

[illegible]

**Names.**  
Christian Benmach, Fred, Mulice  
Geo. Ulrich, 700 Balgrade street  
1233 Palmer street, Lewis Ludwig  
Edward Tracey, John Morrissey  
1622 Cobart street, 1545 Cobart street  
Daniel Perry, Arthur Campbell  
8 Courtland place, Front and Pag street's  
William Mealey, John McGowan  
1250 Richmond st, Chesnut and 31st sts  
Patrick Fogarty, James Carson  
Montgomery co, 1467 Somerset street  
Stephen Bartheley, John Ford  
Charles McGinnis, 1750 Ford  
130 Cherry street, 1753 S. Twelfth st  
John Conner, John Jeffries  
Robinson Schooley, 609 E. 12th street  
James Ferry, Charles R. Schooley  
1555 N. Sixth street, William Leonard  
Henry Richmond, 615 S. Sixth street  
1133 Race street, Henry Neasey  
Richard Adair, 212 N. Juniper street  
Charles Kelly  
213 Market street  
Patrick McCarthy, J. C. Smith  
William McIsakey, John McKilhone  
1516 Caldwell street, 324 Caldwell street  
James Harvey, John Moore  
3700 Warren street, 3891 Darby road  
John Daynon, George Johnson  
1614 Bedford street, Henry Thompson  
James Sweeney, Thomas Mulvill  
1113 Somerset street, 1465 Salmon street  
Patrick Burns, John Thompson  
131 S. Front street, 730 E. 12th street  
Stephen McBurnin, Henry McLaughly  
1219 Poplar street, 1212 Fitzwater street  
Patrick McLaughly, Chester county, 1517 Somer street  
Patrick Agan, John Ford, 1301 Brown street  
Montgomery county, Montgomery county, 1231 Brown street  
John Marks, 53 Pine, Arthur C. Bray  
John Burns, Edward Fitzpatrick  
521 North street, 1231 Brown street  
Thomas Kitchin, John Ford  
Frederick Poell, Jacob Hummel  
Nietown, S. cor. Front and South  
Timothy Linahan, Arthur Kelly  
284 and Market sts, 2922 Market street  
Bert Hamill, Charles McGrath  
2033 N. Fifth street, 1707 Howard street  
John S. Korney, Samuel P. Kelley  
195 Oak street, 1401 Main street  
Frederick Moore, John Ensign  
rear of 817 Duane st, 633 St. John street  
Hugh McKeevey, 1212 Christian street  
22d and Market st, 1625 Christian street  
Patrick F. Carthy, Francis Flemala  
106 S. 11th street, 1150 S. 8th street  
James McLaughlin, Chester County, 1385 Barker street  
1835 Barker street, Thomas Lyons  
Paul Andrews, 1015 N. Tenth street  
James Downes, Henry E. Vorog  
Chester county, Chester  
M. Fritz, 604 Christian, Custer  
Patrick McMillan, Charles L. Giesberger  
46 Monroe street, 1206 S. Sixth street  
Patrick Mahan, C. McGinnis, 839 Cherry  
James McGilvin, M. Duon, 143 Catharine  
John Kete, J. Cunningham, 304 S. 6th  
Edward Kelly, George Hagan  
Thomas McSally, John Ford  
Montgomery county, Montgomery county  
James B. Edwards, James Brown  
W. Valey, 35 Moore st, John H. Keating  
D. Dwyer, 21 Christian J. Donaghy, 6118 1/2 st  
J. Deer, 1021 Master st, Peter Keim  
Montgomery county, J. Cassey, 413 Catharine  
David Kennedy, John J. Brent  
W. Welch, John McGowan  
N. Nulley, 1126 E. York street  
Julius Lypalme, 1012 Richmond street  
Peter Young, Serrelle Chiquoine  
Montgomery co, 339 Clark street  
Francis Gavan, John Linderman  
John Mullin, Montgomery co  
122 Edgemont st, 1247 Wood street  
J. F. Fry, Patrick Kelly  
Rear 760 N. Front st, 1222 Bogmont street  
Charles Quigley, Patrick Kelly  
Thomas Nichols, 1919 1/2 street  
50 E. 12th street, 1915 1/2 street  
J. J. Moss, 742 Shippen, Geo. Moser, 742 Shippen  
J. Hurley, Edmund O'Day  
John Mealy, Rear 127 Edward st  
735 Bedford street, Michael Moran  
Rear 127 Edward st, 618 S. Ninth street  
German street, 41th & 5th, 730 S. 9th street  
James McKeenan, R'nd & Evans, Custer  
Hugh Lafferty, James Hannan  
1077 Sumner street, 1018 S. 10th street  
M. Straub, Charles Stulzier  
124 Richmond street, 1618 Vienna street  
Patrick Kelly, 1018 S. 10th street  
Montgomery county, Montgomery county  
Thomas Carroll, John McGovern  
125 S. Main street, 1012 Richmond street  
R. Ryan, 120 S. 21st, 1012 S. 21st st  
Total for October.....117

