

to take the testimony of his own father, and he read from Mr Clay's letter to show that Mr. Buchanan had conducted himself in that affair as a man of truth and honor; he should believe what his father said before others. Besides the evidence he had read, there was other testimony bearing on the same point. In feeling and eloquent terms he referred to the heavy weight of that charge against his father, and how gallantly and bravely he had borne it. Thank God it died before his father; and now, he was proud to say, that there lived not the man who would whisper it. But Mr. Buchanan was free from all connection with the matter.

Mr. Clay concluded with an eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens, especially old line Whigs, to give their cordial support to the Union ticket—to Buchanan and Breckinridge. He sat down amidst the most boisterous applause. We have never heard a more effective speech. Though the third speech ever made by Mr. Clay, and the first ever delivered in the open air, it was very impressive, both in manner and matter. With some of the tones and actions of his father, Mr. Clay possessed, clear, concise diction, much logical force and a manly style. He declared he was not an orator, and appeared somewhat oppressed and restrained by the apprehension that too much might be expected from the son of Henry Clay. His speech, however, carried conviction to every mind of his honesty, manliness and patriotism.

Webster vs. Sumner. Once upon a time one Daniel Webster—the name stirs one's blood—had a controversy with Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina. The latter loved his good old Palmetto State, and he spoke of her with pride and glowing eloquence. And presently Webster replied, and what did he say? Did he revile her name—spurn her reputation—abuse her chivalry—denounce her institutions—ridicule her statesmen—or fling a reproach against her for anything, even with the ingenious hand of the rhetorician? No. His voice was musical with praise. He enalated even the son of the South in doing honor to her. He spoke as an American, and claimed his share of the glorious renown which South Carolina has won as a primal State of this Union. But now, who is there to emulate Daniel Webster? Whose heart is casacious enough to comprise the whole Union as one galaxy of States, alike worthy of love, and care, and honor? Some few yet remain, but the clamor of fanaticism and the violence of passion almost overwhelm the voices of patriotism. At such a time we can hardly do better service than to publish the remarks of Daniel Webster in reply to the eulogium pronounced on the character of South Carolina by Mr. Hayne. They are worthy not only of careful perusal, but of serious consideration.

Let me observe that the eulogium pronounced on the character of the State of South Carolina by the honorable gentleman, for her revolutionary and other merits, meets my hearty concurrence. I shall not acknowledge that the honorable gentleman goes before me in regard to whatever of distinguished talent, or distinguished character, South Carolina has produced. I claim part of the honor. I claim them for my countrymen, one and all. The Laureates, Rutledges, the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Marions—Americans all, whose fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents and patriotism were capable of being circumscribed within the same narrow limits. In their day and generation they served and honored the country, and the whole country, and their renown is of the treasures of the whole country. Him, whose honorable name the gentleman himself bears, does he suppose me less capable of gratitude for his patriotism, for sympathy for his sufferings, than if his eyes had first opened upon the light in Massachusetts instead of South Carolina? Sir, does he suppose it in his power to exhibit a Carolina name so bright as to produce envy in my bosom? No, sir, increased gratification and delight rather sir, I thank God that if I am gifted with little of the spirit which is said to be able to raise mortals to the skies, I have yet none, as I trust, of that other spirit, which would drag angels down. When I shall be found, sir, in my place here in the Senate, or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit because it happened to spring up beyond the limits of my own State or neighborhood; when I refuse, for any such cause, or for any cause, the homage due to American talent, to elevated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or if I see an uncommon endowment of heaven—if I see an extraordinary capacity and virtue in any son of the South, and if, moved by local prejudice or gauged by State jealousy, I get up here to abate the title of a heir from his just character and fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

Sir, let me recur to pleasing recollections—let me indulge in refreshing remembrance of the past—let me remind you that in early times no States cherished greater harmony, both of principle and of feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina. Would to God that harmony might again return. Shoulder to shoulder they went through the revolution—hand in hand they stood round the administration of Washington, and felt his own great agonies on them for support. Unkind feeling—if it exist, alienation and distrust, are the growth, unnatural to such soils, of false principles since sown. They are weeds, the seeds of which that same great arm never scattered.

