

merchants, and householders, and mechanics of Philadelphia county. They were not the farmers and honest laborers from the county. They are not wont to appear in deliberative assemblies, to gripe with pistols, and assert their rights with daggers. No! The People, who were thus excited were a hired banditti from the corrupt purveyors of Philadelphia. They came in bands under regular leaders. Mr. Flenniken, a leading Van Buren member of the House from Fayette county, wrote on the 4th and 5th December, to one of his constituents "that LITTLE was there at the head of one hundred men from the county of Philadelphia, and five hundred more would follow!" At two hundred actually arrived. The most respectable of them—the "Captains of Tens," were keepers of disorderly houses in Kensington. Then came journeymen butchers who were too worthless to find regular employment—next, professional boozers, who practice their pugilistic power for hire; low gamblers who infest Oyster cellars of the suburbs.—A portion of them consisted of a class of men, whose business you will hardly understand.—Dog-keepers who, in Springarden and Southwark raise and train a ferocious breed of dogs, whom they fight weekly for wagers, and for the amusement of this "indignant people!" Their troop was flanked by a few professional thieves and discharged convicts. These men, gathered up from the lanes and hovels, were re-fitted with such cast-off clothes, as their employers could command, and hired at fifteen dollars the head and freight to come to Harrisburg, and instruct the Legislature in its duties, and protect their "rights!"

This is a faithful and not exaggerated description of what you are told was the "Democracy" that visited the Legislative Halls! This, to be sure, is the kind of Democracy that such renegade Federalists as commanded them, generally find communion with!

I have thus given you an honest, though imperfect account of the scenes of the first week of December. I have stated nothing but what I know personally, or have learned from unquestionable authority. All, and much more, is capable of proof. I believe the actors to be guilty of Treason; and so far as I am personally concerned, I shall always treat them as Traitors. To call their leaders mere insurgents or assassins would be doing injustice to the dignity of their crime.—They went for empire, the Laws to them are servile shackles. They prefer "Provisional Government," and "Committee of Safety;" next will come the "Revolutionary Tribunal" and the guillotine; and these leaders of the "People" will shine forth the *Dantons* and *Robespierres* of the age! Why do we forget the magnitude of the question, by stooping to inquire which of the Philadelphia returns was correct? Can that question be settled by a rebellious army expelling the Legislature from Halls which should ever be inviolate, and then, they be justified by pleading the correctness of their judgment on the leading points thus decided?

This paper is already too long. I shall defer the further history of the crimes of some and shame of others, until another number.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
THADEUS STEVENS.

**Message from the Governor**  
Communicating a statement of the relation in which this Government has been placed to a portion of its citizens and to the Executive of the Union.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE  
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Availing myself of the only opportunity which the temporary adjournment of the Legislature allows me, I think it right to communicate to you a statement of the relations in which this Government has been placed to a deserving portion of its citizens and to the Executive of the Union.

It is with regret that I recall the attention of the Legislature to the scenes of violence and disorder which so long suspended the functions of Government in this Commonwealth. What then occurred has become matter of history. I do not now mean to dwell more than is necessary upon a topic which is painful, as affecting the character of our popular institutions. Believing that an emergency had arisen of so extreme a nature as to demand the exercise of what may be considered the extraordinary powers vested in me by the Constitution and Laws, I issued an order to two divisions of Pennsylvania militia, to march to Harrisburg to protect the Legislature in the discharge of its duties. That order was promptly obeyed, and I had the satisfaction of witnessing the alacrity with which the citizen soldiers of the Commonwealth repaired to the standard which the Constitution authorized me to raise, in a crisis of public danger. Upwards of 1000 men marched to Harrisburg and remained in service until it was deemed proper to discharge them. A large majority of the soldiers were young men, dependent on their daily industry for their daily bread. Brought by the Constitutional order from their homes at a season of the year when an interruption of business is most to be avoided, some of them leaving their families at a notice to short to make provisions for even a limited absence, they cheerfully acquiesced in the necessity which existed. The excellent discipline by which they were regulated, the propriety of their

department, the sacrifice of all differences of opinion to the Supremacy of the Laws, which they were called on to maintain, are worthy of all commendation.

