

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, July 20, 1864

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia. Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County. Representative.

- 1 R. P. King, 13 E. W. Hall, 2 G. M. Coates, 14 C. H. Shriner, 3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Wister, 4 Wm. H. Keith, 16 David M. Conoughy, 5 Basil H. Jones, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Eversd Bierer, 10 R. H. Corryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Holliday, 23 E. M. Junkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 J. W. Blanchard.

WAR NEWS.

The Vicksburg Herald of the 12th inst. says, in regard to our late expedition to Jackson, that our forces moved from Black River on the morning of the 3d inst. in command of Gen. Dennis. The whole force numbered less than 3,000. The enemy were not encountered in any considerable force until the 5th inst., when they were found strongly posted on the east bank of a creek three miles this side of Jackson. A flanking force compelled the Rebels to abandon their position, and our forces occupied Jackson that night. The following day, as our troops were leaving the town, a citizen climbed up to the top of the State House and signaled the Rebel cavalry, which drew up in line of battle on the north of the town. For this act the citizen was shot. The enemy attacked our advance in strong force, but they were driven back the next morning. Our rear guard was again assaulted near Clinton, but the Rebels were again repulsed and the ground strewn with their dead and wounded. Our total loss was less than 100 killed and 50 wounded. We captured 30 or 40 prisoners.

The late skirmishing near Fort Stevens has developed some new kind of ammunition used by the Rebels. Among the missiles picked up is a conical musket ball of lead in three divisions. Another is a brass chain-shot, five inches in length, with a conical brass ball, three-fourths of an inch in length at each end. The chain part is three and a half inches in length, formed of two stout brass wires twisted together, and permanently riveted to the ball at each end. This evidently intended as a "flagstaff ball," to be fired from the rifle to cut the staff. It is a fearful device. If fired at the neck of a soldier it would most likely decapitate him, or if it wounded, poison him, and if it struck an arm or leg it would strip off the flesh. The wound would be certain death. But the third missile exhibits the fact that "Johnny Reb" was getting short of ammunition, or he desired to save the contents of his cartridge-box by using the parts of some lady's piano he had demolished. It is a tuning screw, and was found imbedded in a tree, evidently fired from a rifle.

The Nashville Union of July 14, says: "Dispatches received here this morning, announce that three of our strongest corps are south of the Chatahoocie, and are firmly entrenched in the abandoned Rebel works. We have very few particulars in addition to those already published. A rumor, apparently authentic, is current that the Rebel Gen. George Maney of this city was wounded in a skirmish, while our troops were crossing the river." The Times of the same date says: "An officer from the front informs us that the Rebels at the front have fallen back within their outer lines of fortifications around Atlanta. They extend three miles beyond the city, and have been made very strong of late. There are 20,000 militia within the intrenchments; everybody able to bear arms having been pressed into service. Johnston will probably give battle there. The Rebels are moving all their supplies from Atlanta to Augusta, showing that they expect to retreat."

Gen. Rosecrans has taken the precaution to guard against the incendiary fires in St. Louis, by which a number of boats have recently been destroyed. He has ordered two tugs to be kept under full head of steam, day and night, to tow out burning boats into the river, and has adopted other stringent measures, such as prohibiting small boats from plying in the harbor without authority. The militia at St. Joseph's, Mo., have recently gone over to the Rebels in considerable numbers. Dispatches from Gen. Butler's headquarters, dated on Thursday, show that everything is comparatively quiet there. The Rebels continue to fire from a moving rifle battery on our transport. Our gunboats follow the battery and respond to their fire with shells. An expedition sent out from Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday last, under command of Col. Diamond of the United States Volunteers, succeeded in driving all the Rebel guerrillas from the Nassau-mound country across the Blackwater.

The following letter was written by John H. Thomas, of Co. D, 53d Regt Pa. Vols., of Harrison township, this Co., previous to his death at Harwood Hospital. He was wounded June 3d in the battle of Cold Harbor, and removed immediately to the Hospital above mentioned, where he died the 17th of June—his parents having arrived 26 hours previous.