**Names.**  
Foucher,  
700 Balgrade street  
Lewis Ludwig  
John Morrissey  
1545 Cobart street  
Arthur Campbell  
Front and Pag street's  
John McGowan  
Chesnut and 31st sts  
James Carson  
1467 Somerset street  
John Ford  
1750 Ford  
1753 S. Twelfth st  
John Jeffries  
609 E. 12th street  
Charles R. Schooley  
William Leonard  
615 S. Sixth street  
Henry Neasey  
212 N. Juniper street  
Charles Kelly  
213 Market street  
J. C. Smith  
John McKilhone  
324 Caldwell street  
John Moore  
3891 Darby road  
George Johnson  
Henry Thompson  
Thomas Mulvill  
1465 Salmon street  
John Thompson  
730 E. 12th street  
Henry McLaughly  
1212 Fitzwater street  
Chester county, 1517 Somer street  
John Ford, 1301 Brown street  
Montgomery county, Montgomery county, 1231 Brown street  
Arthur C. Bray  
Edward Fitzpatrick  
1231 Brown street  
John Ford  
Jacob Hummel  
S. cor. Front and South  
Arthur Kelly  
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Custer  
Charles L. Giesberger  
1206 S. Sixth street  
C. McGinnis, 839 Cherry  
M. Duon, 143 Catharine  
James Paradin  
J. Cunningham, 304 S. 6th  
George Hagan  
John Ford  
Montgomery county  
James Brown  
John H. Keating  
Front and Moore sts  
J. Donaghy, 6118 1/2 st  
Peter Keim  
J. Cassey, 413 Catharine  
John J. Brent  
John McGowan  
1126 E. York street  
1012 Richmond street  
Serrelle Chiquoine  
339 Clark street  
John Linderman  
Montgomery co  
1247 Wood street  
Patrick Kelly  
1222 Bogmont street  
Patrick Kelly  
1919 1/2 street  
1915 1/2 street  
Michael Larkey  
Geo. Moser, 742 Shippen  
Edmund O'Day  
Rear 127 Edward st  
Michael Moran  
618 S. Ninth street  
730 S. 9th street  
R'nd & Evans, Custer  
James Hannan  
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Lewis Ludwig  
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John McG

Let both these be pledged to have every Grant voter in their district at the polls on the morning of election day—early, if possible; before noon at the latest. Let each be previously supplied with ballots, so that he may vote directly on reaching the poll.

—Have fearless challengers at every poll who know who are and who are not legal voters, and whose knowledge of persons in the neighborhood is general, so that no one can be polled by one man in the name of another. False personation—men voting on registered names which are not theirs—is one of the commonest frauds—repeating or double-voting is often facilitated by it. Look sharp!

Men and brethren, work!

Mexico and America.

From the N. Y. Times.

The leading English journals join the French in urging the United States to enter Mexico forthwith, and there set up a stable government. Indeed, the late rumors (ought we not rather to say the late "feeler"?) that something of this sort was contemplated, a *quid pro quo*, whereby so much "protection" would be exchanged for so much annexation—instead of awakening any suspicion or any sarcasm, has been hailed by transatlantic journalists with very remarkable favor. "This must be the ultimate solution of the problem," says the *London Standard*, adding that it is simply a dilemma, for the Mexicans, between intervention and anarchy.

