

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 24, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
MORTON MICHAEI, of Philadelphia.
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver.

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOSEPH A. CALDWELL, of Pike Tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH WINERY, of Bradford Tp.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield Bor.
FOR AUDITOR,
PETER HOOVER, of Pike Township.
FOR CORONER,
BENJ. SPACKMAN, of Clearfield Bor.

MR. BIGLER'S CREED.
In the *Clearfield Republican* of August 17th, we find a report of the remarks of Mr. Bigler, made at the "Democratic" meeting held in this place on the 13th, from which we take several extracts, to wit:

"Mr. B. said he had uniformly advised obedience to law; this was a rule of his life—even though the law might be of doubtful authority or utility; but he intended that obligation as much for those in as for those out of authority. He said the President was as much bound by the law as the humblest citizen in the land. In the execution of the law the President can claim our obedience, but whenever he transgresses the limits of the law, said Mr. B., I have as much right to command him as he has to command me; but disobedience to law on his part is a much graver offense than disobedience on the part of a private citizen."
That is, Mr. Bigler contends if one man commits a wrong, he would be justified in committing another—if Mr. Lincoln should, in Mr. Bigler's opinion, violate a law, Mr. Bigler would be justified in violating one in an opposite direction. But, hear him again.

"Mr. Bigler said that, as for himself, whilst he was willing to do and suffer anything for the Union and Government as made by the Fathers, he would not contribute one man, nor one farthing, to prosecute the war for the unlawful purposes set forth by Mr. Lincoln."

By which, we presume, Mr. Bigler means that he is opposed to the draft, and would resist it, as well as the collection of taxes, though he has not exhibited the moral courage to say so in that many words.
The whole tendency of Mr. Bigler's speech, as reported in his home organ, is to stir up his Democratic friends to unlawful acts and lead them into trouble which they may regret as long as they live.

Grant's Position.
That Gen. Grant's late movements are highly important in themselves and portentous of still more important operations soon to follow, is very evident. They are full of strategy and significance. While his left has cut the Weldon Railroad below Petersburg, his right has pushed towards Fair Oaks. This must have the effect to confuse the enemy, attenuate their line and place them at a disadvantage. Although the details are properly withheld from the public, we learn that our fortified line on the north side of the James now extends about seven miles from the Dutch Gap and Curl's Neck bend of the river, in a northerly direction to White Oak Swamp, which, it will be seen by the map, puts our right as near Richmond as it would be opposite to Fort Darling. It is entirely evident that the Lieutenant General is working on a plan entirely original, which contemplates important results.

The *Miltonian* says: "Some copperheads in Columbia county, Sugarloaf, came to a school-house where Rev. F. P. Eyer was preaching, on Saturday last, and wanted to know whether he was a 'Democrat or an Abolitionist,' saying that if he was the former he might continue to preach, but if the latter they would hang him. He was compelled to escape through a window. This is one of the ways in which Democrats evince their love of peace."

The Pennsylvania soldiers in Gen. Crawford's division of the fifth corps, in response to circular issued by him, have contributed over one thousand dollars in aid to the Chambersburg sufferers. No doubt the other commands will imitate the example.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

In reading the speeches delivered at the late Copperhead meeting in this place, and the resolutions then passed, as reported in the *Republican*, we were forcibly impressed with the fact, that they do not contain one word against the rebels, but are a tissue of abuse, from beginning to end, of the National authorities of the Union.

As these men profess to be the especial keepers of the Constitution, and are continually talking about its being "violated," "usurped," and set aside by our rulers, why don't they also tell their hearers of its violations by the rebels? Why don't they inform their followers of how the rebels stole the arms of the United States—robbed its Treasury—took up arms and fired upon our flag—set aside our Constitution and formed a new one—murdered our citizens and burned their houses and stole their horses and cattle and grain? Can these great sticklers for the Constitution see no wrong in such things, and are these deeds no violations of the Constitution and laws in their eyes? It would appear not. Judging them from their acts and sayings, no matter how great an offence the rebels may commit, it is all right and Constitutional on their part; but if, perchance, our National rulers, who are using every effort to preserve our Government from destruction and our property from the torch of vandals traitors, do anything that, in the estimation of these Solons, is not strictly and plainly defined in the Constitution, they at once raise a great hue and cry about "usurpations," "violations," etc., of the Constitution.

