The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., April 20, 1870.

The friends of Cuban independence have received letters stating the laborers on the sugar plantations near Colon were obliged to abandon their work on account of the advance of a large body of insurgents, and that the Spanish troops retreated; also, that the column of Spanish troops, under Goyneche, has been twice defeated and driven back to Puerto Principe, and that General Jordan is still in command of the patriots.

THE political waters are begining to boil in Allegheny county. A large number of prospective candidates are already looking up their friends, and we suspect that a very lively contest for nominations will occur there during the spring. Quite a number of prominent men are spoken of for the Prothonotaryship, among whom we may mention the name of Capt. Wm. B. Cook, a gallant soldier of the late war, and a promising young lawyer of Pittsburgh. He will go into the canvass with a host of warm personal friends to back him.

Washington and Beaver counties have no further use for Mr. Buffington.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

We apprehend the *Gazette* is laboring under a mistake as to the estimation in which Mr. Buffington is held in Washington and Beaver counties. We cannot speak from *personal* knowledge of his political standing in Washington, but we do know that both of the Republican papers of that county have spoken in the highest terms of him as a man and of his course as a legislator. In this county, our judgment is, that he has more friends to-day than he ever had in his life; and if he is a candidate for re-election, we have no doubt but that he will not only poll our full Republican vote, but will receive the support of quite a number of honest Democrats in addition.

A RATHER startling rumor has crept out, in Washington city, indicating some imminent prospect of a difficulty with Mexico. It is known that the subject has been a theme of considerable discussion in the Cabinet, and it is supposed it relates in part, at least, to the persistent violation of the United States revenue laws. Strong representations in regard to the matter have been made to the Mexican government but without avail. The loss to the Treasury by these frauds is reported to have been something enormous. The present rumor seems to imply that the War Department will next take a hand in the solution of the question which has thus far eluded diplomacy.

A CASE has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Justice Sharswood delivering the opinion, establishing the fact that there is no prescribed from in which the benefit of exemption of goods from execution under the act of April 9, 1849, need be claimed, it being held to be sufficient if the defendant state it in such a way that the officer cannot or ought not to misunderstand it. In case of doubt whether the claim has been so made, the question is for the jury, and referring to the matter, Justice Sharswood held that the settled construction of the act of Assembly of April 9,1849, undoubtedly is, that when a defendant claims the benefit of the exemption provided by that law, he must elect to retain such articles as he desires, and such election must be notified to the officer at the time.

IMMEDIATELY after Gen. Irwin's election as State Treasurer, the organs of the Treasury ring were very free in making the charge that in return for the Democratic support given to Gen. Irwin, his Republican friends in the Legislature were to assist the opposite party in defeating the Metropolitan Police Bill, and also to help to lay Watt (Rep.) out, and put Diamond (Dem.) into his seat in the Senate. All this was to take place sure, according to their predictions; but the result shows that they were the very poorest of prophets. The Metropolitan Police Bill was *not* defeated by Gen. Irwin's friends in the Legislature, and it *was* the political friends of that gentleman who gave the contested seat in the Senate to *Watt* and not to *Diamond*, as the treasury cormorants alleged would be done. When will we have prophecies from these sharp sighted, keen smelling fellows again?

THE more ultra Democrats, here and there, throughout the country, feel disposed to kick against the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. At the local election held in Circleville, Ohio, a couple of weeks ago, it was found that in pursuance of an arrangement made the evening before, all the Democratic election officers had resigned, and *irresponsible* persons had been selected in their stead to receive the ballots. Then, when the colored voters made their appearance at the polls their votes were refused, and no redress could then or since be had. These officers alleging that a State law prohibited colored persons from voting, and they had not yet been advised officially, of the ratification of the new amendment, although the President's proclamation had been published some days before. About one hundred and fifty colored votes were excluded in this way, thus enabling the Democrats, as usual, to carry their ticket. Games of that kind won't always win.

