M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 5. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST, 29, 1863. NO. 1.

M'Kean County Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

By J. B. OVIATT,

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE, S. E. CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE.

TERMS: - - - - $1 50 in Advance.

Rates of Advertising.

1 Column one year	$35 00
½ " " "	20 00
¼ " " "	12 00
1 " six months	20 00
½ " " "	12 00
One square of 12 lines or less, 3 insertions,	1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	25
Business cards, with paper,	5 00

Rule or figure work will be double the above rates. Twelve lines Brevier type, or eight lines nonpareil, is rated a square.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to. ☜

Business Directory.

DR. W. Y M'COY,
SOURH EAST CORNER MAIN STREET
Smethport, Pa.

DR. L. R. WISNER,
Physician and surgeon: Smethport. Pa will attend to al professional calls with promptne s. Office two doors north of the Democrat Office

[illegible]

[illegible] YORK.

[illegible] GENIUS:

[illegible] quent with ease [illegible] to please [illegible]

THE NEW YORK MERCURY.
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

In s[illegible] teat of War's effect upon their [illegible] that the publishers of THE NEW YORK MERCURY acknowledge the unwavering loyalt of their TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and announce to them, and to all, that THE NEW YORK MERCURY for this year (1863) wi l be richer in every luxury of Polite Literature than ever before. It is no upstart speculation, no temporary "sensation," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy-washy mushroom-prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription-price; THE NEW YORK MERCURY maintains all its great Staff of Romancers, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story-Tellers, a d Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAINING

and its Novels, Miscelaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweet-heart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village school master to the circle around the stove.— It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries in Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of THE NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable Darley, gives the paper the highest artributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpase itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;

OR

The Heiress of Castle Cliffe.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLET[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] MERCURY by [illegible] that the new [illegible] equal in interest and depth [illegible] of those which have secured [illegible] approval, and we can [illegible] all story-readers.

[illegible] MERCURY is sold by all [illegible] dealers in America. To [illegible] gularly mailed every Sa[illegible] $2 a year; three copies for [illegible] $9; eight copies for $12, with [illegible] the gett r up of the club, [illegible] received. *Always write plainly [illegible] your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes of all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be in advance.

☞ Specimen copies sent free to all applicants.

Address all letters and remittances, post paid to, CAULDWELL & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of the New York Mercury,
113 Fulton street, New York City.

The Democracy and the Invasion.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday is shamed into saying:

HONOR TO NEW YORK!—*Her Governor has acted like a man who knows when the time for partisanship is at an end.* Her gallant Seventh is now in Harrisburg, and side by side with our brave Pennsylvanians, preparing to resist the invader. This is the true spirit of brotherly love. But while the city of New York is doing so much to save our state, what is the city of Philadelphia doing?

It is quite time the administration press did justice to Governor Seymour. If the New York *Times* and *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Press* were to be believed, Horatio Seymour and those who act with him politically, have been from the start in the interest of the 'slaveholder's rebellion;' so they term it. When, however, an actual invasion takes place these same Democrats are found in the very front ranks of those who are defending their state and nation. The "Copperhead" Governor of New Jersey is quite as prompt to send troops to beat back the enemy as the most ardent Republican in the land, and although southern Pennsylvania is filled with Democrats who abhor the abolition policy of the administration, we have not heard of one who has given aid and comiort to the enemy. If there was the slightest particle of truth in the libels of the *Press* and the New York *Times* upon the Democratic party, would not Pennsylvania to-day be in a state of civil war and the enemy welcomed from their quarters?

[illegible] OF JOHN JAY CRITTENDEN.

[illegible] generation of statesmen who [illegible] institutions and believed [illegible] of their country strong [illegible] its safety as well [illegible] John J. Crittenden of Kentucky [illegible] Frankfort [illegible] last [illegible] possession of those [illegible] which he had devoted so long and so faithfully to the service of the republic.

