publicly encouraged his re-election.

General John Cochrane, the leader of the War Democrats of New York, thinks "that the success of the Chicago nominees would at the very best, but place in power a party of divided councils, of uncertain policy, and indecisive action." He, therefore, supports President Lincoln.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile and patriot, the gallant leader of the Irish brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg, declares that, although he respects Gen. McClellan for gentlemanly qualities, his letter of acceptance stamps him as unfit for President.

Major Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, the gallant and daring Kentuckian, once an owner of slaves, and a Breckinridge Democrat, is boldly in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, occupying the same ground as Rev. Dr. Breckinridge in approval of the policy of emancipation.

Gen. Truman Seymour the hero of Fort Somter, a former Democrat declares in his letter, after imprisonment in Georgia, that the rebels have no hope save in the success of Gen. McClellan and his party, and that the Confederacy is failing to ruins.

Major Gens. Warren, Ord, Wright, Birney, Smith, Gillmore, and every corps commander in the Army of the Potomac, are opposed to the election of Gen. McClellan.

Major Gen. Humphreys, (chief engineer under General McClellan,) Major Generals Mott, Gregg, Torbert, Graham, Hunt and Prince, who were once devoted partisans of Gen. McClellan, are now opponents of his election.

Nearly every general officer in our armies in Virginia and Georgia is a known opponent of the election of Gen. McClellan, while the rank and file are, with extremely rare exceptions, against him.

The only generals undoubtedly in favor of General McClellan are the extinguished generals Fitz John Porter, Gen. W. Morgan, and Gen. Naglee.

This is where the *fighting* men of the country stand. How can any loyal man array himself against them?

**Another Copperhead Defeat.—Connecticut Town Elections—Glorious Results.**

(From the New Haven Journal of Oct. 5.)

Below we give the returns so far as received. As is generally the case, they came to hand very slowly. Enough has been received, however, to show that the great struggle of the Copperheads to get control of the ballot box, has result d in another fizzle. Returns from eighty-four towns show that the Union men gain nine towns, while they lose but one. There is, as is always the case in town elections, more falling off from the Spring vote, but in several towns the Union majority has been considerably increased, and in those where there have been smaller majorities, the result is caused by the want of interest which the Union electors usually exhibit toward these town elections. Copperheads are trying to draw small comfort from the fact that some of our majorities are not as large as in the Spring, but it is a crumb that November will see taken from them by the noble majorities which will then be unfallingly rolled up for Lincoln and Johnson—Liberty and Union Tre following is the result as far as received:

| UNION. | |
|---|---|
| North Haven, (gain, | Portland, (gain,) |
| East Haven, | Birkhamsted, (gain,) |
| Guilford, | Colebrook, |
| Madison, | Saybrook, |
| Meriden, | Franklin, |
| New Milford, (gain) | Putnam, |
| Orange, | Pomfret, |
| New Britain, | Killingly, |
| East Hartford, | Plainfield, |
| South Windsor, (gain,) | Woodstock, |
| Manchester, | Thompson, |
| Windham, | New Hartford, |
| Canton, | Winchester, |
| Norwich, | Salisbi, (gain,) |
| Griswold, | Brooklyn, |
| Stonington, | Plymouth, |
| Lebanon, | Roxbury, |
| New London, | Avon, |
| Groton, | Granby, |
| Torrington, | East Windsor, |
| Enfield, | Lyme, |
| Danbury, | Portland, |
| Woodbridge, | Chaplin, |
| Fairfield, | Sandford, |
| Norwalk, | Clinton, |
| New Canaan, | Essex, |
| Milford, | Vernon, |
| Darien, | Mansfield, |
| North Branford, (gain,) | Redding, (gain,) |
| Woodbury, (gain | |
| COPPERHEAD | |
| Derby, (gain,) | Lisbon, |
| Wallingford, | Windsor Locks, |
| Middletown, | East Granby, |
| Litchfield, | Bristol, Bloomfield, |
| Waterbury, | Bicomfield, |
| Preston, | Hamden, |
| East Lyme, | Branford, |
| Waterford, | Naugatuck, |
| Windsor, | Seymour, |
| Chesire, | Oxford, |
| Bridgeport, (city,) | Newton, |
| Hartford, | Weatherorough, |
| Canterbury, | Sudbury, |

**If Richmond Were Defended to the Heavens.**

Hasseurick, the German orator, has the measure of the spirit of the American people, and of its inexhaustible power to carry sacrificial offerings of its own life, blood, and treasure, when by them conveniently upon the National altar. He said to his "dear old Cincinnati" last week:

"Let us tell the doubters of Europe that a people capable of such sacrifice is not to be discouraged or foiled; that its unalterable determination is not to be arrested or changed. When Washington besieged Boston, and declared that he would take it, if it were fastened to the heavens with iron chains; and when the American people declare their fixed and sacred determination that the glorious Union, the work of the Declaration of '76, cemented by the blood of our fathers and of our own children, shall be maintained intact and entire, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the shores of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, then by the Almighty it will be done. If Richmond were fastened to the heavens with iron chains, it would be taken. If it should require a war of three years more to conquer the Rebellion, it would be conquered. There is no such word as 'impossible' in the vocabulary of the United States."