Now, why do these men adopt such a course? Is it because they love and revere the Constitution more than their neighbors? Is it because they desire the preservation of the Union more than those whom they deride and abuse and slander? Is it because they are a law-abiding people above all others? Nay! these can not be the reasons. If they were, certainly then, these men would not refuse to give more men and money for the further prosecution of the war—they would not deride our rulers as "corrupt" and "lawless" and declare that those rulers had "forfeited their obedience;" and neither would they denounce the acts of the legally elected President of the United States as "revolutionary," while they never, in a single word, denounce the lawless and fiendish and revolutionary doings of the traitors and rebels. Then, what are we to infer from the course pursued by them? The only plausible inference that can be drawn from their acts and sayings is, that they are not really the law-abiding citizens they would have the public believe, and hence they indirectly counsel a resistance of the conscription and revenue laws—that they would rather see the downfall of the Union than that rebellion and slavery should perish together—that they are ready to make peace on any terms if they can only perpetuate slavery and thereby strengthen their party organization—and, failing in their object, they are willing to acquiesce in an irretrievable dismemberment of the Union, the downfall of freedom, and in the establishment of an Independent Southern Slave Confederacy upon the ruins of this once great and free Government.

The Confederate and Copperhead Alliance Confessed.
The following extract from the *Richmond Examiner* of August 5th, is pregnant with meaning:

"However, if we have not the exciting scene of an election at home, there is some compensation in watching the movements of the campaign in the country to the north. It is, in truth, a thousand times more interesting even to us, than any election here at home could be, because the question of war and peace depend much more upon the former than upon the latter. It is the Yankee nation which makes the war, and which must end it. If in this election they pronounce themselves for peace, then peace it is; if their voice is still for war, then we have no choice but to indulge them. It is singular to remark that these States have not only a profound interest in that foreign election (though without votes to influence it), but are exercising a most controlling power in deciding it. They also are fighting in the Yankee Presidential campaign, after their own manner. If Grant is engineering for Lincoln's re-election on the Chickahominy and Appomattox, while Sherman is logging for him about Atlanta, on the other hand, we regard Gen. Lee as a pipelayer for the Democratic Convention in Chicago; and Gen. Early it is said, has gone over to stomp the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the peace party. A certain war politician named Hunter, had engagements to meet Early on the stump, but it is feared he will back out of them; and there is probably nothing to prevent our eloquent advocate of peace from sweeping those States."

"Early is stumping the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Peace party," says the *Richmond Examiner*. The loyal men of these States will not lose sight of this frank avowal. They will naturally desire to know whether the invasion has been made in concert with the Copperhead leaders; whether their fields are being laid waste, their houses burned down, and their families driven forth to beg or perish, by the advice of the domestic traitors who style themselves "Peace Democrats."

Twenty-six boxes of revolvers were seized in Indianapolis, on the 17th, which were intended for the "Sons of Liberty"—a traitorous organization to resist the government.

THE WAR NEWS.

Gen. Grant's Movements.
At early dawn on Saturday the 13th the ever-fighting 2d Corps suddenly were discovered marching into City Point, Va., with bands playing, bayonets gleaming and torn banners fluttering in the breeze, and everybody was on the *qui vive* to know what was up. The shipment of the troops at once commenced at two points, the ordnance and forage docks. As each vessel was loaded she headed down stream and anchored off Light House Point. But "why anchor there, if bound for Washington?" was the query frequently put by the uninformed. At midnight the mystery was explained, by one vessel after another gliding silently but rapidly up stream, and several hours later the troops were all landed at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap, on the north side of the James, and not a great ways below Fort Darling.