On the whole, therefore, we may conclude that at least the European "Barkis is willin'"—not only because it would do no good for the European Barkis to be anything else, but from a genuine belief in the wisdom of the proposed Mexican policy. "There could be nothing better for the Mexicans or for the world," says the *Times*, very strongly, "than that the country should be absorbed in the American Union." This is putting the matter quite in its true light. The extent of adding that it is simply a dilemma, where would venture to do. Columbia must seem to be playing the part of a cory donnel, hesitating to advance toward the ducky sailor in the Gulf, while her European sisterhood urges her to hesitate no longer.

Until the Presidential canvass is over, we shall have few thoughts for aught else. But Mexico must soon come to the foreground as a great international subject of discussion. We stand to Mexico in a different relation, in the world's view, from that which we figure to ourselves. We write, in diplomatic documents, the most glowing and so do Mexico. "The sister Republics," but European Governments and peoples consider the relation rather that of guardian and ward. The truth is that in national economy as in domestic, there is no right without a correlative duty, no privilege without a responsibility; and our expansion of the French from Mexico was accepted by European observers as a token of the voluntary assumption of those duties toward that country which we refused to let France undertake to perform. Now it is doubtful whether the American people, as a whole, understand the position, or are in this light. The Mexican problem superposed upon the outbreak of the Southern question, the negotiations were carried on side by side with the latter, and with the end of the war ended Maximilian's dynasty. Hence, probably, there was not a definite solution of the whole Mexican difficulty in the popular mind, but rather a fixed purpose first to drive out the Austrian Archduke and his subsidized bayonets—then, the rest would follow.

But in Europe it was instantly taken for granted that by the growing situation we would establish Juarez, or somebody else—anybody, in fact, whom we should choose. It was supposed that we drove the French poacher off the moor because we proposed to trespass ourselves. Hence it is that, so far from satirizing the schemes of "protection" and annexation, now dimly rumored, and contrasting them with our jealousy of Mexico's integrity when it was French protection that menaced it, the European critics regard this as the natural corollary of our action during the war.

And they are satisfied, too, with this solution. "The Mexicans," says the *Times*, "are incapable of self-government," and it adds, "our own interest can only lie in the restoration of Mexico to the condition of a civilized State," and that "there is no power whose arm for this purpose is so strong as that of America." We are confident that public opinion has not yet ripened to this point in America—and certainly it has not in Mexico, whose wishes on this subject, however, seem to be regarded as entirely irrelevant by the European commentators. However, with the clearing of the Presidential field, Mexico will enter the theatre as a prominent figure; nor will it long be possible for America to refrain from taking decided steps to solve the Mexican problem.

The Germans.

From the National Intelligencer.

The adoption in by the Senate of odious summary laws in States where they had overwhelming power, and were therefore deaf, dumb, and blind to all remonstrance from so quiet and unobtrusive men as is the German population, has gone far to detach large masses of them from an unnatural alliance with a party that, in reality, was their hateful oppressors in what related to their social life. An eminent publicist has said that men are less solicitous concerning their political status than of their property; and less of either, or both of those, than of their habits and conduct.

The leaders of the radical party in many States so offended the Germans in the respect last named that they were compelled not only to repeal or modify their existing summary laws, but also to cease menace of still worse ones. Even Mr. Charles Sumner had to come out and advocate the drinking of German wines. And our own Mayor Bowen was obliged to promise the Germans that he would not interfere with the sale of the beverages (wine, beer, cordials, and, as to that matter, brandy, etc.) to them, and to be held to his promise. Sabbath day taverns, and public houses. Outside of the great question now at issue between parties concerning civil liberty in its various aspects, for which the Germans, as a body, in other days were the most strenuous advocates, the question sternly arises whether the radicals, if again entrusted with the reins of government, will not find in the fact of the vast strength of their position, all things considered, a warrant for repositing the summary laws.

The radicals boast that if they carry this present Presidential election they have the foundation stones laid for forty years of summary laws.

The domination of the revolution which would be the national character during that period, and at the end of it, may be imagined by the great strides in political crime of that party in less than forty months (not years) of the past, by a marauding, revolutionary, venal, mercenary, and corrupt Congress.

