

of Federal control of slavery in the Federal Territories. But there is much reason to believe that their understanding upon that question would not have appeared different from that of their twenty-three compeers, had it been manifested at all.

For the purpose of adhering rigidly to the text, I have purposely omitted whatever understanding may have been manifested by any person, however distinguished, other than the thirty-nine fathers who framed the original Constitution; and, for the same reason, I have also omitted whatever understanding may have been manifested by any of the "thirty-nine" even, on any other phase of the general question of slavery. If we should look into their acts and declarations on those other phases, as the foreign slave trade, and the morality and policy of slavery generally, it would appear to us that on the direct question of Federal control of slavery in Federal Territories, the sixteen, if they had acted at all, would probably have acted just as the twenty-three did.

Among that sixteen were several of the most noted anti-slavery men of those times—as Dr. Franklin, [cheers,] Alexander Hamilton, and Governor Morris—while there was not one now known to have been otherwise, unless it may be John Rutledge, of South Carolina. [Applause.] The sum of the whole is, that of our "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the original Constitution, twenty-one—a clear majority of the whole—certainly understood that no proper division of local from Federal authority, nor any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control slavery in the Federal Territories, while all the rest probably had the same understanding.—Such, unquestionably, was the understanding of our fathers who framed the original Constitution; and the text affirms that they understood the question better than we. [Laughter and cheers.]

But, so far, I have been considering the understanding of the question manifested by the framers of the original Constitution. In and by the original instrument, a mode was provided for amending it; and, as I have already stated, the present frame of Government under which we live consists of that original, and twelve amendatory articles framed and adopted since. Those who now insist that Federal control of slavery in Federal Territories violates the Constitution, point us to the provisions which they suppose it thus violates; and as I understand, they all fix upon provisions in these amendatory articles, and not in the original instrument.

The Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, plant themselves upon the fifth amendment, which provides that "no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law;" while Senator Douglas and his peculiar adherents plant themselves upon the tenth amendment providing that "the powers not granted by the Constitution are reserved to the States respectively, and to the people." Now, it so happens that these amendments were framed by the first Congress which sat under the Constitution—the identical Congress which sat under the Constitution—the identical Congress which passed the act already mentioned, enforcing the prohibition of slavery in the Northwest Territory. [Applause.] Not only was it the same Congress, but they were the identical, same individual men who, at the same session, at the same time within the session, had under consideration, and in progress toward maturity, this act prohibiting slavery in all the territory the nation then owned.

The constitutional amendments were introduced before and passed after the act of enforcing the ordinance of 1787; so that during the whole pendency of the act of enforcing the ordinance, the constitutional amendments were also pending. That Congress, consisting in all of seventy-six members, including sixteen of the framers of the original Constitution, as before stated, were pre-eminent our fathers who framed that part of the Government under which we live, which is now claimed as forbidding the Federal Government to control slavery in the Federal Territories.

It is not often that we have occasion to quote with approbation anything that falls from the lips of Caleb Cushing; but a man has to be a great deal smarter than he to live as long without saying a single sensible thing. Caleb has at last said his. Here it is:

"Abraham Lincoln is a much able man than is generally supposed, even in his own party. In his canvass with Douglas he beat him in law, beat him in argument, and beat him in wit; and the published debates of that canvass will sustain this assertion."

The Republicans in the "Wildcat" District have nominated Gen. John Patton, of Clearfield, as their candidate for Congress. He is a strong man in his own county, where his strength is needed, and his election is pretty certain. His opponent is Jas. K. Kerr, a young lawyer of Venango county. He cannot hold his own at home where he is best known, and Gen. Patton will have an easy victory. Mr. Kerr is a little older than ourselves, and once represented the Democracy of Crawford in the State Assembly. He was a schoolmate of ours in the Titusville common school, and we have known him from boyhood up. He will do very well to represent the blackest phase of modern democracy in an election campaign, but is not fit to represent the intelligent voters of the XXIVth district in Congress—of which fact they will duly apprize him at the election in October.

from Federal authority or any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control us to slavery in the Federal Territories. To those who now so declare, I give not only "our fathers who framed the Government under which we live," but with all other living men within the century in which it was framed, among whom to search, and they shall not be able to find the evidence of a single man agreeing with them. (Conclusion next week.)