HARWOOD HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1863. DEAREST LOVED FRIENDS AND HOME.—God in His infinite goodness has so willed it that I am not to behold your loved features and the home of my childhood again, and when you shall trace out these trembling lines I shall be laid low in the silent tomb, the silent resting place where there is no war, no battling of arms, in deadly combat. I am lying here on this friendly couch, with all my reasoning faculties unimpaired, and strength enough to sit up; thinking of death and the future. Ah, what solemn thoughts. Though I have often faced them in the excitement of action, they come back to me now with redoubled force. But I am not without hope while His Holy Word says, "Come unto me all ye who are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Yes, there is sweet rest in Heaven for those that seek in faith and repentance. O, thou God of our country, be with those that mourn the loss of loved ones in the Army, and in mercy uphold and guard them from the storms of this world, and may they put their whole trust in Him that is full of mercy to all that come with a broken and contrite heart. I have much to regret that I never took a more active part at all times in the service of Jesus. What good perhaps I might have accomplished where it is now nearly a blank. May the memory of my poor failings be the means of quickening some weak disciple of Christ and touching the heart of some poor, wayward sinner. I have much to write to all of you, but will have to close this, hoping that we may meet again. Yours in hope and love. JOHN H. THOMAS.

To supply the troops required from Pennsylvania, by the late call of the President of the United States, for Twenty-four thousand Volunteer Militia, to serve for One Hundred Days, unless sooner discharged, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity, the Quota of men which will be required from each county of the Commonwealth is hereto annexed, viz:

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Number of Men, Total. Includes Adams, Armstrong, Bedford, Blair, Bucks, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Delaware, Elk, Fayette, Franklin, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Pike, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna, Union, Warren, Wayne, Wyoming.

Transportation will be furnished and troops will report to the Commandants of Camps of Rendezvous as directed by Circular of Major General Couch. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't-Gen. Penn'a.

The Tamaqua Journal, a staunch Union journal, was destroyed on the night of the 11th ult, by a copperhead mob. The office was broken into after the outside form had been worked off, and the entire newspaper department wrecked. The type was mixed from all of the cases and thrown on the floor. The forms were broken and the material is good for nothing but old metal. The job department was untouched. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Tamaqua is in Schuylkill county.

The other day, when commencing his defence of a murderer, in court at Philadelphia, David Paul Brown saw the jurors with their feet on the rails in front of their seats. "Take down your feet, sirs!" he said. "I came here to speak to men's heads, or hearts, and not to their feet; and will submit to no such indignity in a court of justice, when the life of an individual is at stake, for decency is part of the law." The feet, of course, dropped at once.

The U. S. Senate has passed a joint resolution calling upon the several States to provide for a census in 1865, under regulations framed by the federal Government, which will give a result as complete as an ordinary national census. The census next year will be of unusual importance, as it will show in what respect the great civil war has affected the industrial interests of the country.

One of the speakers of the Fremont Ratification Meeting in New York said he would support Vandalism or Fernando Wood in order to defeat Lincoln!

A Bachelor friend calls Marriage the Noose of the Weak.

Extra Session of the Legislature.

This is called in pursuance of the following Act of the Legislature, and of nothing else:

"Resolved, That this Legislature will adjourn on Thursday, May 5, at the hour of 12, M. on said day, and will meet again on the 23d day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving and counting the votes on the proposed Amendments to the Constitution, and of passing such Laws ONLY as may be necessary to carry the same into effect."

In the face of this plain and most unequivocal language, we see the Harrisburg Telegraph states that a committee on revising the Tax Laws will report at the adjourned session in August! Further, we find a Board of appraisers for war damages openly advertise, in the public prints, in utter contempt of the very Legislative powers which made them what they are, that a certain bill pending in reference to war losses "will be determined at the adjourned session to be held in August next."

What mean these concurrent declarations that certain measures are to override the solemn intent and declaration of the Legislature? That Harrisburg should desire to have Legislation and "Daily Records" as long as possible—and that the Cumberland Valley losers by the chances of war would like to have their deficiencies made good out of the Public Treasury—is nothing strange. But what right have their agents to state that the Senate and House will trample upon their own decision by going outside of the special and "ONLY" business for which they are to meet? Is this confident language of interested parties designed to mislead and take the Legislature unawares, or is it the defiant resolution of a perfectly concerted plan of the majority of each House to stultify themselves, by commencing miscellaneous business, the end of which no one can foresee?