Turner and Terry's divisions of the 10th Corps also crossed over to Deep Bottom on the same night. Foster's division, which had been for some time posted at Deep Bottom, was advanced by General Birney, a little after sunrise on Sunday morning pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them for some considerable distance, when the 24th Massachusetts regiment, Col. Osborne, charged and broke the rebel line, and captured seventy prisoners. In the meantime Gregg's cavalry had cleared the roads for Hancock, and he got his 2d corps in position on Birney's right on the New Market road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill directly to Richmond. The position thus taken by Hancock is about ten miles from Richmond. Gen. Birney made an assault on the enemy's front, and carried a line of his works which guard the approaches to Richmond in that quarter. He captured six pieces of cannon and two mortars. Some advisers state the number of mortars at four pieces.

The enemy fell back to a strong position, and the 2d division of the 2d corps was drawn up in line of battle beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago. Here the 1st brigade, under Col. Macy, took the lead and charged across a corn field, over a hill and down into a ravine, where they came to a swamp with a stream on the either side, the ground covered with impenetrable brush on the margin. During all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire from the rebel artillery, which did a good deal of damage. It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and the men were halted and lay concealed, as well as possible, until dusk, when they were withdrawn. The division lost at least 300 men in the engagement. The 2d and 3d Divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty from the effects of the rebel artillery. The wounded were all brought off.

Artillery and musketry firing was kept up all day. Our forces succeeded in carrying two lines of the enemy's earthworks, the one being only about nine miles from Richmond. Besides the earthworks, our men captured a battery that bore on our men who are engaged in cutting a canal across the narrow neck of land at Dutch Gap. The position occupied by our troops is said to be a strong one and can easily be held by them, and is only about two miles from Fort Darling. Our loss amounts to about 1000 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is equally heavy. We took about 400 prisoners besides the wounded that fell into our hands. Later advices state that heavy skirmishing was kept up until Wednesday, since when we have no information of what is going on.

Attack on the Weldon Railroad.
WASHINGTON, August 20.—The following was received here to-night, dated Headquarters Army of Potomac, August 18th, Evening:

This morning at four o'clock the Fifth Corps started on an expedition to cut the Weldon railroad at Reams' Station, taking four days' rations with them. This Corps was withdrawn from the left front some days ago, and have been in reserve ever since. They reached the road about seven o'clock, and the first division being in the advance had skirmishing, with a force of the enemy stationed there to protect the road; they fell back rapidly, and the loss on either side was light. After placing the troops in line to meet any attack which might be made, the work of tearing up the track was commenced, and prosecuted with vigor for several hours; but at noon they were interrupted at their labor by the appearance of a force of the enemy who were advancing along the railroad from Petersburg in line of battle. They proved to be Hill's corps, which has been lying in reserve for the past few days, and who were advanced at double quick as soon as they became aware of our intention and movement. The Second division, Gen. Agnes commanding, held the advance on the railroad, the Third and Fourth supporting on the right, while the First was placed to cover the left and prevent any surprise from that direction. The attack on the Second division was very determined, but our men met it in gallant style, driving the enemy back with heavy loss. After repeated attempts to force our line they finally, after about two hours hard fighting, gave up the idea and fell back some distance, keeping up a fire all afternoon from their batteries and skirmishers. The 15th New York heavy artillery particularly distinguished itself in the engagement, and Col. Weidenck

its commander was severely wounded across the back; the movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, the pickets stationed in the vicinity being so astonished that they had barely time to escape. Some few prisoners were taken, several of whom were wounded. The track is torn up over a mile, and our troops are still holding the position at dark to-night, and to-morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails, unless the rebels shall visit the neighborhood in too strong numbers. The loss on our side is about three hundred.

Thanks to the Gulf Squadron.
Secretary Wells has addressed a letter of thanks to Admiral Farragut, the concluding paragraphs of which are as follows: "The possession of Mobile Bay, which you have achieved, will close the illicit traffic which has been carried on by running the blockade in that part of the Gulf, and gives point and value to the success you have achieved. Great results in war are seldom obtained without great risks; and it was not expected that the harbor of Mobile would be secured without disaster. The loss of the gallant *Tennessee* a vessel that was impregnable to the guns of Fort Morgan, by a concealed torpedo, was a casualty against which no human foresight could guard. While the nation awards cheerful honors to the living, she will ever hold in grateful remembrance the lamented dead who perilled their lives for the country and fell in her cause. To you and the brave officers and sailors of your squadron who participated in this great achievement, the Department tenders its thanks, and those of the government and country."