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, Aug. 23, 1860. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. Republican Ticket—1860.

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Senatorial, } JAMES POLLOCK. } Representative, } THOMAS M. HOWE. DIST.

1. Edward C. Knight. 14. Ulysses Mercur. 2. Robert P. King. 15. George Bressler. 3. Henry Buma. 16. A. B. Sharp. 4. Robert M. Foust. 17. Daniel O. Gahr. 5. Nathan Hills. 18. Samuel Calvin. 6. John M. Broomall. 19. Edgar Cowan. 7. James W. Feller. 20. Wm. McKean. 8. Levi B. Smith. 21. J. M. Kirkpatrick. 9. Francis W. Christ. 22. James Kerr. 10. David Mumma, Jr. 23. Rich'd P. Roberts. 11. David Taggart. 24. Henry Southler. 12. Thomas K. Hull. 25. John Grier. 13. F. B. Penniman.

FOR GOVERNOR. ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS. HON. JAMES T. HALE, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET. For Assembly, LEWIS MANN, (Subject to decision of Conferees.)

For Prothonotary, HENRY J. OLMSTED.

For Register and Recorder, LYMAN NELSON.

For County Treasurer, WOOLSEY BURRIS.

For Coroner, DR. ANDREW STOUT.

For County Commissioner, MARTIN D. BRIGGS.

For County Auditor, LUCIEN BIRD.

We ask the attention of our readers to Lincoln's Cooper Institute speech, which we commence this week. It will be concluded in our next. Let every Republican read it, and hand it to every democrat in your vicinity. It will do good to any body who reads it, whether it produces entire conviction or not.

Honest John Covode has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Westmoreland or XIXth District. He refused to allow the use of his name at first, but finally consented to lead his friends to victory once more, he was first elected in 1854. We rejoice at this evidence of the desire of Republicans to continue the services of good Representatives when they have proved their worth by trial.

It is not often that we have occasion to quote with approbation anything that falls from the lips of Caleb Cushing; but a man has to be a great deal smarter than he to live as long without saying a single sensible thing. Caleb has at last said his. Here it is: "Abraham Lincoln is a much able man than is generally supposed, even in his own party. In his canvass with Douglas he beat him in law, beat him in argument, and beat him in wit; and the published debates of that canvass will sustain this assertion."

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The Republicans of the Assembly, district comprising McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson counties, have nominated Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson, their present member, and Samuel M. Lawrence, of Elk, a younger brother of the late Wm. C. A. Lawrence of Harrisburg. Their opponents will doubtless be A. M. Benton, the present member from McKean, and Col. Brady, editor of the Jefferson Democrat. The contest will be a warm one, but the chances are largely in favor of the Republican nominees. Mr. Gordon won a first position last winter, which will add greatly to his chances of election this year, as well as to that of Mr. Lawrence, between whom and Mr. Benton will be the severest trial.

The Republicans of McKean have nominated the following excellent county ticket: Treasurer, W. K. King; Prothonotary, J. R. Chadwick; Sheriff, James Blair; Register and Recorder, C. K. Sartwell; Commissioner, D. J. Keyes; Coroner, Enos Parsons; District Attorney, W. A. Nichols.

The board of County Justices of Hancock county, Va., elected last Spring, met at the Court House on the 14th inst. to organize by electing a Chief Justice. There are sixteen justices, and on canvassing their political sentiments it was discovered that ten of them were out-and-out Republicans. The result of the meeting was natural—Wm. L. Crawford, a true-blue Republican and a true man, being elected to preside at the county court, thus cutting Hancock county off from allegiance to the Dred Scott decision, and causing Virginia honor to bristle at the independence of its rebel citizens in the tip of the "Pan-handle."

After the election of a Chief Justice, and after dinner, a grand Lincoln and Hamlin meeting was held in the Court House—a Virginia Court House, mind ye—and some sterling speeches made to a large and enthusiastic crowd. The word moves, and Hancock, Ohio and Brooke counties will yet redeem Virginia from the great curse of Slavery and political darkness.