We believe the German mind is profoundly moved by the hideous aspect of public affairs in general, as well as in the respect of the particular dangers of a renewal of the wretched summary laws for whose calling oppression in the social life they have barely escaped by the undoubted influence and acts of the Democracy.

This idea seems to be taking practical force and effect, from the fact of the vast numbers

conspicuous (estimated at 17,000) which formed a notable portion of the vast procession on the occasion of the recent Democratic demonstration for Seymour and Blair, and for Hoffman, in the great central city of the continent. We yesterday published an account of a large German gathering in Iowa, and of one particularly striking and important, on account of its numbers and the powerful influences of the speakers, recently held in the city of Milwaukee, in Wisconsin. The pronounced German action at the polls are certainly very encouraging.

**Grant in Galena.**

From the N. Y. World.

From a letter to this *Independence Belge* we derive more information about General Grant and his political opinions than we have been able to get from him, or from any of the journalists who support him, since the commencement of the campaign. We are informed that the General of the Armies inhabits a pretty cottage in Galena, "planted upon an eminence, and above it floats the stately banner." In this delightful retreat the General confesses that he is "getting lazy," that he loves the country life; that he appreciates the charms of country air; that he would like always to be far away from cities; that he reads the *World*, probably in preference to the *Tribune Independent*, and other journals which call him a drunkard; and that he confidently expects to be next President of the United States. According to this correspondent General Grant is only taking a little holiday before he becomes "a prisoner in Washington during four long years, to date from March next." Poor fellow! should he chance to be elected he clearly foresees his fate. He is to be a "prisoner," tied hand and foot, and, above all, tongue-tied, while Butler, Wade, Wendell Phillips, Kelley, Forney, and others of that sort administer the Government. Politically the General has expressed the opinion that there is danger at the South of a war of races, which is exactly what we have in opinion he expressed to Senator Doolittle in 1855, that if negro suffrage was forced upon the South a war of races was inevitable. Otherwise, since the Chicago Convention, and since he confessed that he "was never an abolitionist" and that he was a "Douglas Democrat," the General has learned a few poll-parrot catch and cant phrases about "passionate Southerners" and "Northern Copperheads," which he introduced into a little political speech, the longest, however, which has been attributed to him. As a public orator when General Grant gets beyond "Good night," and "I am glad to see you," he is considerably beyond his depth, but his public announcement that he is quite sure of succeeding to the next Presidency will be at least consoling to the *Tribune*, which expresses the gravest doubts on that very point. Grant's farewell to the correspondent—"I'll see you again in Washington"—irresistibly brings to mind a little failing of the late General Scott who had a weakness for inviting people at some indefinite future time to call on him "at the White House." At last he had an opportunity to try for a residence in that building, and though he was in the *Tribune* and the *Illustrated* all predicted his election, he carried only two States.

**The Ghost of Revolution.**

From the N. Y. World.

The radicals are making precious little by their misrepresentations of the "war and revolution programme" falsely attributed to General Blair. In every speech which that gallant soldier makes he exposes with new cogency the utter infidelity of the radicals, who have already revolutionized the Constitution and its existence in ten States of the Union, and with a military despotism have laid the foundation of a negro supremacy from the centre to the verge of the republic.

Notably believes in the ghost of revolution which the radicals labor in vain to conjure up. Even capital, proverbially timid, finds its eyeballs quite unseared by the horrid vision.

Meanwhile, the revolution already actually wrought in the structure of the Government by the Congressional usurpations of Executive power, by Congressional gagging the Judiciary, and the overthrow of the Republican self-government among eight millions of people, greates hourly in all men's eyes.

**Look Out for Frands.**

From the N. Y. World.

We warn our friends in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana against the frauds which the radicals hope to perpetrate next Tuesday. Last week, at an expense of fully \$200,000, they imported a lot of bogus "Boys in Blue" into Philadelphia, designing to retain enough of them to counteract the handsome Democratic majority which that city is expected to give on the 13th inst. This game was blocked by the vigilance of the Democratic committee. Followed at this point, the radicals made wholesale charges of frauds in naturalization, and secured the arrest of one man on a charge of having on his person forged naturalization blanks. A examination revealed the fact that the man of whom the papers was found was drunk; that he had no such papers before he fell under the influence of liquor, whence it was clear that the blanks were put in his pocket after his arrest for drunkenness, and when he was not sober. What the radicals will attempt after the 13th inst. they tell themselves. But the Democrats must not relax their vigilance until the polls close on election day; indeed, we know they will not.