The public career of Mr. Crittenden stretched over nearly half a century of American history. It began with his entrance into the Senate of the United States, to a seat in which body he was elected in 1817, at the early age of thirty two, and it closes with his death, as a representative of his native State in the Congress of the Union. In the interval Mr. Crittenden twice filled the office of attorney-general of the United States, first under President Harrison, and again under President Filmore, was once governor of Kentucky, and was five times a senator of the Union. Throughout the greater portion of his long public service he was a conspicuous leader of the Whig party, a friend of Henry Clay and an unwavering opponent of Democratic principles. A Democratic majority in the Senate, indeed refused in 1828 to congrm him as a judge of the Supreme Court, to which high station he had been called by the second President Adams. As an orator and a partizan he was constitutionally fiery and impetuous; but despite the energy of his temperament his name will live in the political annals of America as that of a statesman who respected all constituted righ's and abhorred the vehement injustice of extremes. His senatorial life began with an indignant protest against those sedition laws of 1798 which have been made the pretexs in our own days for measures fatally inconsistent with the liberties of the American citizen; and it ended with an impassioned but unhappily an unavailing effort to stay the tide of sectional passion and radical recklessness which has swept over the sanctities of the Constitution and the hopes of the nation. Long before the fanatics of New England had gathered the evil courage to outrage the compact of American Union in the abused name of universal philanthropy, Mr. Crittenden, representing a slave state, endeavored to secure to the fugitive slave all the guarantees of justice which reason could ask or law enforce. And his course on the exciting questions connected with the admission of Kansas, while it earned for him the impartial execrations of all who either desired or were indifferent to the ruin of the nation, will commend him to all coming time as one who never lost the high courage of compromise when all the winds of faction and of fury were unloosed to threaten civil war. That courage did not abandon him when the threats of 1856 became the terrible realities of 1861. On the eventful night which closed the last senatorial session of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States the Republican senators to the number of twenty five finally rejected the last hope of Union with peace for America, in the resolution which history will preserve for the shame of the present and the instruction of future times as the "Crittenden proposition."

The years and the services of the author pleaded not less earnestly than his eloquence for their adoption. Petitions from a quarter of a million of American citizens, memorials from the legislatures of American States, combinations of property holders representing the greatest and material interests, urged them upon the national Congress. In the closing [illegible] senator from Ohio declared in his [illegible] that before the senators from the State of Mississippi left the Senate, he heard one of [illegible] who now assumes to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept the proposition, and to maintain the Union, if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the Republican side of the Senate chamber." This remarkable declaration was was fully indorsed by Senator Douglas, who expressed his firm belief that the Crittenden proposition would have saved all the States of the South but South Carolina.

But all was in vain. Party madness, sectional passion, and a bli dness which may well be esteemed suicidal, triumphed over the patriotism of a great people, and nullified the efforts of one who was fitly entitled the "patriarch of the Senate."

Through all the trials and troubles which have since overtaken us, Mr. Crittenden hoping against hope, unconquerable in the Constitution and loyal in his devotion to the Union, had battled unceasingly for those principles which are the life of, and which alone can make the other possible. Worn out with noble strife, and falling with his harness on, the peace he had vainly labored to bring back to us all has come at last to him. Out of the shadow of present wrath and the cloud of the wrath to come he has passed away

—"into an air of glory,
Whose light doth trample on our days."

A POLITICAL ARMAGEDDON.

To our sister cities in the West, and to all the people on the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries, we say, in fraternal kindness—and to our national enemies, at home and abroad, we say, in sternest defiance—OF MANY, WE ARE ONE!—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

There is a ring about this sentiment which touches the right chord. The time rapidly approaches which is to test our dispositions and capacities as a people—our disposition to live together in bonds of unity and interest—our capacity to preserve, not merely the integrity of our soil, but the purity of our laws and institutions inviolate.

There are foreshadowings of evil as well as good s'reaking the political horrizon. When the South has been compelled to abandon this unequal contest, and the authority of our government is fairly restored over all parts of the country, there will be at least two conflicting elemeuts, one of which will not talk or act with "fraternal kindness." These two elements will struggle for political ascendency, and upon the issue of the struggle our future career as a great, united and prosperous people will depend. One of these elements will be satisfied with nothing short of *making the negro population of the South politically equal* with the white population both North and South. This element is headed by Salmon P. Chase, and exerts a vast degree of influence in moulding and directing the fortunes of the war. It is responsible for the delays and disasters of the contest, and openly glories in the fact that they have contributed to the furtherance of the sweeping revolutions intended.