**A Soldier Shot by a Copperhead—His Own Fate.**

Chicago, Oct. 3.—This evening Dr. Faris, a notorious Virginia traitor, residing here, shot without provocation, George W. McKibbins, a returned soldier of the Twenty-fifth Illinois killing him instantly. Henry McKibbins, brother of the deceased, was also wounded.

The outraged comrades of the deceased pursued Faris to the house of Dr. Lumman, another notorious rebel; they surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of Faris. Lumman surrendered the murderer, when the exasperated soldiers put twenty bullets through him.

The outraged community refuse to let the traitor be buried from either of the churches.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Grand Saturday night bill. Two excellent pieces. Sixth night of the young American tragedian,

EDWIN ADAMS.

Who will appear in his beautiful rendition of Edward Middleton, in the great moral drama of the

DRUNKARD; or, THE FALLEN SAVED.
Edward Middleton.....Edwin Adams.
(The full company will appear.)
Double Dance.....Misses Sylvester and Louis.

To conclude with

THE MANIAC LOVER.

In rehearsal, "The Bertile" and "Roy Bias," and "Do d Bear."

$900.—A SUBSTITUTE WANTED for ONE YEAR, at $900. Apply at No. 12 in FOURTH STREET.

WANTED—To rent, by November 1st, A HOUSE,

With from six to ten rooms, pleasantly located, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, or near the Street Cars. Address P. O. Box 1190, Pittsburgh; or 425, Allegheny City. oct4:w

ESTRAY—Came to the premises of the subscriber, No. 70 Boyle street, Allegheny, on Thursday morning, Oct. 6th, a BAY HORSE, with black mane and tail, supposed to be about eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law.

oct7:6t J. B. LUCAS.

FOR SALE—Two Lots of Ground situate in the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, on Butler street, between Smith and Clymer streets, having each a front of 24 feet on Butler street and extending back, preserving the same width, 120 feet to Spruce alley.

These Lots are very desirable for building purposes, and will be sold cheap.

For terms apply to

KUHN & CASSIDY, Attorneys,
oct7:6t No. 83 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Sixth street and Duquesne way, having been cleaned and repaired, will be opened for Divine service on SABBATH next, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. oct8:1t

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, A. LARGE CITY, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Locust sts. Pastor, JOSEPH KING. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited. oct8:1t

FIRST WARD (ALLEGHENY) VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—There will be a meeting of the First Ward Vigilance Committee, in Washington Hall, Rebecca street, on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock p. m. The attendance of all the members is wished, as business of importance will be transacted. oct7:2t

NOTICE.—The subscribers to the Stock of the STORRS AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are requested to call at their office at the store of Graham & Thomas, No. 137 Liberty street and pay their subscription. B. J. THOMAS, Treasurer.
oct7:3t

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company, are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Third street and Duquesne Way.

The lands of this Company are located in West Virginia, and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes.

The location of this land is said to be amongst the best if not superior to any in Virginia and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four in successful operation.

The Company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the Capital Stock for the purpose of developing said land, and will have boring and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

PRESIDENT—JACOB PAINTER.
SECRETARY—E. S. WARD.
TREASURER—SAMUEL M. KIRK.
DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hugh McKelvy, | James Gillis, |
| Thomas Little, Jr., | John Berg or |
| John Ehh, | James Wilkins. |
| James Patton, Jr., | |

oct5:10

CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTH BEN PENN, S. W.—The undersigned Commissioners named in an act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," hereby give notice that they will, in pursuance of said act, open books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital stock of said Railway Company on the 14th day of OCTOBER 1864, at the hour of 9 a. m., on that day, at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in the town of Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and that they will keep said books open according to law.

JOHN GEISEL,
WILLIAM S HAVEN,
WILLIAM A M'MICH,
GEORGE W ROSS,
DANIEL WARMBAUGH,
O. W BARNES,
B. D. BARCKLEY,
C. W. ASHLORN,
D. G. GEHO,
A. K. SNOWDEN,
WILLIAM McCLELLAND,
J. S. POST,
Commissioners.