The last number of the McKean Democrat, which has heretofore kept up the Douglas flag we believe, has run up that of Breckinridge and Lane; and in doing so gives the following honest testimony of the hopeless condition of its party. We trust the Democrat will at once cease its prating about his sectionalism of the Republican party:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The recent action of the State Committee. (which will be found in this paper) leaves us at liberty to express our preference of the candidates for President; we therefore place the name of John C. Breckinridge and Gen. Joseph Lane, at the head of our paper, and shall labor for their election to the respective offices for which they are candidates. In doing so we intend no censure of those of our Democratic friends who admire the "little giant." Had he been the regular nominee of the Democratic National Convention we should give him our cordial support. We do not propose at this time to rehearse the doings at Charleston and Baltimore, or show the cause of the unfortunate division of the Convention; suffice it to say there is a division, on a geographical line. That which we so much deprecate of the Lincoln party, is attempted to be effected by a portion of the Democratic party—to make it sectional. Our duty is clearly to cling to the National organization, believing that to be the last hope of the country. We shall, therefore, leave Mr. Douglas and Lincoln in their strife for anti-slavery votes, and choose the Breckinridge ticket, which has the support of the conservative portion of the party, in every State of the Union, and only stands a chance of success before the people.

Sam's Funeral; Douglas His Chief Mourner.

The old proverb, that necessity often provides us with strange bedfellows, has seldom been more ludicrously illustrated than in the crowning labors of the Convention in session yesterday at Syracuse. Douglas and "Sam" are at one. Brooks shall say no more saucy things about the Pope and his Archbishop, or about America for Americans, and in turn, Patrick shall make no more unpleasant references to dark lanterns and the "second degree." This harmonization of the Know-Nothings, or native Americans, and Douglas elements has been negotiated upon the basis of "honorable equivalents." Nine Know-Nothings and one old line whig, out of thirty-five electors, are conceded to the Nativists, with the understanding that they will make no separate nomination for Governor. They may have their choice between Kelly and Brady, both of Irish descent, and one a Catholic, for Governor, and the Douglas democrats pledge themselves to attend Sam's funeral in full uniform.

Henceforth we suppose the Know-Nothing party, as a distinct political organization, may be considered extinct. For the future its history will be the theme of the paleontologist rather than of the politician. Its "effects" were all knocked down yesterday by Washington Hunt, the administrator de bonis non, to the highest bidder, and the price was a place for one of his men—supposed to be no inconsiderable proportion of his entire party—on the Douglas electoral ticket.

Between Douglas and his wife, whose connection with the Catholic church has not been overlooked nor made a secret of

by his engineers, it is now hoped that our adopted citizens and those ardent patriots who would keep America for Americans will have no difficulty in occupying the same bed, even though nothing may come of it.—N. Y. Eve. Post, 17th.

NOT DOUGLAS BUT LINCOLN IN KENTUCKY.—The Chicago Press and Tribune of August 10th prints an extract from a private letter written by an industrial and intelligent gentleman in Kentucky to a prominent gentleman in Chicago. In it we find the following relative to southern opinions of Lincoln's election and conduct when in power:

"It was strange to you, but it is nevertheless true, that the South looks for the election of Lincoln by the people, and would prefer him to Douglas. Our most ultra southern men seem to respect him and to have confidence in his honesty, fairness and conservatism. They conclude that he stands on a moderate platform, that his antecedents are excellent, and that he is not likely to invade the rights of any one; but they can't go for him because he holds opinions relative to the rights of slavery in the territories directly opposite to the southern view. Still he is an open and candid opponent, and therefore commands southern respect."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Pike-Berries Crops &c.