Nor was the result of this movement other than was hoped. The presence of the militia at once repressed the violence of the mob. The process of judicial authority was executed. The Senate resumed its functions of order and tranquility was restored. But for this timely intervention, the wishes of the people as recently expressed in adopting an amended Constitution would have been defeated and the constituted officer prevented from counting the votes given on that important question. The use which in any apprehended exigency I might have been called on to make of the force placed at my disposal, was duly considered, and such a decision made as I believed the people would have authorized. I herewith communicate an official letter from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, prepared by my directions, which indicate the course I intended to pursue.

Had the necessity for issuing the orders to the militia been less than it was, their claims for compensation and indemnity for their time would be the same. I am not disposed to mingle this question with any other. I mean now to present it to the Legislature as a claim on the State for services rendered, under a Constitutional order by deserving and patriotic citizens. The military who came to Harrisburg, are in no sense answerable for the order which they obeyed. The responsibility of that order rests on him who issued it. Deep indeed would be the dishonor, if any impulse of faction, should extend that responsibility to others to whom it does not belong, and thus defeat the simple claims resulting from the faithful discharge of a military duty. I cannot believe that the Commonwealth will be made subject to such a reproach.

I do not believe that I should be compelled to bring this to your consideration.

The 63d section of the militia law, authorizes the Governor "in all cases of emergency, where money may be wanted, to organize, furnish or supply the militia of the Commonwealth, who may be called in to the actual service, to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, for such sum or sums of money, and to dispose of it in such manner as the exigency may require." Under this section warrants were drawn on the State Treasurer which that officer has refused to pay. The letter of the law is plain, and unless the State Treasurer, not the Governor, is to judge of the emergency, the duty of the Treasurer under the law is equally plain. The power of the Legislature to give redress in a case in which the rights of a portion of our fellow citizens have been thus injuriously resisted is complete. The State Treasurer who has arrogated to himself an authority which the law never conferred to him, is the officer of the Legislature, and in the first place responsible to them. I therefore, confidently solicit your early attention to a claim founded on justice and authorized by law. Every hour's delay is an hour's injustice. The disbursing officer will submit at any moment a statement of the amount which will be required.

In connection with this subject, I must recall the attention of the Legislature to another of equal interest. At the time when the domestic violence occurred of which I have already spoken, I considered that I should be wanting in my duty as the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth, if any measure of precaution were omitted. Application was therefore made to the President of the United States for the assistance, which by the Constitution of the Union, he is bound to render. The correspondence which followed is already before the people. To the popular judgment on it I cheerfully defer, and would not again allude to it, but for some further action of the Federal authorities.

The true relations of the State and Federal authorities cannot be too carefully guarded. Such is the happy and delicate organization of our confederate institutions, that the instant they become involved, there is danger to our glorious system of Constitutional republicanism. It has been my lot more than once during my official term to reprobate the interference of agents of the Federal Government, in the domestic concerns of the Commonwealth. The conduct which I had felt called on to hold up to the indignation of the people, whether the intrigues in a foreign country to wound the credit of the State, or more recently the undisguised violence at the seat of Government was the conduct of mere subordinates. Until proved to be so by the late correspondence, I never imagined that the highest functionaries of the General Government could be actuated by a similar spirit, or would when called to exercise the protecting power with which the Constitution has invested them, willingly assume the attitude of partisans, and lend themselves to a deliberate effort to insult the constituted authorities of a State yet sovereign and independent.

To a letter addressed by the chief magistrate of this Commonwealth to the President of the United States, no reply was given; the subject was referred to the Secretary of War, who assumed to be the proper organ of communication with me. Unwilling to submit to what appeared to be an indignity to the State, I declined corresponding with any other than the President, and informed him of the view I was led to take of the very exceptional tone of the Secretary's letter. In order that the correspondence may be officially before the legislature, I now com-

municate it with this message. It must not be supposed that on a mere point of form I placed myself in this position to the Federal authorities. The time may come when, after the temporary differences shall be removed, and the conflicts which have agitated the community have subsided, the conduct of a chief magistrate of a state, may be looked back to as a precedent of resistance to an invasion of the rights he is bound to protect, and to any indignity to the sovereignty with which he is identified.