INTERESTING TO RAILROAD TRAVELERS.—The following curious question of law, which has been under consideration by one of the New York courts for some time, and which presents some features of interest to travelers by railroads, has already been briefly mentioned:—The Erie Railroad has been in the habit of charging an additional price for all tickets not purchased at the ticket office. Several persons ignorant of the rule tendered their pay to the conductor of the car as he passed along, and found themselves compelled to pay this usurious interest. In June a Mr. Austin took his place in one of the cars of the company without purchasing his ticket. The distance of his trip was three miles—the price, ten cents. When the conductor came to him he offered the ten cents, but was asked for an extra dime. Finding that this mode of traveling would become expensive he refused to pay, and was thrown the door. He brought an action to recover damages; judgment was rendered in his favor for \$25 and costs, the court deciding that the statute did not authorize the company to demand more than three cents per mile, and all that further charge was illegal, and consequently that they had no right to ask the sum in question.



**Democrat and Sentinel.**  
RICHARD WHITE, EDITOR.  
HENRY C. DEVINE, EDITOR.  
WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.  
EBENSBURG.  
WEDNESDAY MORNING AUG. 13.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
Canal Commissioner:  
**GEORGE SCOTT,**  
(OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.)  
Auditor General:  
**JACOB FRY, JR.,**  
(OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.)  
Surveyor General,  
**JOHN ROWE,**  
(OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.)

FOR ASSEMBLY.  
**GEORGE N. SMITH,**  
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,  
**GEORGE W. EAGLE,**  
**RICHARD JONES,**  
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
**THEOPHILUS L. HEYER,**  
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
**THOMAS MCCONNELL,**  
FOR ROSS DIRECTORS,  
**WILLIAM PALMER,**  
FOR CORONER,  
**PETER DOUGHERTY,**  
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
**HENRY SCANLAN,**  
COUNTY AUDITORS,  
**DANIEL COBAUGH, 3 Years,**  
**EDWARD FARRAN, 2 Years.**

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**

SENATORIAL.  
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson McCandless.  
DISTRICT.  
1. Geo. W. Nebinger, 13. Abraham Edinger.  
2. Pierce Butler, 14. Reuben Wilber.  
3. Edward Hartman, 15. Geo. A. Crawford.  
4. Wm. H. Witte, 16. James Black.  
5. John McNair, 17. H. J. Stahl.  
6. John N. Brinton, 18. John D. Reddy.  
7. David Laury, 19. Jacob Turney.  
8. Charles Kessler, 20. J. A. J. Buchanan.  
9. James Patterson, 21. Wm. Wilkins.  
10. Isaac Stonker, 22. Jas. G. Campbell.  
11. F. W. Hughes, 23. T. Cunningham.  
12. Thos. Osterhout, 24. John Keaty,  
25. Vincent Phelps.

**Democratic County Convention.**  
The delegates and officers representing the different election districts in Cambria county, in the last County Convention, are respectfully requested to re-assemble on Saturday the 23rd August inst., at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Prothonotary's office, made vacant by the death of Milton Roberts, Esq.  
M. HASSON, Chairman,  
14, Aug. 1856. County Committee.

**County Convention.**  
It will be perceived that the chairman of the County Committee has issued a notice for the delegates to the late County Convention to re-assemble in this place on the 23rd inst., to nominate a candidate for Prothonotary, which office has become vacant by the sudden death of Milton Roberts Esq.  
We hope that the delegates will all endeavor to attend, as the office to be filled is not only an important one to the people, but it is desirable that all the districts should have a voice in the selection of the candidate. The ticket already formed is one of the strongest ever presented to the Democracy of the county, and it only now remains to fill the vacancy which has happened by the nomination of a good and competent person many of whom we have in our ranks, and the success of the whole ticket is sure by an overwhelming majority.

**The Nomination of Mr. Rowe.**  
The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention held on Wednesday the 6th inst., at Chambersburg, will be found in full in another column. The nomination of Mr. Rowe was received with enthusiasm by the vast assemblage who were present to witness the proceedings of the convention. Resolutions were unanimously adopted sustaining the principles of the Democratic party, and the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

The Know-Nothings held their primary elections to-day for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in County Convention on the 18th inst., to nominate a county ticket, and to elect Congressional, Senatorial and Representative conferees. We understand that Ex-Senator Edward D. Evans, of this place is a candidate for the Legislature. We hope Edward will have a good time of it at Harrisburg, next winter.