PIKE, Aug. 13th, 1860.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Dear Sir:—Seeing some "local items" in the JOURNAL, and remembering your request for such, I thought I would give you a sketch of how things move in the Pine Creek country. First, our hay is a beautiful crop mostly secured; wheat and oats are good, some of them nearly ready for harvest. Corn, potatoes and buckwheat promise better than for some years past—in fact we enjoy in anticipation the comforts of a full harvest, fruit, especially Berries, are abundant. It is now forty days since they began to pick the Blue berries of the hills and we estimate that on an average there has been thirty teams for thirty days on the hills in our town for berries taking on an average two and one half bushels to a team, making two thousand two hundred and fifty bushels in all, (and the berries are now at their best,) making at five cents a quart the handsome sum of three thousand six hundred dollars. The foregoing estimate is intended to include those who go without as well as those who go with teams.

There is one feature in the berrying business that is not agreeable to us—although it results in a great number of the townships of Ulysses, Bingham and Allegany, and perhaps other—and that is the habitual desecration of the Lord's day. Some of them wagging their heads shouting and frothing as drunken men do, some gathering their inspiration at the low grogeries in our midst and other some bringing it with them. They are a disgrace to the community they come from, to the community they go among and—as "Drunkards come from the noble spirits of the Land" an honor to themselves. These are the exceptions, quiet and orderly citizens forming much the larger portion of those who visit the berry fields.

The temperance banner has been furled too long; its broad and beautiful folds ought to be flung to the breeze and every true man ought to gather around its standard. Thanks to those noble hearted men who restored to us our former laws, and thanks too, to those courts which bring the strong arm of the law to bear on the monster evil—May they never cease in well doing. MCHENRY.

Letter from Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 8th, 1860.

EDITOR OF POTTER JOURNAL.—Your issue of the 2d just came to hand. I will not stop to tell you how well pleased I was while looking over its columns to find the name of my old friend, E. O. Austin, at the bottom of a good electioneering article headed "In a Quandary." As my sucker neighbors would express it, I am "right glad," the scales have fallen from Edward's eyes, and that he has been born into the kingdom of political righteousness. I will not ask if he has been on probation, because I think he might construe it into a suspicion of his integrity. We are not accused by a particle of such feeling. The wonder with me is that so obstinate a man should confess after he sees his error. My friend Austin is like a great many democrats of the General Jackson stripe, possessing the hang-on-a-tive quality. Now we will venture one assertion, that Edward feels a thousand times better satisfied with himself than he did while endeavoring to bolster up the rotten democracy.

While I have my hand in, you will expect me to say something about the political aspect of Illinois. The Republican cause in this State is on the full tide of prosperity. The prairies of the north are all a-b blaze, while the forest of the South are reverberating the eloquent strains of Republican orators. You can set Illinois down good for 10,000—the Republicans will not be satisfied with anything less. The northern portions of the State will roll up 50,000 majority, but the benighted regions of Egypt will neutralize that to a great extent. Still, Egypt (like my friend Austin) is getting her eyes opened, and will show a large Republican gain in November. While I am writing, (2 o'clock P.M.), the Republicans are holding a grand mass meeting at Springfield. A telegram was received a few minutes since, stating that 100,

000 wide awakes, in full uniform, were present, and about 500,000 in citizen's dress,—that Douglas was there on the top of a pole 150 feet high, and declared in the most solemn manner, the meeting to be one of the greatest things he had ever seen except "my great principle." Signed "John Squibb."

Being somewhat personally acquainted with John, we made considerable allowance. A tremendous crowd was anticipated, but this exceeds the most extravagant calculations. A second dispatch is received, stating that various estimates have been made ranging from 55 to 75,000, and by far the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever convened in the northwest. Respectfully, WM. PERRY.

[We received the above letter on the 20th—a long time coming from a considerable city, all the way by rail, except 30 miles of staging at this end. The letter is written on Lincoln paper—the device being twenty panels of rail fence, enclosing a portrait of Lincoln, below which is a fat-bell scene on the Ohio or Mississippi river. It looks well.—Ed. Jour.]

Letter from St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

MR. EDITOR: I have been traveling and sojourning, for some weeks past, in the county above named, and deeming that a communication from a distance may not be altogether unacceptable to the readers of your paper, I write.