Herewith I communicate copies of other letters which have passed between the military officers of this state, and the ordnance department at Washington, to which I invite your attention, and from which it appears that the supply of munitions of war, to the militia, by the officer in command of the United States Arsenal, in conformity with the usage sanctioned by the department, has been disapproved of, and that a formal demand has been made for a specific return of the stores. That demand I refer to you.

The position assumed by the War Department, that no supplies can be authorized for the suppression of domestic violence occasioned by political differences, can, I think, scarcely be sustained. The existence of domestic violence, resulting from whatever cause, creates the emergency which the Constitution contemplates, and the act of Congress was meant to provide for; and strange indeed would be the doctrine, that although in disorders proceeding from other causes, the military officer may supply stores and ordnance on the requisition of the sheriff of a county or the mayor of a city, yet, in his opinion, political differences have been mingled with any tumult he cannot interfere, though the lives of thousands might be in jeopardy or sacrificed to his scruples. The correspondence, however, is submitted to you. A return in kind of the munitions supplied to the militia of the State, is impracticable. A settlement, on other terms, can be best regulated by legislative action.

The subject of this communication recalls to my recollection a topic which I had intended to embrace in the late annual communication, but which escaped my attention at the time. I allude to the present militia laws of the state. The amended constitution confers greater power on the Legislature, with respect to the militia, than was possessed under the old. Many intelligent and patriotic citizens are of opinion that salutary changes might be made without weakening the right arm of our public safety, and that the whole law on the subject requires revision—permit me to recommend it to your attention.

In closing this special message, the last I have occasion to communicate to you, I should do great injustice to my own feelings were I to withhold the expression of the gratitude I feel to the legislative branches of the government for the many instances of support extended to me during preceding years, at times and under circumstances that rendered such support peculiarly important. During my term, I felt constrained, it is true, by considerations that might not be disregarded, to decline concurrence in the acts of the Legislature on several occasions. I can, however, assure you that these differences have left no unkind feelings in my breast. I have sought, and I trust successfully, to turn from the contemplation of them, to look only at the pleasant and useful results of our common action.


When called to the chief magistracy of the State, I found her finances embarrassed, her citizens oppressed by taxation, her improvement system involved, and the still more precious system which gives the blessing of education to the children of all alike, sustaining a feeble and precarious existence. At the present time no tax burthens the tiller of the soil, no increase of debt has been made to justify taxation hereafter, resources of easy and cheap credit are open, confidence is restored, and with it business is reviving, the school system is out of danger, the public improvements are in a condition of economical management.

But for the late disgraceful scenes, I should look back to the past with unmingled satisfaction. I feel, however, that no share of the fearful responsibility of these acts of violence rests on me. Placed, during the last part of my official term, in a position in which it was difficult to act without incurring censure from some quarter, I sought the path of duty, and endeavored, with what success must be determined by our common constituents and posterity, to act as became the post I occupied, I have the gratification of knowing that the majesty of the law has been reestablished, and the will of the people sustained.

JOSEPH RITNER,  
Executive Chamber, 14th Jan. 1839.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 9th day of February, on the premises  
**4 Acres and 42 Pr.**  
of first rate land, situated in Tyrone township Huntingdon County, near the centre of Sinking Valley. Thereon erected a two story house, and stable; the house is 20 feet by 20; has four rooms, and an entry. Also a good cellar under it. There is some fruit trees thereon.  
It is a good stand for a tavern or a tradesman, being situated near the forks of two Public roads. Possession will be given on the first of April 1839.  
Terms will be made known on the day of sale by  
OLIVER TOMPKINS  
Jan 28th 1839.

**CANAL BOATS**  
  
**For Sale.**  
One Pennsylvania, and one Union Canal Boat for sale. Enquire at this office.  
Jan. 30, 1839.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Elizabeth Hanline late of Woodbury townships dec'd, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber immediately; and those having claims against said estate will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.  
A. SOLDAI,  
Administrator.  
Jan. 30, 1839.