The *Richmond Sentinel* of Wednesday, has a telegram of Tuesday from Mobile which says that on Monday evening two monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog River Bar, and on coming up within two miles of the obstructions, opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. Our batteries were silent, but one of our gunboats replied handsomely, and at sunset the enemy hauled off.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.
Kentucky seems to be still swarming with guerrillas. On Saturday last three hundred guerrillas attacked Selma, Livingston county, Kentucky, garrisoned by thirty of the 4th Kentucky, and after a sharp fight were repulsed with a loss of eight killed, fifteen badly wounded, and several captured. The federal loss was three killed, four captured, one mortally wounded, and several slightly. Twenty-five guerrillas, under Martin, were in Trimble county on Sunday near the Ohio, raiding down the road to Westport, committing depredations on the people. They plundered West Point to the amount of four thousand dollars in goods and money. The town of Henderson is still excited; Johnson is camped on the fair grounds, threatening the place. About seventy-three guerrillas were in Brown's-boro' and Oldham, plundering the towns and causing great excitement.

Attack on Macon, Ga.
If an anxiety was felt in regard to the fate of Macon, it is dissipated by the despatch from Nashville. To the demand of the rebel general for a surrender, Col. Seibold gave the soldierly answer that he was put there to defend the fort, not to surrender it, and with his small force he bravely kept at bay the 5,000 rebels who rushed into him. They swarmed into the town, but he defended himself behind his earthworks till Gen. Steadman reached him with reinforcements. These reinforcements, "with a raging cheer and an impetuous rush which was irresistible," says the despatch, "charged upon the rebels, who broke and fled in the utmost confusion." These brave fellows, who thus saved Macon, were the Fourth United States Infantry, colored.

Grand Raid by McCook.
LOUISVILLE, August 15.—We learn from an officer of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, that in the late raid McCook started out with 2,200 men, entirely independent of Stoneman, captured or destroyed 1,160 wagons, over 3,000 mules and horses, a vast amount of Quartermaster's stores and commissary stores; destroyed the railroad and telegraph at Palmetto, and both sides of Love Joy's station, captured 1,000 prisoners, of which number 72 were commissioned officers, including Gen. Ross and most of his Tennessee brigade. McCook was surrounded near Newman by Wheeler, Roddy, Jackson and an infantry division. He lost about 500 men, and fell back gradually.

Altogether Likely.
The correspondent of the *World*, describing an interview with some rebel officers under the truce to bury the dead, after the assault of Petersburg, says of the rebels:

"They talked in the most confident manner of the war being finished this summer or fall, and that if Mr. Lincoln is defeated this fall an arrangement will be made which will secure peace. Many questions were asked as to the prospect of electing an anti-abolitionist, and as to who the candidate was likely to be."
There is no doubt at all that the rebels expect just such a peace as they want, "if Mr. Lincoln is defeated." We don't often find so frank an admission of this belief in Peace Democratic Journals. What the rebels want to have is independence, and they know that they will get it if Lincoln is defeated.

Only Traitors Thank Them.
We have carefully watched the character of the reception given to 'protest' of Messrs. Ben. Wade and Harry Winter Davis, by the press of the country, and it is now clear that none are so hugely gratified as those which represent parties opposing the cause of the Government. Indeed, we can safely write, that no men of sense or respectability outside the Democratic party, are better pleased with the performances of Messrs. Wade and Davis than they are themselves. The day was when Wade and Davis had some influence for good—but that is gone by, and it would now appear that they are only capable of evil. The copperhead press of the country alone approves the 'protest.' It affords the traitors large capital to work mischief to the Government, and Wade and Davis have the satisfaction of knowing that at the hour when our prospects in the field are at their most propitious of success, they cast a brand into our midst to kindle flames such as the rebels lit at Chambersburg. Hereafter, when peace is restored, if both men survive, Ben Wade and Henry Winter Davis will be two of the most pitiful fallen statesmen in the land, fair specimens of what ambition can do when it overleaps itself.—*Telegraph.*

The Rebel Desire for Peace Hypothetical.
[From the *Richmond Examiner.*]
"As Lincoln wants a peace on our terms, so we also want a peace on ours, and the terms mutually exclude and destroy each other. It is not, therefore, the same peace we desire; and the word itself, bandied about in this way, loses all meaning, and signifies literally nothing at all. It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively for the use of Buffalo orators in a neighboring State, if any of that sort still drivel and snivel. Let us get rid of the whole vile cant and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until as Davis is said to have said, 'the last of this generation falls in his tracks,' and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the soil of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, the very word is nonsense."