THE Hon. Henry Wilson, in a late address, said: "In spite of much that is discouraging, and an increase of drinking in some circles, on the whole there is great progress. There was five times as much drinking in Congress when he entered the Senate, fourteen years ago, as there is now. And those that now come into Congress from the South have not brought so much with them. Liquor shops are now banished from the National Capital. This is a new thing, and a great improvement. There are also six thousand pledged temperance men in Washington. Two thirds of the drum shops have also been closed. And he thanked God that we have now a President of the United States who does not drink a drop, and a Vice President who does not drink; and a Secretary of the Treasury who is a temperance man, and who is not in league with the whiskey ring. We already see something of the effect of this in the improved condition of the revenue and the Treasury."

In conversation with a correspondent, and in reply to the question whether he intended to issue an amnesty proclamation, or send a message to Congress recommending the removal of disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, the President is reported to have said, "No, sir; I don't intend to issue an amnesty proclamation at all; my predecessor, President Johnson, exhausted that pretty thoroughly." Smiling—"But quite true, that I did some time ago contemplate sending to Congress a special message recommending the removal of all disabilities and I thought that a fitting occasion for a message of that kind would be the restoration of Texas and the other States to the Union, believing it would have the effect to promote general good feeling and harmony throughout the South; but since then there have been so many complaints made about outrages in the South, and requests for military interposition in some of the States, like Tennessee and North Carolina, that I have reconsidered my resolution. I have came to the conclusion that so long as the State of society in those districts is such as shall call for military aid and to preserve order, it would be useless to recommend to Congress the removal of the disabilities. For the present, therefore, I cannot send that message to Congress." He was asked if it was true that he had a message of the kind proposed ready to send to Congress, and replied, "Yes, sir," and went on to state that the document had been all ready, but its presentation was abandoned for reasons already stated. The message was brief, urging Congress to remove by a proper enactment, all disability imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, under one simple condition, to wit: the appearance of all applicants in open court and the announcement of such desire. It will be seen that the disorderly classes in the South, who have given rise to much cause of complaint, have a great deal to answer for. It is probably, however that the day is not far distant when the President will be able, with impunity, to gratify this noble impulse.

THE HON. JAMES KERR of the Butler district, was one of the few Republican Senators who dared to bolt the nomination of Mackey and support Gen. Irwin for State Treasurer. Since then, the "ring," of which Mackey, Quay & Co. are the central figures, have sought to do Mr. Kerr all the political injury possible. About the time, or since the adjournment of the Legislature the paid claquers of that ring "set up" and started a story on him to the effect that while the Watt-Diamond senatorial question was undergoing investigation, the Democrats offered him $12,000 to vote to give the seat to Diamond. On the Republican Senators ascertaining that such an offer had been made him, they proposed to give him the same amount if he would support Watt's claim to the contested seat, a proposition which it is alleged he accepted with the understanding that the money was to be put in an envelope and deposited with a Harrisburg banker, subject to Mr. Kerr's order. It is further stated that when Senator Kerr came into possession of the envelope and opened it, he found no money—nothing but blank paper inside of it!

We have not a particle of faith in the truth of this story. *First*, because Mr. Kerr's social and political standing during a long and active life disproves it; and *second*, Mr. Kerr was one of a committee of seven (five Republicans and two Democrats) selected to inquire into the facts touching the Watt-Diamond case, and if he had accepted the $12,000 from the Democrats and voted to give the seat to Diamond, the result would have been unchanged, as in that event the committee would have stood *four* for Watt, and *three* for Diamond. The Republicans, aware of this, would hardly in turn, have contracted to give Kerr $12,000 for his support when it was not necessary to have it in order to give Watt the seat. Kerr's vote could have been used in no conceivable way to give Diamond a term in the Senate; and the idea therefore, that it was the subject of traffic, and that $12,000 had been offered for it first by the Democrats and then by the Republicans, is simply ridiculous and will be seriously entertained by no one. It is simply a "set up" job and put afloat by irresponsible parties, to injure a faithful, honest man, and we have no doubt but that this fact will become apparent to everybody in due course of time.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH have introduced upon the market the Loan of the CHESAPAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which has been waited for with considerable interest, as one of the most important financial undertakings connected with the current new railroad enterprises. The object of the road, in opening a new route from the West to the Atlantic—which promised to come in formidable competition with the great trunk roads of the Atlantic coast—causes this Loan to rank foremost among the many now before the public. The scheme is backed by the most prominent and successful railroad capitalists in the country and the negotiation of the loan is undertaken by bankers who have marketed the largest railway loans of late years—including the Central Pacific and the Western Pacific—and whose reputation for caution, honor, and conscientious probity is such as to command confidence in any securities they may offer. The intrinsic merit of the Bonds may be ascertained from a prospectus in another column. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and are either coupon or registered making them a peculiarly popular loan. The Bonds run 30 years, and are payable, principal and interest, in gold, in the City of New York. They constitute a First Mortgage Lien on the entire property and franchises of a Sinking Fund of $100,000 per annum. Of the entire Loan of $15,000,000, only $13,000,000 is to be issued, the balance of $2,000,000 being held in trust. The Bonds are offered at 90 and accrued interest.