It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns that the dancing fever is on the increase in the village of Jefferson. Mr. James D. Hamilton of the Cambria House proposes to give a Cotillon Party on Tuesday evening 19th inst., and Mr. John McCoy will give one on Tuesday evening the 20th at the Jefferson House. We have been informed that every arrangement has been perfected by the proprietors of both houses to make the evenings entertainment one long to be remembered by the lovers of fun, frolic and amusement. Excellent bands of music from a distance has been engaged for both occasions.

**The Late Elections.**  
The result of the recent elections has realized our most sanguine expectations. It shows that the national democracy of the Union are invincible and are marching with a firm and steady step to a glorious victory.

**MISSOURI.**  
In this State there were three candidates for Governor, Thomas H. Benton, and Truman Polk the latter the regular nominee of the party, and Edwin, Know Nothing. It was at first supposed, that owing to the split in the democratic ranks, Edwin was elected, but the latest intelligence show that Polk has been elected by from 4 to 6000 of a majority. No sane man doubts that BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE will carry the state by an overwhelming majority.

**KENTUCKY.**  
This has always been a Whig State, but last year was carried by the Know-Nothings. In the late contest there was no election either for Governor or members of Congress, and consequently party lines were not strictly drawn. The election has been close, but so immense has been the democratic gain, that the opposition papers have abandoned all hope of defeating BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE in November.

**IOWA.**  
This State as was anticipated has gone for the Black Republicans—she has been back-sliding for the last three years and for that reason we do not count on her vote at the November election.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
The Fillmore men have always claimed this State as certain for their candidate. The election held on the 7th inst., shows that Bragg the democratic candidate has been re-elected Governor by about 8000 majority, and that both branches of the Legislature are strongly democratic—no more evidence need be required to show that her vote is safe for BUCHANAN.

**ARKANSAS.**  
We have but few returns from this State, but it is conceded on all hands that the present Governor Conway, Democrat, has been re-elected by a large majority. The Fillmore men do not claim it, and as for the Woolly Horse candidate, Fremont, he will not receive five votes in the whole State.

**TEXAS.**  
This State held her election for state officers on the 4th inst. As yet we have seen no returns.—We have no doubt, notwithstanding the treason of Sam Houston, that she will be found true to the democratic party, the constitution and the Union.

**An Important Movement.**  
We introduce into the United States Senate, a resolution, calling on the President for copies of John C. Fremont's accounts and vouchers, for monies alleged to have been expended by him in California, while he held a military position in that country. The papers which the President will communicate to the Senate, from the official records at Washington, are looked for with much anxiety. It will be a full exposition of Fremont's cattle and horse speculations while in that country, through means of which he attempted to defraud the Government out of an immense sum of money. If the papers and documents referred to sustain the charge which has been made against Col. Fremont, which nothing more nor less than swindling, and while his friends have not yet denied he is totally unworthy the support of every honest man.

**A Word to Old Line Whigs.**  
The Abolition movement is clearly unconstitutional, and dangerous to the peace and happiness of the Union. As long as I live, I will never sanction the efforts of these men to create sectional parties, and array one portion of the Union against the other.—DANIEL WEBSTER.  
"I have always been a Whig, but if the Whig party degenerates into a contemptible Abolition party, I will no longer be a Whig."  
—HENRY CLAY  
"I will join myself to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the Union."  
—RUFUS CHOATE.

Here, Old Line Whigs, you have what three great leaders of the Whig party, as it existed in its palmy days, thought of the Black Republicans. Such, says the Luzerne Union, is the language of patriots who founded the Whig party, who labored for its success, and who loved it with all the fervor of their great souls.—Yet they loved their country more, and when they saw that their party was in danger of being corrupted by Abolitionism, they rose above its trammels, and stood by the Constitution, which it was abandoning.  
And such is precisely the position of thousands of gallant old Whigs, North and South, at the present time.—How can any Whig vote for the candidate of a contemptible Abolition faction?

**SPEECH OF JAMES B. CLAY.**—We publish this week the able speech recently delivered by Jas. B. Clay, son of the lamented Henry Clay, at the Union meeting held at Maysville Kentucky. We hope that all will give the speech a careful perusal, and we commend it to the attention of those old line whigs who hesitate to support Mr. Buchanan under the impression that he did Mr. Clay injustice in the bargain and sale charge. Mr. Clay shows that his father entirely exonerated Mr. Buchanan of the charge so often made, and still persisted in by many of the opposition papers; and he hesitates not to believe his father in preference to others who hesitate not to invade the sanctity of the tomb in search of weapons to strike down a political opponent.