**Receipts & Expenditures,**  
OF THE  
**County of Huntingdon**

From the 4th day of January, A. D. 1838, up to and including the 10th of January 1839.

| Years. | Collectors.   | Townships.   |             |
|--------|---|--|-------------|
| 1834   | Peter Hewit   | Frankstown   | \$52 55     |
| 1835   | E. C. Crain,  | Antes,   | 32 33       |
|        | John Potts  | Shirley  | 42 16       |
|        | John Hewit,   | Porter   | 108 36      |
|        | John Potts  | Frankstown   | 108 36      |
| 1836   | Paul Rhodes,  | Woodberry  | 55          |
|        | John Trout  | Antes,   | 35          |
|        | John Kelly, jr.   | Dublin   | 9 90        |
|        | Jacob Hegie, Sen.   | Tell,  | 18 92       |
|        | Wm. Corbin  | Springfield  | 45          |
|        | C. Montgomery   | Franklin   | 47          |
|        | J. Stonebraker  | Franklin   | 27 58       |
|        | Samuel Miller   | Barre  | 53 10       |
|        | Valentine Fink  | Hopewell   | 29 50       |
|        | J. Bumgardner   | Sen. Union   | 79 83       |
|        | David N. Carothers  | Cromwell   | 50          |
|        | Geo. Nearhof  | Warriorsmark   | 51 09       |
| 1837   | Jacob Booher  | Springfield  | 135 45      |
|        | James Mytton jr.  | West   | 478         |
|        | Robert Thompson   | Alleghany  | 175         |
|        | Joshua Green  | Barre  | 344 80      |
|        | Samuel Royer  | Woodberry  | 107 75      |
|        | J. Stonebraker  | Franklin   | 351 50      |
|        | Isaac Brumbaugh   | Hopewell   | 252 03      |
|        | David Burket  | Cromwell   | 101 62      |
|        | John F. Lowry   | Frankstown   | 430         |
|        | James Patterson   | Tell   | 100 90      |
|        | A. Wright   | Union  | 230         |
|        | Abrah. Buck   | Tyrone   | 21 58       |
|        | Andrew Freaker  | Walker   | 114         |
|        | Mathew Taylor   | Dublin   | 100         |
|        | James Gano  | Warriorsmark   | 295         |
|        | Samuel Sprinkle   | Porter   | 100         |
|        | Wm. Hammond   | Morris   | 150         |
|        | John Long   | Shirley  | 130         |
|        | Richard Glasgo  | Antes  | 90          |
|        | Daniel Africa   | Henderson  | 230 30      |
|        | James Reed,   | West   | 725         |
|        | David Beyers,   | Antes  | 322 37      |
|        | John Keith  | Hopewell   | 200 25      |
|        | James M. Galbraith  | Shirley  | 258 50      |
|        | James E. Stewart  | Tyrone   | 500         |
|        | J. H. Stuffer   | Frankstown   | 530         |
|        | Robert Lytle,   | Porter   | 363         |
|        | John Bolinger   | Cromwell   | 30          |
|        | David Ake,  | Woodberry  | 170 08      |
|        | J. Nearhof  | Warriorsmark   | 450         |
|        | Phillip Taylor  | Union  | 110         |
|        | John Kerr   | Walker   | 335 61      |
|        | Joshua Green  | Barre  | 240         |
|        | S. Harnish,   | Sen. Morris  | 355 60      |
|        | Daniel Africa   | Henderson  | 300 63      |
|        | James Ewing,  | Franklin   | 115 32      |
|        | John Kough  | Alleghany  | 120         |
|        | John Climans  | Debin  | 25          |
|        | W. M. & J. S. Patton  | an acct bond   | 100         |
|        | Isaac Crider,   | fine for refusing to serve as Collector of Porter Tp. A. D. 1821               | 20          |
|        | George L. Hudson,   | fine for refusing to serve as Collector of Springfield Township A. D. 1838     | 20          |
|        | Joseph Stewart,   | on forfeited recognizance of H. M. M. M.                                       | 102 25      |
|        | Robert Wallace Esq.   | on P. Snare cognizance of A. Clark & J. and sundry persons—Redeemed county tax | 4 12 13     |
|        | Owners of unseated lands;   | county tax do road do  | 199 41 50   |
|        | Isaac Cook  | an acct of notes Casper Snare for quantity of iron off the old Jail            | 19 93       |
|        | Francis B. Wallace  | do do  | 18 93       |
|        | Joseph Higgins,   | Sheriff fines and Jury fees,   | 460         |
|        | Joseph Shannon  | Sheriff fines and Jury fees,   | 49          |
|        | Attorney General and others on criminal Prosecutions  |  | \$ 250 34   |
|        | Grand and Traverse Jurors   |  | 2544        |
|        | Nancy Lloyd, boarding prisoners   |  | 150 90      |
|        | Sheriff Shannon, conveying convicts to Penitentiary   |  | 50          |
|        | Sundry persons, cleaning Court house, washing &c.   |  | 41 25       |
|        | and killing wolver. wild cats   |  | 500 024     |
|        | and foxes.  |  | 61 913      |