THREE Canadians, to wit: Americus T. Wilson, Louis Montague, and Charles S. Donaldson, have issued an address to the people of the United States, calling upon them and the Canadians to meet in Convention at Niagara Falls on the 4th of July 1870, to discuss the propriety of annexing Canada to the United States. One delegate is to be selected from each Congressional district in the U. S. and one delegate for each 100,000 inhabitants in Canada. As a striking illustration of the purpose of the Convention, the "Old Ship *Monarchy*" is dismantled, with bulwarks stove in, despoiled of its ornaments and gilding, and making a complete wreck—will be sent over the Falls, to be dashed to pieces on the eternal rocks of *liberty* beneath.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

San Domingo Treaty—Internal Revenue Decision—Jute Plant seed—celebration of the XVth Amendment—Railroad Subsidies—Revenue on sale of Patents—The Howard Investigation—The census Bureau—New Postage Stamps—The Funding Bill—Georgia compromise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 14, 1870.

It is reported that a motion was made yesterday in executive Session to expose to the public, all the discussions and the accompanying documents concerning the San Domingo treaty, and that the friends of the treaty opposed it strongly, and succeeded in carrying an adjournment before the vote could be taken.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has in answer to many letters bearing on the subject, decided that farmers and gardners who sell only their own products from their wagons along the streets, not occupying any particular business stand where their customers may expect to find them, require no license.

General Capron, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has imported to this country from Calcutta, some seed of the jute plant, which is now being distributed among planters in Florida and Texas, for trial. It is a fibrous plant, and of easy culture and its yield in India where it is raised is enormous, estimated at 300,000 tons, and is manufactured into cloth, cordage, mats, and carpets. Jute factories, it seems, have been erected in Great Britain, France, and in some of our Northern States, where its manufactures are steadily increasing—This plant resembles flax.

Great preparations has been made in this city for the celebration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to-morrow. Quite a farce was played in the House on Monday upon this subject. A resolution passed the House, allowing the colored people the use of the Hall of Representatives upon the occasion of the celebration, out later in the day, the boys in blue, an almost exclusively *colored* organization, ascertaining that Mayor Bowen, and his clique had procured the adoption of the resolution, and that the day did not agree with the day which they had selected; appeared before the House Committee and succeeded in having the resolution rescinded. This is considered another defeat of the Mayor by the reformers. The Mayor and his friends will now be compelled to join in with the reformers, or be considered bolters and still further loose caste with the colored people.

It is rather a startling fact that there are now pending before the two Houses of Congress, bills proposing to give away to Railroads 700,000,000 acres of the public domain. This amount will comprise an area of more than the original thirteen States. The amount which has been granted to the four Pacific roads as appears by the records of the Land office, is 127,000,000. Jay Cooke & Co., have advertised the bonds of one of these roads with a statement from the engineer, that the land grants were more than sufficient to build the entire road. From this it appears that congress is building the roads while private individuals—capitalists—are reaping the benefit.