With the certainty of JAMES BUCHANAN'S election starting them in the face, some of the leaders of Black Republicanism in this place, have become rather reckless and openly assert, that they would rather live under the government of Queen Victoria, than under a democratic administration in this country. We advise all such fortune gentlemen to engage passage in one of the steamships that will sail before the 4th day of November next. Their Exodus from this country will emphatically illustrate the old saying:—"They left their country for their country's good."

Our paper has been delayed this week beyond its regular period in consequence of not receiving our usual supply of paper in time.

**Blair County.**  
For the last two weeks the Court has been in session in this county, and almost the whole time occupied with criminal business. From the following account which we take from the Hollidaysburg papers, crime must certainly be upon the increase in that county. There were six criminals tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary—three whites, and three blacks—to serve in the aggregate twenty-nine years, viz:  
James D. Davis, for the murder of James R. Johnston, in this place on the 9th of June, by shooting him down in his own door, to pay a fine of \$1 and undergo solitary confinement at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary of our State, for the term of ten years; to be clothed and fed &c. as the law directs.  
C Mason Hocker, for the murder of Franklin Davis, in Williamsburg, on the 11th of June, by stabbing him on the street, to pay a fine of \$1 and undergo a like confinement at like service, for the term of ten years; to be clothed &c.

Finney, for the larceny of bags &c. was sent to the Penitentiary for the term of two years.  
James Snowden, (colored,) for the larceny of Mr. L G Lemmer's watch was sent to the same place, for the term of one year.  
Alex. Murphy, (colored,) for the larceny of a fiddle and pair of boots from George Washington Madison, (colored,) for a wedding occasion, was sent to the same place for the term of one year.

Joshua Dennis, for assault and battery on the person of Samuel Richardson, with intent to murder or kill, in Altoona on the 17th July. The parties are colored men, and barbers, and Dft. seems to have been a very bad fellow, for he swore he would "cut a d—d nigger's throat—his head clear off," and procuring a razor made a most desperate and well directed blow to that end, but fortunately struck the jaw-bone and so was saved from murder. He was found guilty, and sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of four years.

They were all taken by Sheriff Port to the Penitentiary on Monday last, and their departure is thus notified by the Standard.  
DEPARTURE OF THE CONVICTS.—The convicts sentenced to the Penitentiary took their departure for Allegheny city in the cars on Monday. Quite a crowd collected at the Depot to see them off; or, probably to get a glimpse of them. When the wagon containing the six prisoners drove up, it was soon surrounded, and it was with much difficulty that Sheriff Port could keep the passage to the cars cleared. All of the convicts were in irons, still none of them appeared to take it very hard. Hocker, Davis, and one of the darkies were unconcernedly smoking segars—pretty conclusive evidence that they could not realize the fate that awaited them.

**CAMBRIA HOUSE, JOHNSTOWN, PA.**—We have been informed that this popular house has changed hands. Mr. John Wilson becoming its proprietor, who is well and favorably known in West ern Pennsylvania. Mr. W. is every way well qualified to make this house one of the most desirable stopping places in Johnstown.

The "Know-Nothings" of Blair county held a convention at Hollidaysburg on the 6th inst., and nominated a county ticket. Jas. Broderick Esq. of Hollidaysburg was recommended for Congress, and that the Congressional conference should be held at Altoona on the 9th of September next. The conferees to nominate a Senator to meet at Hollidaysburg on the 12th day of September.

**Graphic Picture of Black Republicanism.**  
At this moment, when some of our best citizens who have been Whigs, are denounced because they will not join the Black Republican ranks, or lose their identity in the Know Nothing dens, the following letter from HENRY CLAY, which we cut out of an old paper, is most apposite. It will be seen that it is nearly sixteen years old. It points out, briefly and clearly, the baseless tenacious of Black Republicanism—its cruelty, its ingratitude, its falsehood, its hostility to the constitution, its hostility to labor, its injurious consequences upon the Irish and German citizens, when the blacks are set free, to become their rivals, &c. What national Whig would hesitate a moment in the face of such an appeal to take arms against a party so wretchedly denounced by this great and immortal leader! And what would be the feeling of HENRY CLAY if he were living now, and saw Black Republicanism making an open issue against the Union. Indeed, he prophesies the present fearful state of things when he calls upon Mr. Clayton to show that the agitation of the question in the free States, "will first destroy all harmony and finally lead to dissolution!" Are we not already on the brink of those fearful consequences? The letter was addressed by Mr. CLAY to Rev Walter Colton:

**ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1843.**  
MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to suggest a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition.