The other element is anxious to make us really one people, upon the basis of common laws, and interests. It is eminently conservative, humane, liberal and patriotic, it is animated chiefly by love of country and an earnest desire to see the nation sustain its character as a free, happy and powerful Democracy. This element includes men of all parties, though we are proud to say it is formally represented in the orgonization of the Democratic party.

When the practical issues brought to the surface by the collision of these antagonisms, are summed up, they will be found to be about as follows:

Have the people or the States any political rights during war?

Is the Constitution obligatory during war?

Shall free discussion be allowed in this country?

Shall the negroes be freed and have the full political franchise of the whites?

The Chase element will take the negative of the first three interrogatories and the affirmative of the last. The Democratic element will affirm the rights brought in question by the first three inquiries, and will sternly oppose the revolution involved in the last. Upon these propositions the real battles of this country are to be fought. If the Democracy is defeated—which we do not contemplate—our system of government will be changed. We will have a republic in form and name for a few years, but the spirit of republican institutions will be trampled under foot. If the Democracy succeed—as we hope and believe—the foundation will be laid for a stable, constitutional and enduring system, alike genial to the people and the States, and strong enough for all practical purposes without being oppressive. Let us put ourselves in proper trim to fight this good fight, so that our children will have a *free government*, to live under and not an imperialism like Austria or France.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The Nominee for Governor—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

[From The Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There is probably not an intelligent man in the State, who has noticed the demonstrations of the last few weeks in the county meetings and in the primary assemblages of the Democracy, who was not prepared to hear that the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was nominated for Governor by acclamation by the Convention of Thursday. Such a nomination for that office is an extraordinary thing in the political history of Ohio. Never before in our recollection has a similar event happened. It was emphatically a nomination made by the masses of the people. They derived no inspiration from the politicians, who generally influence such matters. They were, however, as powerless to prevent it as they would be to sail up the cataract of the Niaraga in a bark canoe.

The pressure from the rural disricts was literally overwhelming and tremendous. Every county of the eighty-seven in the State, as its name was called, responded Vallandigham amid loud cheers, with less than a half dozen exceptions, and they subsequently changed their votes, and made it unanimous on the record. In this striking and signal manner did the Democracy of Ohio vindicate the great principles of individual liberty and political rights, which had been cloven down in his person. The courage, the eloquence, the ability, and the boldness of the distinguished nominee, are respected and recognized by his most bitter Republican opponents. His friends go further, and bear testimony to his patriotism and ardent devotion to the cause of civil liberty.

Positive in his views and unflinching in their maintainence, Mr. Vallandigham never quails before opposition, but always rises higher and strong from it. His bearing in his late Court Martial, and transfer to the enemy's line was so intrepid and heroic as to extort admiration from his bitterest enemies.

No man has been more unjustly maligned and misrepresented by the Republican newspaper press of the country, as respects his character and sentiments, than Mr. Vallandigham. This arose from the fact that they feared his splendid talents and potent influence—for in that respect he has no superior in public life—and it was important he should be broken down. The same policy has been pursued with all our eminent Democratic statesmen.

The great end and object of Mr. Vallandigham's career has been to preserve the Union of these States, as it exists under the Constitution. Nobody who is honest and is conversant with has record can deny this assertion. There is no one who will do more than he to reunite our shattered Confederacy.

He is now, against his will, in the territory of the Confederates, but with the distinct understanding that he is a loyal citizen to the Government of the United States and the state of Ohio, and that man under no circumstance will be untrue to that allegiance. He has been tried as with fire, and has emerged from it unscathed.

The Republicans in the Way of Peace.

The Republican party is for "the old Union" without conditions, modifications or compromises; and to effect its restoration, it is for the prosecution of the war until every traitor in the land, North and South, is brought into complete subjection to the lawful Government against which they have rebelled.—*Albany Journal,*