Private advices from Ohio and Indiana inform us that in those States the radicals are making strenuous exertions to win by the corrupt use of money and colonization of voters. Within a few days \$300,000 were sent to Indiana by Eastern radicals; for what purpose one is at a loss to divine. Our friends in these States must be on their guard lest they be cheated of the honest fruits of their labors during the present year.

It is plain that the radicals are alarmed at their prospects. They feel sure of carrying the States already named, we do them the justice to believe that they would not resort to foul means to obtain by what fair means may elude their grasp. But watch them closely!

**What the North Needs.**

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

In his letter to Wade Hampton and others accepting an invitation to address "Ten thousand men" at Philadelphia, E. C., John T. Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, writes:—

"The interest and, I doubt not, the convictions of the dominant party will prevent an unreflex and dispassionate consideration of your case until after the election. It does not, I fear, I am widely believed, that the spirit of accusation still fires the Southern heart, and works thorough and complete ruin to the peace of the country. I am taught and believe that the success of this party means the political re-establishment of the genius of revolt, and the elevation to power of the Southern leaders in the late war."

"If the Democratic party is defeated in their campaign, it is in the hands of the Union Democrats to jeopardize the substantial results of the war."

\* \* \* \* \*

"These fears strike largely in the canvas and will exert a strong influence in the result."

Mr. Adams here hits the nail on the head exactly. The supporters of the Union drew the election of Seymour and Blair because they are irrevocably pledged by their platform

218 & 220  
S. FRONT ST.  
**HENRY**  
OFFER TO THE  
**FINE RYE AND BOURBON**  
Of 1865, 1866  
ALSO, FINE FINE RYE  
Of GREAT AGE, ranging  
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots

backers, and mouthpieces to a renewal of the  
turmoil and bloodshed from which we have  
just escaped. They believe that the leaders of  
the Southern Rebellion have become the leaders  
of the Democratic party; that whereas in 1861  
they divided the party to secure secession and  
revolution, they have now united it for the  
same purpose. They believe that "the spirit  
of secession still fires the Southern heart," and  
permeates the Democratic organization.

Neither is it impossible to escape these con-  
clusions. The whole tone, temper, and con-  
duct of these party leaders during the past  
four months can admit of no other consi-  
deration. When the more cautious and far-seeing  
endeavored to run the party into a conserva-  
tive groove at the National Convention, they  
were ignored, while those who endeavored to  
occupy progressive ground were unceremoni-  
ously shovelled under. Hampton, Forrest,  
Vance, *et al.*, obtained complete control of the  
Convention. They dictated the platform and  
candidates, and freed from the committee  
room, proceeded South to inform the unim-  
portant Rebels that the ends for which they  
fought were to be secured. From that day to  
this the air has been filled with the mutter-  
ings of revolution. Taking their cue  
from Blair's Brodhead letter, Demo-  
cratic orators and mouthpieces, North  
as well as South, have boldly proclaimed  
that, in the event of success, they purposed  
to tear Congressional laws into shreds and  
disperse Congress and the Congressional  
"usurpations" at the South with the bayonet.  
The people thus clearly perceive that with  
Seymour and Blair as President and Vice-Pre-  
sident, another era of anarchy and discor-  
d would be forthwith inaugurated. In the ou-  
rages which are now being perpetrated all over  
the late Confederacy, they have a foretaste of  
what would follow the success of the Demo-  
cratic party. And it is because of this that  
they are now rallying with such unanimity  
and determination to the support of Grant,  
who declares "let us have peace." We have  
in this dread an explanation of the fact that  
General Dix and all other leading Democrats  
who did not sympathize with the Rebellion  
are deserting for Grant regardless of parties.  
It explains why it is that the Demo-  
cratic rank and file are deserting in shoals to  
the Republican party.