As almost daily inquiry is being made by inventors in different sections of the country, with reference to the Internal Revenue license for the sale of patent rights and patent property, I enclose for information, instructions which have recently been given to an assessor in a contiguous district, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as follows:

Sir:—Alexander & Mason of this city, enclose a letter addressed to them by R. W. Crouse, of Westminister, upon the subject of his liability to special tax as patent right dealer by reason of the sale of patent rights of his own invention. They have been referred to you for information and you are accordingly advised that under the provisions of par 24, sec 79 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended, "*every* person, whose business it is to sell or offer for sale patent rights shall be regarded as a patent right dealer," and shall pay a special tax of ten dollars as such. If, therefore, the inventor, his agent, or any other person engages in the sale of patent rights, or the right and privilege to use, make or enjoy the exclusive use of the invention, patented with respect to certain territory or personal rights as a business, such persons thus selling, shall be required to pay the special tax of patent right dealers as provided in the foregoing extract from the law. There is, however, a distinction to be made between the sale of the principle patented and the sale of the article to which the principle or invention is applied, for which as in the sale of any other article or articles, the person selling would be liable as a dealer, peddler or commercial broker, as the case may be, but not in the former case, unless his annual sales exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

The investigation of the charges preferred against General O. O. Howard by Fernando Wood of N. Y., commenced to day. By request of Mr. Wood, Joseph H. Bradley Esq. of this city, has been retained to conduct the prosecution. It will be remembered that Mr. B. is the gentleman who was dismissed from practicing in the District Courts by order of the D. C. Supreme Court, for indecent language used toward Judge Fisher, during the John Surrat trial.

People were struck with surprise to know that such a man as Fernando Wood, should be the one to prefer charges against General Howard. If the boot were put on the other foot, nothing would have been thought about it. No one who knows Gen. Howard, is at all exercised about there being anything developed in the investigation that will impair his reputation as an honest and faithful public servant. If he has ever reached the bounds prescribed by law in the disbursements of monies, it will be found that he took upon himself the responsibility of using his discretion in favor of starving humanity, and not for his own pecuniary benefit.

But few realize the amount of work to be performed in the Census Bureau at Washington, for the next three years; General Walker, its Superintendent, with his small force, has been actively engaged during the past two months arranging and putting in order, sending out to the U. S. Marshals in the several States preliminary instructions preparatory to a commencement of the census taking on the first of June. Allowing that it may only require this year, as is suggested by Sec. Cox, the same number that were employed in 1860, which was 4,417, with the probable estimated population of the United States and territories at the present time to be 40,000,000, it will be seen that the average number of persons to be entered by each numerator will be 9,555, or nearly one-fourth greater than in 1860. With the utmost care both in 1850 and '60 in so subdividing the Marshal districts, with a view to an equilization of the labor and compensation among the numerators, it was found after all, very inequitable; and whatever the law might be, and with any division they might make, it seems after a thorough investigation of the subject, that there would still exist the same difficulty. In a country like ours it is impossible to vary the subdivisions in extent of surface and population to suit all the other conditions of a thorough enumeration, and a just distribution to the compensation among all the assistants under the existing law, allowing the assistants two cents per capita for each name enrolled, ten cents for each farm entered, and ten cents for every mile traveled in the performance of their labor: And for that reason the Secretary has suggested a bill which is now before Congress that provides additional appropriation of fifty per cent for taking the census, to be used to equalize the compensation of the numerators.

Specimens of the new postage stamps, which will be issued as soon as all of the present stamps are disposed of, can now be seen at the office of the third assistant Postmaster General. The stamps are of uniform size, and are about the dimensions of those used prior to the ones in present use. The idea of profile busts, is carried out through the entire series and the various denominations are described as follows:

One cent, Franklin; profile bust, after Rubricht, imperial ultramarine blue. Two cents, Jackson; profile bust, after Powers—velvet brown. Three cents, Washington; profile bust, after Houdon—milori green. Six cents, Lincoln; profile bust, after Volk—cochineel red. Ten cents, Jefferson; profile bust, Afters' statue chocolate. Twelve cents, Clay; profile bust, after Heart—neutral tint (purple.) Fifteen cents, Webster; profile bust, after Clevenger—orange. Twenty-four cents, Scott; profile bust, after Coffee—pure purple. Thirty cents, Hamilton; profile bust after Cerrachi—black. Ninteen cents, Commodore G. H. Perry; profile bust, after Wolcott's statue—carmine.

The funding bill as passed the Senate, is now before the House Committee and subject to the fullest discussion. It does not meet the views of a majority, and it can be safely predicted that it will undergo several changes before it is reported to the House. To reduce the taxation of the national banks with a view to encourage them to bank on a lower rate of interest, would be as much loss in revenue to the Government as the Government would save by the low rate of interest.