The *Journal* has a right to declare its own views, and had it said it is "for the old Union, without conditions, modifications or compromises," we should have accorded to it sincerity at least in the declarations of its own convictions. But when it claims that this is the position of "the Republican party," we take issue with it. We are quite aware that, under the fright of the first Bull Run disaster, the declaration was extorted from Congress (a few Republicans voting in the negative) that the war was prosecuted simply for the restoration of the Union. But the *Journal* knows—everybody knows—that declaration has been falsified in the policy of the Administration since. The Republican party, as a whole, would not at this moment accept peace on the basis of the simple restoration of the old Union—leaving to the States and the Federal Government, respectively, the precise distribution of power established by the Constitution. Peace on such a basis—a simple abandonment of the rebellion and a restoration of the *statu quo ante bellum*—would leave to the States, respectively, the question of the existence of slavery within their respective limits. The seceded States would be at liberty to abolish or continue slavery in their discretion, entirely regardless of President LINCOLN's Proclamation. They would have precisely the same control of the subject of slavery within their respective boundaries, which they had prior to the rebellion. In other words, the whole country would again repose under the protection of the Constitution.

We repeat, the Republican party, as a whole is not willing to accept peace on these terms. It is not enough for them that the rebels lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the Constitution and the Union. They insist upon the abolition of Slavery, as a condition of peace. They persist in consummating the purpose for which they incited war—the destruction of negro slavery.—Simple submission under the Constitution is not all they demand. They require a submission beyond the requirements of the Constitution—a surrender of rights secured by that instrument. A denial of those rights caused the War—a continued refusal to concede them stands in the way of peace.

The Journal, may deny this, for itself—other Republicans may deny that they hold such a position—but it cannot be truthfully denied that the Republican party, as a whole, stands on the platform above described. A proposition this day by President LINCOLN to make peace on a simple restoration of the Union—with out any provision for the abolition of slavery in the seceded States, would instantly array a majority of the Republican party in intense hostility to him. He dare not make such a proposition, fair and square, in good plain English. He perfectly well knows that the whole radical portion of his party would at once abandon him.

Not long ago the N. Y. TRIBUNE ventured to hint at the possibility of peace without securing the abolition of slavery. Instantly it was in hot water. The whole radical crew pounced upon it and it was obliged to spike that gun.

Within a few days the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio has said:

I for one spurn the Crittenden resolution, and I do it for the reason that the first gun fired upon Sumpter relieved us from that thraldom of sl very, and I never desire to see peace restored with the practical power of the instution reinstated.

That is to say—Mr. JOHN BROUGH is opposed to peace, unless slavery be first abolished and all the Republicans of Ohio applaud to the echo.

THE THREE GOVERNORS.

There are three governors at the helm in the three middle States of the Union, who exhibit plainly the characteristics of the great political parties of the country. One of them is a "patriot," a "loyalist"—and presides over the destinies of our unfortunate State of Pennsylvania; the other two are called "copperheads" and "traitors," and are the executive officers of our neighbors, New York and New Jersey. Now there is no more deeply engraven moral truth than the one teaching us that roguery will ultimately be laid low and virtue will triumph, and at no time has it been more plainly shown than in this last week's history of our State.

Pennsylvania's governor has had at his command unlimited power, he was elected by a high wave of popularity, and went into office certainly with the well wishes of all. Had common sense directed his movements, he might have yielded up his trust to Governor Woodward, next January, equally esteemed and applauded. But common sense did not direct him. His course has been erratic, foolish. He has permitted the liberties of his State to be taken away by piecemeal. He has allowed the federal government to usurp his authority. He has submitted to the grossest indignities; and all, too, under a specious garb of hypocritical patriotism. But two things, during all his term of office has he done which deserve applause. He has quarrelled with Simon Cameron, and has presented flags to soldiers. Up to Wednesday, the 17th of June instant, he however was considered a respectable sort of a Governor; but now few even of his own party envy him.

Two weeks ago it was discovered that the enemy intended invading Pennsylvania. The Governor traveled post haste to Washington. He saw the President and Secretary of War. They consulted. Day after day they scribbled letters and examined maps. The President told stories, the Secretary put in the oaths, and the Governor added the laugh. They consulted a week, and came to a wise conclusion—the vile rebels must be driven out. The governor came back. Then came a proclamation from the President, and one from the governor, and one from the Secretary. Telegraphic wires were monopolized and special trains run. A valuable military officer, General Couch (pronounced Cow), arrived at Harrisburg, and every one thought that the rebels would surely be driven out.