**The Southern Carnival of Murder.**  
*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

There are unailing tests whereby any one  
who honestly seeks may know who are re-  
sponsible for the wholesale butcheries con-  
tinually taking place at the South. Here are  
some of them:

I. In Brooklyn, a few years ago, some  
scores of unoffending blacks were set upon,  
beaten, mangled, and some of them nearly  
killed, while they all narrowly escaped bring-  
ing to death, at the hands of the present au-  
thorities of Seymour and Blair. They were not  
claiming the right of suffrage, nor anything  
else but the privilege of peaceably earn-  
ing their living in a tobacco factory.

II. In July, 1863, the Colored Orphan As-  
ylum in this city was burned to the ground by  
a vast mob of Democratic sympathizers with  
the slaveholding, negro-despising oligarchy  
which miscalls itself "the South." The entire  
black who could be found, whether at home  
in the streets, was hunted like a wild beast  
and, if caught, mangled or murdered. One, at  
least, was roasted as he hung, after he had  
been caught and choked to death. Not one  
of them was even suspected of any other offense  
than his color.

III. In the winter of 1862-3, seeing a sto-  
ry young man in a country store near this city  
who was rigged out with gun, powder-horn  
shot-pouch, etc., for a hunting excursion, the  
writer casually said to him, "If I liked  
the shoot, I would go down to Virginia." "Oh,"  
he responded, "I were going to Virginia to  
shoot, I wouldn't shoot white men; I should  
shoot niggers." For what reason he would  
shoot them, he did not indicate; nor was  
necessary that he should.

IV. When Andrew Johnson was pressed to  
favor impartial suffrage, before his apostasy  
had become unequivocal, he responded, "the  
blacks are enfranchised, there will be war  
of races," or "they will be killed." I  
never dreamed that they would seek to kill  
any one because of their enfranchisement; I  
meant that the whites would kill them if they  
were allowed to vote.

V. In no single instance of recent collision  
between armed or partially armed parties  
the South have the blacks failed to be by far  
the heavier sufferers. If they planned and in-  
stigated these wholesale butcheries they would  
evidently manage to besetmies the strongest  
better armed party.

VI. The spirit and language of the Rebel  
Democratic press through most of the South  
continually implies that the blacks deserve  
killing for presuming to vote for Grant at  
Columbus. The speeches of Howell Cobb,  
Toombs, B. H. Hill, Wade Hampton, et al.,  
imply that they have no right thus to vote  
that they wrong their white neighbors in  
seeking to do so. Even Hill's last caution-  
ary letter asserts that Seymour's election will be  
understood as deciding that the new State  
governments are not established; in other  
words, that the blacks have no right to vote.

Men and brethren! consider!

**CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.**  
**"A REGAL DESSERT."**  
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after  
painting by J. W. Foyr, just received by  
**A. S. ROBINSON,**  
No. 20 CHENUT Street,  
Who has just received  
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NEW ENGRAVINGS,  
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AND NEW BRASS ENAMELS  
LOOKING GLASSES, &c. **FREE GALLERY**  
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**BON WHISKIES, IN BOND!**  
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 AND BOURBON WHISKIES,  
 from 1864 to 1845.  
 in bond at Distillery, of this year's manufacture

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**FALL, 1868.**  
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 1868. CHOICE PATTERN PINE, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. CAROLINA FLOORING, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. VIRGINIA FLOORING, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. DELAWARE FLOORING, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. ASH FLOORING, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. WALNUT FLOORING, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. FLORIDA STB. BOARDS, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. RAIL PLANK, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. WALNUT RDS. AND PLANK, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. WALNUT RDS. AND PLANK, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. WALNUT BOARDS, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. WALNUT PLANK, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. UNDER KEYS LUMBER, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. UNDER KEYS LUMBER, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. RED CEDAR, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. WALNUT AND PINE, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. SEASONED KOPAL, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. REASONS CHERRY, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. ASH, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. WHITE OAK PL. AND BOARDS, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. HICKORY, 1868. 1868.  
 1868. OGAR BOX MAKERS, 1868. 1868.  
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 1868. OYSTER SHINGLES, 1868. 1868.  
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 1868. No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868. 1868.

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