This "Board of Appraisers" say they have "returned" four hundred and fifty claims, arising under the Stuart raid.—The Militia claims, and the Anderson cavalry impressment claims, of 1862, are not included in the 450—(nor are any of the damages of the Lee invasion of 1863, or of the consternation of 1864.) Now, if that Hon. Board would award damages to 450 persons for horses, or fences, &c., lost by Stuart's raid, only, who would attempt to say how much war damages—from our own men, and from Rebels—all the other incursions and collisions have caused? And if losses in those counties are to be recognized, every county in the State can prove damages and losses to her citizens, caused by the same invasions, and can show just as much equitable title to a recovery.

Will our exchanges bring this matter before their readers? Let the mass of the people, without regard to party or section, give their servants their views as to this bold attempt to sink the State tremendously in debt, by a law passed in the teeth of its own declaration that it would not then touch it, but would leave it for the people at large to consider! Let each Senator and Assemblyman understand that the eyes of the People are upon him, and attend to the Amendments and cogent matters "only."

As one of the brigades of the Reserve Corps which came up to the rescue of General Thomas at Chickamauga, was marching through Athens, Alabama, a bright eyed girl of four summers was looking at the sturdy fellows tramping by. When she saw the sun glancing through the stripes of red and on the golden stars of the flag, she exclaimed, clapping her hands "Oh, pa! pa! God made that flag! see the stars!" A shout, deep and loud went up from the column, and many a bronzed veteran lifted his hat as he passed the sunny haired child, resolving, if his good right arm availed anything, God's flag should conquer.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasions require.

The Army Appropriation bill, which is now a law, equalizes the pay, rations, &c., of all troops, whether colored or white, except in the matter of bounty. On this point, it says that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States, and parts of the United States, not exceeding \$100.

PROMOTED.—Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, has been promoted to the rank of Commodore, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

A Potomac copperhead was thoroughly thrashed by a party of women, last week, for attempting to turn the wife of a soldier, who was somewhat in arrears for rent, out of her house.

An order has gone forth from Richmond to the effect that the Rebels must not burn their cotton, as the Confederacy needs it to purchase clothing and supplies for the army.

Hon. James F. Simmons died on Thursday, at Johnstown, R. I., aged 69 years.

The Copperhead Chicago Convention

was postponed in order to serve two objects. It is admitted on all hands that the Cops have no principles—that they have no issues except those which their leaders are now making with the Government in order to embarrass its efforts to crush the rebellion. Hence the postponement of the Chicago Convention was not made to promote the success of any principle identified with the national glory and prosperity. On the contrary it is aimed to defeat both these. But the postponement was made more particularly to take advantage of the military success or defeat—to nominate a hero if one can be found who will serve the purposes of Copperhead sympathy for the South. In addition to this, it was intended to snub our great national holiday. Having made a mistake in fixing the meeting of the Chicago Convention on the 4th of July, the Cops now urge and submit to postponement as a means of acknowledging their error and of avowing their contempt for Independence Day. For the Copperhead Democracy to hold a convention on the 4th of July, would assume too much the aspect of "abolitionism" by the recognition of even a day connected with freedom, a recognition which might lose them the confidence of their slave holding sympathizers! Hence the postponement of the Chicago Convention.

When the horse thief Morgan was making his raid in Kentucky, the Cincinnati Copperhead Inquirer called upon Kentuckians to rally to the support of the horse thieves, and drive the Federal Abolitionists out of their State. For this infamous Copperhead teaching and preaching, Gen. Barbridge prohibited the circulation of the vile sheet in Kentucky. At this the Inquirer is exceedingly wroth. Now were the gang of ruffians, of which the Enquirer is one of the organs, in power, what splendid "free press" and "free speech" times we should have, to be sure! Are not the Copperheads the grandest Apostles of Liberty the world has ever known? To be sure they are! They gave us some memorable examples of their liberty loving propensities in New York last summer, where for a few days, they were permitted to fairly revel in riot, robbery, and murder. They were then in power, and a beautiful use they made of their power.