But time wore on. Paper and electricity and steam and red tape were increased tenfold, and three or four days more saw a staff appointed. "The rebels must be driven out;" says the Governor. "That's so," echoes Cow. "Of course they must," says the adjutant-general. Monday, June 15th, came. General Milroy, who, in a letter to some "loyal" gathering, said he first intended to defeat the rebels and next the copperheads, ran away from Harper's Ferry. His wagon train came tearing through Chambersburg. His troops were scattered. Scouts and telegrams told the sad story to the Governor, and then came a terrible state of affairs.— He rushed to Cow. Cow was enveloped in red tape. Oh, Lord, we're lost," said the frightened governor. "Very likely," said Cow; "when evening comes and it gets a little cooler, I'll go out and see." Away rushed the governor, and until midnight he proclaimed and telegraphed. Tuesday came, and stories waxed thick; so did proclamations. Telegrams were sent all over the country, "Send me troops," gasped the governor, who had lost several pounds of flesh from fright. He telegraphed to mayor and councilmen—to contractors and leaguers—to collectors and postmasters—to home guards—and no doubt would have continued telegraphing them to this day had not an angel suggested his brother governors of New York and New Jersey. It was a hard draught to swallow, he could scarcely force himself to it; to go down upon his knees in supplication to two virtuous men whom he had maligned and r eviled was almost too much, so he hesitated and telegraphed to the general government. His adjutant-general told him he had sent Mr. Lincoln 200,336 soldiers, and surely Mr. Lincoln could spare him a regiment. "Look out for yourself," is Lincoln's pithy answer, and in despair the Pennsylvania "loyalist" turns to New York and New Jersey "traitors." What a magnanimous answer he receives. They rush to his aid. "Our sister state is invaded," they say; "let us help her." And they do help her.

It needs but little learning to draw a moral from this past week's history. When the thing called the general government sucks our life-blood from us—when it takes our men for slaughter—our money for taxes—our reputation to cover its deformity—it might at least protect us. When it refuses to do this, and the cowering, frightened governor has to ask those whom he has spurned and despised to help him—and they do it—we, at least, can say that in this awful hour there is more genuine republicanism, more of that spirit of which a nation should be proud—in the states of New York and new Jersey, than exists in the entire federal government—bloated, and pampered and pharisaical as it is. Of the three governors of these proud old commonwealths, give us Horatio Seymour and Joel Parker. Any one who wants him may have Andrew G. Curtin.

Seward on Free Speech.

We can show in no more effectual manner the glaring inconsistency of the opposition on the subject of free speech, than by quoting from the speeches and letters of their accepted leaders during the campaigns which led to the election of Mr. Lincoln. One of the most prominent advocates for freedom up to the year 1861, in the whole country was William H. Seward, now Secretary of State. It did not take long for this officer, after his admission into the Cabinet, to abandon all his old convictions on the subject of free speech, and he now enjoys the unenviable fame of being the originator of the shameless system of arbitrary arrests which for two years has disgraced the nation. What Mr. Seward thought in 1860 may be seen in the following extract from his speech at St. Paul Minnesota:

"Silence on matters of State, the absence of freedom of speech and freedom of the press—what kind of freedom is that? Is there a man in Minnesota who would for one day consent to live in it, if he were deprived of the right to hurrah for Lincoln and Hamlin, or hurrah for Douglas, to hurrah for freedom, or to hurrah for slavery, just as he liked? I think that these two hundred and eighty thousand people who inhabit here, would be seen moving right out East and West, into British North America, or into Kamschatka, or anywhere on the earth to get out of this luxurient and beautiful valley, if any power, human or divine, should announce to them that henceforth they spoke and voted their real sentiments and their real choice *at their peril or imprisonment or death.*— Now, fellow citizens, you need only look around through such a mass of American citizens as I see before me, and you may go over all the free states of the Union, and you will find them every day of the week somewhere gathered together, expressing their opinions and preparing to declare their will just exactly as you are doing. Does this happen to be so. Is it mere chance? Is it, indeed, a man's work; or device, or contrivance; that in this land, on this side of the great Lakes, on this side of the Atlantic ocean, on this side of the Pacific ocean, men may all meet or stay apart—*may all speak think, act, print, write and vote,* JUST EXACTLY AS THEY PLEASE?