The surface of this region presents a very different appearance from that of Potter county in several respects. I allude now particularly to the northwestern part of St. L. County, consisting of a broad strip, 20 or more miles in width, along the St. Lawrence river, and of a length sufficient to make it quite equal in extent to the whole of Potter. This strip or belt of land may be described as a vast plateau, studded with numerous bluffs and slight elevations, but containing no high hills, or such as would be called high in Allegany county, N. Y., or even in Potter.

Another feature of this region that is greatly different from what obtains in Potter county, is the great number of swamps, some of which are many acres in extent. When properly drained, and the most of them would be, though probably the majority of them are not, they become exceedingly productive.

The St. Lawrence river bounds the county on the northwest, separating it from the Queen's dominions; in Canada West. The rivers which course through the county, take their rise in the highlands, far back from the big river, up in or beyond what is here called "The South Woods." On reaching the plateau, these rivers meander about in well kept but most crooked courses imaginable; but most or all of them, on nearing the St. Lawrence, proceed for some miles nearly parallel with it. The whole country here is underlaid with rock; and each river, as also each smaller stream, instead of hurrying along on an inclined plane, creeps slowly along on nearly or quite a dead level, until it comes to a ledge of rocks, down which it plunges in either a cascade or a series of cascades, a stair-case rapid or a series of snail rapids, below which the stream creeps on as before. Of course, here are many of the best and most convenient water-powers in the world.

The rock which underlies this county is part of it limestone, and part of it some other kind of rock. (The geological name of much of this last, I believe, is gneiss.) At a certain distance from the St. Lawrence river, there are rocky ridges, of various sizes, piled up on top of the rocky floor of the country; and among these are some as beautiful and fertile flats as are likely to be found any where. In fine, the half of St. Lawrence county next to the St. Lawrence river, is exceedingly well adapted to grazing and grain-growing purposes. Concerning the other half, I am not qualified to speak.

But I make this article mainly for the purpose of saying—what you yourself are probably well aware of—that St. Lawrence is a strong Republican county.—The Lincoln men here profess themselves entirely certain that they shall roll up a tremendous majority for him this fall; and I am the more inclined to think that they will, from the fact that they seem willing and determined to work for it.—There seems but one thing in the way of their doing up this thing in the most thorough manner; and that is, there are too many grogeries going here yet, though there are fewer here than in some parts.

The Board of Excise here, as well as in most other places, seem to be laboring under the delusion that they must grant some licenses to sell intoxicating drinks. But if any, why stult the humber? If drinking houses are beneficial to the community, why not let them be multiplied? If they are of evil tendency, why tolerate them at all?

In several instances when I have been asked how Potter county stands in political matters, I have answered evasively, and, after a little, have said that we have not had a licensed drinking-house in the county for several years. The reply in such a case has always been substantially this: "I can guess, then, how you go on in politics." And the guessers so guessing have invariably guessed right. Aug. 1, 1860. J. L.

THE excitement in Texas in relation to the alleged Abolition conspiracy is represented as being on the increase, and several persons are reported as having

been hung. These reports should be taken with allowances, especially when represented that there are 2,000 Abolitionists in a single county, can be found in a larger proportion than can be found in a majority of the non-slaveholding States. In one of the towns, said to have been nearly consumed, the people here declared that there being any Abolition conspiracy.—Tribune.

FIRST HEAVY BET.—The editors and proprietors of the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat and of the Democrat, have their offices, papers, types, and everything (value \$4,000) on the election in Illinois and Wisconsin. If Douglas carries the States the editor of the Democrat will take both concerns. If Douglas does not carry both States, then the editor of the Republican is the winner. Property to be delivered on the 4th of March next.

THE DOUGLAS NOMINATIONS.—The Douglas Democratic State Convention at Syracuse yesterday nominated the following candidates:—Governor—William Kelley, of Dutchess; Lieutenant-Governor—William F. Allen, of Oswego; Canal Commissioner—William W. Smith, of Ontario; State Prison Inspector—William C. Rhodes, of Chemung; electoral ticket was submitted, the convention having adjourned until this morning.—N. Y. Eve. Post, 18th.