RESISTING THE TAX LAW.—Two farmers in Hunterdon, New Jersey, undertook to resist the collection of the internal revenue tax by refusing to pay it. The consequence was they were indicted, plead guilty, and each had to pay a fine of \$500. The amount of tax which they refused to pay was one dollar. A man that undertakes to resist the Federal laws, when properly executed, will always come out of the contest second best. And yet we need not be surprised to hear of repeated instances of these attempts to resist the law. Simply because the conductor of every copperhead newspaper in the country is now laboring to incite the ignorant portion of the community to oppose the legal authorities. Indeed, the copperhead leaders seem to have no purpose in view but to provoke a collision between a portion of the masses of the loyal States and the Government.

The President, in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Tuesday of August next as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, recommending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins, and implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty; and to pray, that if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms, and speedily return to their allegiance; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

By a recent Act of Assembly, the abatement of 5 per cent. heretofore allowed to counties on the amount of all State Taxes paid into the State Treasury prior to the 1st of September in any year, has been repealed; and in its stead, a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added on all State taxes that remain unpaid on and after the first of August, to be charged in the duplicate against each delinquent tax payer in arrears at that date.

COWAN'S VOTE.—It will never be a source of pride to any loyal Pennsylvania that the only man of all the great North, elected to Congress as a Union man, who voted in the negative when that foul abomination of barbarism, the Fugitive Slave Law, was wiped out, hailed from our noble old Commonwealth. Senator Cowan, in thus voting, was true neither to the Union nor to civilization.—Philadelphia News.

The Democratic papers, big and little, have heretofore been denunciatory beyond measure towards the "incendiary radicals," as they stigmatized them. Now they tell us these "radicals," the Missouri "fanatics," Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury and company, who have made such judicious of themselves at Cleveland, are "the purest and best portion of the Republican party." Remarkable isn't it?

After all their howling against the \$300 clause in the draft law, we believe all the Copperheads in Congress voted against abolishing it. Precious hypocrites!

The first session of the 38th Congress

ended on the 4th instant. It was a laborious session, the most laborious ever held. The work performed is nearly or quite double that of any preceding session.

The closing hours of the session were devoted to an amendment of the Conscription law, by which drafts may be made for one, two or three years, with bounties to volunteers and drafted men of \$100, \$200, and \$300, according to the term for which the draft is made. That part of the law permitting the payment of \$300 in lieu of service is repealed. Henceforth, those drafted and held to service must either serve in person or by substitute. It is believed that these amendments will render the law much more effective, in which belief we share.

The repeal of the \$300 clause will effectually silence the clamor of our Copperhead friends, who, in the beginning, denounced it bitterly as a rich man's measure. They condemned it as a measure which discriminated against the poor man. It is now no more. According to Copperhead logic the rich and poor man now stand on an equality so far as the Conscription is concerned. We offer them our congratulations.—Toga Agitator.

Our friend of the Muncy Luminary reads Senator Cowan a sharp lesson for his vote against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. It is true, as our friend says, that Mr. Cowan obtained his election upon the most radical anti-slavery professions. It is true that he sneered at David Wilmot as conservative in comparison. It is true that he succeeded in getting anti-slavery men to elect him on such representations. What then? Mr. Cowan is a lawyer, was never, and will never be, anything else. You may stumble upon his equal as a legislator in any State's court. No man can be rightly blamed for doing as well as his head and heart will allow of doing. A shoemaker dropped in the midst of a large machine shop, and required to superintend its operations, ought not to be abused for failure. He might still cut, fit, and peg a boot with the best. To that he was trained. Occasionally we stumble upon a universal genius. Mr. Cowan is not such an one. He is a technical lawyer with a county reputation, rather scholarly, not a bad talker though unable to leave his Quarter Sessions manors outside the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Cowan is a decided improvement upon Billy Bigler, since he is neither a fool, ass, or traitor.—Agitator.

Every reader of the Copperhead papers, says the Lebanon Courier, will remember how their columns were filled with abuse of Lincoln and the Union men generally for adopting the \$300 law, a provision which we always considered and said was particularly advantageous to the poor, but which the Copperheads condemned in their severest language as oppressive on that class. Well, that law has been repealed, and now we find these same Copperheads condemning its repeal with as much energy as they did its adoption. It is to be regretted that it is necessary to repeal the law; but there is nobody so responsible for its repeal as the Copperheads. They tried to keep men from going into the army, the Copperhead Legislature of Delaware even going so far as to appropriate money, not to fill the quota of the State, but to pay the commutation of drafted men and thereby prevent the government from obtaining men. The factious and wicked course of the Copperheads in trying to embarrass every measure of the administration for bringing the rebellion to an honorable close has put many a burden upon the people that might otherwise have been avoided.