10-td

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY, 437 Eleventh street, Washington, D. C., October 4 1864.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS:

By a recent amendment to the State Constitution, and an act of the Legislature, all the soldiers of the State, in the field, camp and hospital, are authorized to vote at the approaching elections, to the fifth of October and 8th of November.

Arrangements have been made to open a poll at every hospital, barracks and camp in or near Washington, Alexandria, and the fortifications around Washington, wherever there is a body of more voters from ten tickets, blank forms for returns, &c., will be distributed on the 10th.

All ballots received at the Headquarters of Colonel JAMES A. EKIN, No. 374 E street Washington City, from the employees there, and for the convenience of all detached officers and men who cannot legally vote with the organizations to which they respectively belong.

FR JORDAN,
oct7:6t Col and Military Agent of Penna.

McCLURE TOWNSHIP BOUNTY FUND.—The following is a list of cash donations to the Bounty Fund of McClure township, under the late call for 300 men:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brady Wilkins | $100 | Wm Marshall | 10 |
| W B Walker | 100 | — Hatter | 15 |
| Andrew Kelley | 100 | Matthew Baird | 15 |
| Edward Bracken | 100 | Thomas Fisher | 25 |
| Wm Bracken | 100 | Jas Marsh | 15 |
| Geo Bracken | 100 | George Reider | 10 |
| James McGrew | 100 | Jacob Rosbensall | 15 |
| — Mc Morrow | 100 | John Grove | 10 |
| — McClintock | 100 | George Fink | 10 |
| James Buckhier | 100 | William Lee | 10 |
| — Campbell | 100 | Isaac Bright | 10 |
| John Taggart | 100 | Thomas Conner | 10 |
| John Odonnald | 100 | G Hoffman | 10 |
| — Patterson | 80 | Joseph Hall | 10 |
| P Morris | 75 | John Dean | 10 |
| Hugh Cooper | 60 | Jerome Lee | 10 |
| Wm Cooper | 50 | Q Orender | 10 |
| W F Richardson | 50 | Patsey Bowers | 5 |
| Rhoma Cooper | 50 | James McCleary | 10 |
| — Hannigan | 75 | John Miller | 5 |
| H Pindor | 50 | James Orr | 25 |
| John Tarbert | 50 | J Dunn | 25 |
| William Pfeil | 100 | Darwin chase | 20 |
| Jas Gallagher | 50 | Wm Gallagher | 20 |
| Wm Osborn | 50 | Wm Osborn | 20 |
| E Thompson | 50 | James Smith | 25 |
| John Hamilton | 50 | — Gallagher | 10 |
| Joseph Lee | 50 | Jas McGrew | 10 |
| John Archer | 50 | Hiram Lee | 20 |
| — Pedcroft | 50 | Nathan Graham | 20 |
| Joseph M Feely | 50 | H Pfeil | 10 |
| Nicholas Thomas, Jr. | 50 | W Cooper | 10 |
| Christopher Hannigan | 50 | John Bean | 10 |
| Wm McLaughlin | 50 | Nig Hiram | 10 |
| John Pfeil | 50 | Wm Osborn | 25 |
| — Hallett | 50 | W Cloe | 10 |
| Robert Taggart | 50 | Ira Lee | 10 |
| H Fricker | 50 | Wm Wm | 10 |
| Robert Carr | 50 | Herman | 20 |
| J P Berry | 50 | Nathan Graham | 20 |
| Rob Berry | 50 | H Pfeil | 10 |
| J A Craig | 50 | W Cooper | 10 |
| Patrick Mc Cann | 50 | John Bean | 10 |
| Thomas Mc Cann | 50 | Nig Hiram | 10 |
| Cyrus Hoffstot | 50 | Wm Osborn | 25 |
| James Pfeil | 50 | W Cloe | 10 |
| Phill Pfeil | 50 | Ira Lee | 10 |
| John Ellis | 50 | Wm Wm | 10 |
| H B Lee | 50 | Herman | 20 |
| — Keefe | 50 | Nathan Graham | 20 |
| — Kent Esq. | 50 | H Pfeil | 10 |
| James Hoffstot | 50 | Wm Bateswell | 75 |
| — Hoffstot | 50 | — Hoffstot | 100 |
| Jos Hoffstot | 50 | — Fisher | 100 |
| — Hoffstot | 50 | — Fisher, Jr. | 50 |
| — Hoffstot | 50 | — Fisher | 50 |
| — Hoffstot | 50 | — Fisher | 50 |
| — Hoffstot | 50 | — Fisher