Postal Money Order.
In order to permit the system, only the largest offices, say two hundred or three hundred in number, will be at first designated. The instructions to postmasters, blanks, etc., have been prepared by the department, and are now in the hands of the public printer. The instructions were found to involve considerable intricacy, the principal embarrassment being the want of a central Metropolitan bank with local branches, to facilitate prompt returns of funds accumulating in the hands of postmasters, or to supply funds in case of necessity. Not having these facilities, as in England and Canada, it will be indispensable to adopt substantial drafts and deposits, using post offices in lieu of banks. The Postmaster General designs putting this important branch of his department into operation on the first day of October next.

THE TALLAHASSEE.—This Rebel pirate arrived at Halifax, doubtless for the purpose of taking on a supply of coal, of which she must have been in need. That she will be blocked in that "neutral port" by a fleet of Union vessels, before she can receive her cargo and put to sea, is highly probable. We have the cheering intelligence from Washington that thirteen men of war, large and small, mounting in the aggregate about one hundred guns, have been sent by the Navy Department to assist in the private. They cannot be long in ascertaining her whereabouts for, prior to their sailing, her course was marked by the flames of not less than fifty burning vessels.

With the rebels it is "Stealthy or death." With the patriots it is "Liberty or death." Who can for a moment doubt which is to win in this great contest? To suppose that Slavery is to triumph over Liberty—especially as the latter has the most material and physical power—is perfectly absurd. Then let loyal men be in good heart, and do nothing in the way of a yielding or compromising spirit calculated to encourage either Southern rebels or Northern traitors.

Vallandigham is advertised to speak in Venango Borough, Crawford County, soon. The *Meadville Journal* says that on the last election day the copperhead board of election there refused to open the polls being determined that no expression in favor of soldiers voting should be had. Fortunately after they had gone to the circus the Union men elected a new board, held an election, and carried the day. That's just the place for Val.

A chimney built in 1793, in an old house on King street, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and lately taken down, furnished bricks enough to build three modern chimneys, an underpinning to a house, eight piers in the cellar, a cistern, and a drain three hundred feet long, besides a wagon load sold and a lot left.

One of the Wall street (New York) banks, on Wednesday, cashed a check for \$25,000 drawn at Montreal in favor of Ben Wood. This is one of Ben's regular installments. The *Herald* has just found it out, although the *Daily News* has been receiving from \$800 to \$1,400 per week from the rebels since it resumed publication.

GEN. LEDLIE.—We learn that General Ledlie, who commanded the division which led the assault at Petersburg on the explosion of the mine, has abandoned his command and disappeared from the army in a suspicious manner. Brig. Gen. Julius White is in command of Ledlie's division.

WANTED ON LOAN.—\$5,000.00 dollars wanted for 6 months or one year. Good interest paid, and first class security given. Inquire at this office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The Board of School Directors of Union School District desire to employ two good teachers for the winter session of the public Schools in said district. The Board will be in session the 8th day of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the store of D. E. Brubaker, at which time it is expected that the teachers will be in attendance. Good wages will be given. M. HOLLOPETER, Secy. Aug. 21 1864, 64-pd.

Official Returns of the State Election.

MAJORITY 94,607.