It is manifest that the ultras of that party are extremely mischievous, and are hurrying on the country to fearful consequences. They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else. They would see the nation into absolute ruin, before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat words, and denounce most, those who treat them best, who so far agree with them as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct towards Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams, in Massachusetts, and towards me.

I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it. Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution. That it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion—perpetual war—the extinction of the African race—ultimate military despotism. But the great aim and object of your tract should be, to arouse the laboring classes in the free States against Abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate Abolition. The slaves, being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer; with the American, the Irish, German; reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go both for Abolition and amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.

I would show their opposition to Colonization. Show its humane, religious and patriotic aim. That they are to separate those whom God has separated. Why do the Abolitionists oppose Colonization? To keep and amalgamate together the two races, in violation of God's will and to keep the Blacks here, that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites. Show that the British Government is co-operating with the Abolitionists, for the purpose of dissolving the Union, &c. You can make a powerful article, that will be felt in every extremity of the Union. I am perfectly satisfied it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject.  
HENRY CLAY.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania.**  
The Democratic State Convention re-assembled at Chambersburg, on Wednesday the 6th day of August, 1856.  
The following officers appeared and took their seats.  
President—Hendrick B. Wright of Luzerne.  
Secretaries—E. J. Keenan of Westmoreland, G. R. Berrill of Philadelphia.  
The following delegates appeared and were admitted to seats in the Convention, to wit:—  
SENATORIAL DELEGATES.  
Philadelphia city, F. C. Frazier, C. McGrath.  
Philadelphia county, J. D. Campbell, Wm. Lamb.  
Montgomery, Ed. J. Atterthwait.  
Chester and Delaware, George Palmer.  
Berks, Wm. M. Heister.  
Bucks, F. Vansant.  
Lancaster and Lebanon, Henry L. Lemon, W. W. Murray.  
Dauphin and Northumberland, Jacob Leisinger.  
Northampton and Lehigh, Nelson Weiser.  
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, Henry S. Mott.  
Adams and Franklin, Wilson Reilly.  
York, John Rankin.  
Cumberland and Perry, John Stuart.  
Centre, Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan, Wm. F. Pecker.  
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, Edmund Patterson.  
Luzerne, Monroe and Columbia, Hendrick B. Wright.  
Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest, John H. Weaver.  
Mercer, Venango and Warren, Edwin C. Wilson.  
Erie and Crawford, Thomas N. Brooks.  
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence, Jacob Zeigler.  
Allegheny, R. Biddle Roberts, J. A. Gibson.  
Washington and Green, Thomas Pauley.  
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, J. S. Robinson.  
Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion, C. J. Lamberton.  
Juniata, Mifflin and Union, John S. Miller.  
Westmoreland and Fayette, Wesley Frost.  
Schuylkill, Bernard Reilly.

**REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.**  
Adams, Joel B. Danner.  
Allegheny 5 S W Black, Charles Barnett.  
Henry McCullough, John C. Dunn, James H. Hopkins.  
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson 3, Seth Clower, Joseph Clarke, J. B. Hutchison.  
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence 3, Charles Carter.  
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria 2, John P. Reed, H. C. Devine.  
Berks 4, H. L. Miller, Wm. Karns, Frederick Lauer, R. F. Brown.  
Blair and Huntingdon 2, J. C. Everhart, Griggs Miller.  
Bucks 3, W. Harris, J. Jamison.  
Chester 3, J. Hodgson, Robert Irwin, Nimrod Strickland.  
Clearfield, McKean and Elk, J. L. Gillis.  
Clinton, Lycoming and Potter, 2, John Pittard.  
Columbia and Montour, 1, Gutelius Snyder.  
Crawford, 2, W. Kerr, Robt B. Allen.  
Cumberland, 2, Moses Bricker, Thomas M. Biddle.  
Dauphin, 2, O. Barrett, E. Mills.  
Erie, 2, J. J. Lints, David Olin.  
Fayette and Westmoreland 4, Robt Given, David Fullwood, E. J. Keenan.  
Franklin 2, G. W. Brewer, J. M. Cooper.  
Greene 1, Joseph Garrard.  
Indiana 1, Joseph M. Thompson.  
Lancaster 5, Dr. Jas. Cushman, Benj. Eby, C. Kennedy, Col. G. H. Bardwell, H. M. Brennan.  
Luzerne 2, S. G. Turner, G. W. Search.  
Mercer, Venango and Warren 3, Arnold Plumer.  
Mifflin 1, George V. Mitchell.  
Monroe and Pike 1, Philip Fullmer.  
Montgomery 3, Philip S. Gerhard, John C. Smith.  
Northampton 2, A. H. Tiffin.  
Northumberland 1, David B. Montgomery.  
Perry 1, James Black.  
Philadelphia City 4, Charles Brady, John McCombs Thomas Ellis, Andrew O'Hara.  
Philadelphia County 11, Thomas Gormick, Edward Wiler, Andrew Noble, F. McCormick, James F. Nickols, J. K. Hassinger, Joseph H. Hedges, P. McDunough, Wm W. Sharp, John Roberts, John Crawford.  
Schuylkill 2, Charles Kolb, John M. Pulmley.

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Blair and Huntingdon 2, J. C. Everhart, Griggs Miller.  
Bucks 3, W. Harris, J. Jamison.  
Chester 3, J. Hodgson, Robert Irwin, Nimrod Strickland.  
Clearfield, McKean and Elk, J. L. Gillis.  
Clinton, Lycoming and Potter, 2, John Pittard.  
Columbia and Montour, 1, Gutelius Snyder.  
Crawford, 2, W. Kerr, Robt B. Allen.  
Cumberland, 2, Moses Bricker, Thomas M. Biddle.  
Dauphin, 2, O. Barrett, E. Mills.  
Erie, 2, J. J. Lints, David Olin.  
Fayette and Westmoreland 4, Robt Given, David Fullwood, E. J. Keenan.  
Franklin 2, G. W. Brewer, J. M. Cooper.  
Greene 1, Joseph Garrard.  
Indiana 1, Joseph M. Thompson.  
Lancaster 5, Dr. Jas. Cushman, Benj. Eby, C. Kennedy, Col. G. H. Bardwell, H. M. Brennan.  
Luzerne 2, S. G. Turner, G. W. Search.  
Mercer, Venango and Warren 3, Arnold Plumer.  
Mifflin 1, George V. Mitchell.  
Monroe and Pike 1, Philip Fullmer.  
Montgomery 3, Philip S. Gerhard, John C. Smith.  
Northampton 2, A. H. Tiffin.  
Northumberland 1, David B. Montgomery.  
Perry 1, James Black.  
Philadelphia City 4, Charles Brady, John McCombs Thomas Ellis, Andrew O'Hara.  
Philadelphia County 11, Thomas Gormick, Edward Wiler, Andrew Noble, F. McCormick, James F. Nickols, J. K. Hassinger, Joseph H. Hedges, P. McDunough, Wm W. Sharp, John Roberts, John Crawford.  
Schuylkill 2, Charles Kolb, John M. Pulmley.

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Chester and Delaware, George Palmer.  
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Bucks, F. Vansant.  
Lancaster and Lebanon, Henry L. Lemon, W. W. Murray.  
Dauphin and Northumberland, Jacob Leisinger.  
Northampton and Lehigh, Nelson Weiser.  
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Adams and Franklin, Wilson Reilly.  
York, John Rankin.  
Cumberland and Perry, John Stuart.  
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Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, Edmund Patterson.  
Luzerne, Monroe and Columbia, Hendrick B. Wright.  
Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest, John H. Weaver.  
Mercer, Venango and Warren, Edwin C. Wilson.  
Erie and Crawford, Thomas N. Brooks.  
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence, Jacob Zeigler.  
Allegheny, R. Biddle Roberts, J. A. Gibson.  
Washington and Green, Thomas Pauley.  
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, J. S. Robinson.  
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Juniata, Mifflin and Union, John S. Miller.  
Westmoreland and Fayette, Wesley Frost.  
Schuylkill, Bernard Reilly.

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Henry McCullough, John C. Dunn, James H. Hopkins.  
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson 3, Seth Clower, Joseph Clarke, J. B. Hutchison.  
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence 3, Charles Carter.  
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