|        | Western Penitentiary  |  | 174 233     |
|        | Constables Return & mileage,  |  | 675         |
|        | Assessors,  |  | 374 90      |
|        | Judges clerks and inspectors of election,   |  | 113         |
|        | Bridge and road viewers,  |  | 1200        |
|        | R & J Madden in full, Aughwack Bridge,  |  | 75 76       |
|        | James Burke, extra work to Bridge over little Juniata,  |  | 200         |
|        | Jos. G. Watson an acct Enisville Bridge   |  | 300         |
|        | John Colestock, on acct of Union Furnace Bridge,  |  | 500         |
|        | Thomas Beuder, on acct of Williamsburg Bridge,  |  | 400         |
|        | Thomas Patterson; on acct Franklin Forge Bridge,  |  | 15 12       |
|        | Sundry persons, tuition of poor children,   |  | 53 44       |
|        | Repairs to court house and jail   |  | 9 11        |
|        | Inquisitions on dead bodies   |  | 121 91      |
|        | Printers to wit; A. W. Benedict,  |  | 13 50       |
|        | A. Gwin Esq.  |  | 65 67       |
|        | J. P. Jones,  |  | 7 50        |
|        | Auditors to wit, Isaac Neff   |  | 7 50        |
|        | David H. Moore,   |  | 7 50        |
|        | David Hackedorf,  |  | 7 50        |
|        | Commissioners to wit; Peter Hewit in full,  |  | 96          |
|        | John Stever,  |  | 120         |
|        | Peter Swoope Jr.  |  | 117         |
|        | James Simpson, late Commissioner in full,   |  | 33          |
|        | Jacob Miller, late clerk to Commissioners, in full  |  | 125         |
|        | John Armitage do do 1838  |  | 250         |
|        | James Steel Esq. Counsel do 1837  |  | 40          |
|        | Sundry persons Road tax on unseated lands   |  | 140         |
|        | Refunding orders,   |  | 26 38       |
|        | Stationary candles, &c.   |  | 44 064      |
|        | Wood at court house and Jail,   |  | 124 13      |
|        | John Reed Esq. for recording bonds  |  | 4 08        |
|        | Jesse Woodcock & Geo. Black crying court,   |  | 21 11       |
|        | William Climans Debin   |  | 100         |
|        | Archer Green for carrying assessment list,  |  | 1           |
|        | Jacob Miller for selecting and entering in a book for the use of the court; names &c. of a number of respectable citizens in each township in the County, |  | 5           |
|        | Israel Crider undrawn balance of road tax,  |  | 8 46        |
|        | Theo. Cremer for assisting to compare assessment lists of 1838  |  | 5           |
|        | Sundry persons, furniture for the court house and bedding &c. for Jail,   |  | 65 51       |
|        | Isaac Dorland Esq. Postage  |  | 6 01        |
|        | Jesse Beal & James Ford commissioners for locating State Road from Mexico to Bocking creek,   |  | 111 84      |
|        | Sundry persons, for stationery at elections, Boxes &c.  |  | 16          |
|        | John P. several townships, pers to "antine and others, witnesses in case of Entriken vs Hunneshan   |  | 10 46       |
|        | Unseated lands bought by com'rs at Treasurer's Sale,  |  | 16 16       |
|        | James Crawford Esq. surveying and drafting Frankstown township  |  | 12          |
|        | Daniel Africa Esq. administering oath to sundry township officers,  |  | 2 50        |
|        | Thomas Reed Esq. do county do   |  | 1 62        |
|        | Aaron Burns Esq. do election do   |  | 1 62        |
|        | Sundry persons amount paid them for land purchased treasurer's sales and redeemed by owners,  |  | 52 41       |
|        | Cunningham & Birchell for plan & draft of the contemplated improvement to the Court House and County Offices.   |  | 10          |
|        | Treasurer's costs for advertising lands in the unseated list, which afterwards appeared to be seated  |  | 35 50       |
|        | John Reed for Orphans Court Docket  |  | 10          |
|        | Robert Campbell Praty for swearing Township officers, filing election returns, venire &c.   |  | 88 11       |
|        | Joseph Higgins Sh'ff. for summoning Jurors and commission for collecting fines &c.  |  | 123 30      |
|        | Joseph Shannon Sh'ff. for summoning Jurors and commission for collecting fines &c.  |  | 70 62       |
|        | F. B. Wallace for Ironing prisoners from 1836 to 1839   |  | 4 25        |
|        | James Moore, commissioner, Treasurer's commission on \$21,321 15 at one half per cent.  |  | 106 69      |
|        | Balance in Treasurer's hands at settlement,   |  | 5103 09     |
|        | Balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,   |  | 3324 48     |
|        |   |  | \$14,936 71 |
|        |   |  | \$14,936 71 |