Below we give the complete official returns of the vote on the Constitutional Amendments, at the election on August 2d, 1864:

COUNTIES.	1st Am'td		2d Am'td		3d Am'td	
	For Am'td	Against A.	For Am'td	Against A.	For Am'td	Against A.
Adams	3,680	1,491	2,300	1,251	2,572	1,221
Allegheny	9,983	896	10,021	606	9,977	603
Armstrong	2,466	1,676	2,622	1,684	2,388	1,629
Beaver	2,380	366	2,354	368	2,326	311
Bedford	1,922	1,696	1,908	1,691	1,898	1,684
Berks	5,016	6,847	8,050	5,542	7,522	3,797
Blair	2,365	223	2,593	268	2,529	209
Bradford	4,970	229	4,906	191	4,863	210
Bucks	4,897	4,042	4,939	3,952	4,929	3,927
Butler	3,073	1,257	2,678	1,169	2,657	1,112
Cambria	1,929	2,143	1,831	2,117	1,845	2,214
Carbon	1,097	592	1,160	481	1,135	452
Cameron	225	73	221	80	214	72
Centre	2,228	2,319	2,212	2,317	2,197	2,317
Chester	6,413	1,483	6,502	1,375	6,542	1,272
Clarion	1,813	734	1,829	622	1,809	642
Clinton	1,390	1,377	1,281	1,382	1,277	1,375
Clearfield	1,236	2,983	1,391	2,074	1,297	2,079
Columbia	1,535	2,533	1,463	2,141	1,434	2,098
Crawford	4,302	432	4,212	432	4,308	539
Cumberland	2,927	1,588	3,095	524	2,982	672
Dauphin	3,711	1,861	3,709	1,738	3,700	1,719
Delaware	2,391	137	2,410	107	2,412	87
Erie	1,437	1,053	1,436	1,389	1,433	1,314
Fayette	2,095	282	2,076	296	2,082	216
Franklin	2,602	2,503	2,583	2,449	2,562	2,212
Greene	2,513	721	2,529	722	2,511	732
Huntingdon	493	643	498	643	483	678
Indiana	1,662	1,662	1,662	1,662	1,662	1,662
Jefferson	1,952	608	1,974	606	1,972	604
Lancaster	2,505	330	2,499	327	2,497	368
Lawrence	3,295	629	3,294	167	3,293	168
Lebanon	1,497	1,239	1,451	1,222	1,461	1,222
Lehigh	1,005	1,083	1,002	1,081	1,001	1,082
Luzerne	10,527	7,041	11,421	443	11,317	431
Lycoming	2,288	146	2,238	137	2,217	147
Mechanic	2,498	686	2,534	397	2,541	600
Monroe	2,614	3,637	2,629	3,538	2,576	3,596
Montgomery	4,302	912	4,262	796	4,285	728
Morris	4,938	4,743	5,061	4,536	4,948	4,541
Northampton	855	710	879	397	896	396
Northumberland	2,476	3,171	2,730	1,169	2,702	1,122
Philadelphia	2,536	2,173	2,552	2,139	2,519	2,169
Pike	2,049	902	2,053	716	2,068	728
Richmond	27,298	9,515	29,228	228	29,290	529
Schuylkill	161	811	161	835	159	838
Snyder	1,025	87	1,033	52	1,046	61
Somerset	3,325	3,028	3,308	1,602	3,302	1,587
Sullivan	1,463	879	1,447	867	1,448	862
Tazewell	2,390	902	2,387	143	2,373	149
Union	316	381	391	395	390	395
Washington	3,231	422	3,223	444	3,211	316
Westchester	2,393	170	2,234	191	2,219	209
York	1,524	481	1,529	470	1,501	468
Yonkers	2,530	821	2,599	699	2,548	683
Zeneca	1,851	212	1,858	112	1,801	133
Westmoreland	4,631	2,258	4,623	2,269	4,623	2,288
Wyoming	1,444	2,221	1,443	2,207	1,401	2,222
York	3,738	3,853	3,765	3,236	3,699	3,342
York	1,181	710	1,207	438	1,195	438
York	4,263	3,884	4,253	3,925	4,192	3,872

RECAPITULATION.	
Total for the 1st amendment,	199,657
Total against the 1st amendment,	105,352
Majority for the 1st amendment,	94,907
Total for the 2d amendment,	210,402
Total against the 2d amendment,	75,169
Majority for 2d amendment,	135,233
Total for the	