* * * * * * * *

Manifestly it is not of man's device or contriaance, but it is the work of a superior power that—

—"Shapes our ends
Rough hew them as we will."

Erie Observer.

Quota for Each Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
19TH DISTRICT, PENNA.,
WATERFORD, ERIE CO., Aug.15,'63.

The following is a list of the enrollment sub-districts, and statement of number of men to be drafted from each, including quota required by the government, and 50 per cent in addition.

ERIE COUNTY.

SUB. DIST.	WHAT COMPOSED.	NO. DRAFT.
1	Erie city, east ward,	126
2	" west "	152
3	Millcreek township	107
4	Fairview and Girard tps. and Girard borough	143
5	Springfield and Conneaut tps.	89
6	Elkcreek and Franklin tps. and Albion	56
7	LeBoeuff and Washington tps. and Edinboro	133
8	Waterford McKean and Summit tps. and Boro's of Waterford ard Middleboro	124
9	Greene and Harborcreek tps.	70
10	Greenfield and NorthEast tps. and NorthEast Boro	102
11	Venango Amity and Wattsburg	58
12	Concord Union and Wayne tps. and Boro's of Corry and Union	219

WARREN COUNTY.

13	Springcreek and Columbus tps. and Boro of Columbus.	57
14	Southwest, Eldered and Deerfield tps.	73
15	Limestone and Pleasant tps. and Boro of Tidioute	44
16	Sheffield Mead, and Cherry Grove tps.	22
17	Kinzua, Elk and Corydon tps.	33
18	Farmington and Pine Grove tps.	58
19	Sugar Grove tp.	38
20	Freehold and Pittsfield	61
21	Warren Boro tps.	43
22	Glade and Connewango tps.	40
23	Brokenstraw tp. and Boro of Youngsville	29

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

24	Brookville Boro	35
25	Barrett township	7
26	Beaver "	22
27	Bell "	15
28	Clover "	21
29	Eldred "	15
30	Gaskill "	12
31	Henderson "	16
32	Knox "	20
33	Oliver "	21
34	Pine Creek "	26
35	Rose "	15
36	Snyder "	21
37	Union "	14
38	Warsaw "	29
39	Winslow "	30
40	Washington "	33
41	Punxsutawney Boro	11
42	Yuong township	20
43	Polk "	5
44	Heath "	9
45	Corsica Boro	5
46	Perry township	24
47	Porter "	15
48	Ringold "	25
49	McCalmont "	10

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

50	Beccaria township	29
51	Bell "	23
52	Boggs "	16
53	Bradford "	30
54	Brady "	33
55	Burnside "	35
56	Chest "	26
57	Clearfield Boro	27
58	Covington township	22
59	Curwinsville	12
60	Decatur township	29
61	Ferguson "	17
62	Fox "	8
63	Girard "	11
64	Goshen "	21
65	Graham "	21
66	Huston "	15
67	Jordon "	15
68	Kartheus "	16
69	Knox "	21
70	Lawrance "	36
71	Lumber City "	7
72	Morris "	28
73	New Washington township	7
74	Penn "	16
75	Pike "	24
76	Union and Bloom township	20
77	Woodward "	14
78	Gulich "	16

ELK COUNTY.

79	Ridgway township	21
80	Springcreek "	10
81	Kane and Highland townships	12
82	Fox "	46
83	St Mary's Boro. and Benzinger township	42
84	Jay and Benezet townships	29

CAMERON COUNTY.

85	Gilson, Grove and Wharton tps.	29
86	Portage Shippen and Lumber townships.	74

FOREST COUNTY.

87	and 88 Forest County	17

McKEAN COUNTY.

89	Keating tp and Boro of Smithport	20
90	Ceres township	15
91	Annin "	15
92	Liberty "	30
93	Norwich "	6
94	Eldred "	19
95	Otto "	7
96	Sergeant "	11
97	Bradford "	25
98	Corydon "	3
99	Lafayette "	2
100	Hamlin "	5
101	Hamilton and Wetmore townships	7

M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.—Gen. M'Clellan has not only transmitted his report to the War Department, but also accompanied it with an urgent request that, if the Department declined the trouble and expense of its publication, he should be allowed to publish it himself at his own cost. Whether the administration will grant him even this priviledge is very uncertain.