WE the undersigned, Commissioners of Huntingdon county, in testimony of the correctness of the above account, have hereunto set our hands the 10th day of January, A. D. 1839.

Signed,  
JOHN STEEVER,  
PETER SHOOPE, Jr. } Commissioners.  
JAMES MOORE,  
Attest—JOHN ARMITAGE, Clerk.

WE the undersigned, two of the Auditors of Huntingdon county, do hereby certify that we have examined the draft of the Commissioners of said county, and the receipts for the same, for the past year, and find a balance in the hands of David Blair, Treasurer, of said county, of five thousand one hundred and three dollars forty-eight and a half cents.—Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in the Borough of Huntingdon, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1839.  
D. HACKEDORN, } Auditors.  
JESSE MOORE, }

**LIST OF OUTSTANDING Debts**

Due the County of Huntingdon from Collectors and others, — exclusive of interest, — up to the 10th day of January, A. D. 1839 as follows:

| Year. | Collectors.        | Townships.     |        |
|-------|--------------------|----------------|--------|
| 1817. | H. Beck,           | Franklin       | \$8 84 |
| 1825. | E. Couch,          | Barre          | 1 83   |
| 1827. | A. Ewing,          | Franklin       | 19 41  |
| 1834. | J. Postelwaite,    | Henderson      | 94 60  |
| 1835. | C. Cummins,        | Barre          | 114 05 |
|       | John Polts,        | Shirley        | 26 92  |
| 1836. | John Trout,        | Antes          | 61 43  |
|       | D. N. Carothers    | Cromwell       | 113 74 |
|       | Charles Montgomery | Franklin       | 163 48 |
|       | James Saxton       | Sen. Henderson | 168 39 |
|       | Valentine Fink,    | Hopewell       | 33 88  |
|       | Paul Rhodes        | Woodberry      | 171 08 |
|       | William Corbin     | Springfield    | 64 68  |
|       | J. Eberly,         | West           | 50 52  |
| 1837. | R. Thompson,       | Alleghany      | 271 80 |
|       | Edward Glasgo,     | Antes          | 128 93 |
|       | Joshua Green,      | Barre          | 200 30 |
|       | David Burkett,     | Cromwell       | 75 44  |
|       | Matthew Taylor     | Dublin         | 26 32  |
|       | J. Stonebraker     | Franklin       | 278 74 |
|       | J. T. Lowry        | Frankstown     | 450 43 |
|       | J. Brumbaugh,      | Hopewell       | 114 32 |
|       | Wm. Hammond        | Morris         | 53 90  |
|       | ES. Sprinkle,      | Porter         | 56 73  |
|       | John Long,         | Shirley        | 57 58  |
|       | Jacob Booher,      | Springfield    | 54 78  |
|       | A. Wright,         | Union          | 64 24  |
|       | A. Freaker,        | Walker         | 35 53  |
|       | James Gano,        | Warriorsmark   | 35 22  |
|       | J. Mytton, Jr.     | West           | 265 71 |
|       | Samuel Royer       | Woodberry      | 364 70 |
| 1838. | John Kough,        | Alleghany      | 373 74 |
|       | David Beyers,      | Antes          | 106 47 |
|       | Joshua Green,      | Barre          | 633 38 |
|       | John Bolinger,     | Cromwell       | 213 45 |