Gov. A. H. Reeder, died last week at his residence at Easton, after a brief illness.

Hon. Josiah Quincy died recently in Boston, at the age of 93.

MINK AND GREENBACKS.

Hunters and Trappers in Southern Allegheny and Northern Pennsylvania be it known, that from this till further notice, the subscribers will pay FIVE DOLLARS EACH in greenbacks, for all healthy living Mink, delivered to them in Wellsville. These Mink are now worthless for fur, and will remain comparatively so for three or four months, their skins not being prime till about the middle of December. Whole litters of Mink now prevail on the tributaries of the Genesee and Allegheny, and can be taken in box traps. Persons catching them have only to keep them confined in a box well ventilated and kept in a cool place, with a dish of good pure water at all times in the box, and half a dozen if caught can be brought to market at once. Mink can be caught much more readily now than when the season becomes advanced and cold, and will bring just as good price by selling to the subscribers. Bring them along then, singly or by the dozen, and the money is ready. WILLIAM W. COLE, ASHER P. COLE. Wellsville, July 19, 1864.—4m.

A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale, but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merit of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found. See Advertisement. For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

P. A. STEBBINS & Co., ARE Paying the highest price in CASH for WOOL!

50,000 POUNDS WANTED!

Coudersport, June 28, 1864.

Special Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution thereof which are as follows, viz:

Section 1. There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: "Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

And be it agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same.

Now, therefore, in obedience to a warrant from A. G. Curtin Governor of this Commonwealth to me directed and in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the same entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection the proposed Amendments to the Constitution," approved the 23d day of April, A. D. 1864: I, D. C. LARBACE, Sheriff of the County of Potter, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a Special Election will be held in said County on the first Tuesday (being the 2d day) of August, A. D. 1864 for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of the said proposed Amendments.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act, I am directed, that every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1860, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be so construed as to prevent any Military Officer or Borough Officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

It is further directed that the meeting of the returns Judges at the Court House in Coudersport to make out the general returns, shall be the first Friday succeeding the special election, which will be the 5th day of August.

I also here make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid special election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Potter, are as follows, to wit:

- For the township of Abbott, at the Germania Hotel in said town ship. For the township of Allegheny, at the school house near the place formerly owned by Chester Andrews, in said township. For the township of Bingham, at the Bingham Centre school house near A. R. Lewis, in said township. For the township of Clarks, at the school house near Sala Stevens, in said township. For the township of Eulalia, at the New Court House in the borough of Coudersport. For the township of Genesee, at the house formerly occupied by S. S. Rasco, in Ellensburg. For the township of Harrison, at the House recently occupied by Ira Bartholomew, in said town ship. For the township of Hebron, at the school house No. 5, near Henry Ingraham's, in said town ship. For the township of Hector, at the Sunderland school house, in said town ship. For the township of Homer, at the school house near Jacob Peet's, in said town ship. For the township of Jackson, at the house formerly occupied by B. Barse, now M. Chapman, in said town ship. For the township of Keating, at the house of Piny Harris, in said town ship. For the township of Oswayo, at the Centre school house in said town ship. For the township of Pike, at the house of Elijah Johnson, in said town ship. For the township of Pleasant Valley, at the school house No. 2, in said town ship. For the township of Portage, at the Sizer school house in said town ship. For the township of Roulet, at the school house near George Weimer's in said town ship. For the township of Sharon, at the Sharon Centre school house, near John Voorhees, in said town ship. For the township of Sweden, at the house of Aseneth Teggart, in said town ship. For the township of Stewartson, at the New Norway school house, in said town ship. For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Uel Cook, now Jonathan Pedson, in said town ship. For the township of Sylvania, at the school house near J. M. Rees, in said town ship. For the township of Ulysses, at the house of Atlas Bennett, in said town ship. For the township of West Branch, at the house of S. M. Couable, in said town ship. For the township of Wharton at the house of Stephen Horton, in said town ship. For the borough of Coudersport, at the Court House in said borough. Given under my hand, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1864. D. C. LARBACE, Sheriff.