"BILLS" TO BE PROTESTED.—Syracuse Douglas Convention yesterday nominated four persons for prominent state offices, each of whom bears the baptismal name of William. It is more than probable that these "Bills" will not be current, and that in November next they will find that a protest has been issued against them.—Bid.

Political Appointments.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

C. C. LYMAN, of Ulysses, will be an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of County Treasurer. Having neither time nor money to spend for electing himself, he proposes to spend the will of the people. He expressed at the general election in October, 7, 1859. Aug. 1, 1860.

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY.

Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y. THIS INSTITUTION, commencing a new year, and a half ago as a first class SINGLESCHOOL, has now become a flourishing Academy. The Fall Term commences Tuesday, the 4th of September next. The Faculty consists of five Professors and Teachers: Rev. WM. H. ROGERS, A. B., and Dr. L. L. CYREBOURN, Associate Principals; E. MURANDA L. COBB, Preceptress and Teacher; Spanish, French, &c., Mrs. EXMA COBB Farnham, Vocal and Instrumental Music; Miss ANNE COBB, Oil Painting and Embroidery; Miss RONDA E. RATHBORN, Drawing and Penmanship.

The abilities of Miss Cobb, as Preceptress and Teacher, are of the highest order. The opportunities furnished in the department of Vocal and Instrumental Music are also no choice. Her accomplished Teacher, Mrs. Farnham, having spent the past season at the Geneva Academy of Music; under the instruction of the best Musicians of this Country, will enter again upon her duties with additional assurances of the best success. The Rev. Mr. Rogers who started with us at the beginning, and of Prof. Freeborn who since been engaged, their own noble services constitute their best commendation. The other teachers are equally able. The Academy will be chartered, its apparatus and library furnished, and more new rooms for students prepared.

Terms, \$3.00—\$6.00. Board per week \$1.50—\$1.75, or good rooms for self-boarding, \$1.50—2.00. All wishing to attend school at one of the healthiest, most pleasant, and moral localities in the country, will here realize their wish. For further particulars address either of the Principals or the undersigned. WM. COBB, President Board Trustees. G. G. COLVIN, Secretary. Spring Mills, Aug. 3, 1860. 48th.

Executors Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the last will and testament of GEORGE A. GRIDLEY, late of Ulysses township, Potter county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. A. GRIDLEY, Executor. W. M. GRIDLEY, J. C. GRIDLEY, Executors. Ulysses, Pa., Aug. 17, 1860.—48th.

List of Jurors drawn for September Term.

GRAND JURORS. Allegany—Elihu Cole, G. A. Benton, T. B. Benton, Bugham—Alexander Mbrroo. Coudersport—Solmeski Ross, Charles S. Jones, Eulalia—Otis Woodcock. Genesee—Lawrence Moran. Harrison—Henry C. Judd, Henry Outart, James H. Latta. Hebron—Alonzo Newton. Hector—Joseph Leonard. Keating—E. G. Crane. Oswayo—S. H. Leach. Roullet—John Yentzer, Christopher Knorrton. Sharon—O. C. Warner. Summit—Russell H. Mason. Sweden—G. L. Catlin, Jacob Harrington. Ulysses—H. T. Reynolds, H. H. Geary. Wharton—Daniel Barrton.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Abbot—Wm. Yochen. Bingham—A. B. Howe. Eulalia—Titus Yocems, D. D. Colcord. Genesee—Adolphus Ellis, Stephen Hart. Hebron—Consider Stearns, Isaac Brock, George Estes. Harrison—Henry Harbut, Charles Gill, John Burtis, Hiram Harbut, Nathaniel Harbut. Jackson—M. J. Flynn. Oswayo—Lewia Healey, Solomon Dunham. Pike—J. O. Merrick. Roullet—Frederick Weimer, Philander Read. Sharon—Wm. J. Warner, Wm. T. Lane, R. L. Nichols, Robbins Brown, Lewis Wood. Nelson Parmenter, Anthony W. Jones. Sylvania—T. M. Rees. Ulysses—Alanson Burt, Hosea Cushing, C. C. Lyman, James T. Burt. West Branch—A. B. Crowell, John Barrows. Wharton—Josiah Brerfield, G. A. Burdick.