A compromise has been agreed upon in the Georgia matter, to the effect that in lieu of the Bingham amendment a substitute be offered for the consideration of Congress for an election to be held in September, for an election of a new Legislature, and subsequently the State may apply for representation in Congress. This substitute will be strongly opposed by the Democrats and the Bingham faction. CHIEL

THE Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, writing under date of the 15th inst. says:

"There is a torchlight procession to night in celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and in favor of the proposed change of government for the District of Columbia. About fifteen thousand persons are in line. A number of residences of prominent citizens are illuminated, as is also the house of Vice President Colfax.

President Grant was serenaded, and in reply to remarks by Judge Fisher said: "I could not say anything to those who are assembled here this evening to convince them any further than I have done of my earnest desire to see the Fifteenth Amendment become a part of the Constitution. I will only add, that I hope those enfranchised by it will prove themselves worthy of its benefits to them and to those who have the franchise without it, that all may be mutually benefitted by it. I feel confident that this will be the result. If I had not thought so I should not have been so anxious for its ratification.

The procession then proceeded to the eastern portico of the Capitol, where speeches were delivered by several members of Congress.

THE FATAL RIDE.

Death on the Rail—A Man's Head Severed from his Body.

A horrible affair occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Logansport, Thursday night. The express train was going from the city when the engineer observed something lying on the track ahead which appeared like a human body. Whistling and ringing the bell failed to attract the attention of the supposed individual, and the train was stopped. It was then discovered that the object was the body of a man—headless, that portion of him being found lying on the track about two hundred yards away. One arm and a part of a leg was also torn off and the body so mutilated that recognition was impossible. Upon examining the body a pawn ticket was found in one pocket numbered 33, and bearing the names James McVickers and O. P. Williams.

A short time before a crude oil train had passed Logansport, The conductor says an unknown man got on board some distance from the city and attempted to steal a ride. He was put off once or twice, but always turned up again on some other part. From the description, it was evident the victim was this man. It is supposed he fell off at Logansport between the cars. He told the conductor he had come down to the city on a raft, but had not received any money from his employer, and wanted to ride back home. No further knowedge of him could be ascertained. The body was taken to Kittanning, where it received a decent burial, after a jury had been sworn and the inquest adjourned until Monday for want of witnesses.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have examinated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN Has No Superior for this Locality.

STOVES,

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

The following named persons—having purchased and used the Great Republic Cooking Stove for some length of time—are confidently referred to to testify to its superior merits as a cooking-stove:

1	Speyers Mrs	250	Morjan Jas H
2	Lincabrink John	251	Morrow Wm
3	Stiles Mrs. John	252	Morton Abner
3	Smith George	253	Mitchell Mrs Jane
4	O'Leary Mrs.	254	Murphy Samuel
5	French George	255	Myers —
6	Grim Frank	256	Myers —
12	Aughinbaugh	257	Miller —
13	Andrews Mrs Robt	258	Miller —
14	Acheson Dock	259	Miller —
15	Allen William	260	Majors Samuel
16	Anderson James H	261	Maxwell Daniel
17	Allison James	262	Martin Mrs Joseph
18	Armstead Mrs	263	Morgan Thos
19	Buchanan Walter	264	Morrow Andrew
20	Baldwin Marquis	265	Miller Milo N
21	Beacom Thomas	266	Mitchell David
22	Bradshaw Thomas	267	Musser David
23	Bradshaw Milo	268	Marks John Y
24	Bradshaw Robert	269	Moon Doct
25	Bradshaw Thos O	270	Maxwell Mrs
26	Braden John	271	Middleton Wm
27	Bentle Achor	272	Metz Geo
28	Boran James	273	Martsoff Jacob
29	Bevington Capt.	274	Moffit James
30	Bryon Mrs Ann	275	Moore Samuel
31	Baker Henry	276	Morris Thos J.
32	Bickerstaff Wm	277	Moore Mrs Russell
33	Beal David	278	Miner Frank
34	Burgett Boston G.	279	Morrison Jesse
35	Bradford Henry	280	Morrow John
36	Blackmore Joseph	281	May Mrs. Widow
37	Boroughs D. S.	282	Mingle John
38	Boroughs D Jr	283	Markle —
39	Burdell Henry	284	McCreary A. G
40	Barr Henry	285	McCleary Wm.
41	Beard Chas	286	McCreary Agnew
42	Boran James jr	287	M'Callough John E
43	Bemper Philip.	288	M'Callough Robert
44	Boyd David	289	M'Creary Dr J D
45	Bensinger Henry	290	M'Creery Wm
46	Beatty Milton.	291	M'Creery & Co
47	Briggs Spencer.	292	McDermitt Joseph
48	Beaty Falls Brewery	293	McDonald Pat
49	Burns Patrick	294	McDonald Mrs N
50	Bridges —	295	McDonald James
51	Boyle John C	296	McDonald Capt Ab.
52	Bates Joseph	297	McDonald Capt A
53	Banks George	298	McDonald Wm
54	Binsley John	299	McDonald —
55	Bryon Henry esq	300	McFerran S S
56	Bryon Elizabeth	301	McFerran Joseph
57	Boswell William	302	McGehan James
58	Beabout West	303	McGowan Robt S
59	Baker James A.	304	McIlvaine —
60	Brown Mrs	305	McMillen —
61	Buckeral John	306	McKenzie Jonathan
62	Border John	307	McKee James
63	Butz Joseph	308	McClaughlin John
64	Case Edward	309	McLaughlin Thos
65	Caldwell James H	310	McMillen Dr A
66	Clows Joseph	311	M'Cauley Robt
67	Couch James P.	312	McNary James
68	Crawford James	313	McPhillomy Mrs
69	Calvin William	314	McMichaels —
70	Calms Judge	315	McHolden Wm J
71	Calhoun David	316	McDaniels Thomas
72	Cunningham Wm	317	McDonald Thomas
73	Cherry Edward	318	M'Cloy William
74	Carr David	319	M'Coy Alexander
75	Custard Wm	320	M'Cullough John
76	Cherry —	321	M'Donald Mrs Col J
77	Cornelius J M	322	M'Donald Andrew
78	Clark Samuel A.	323	M'Cage Mrs Widow
79	Caughey John	324	McGowan James
80	Coukle James	325	McKenzie John L
81	Cunningham John	326	Ochane Joseph
82	Carson James M	327	Pugh Benj. F.
83	Crepps —	328	Patterson Mrs
84	Criswell Robt W	329	Purdy —
85	Cool W.	330	Pierce Alfred
86	Caldwell Mrs	331	Pierce Austin
87	Coleman William	332	Pierce John
88	Coleman George	333	Phillips —
89	Corbin Daniel	334	Powell Peter
90	Colvin Stephen	335	Porter Wm.
91	Chandler Dr T J	336	Parker Doct.
92	Chaffey James	337	Pickard —
93	Damon Joseph	338	Proudfit John
94	Duncan John M	339	Parker Benj.
95	Davis Milton	340	Phillis Thos
96	Dallas John	341	Phillis Mrs Mary
97	Davidson Wm	342	Phillis J M
98	Dunlap Samuel R.	343	Penland Wm
99	Dunn William	344	Phillis Henry
100	Dunbar —	345	Parks David
101	Dunn —	346	Phillips Mrs
102	Davis Thos R	347	Patterson —
103	Doctor —	348	Patterson —
104	Darling Joseph	349	Parks G W
105	Dunbar W.	350	Quay Mrs
106	Dunbar Samuel	351	Reed Milton
107	Dodds Wm M	352	Reed Milo
108	Dunlap Widow	353	Russell Mrs
109	Dunley John	354	Rogers Wm
110	Davidson John	355	Reed Harrison
111	Dowling William	356	Reed Dixon
112	Duncan David	357	Richerson Jason
113	Darling Free	358	Robertson Wm Jr
114	Dawson Robert	359	Ross Mrs
115	Dawson Wm.	360	Roney Capt James
116	Dawson W M	361	Reed William
117	Derringer M R	362	Reno Eli
118	Dilworth Mrs Rev	363	Riddle Samuel
119	Evans Geo.	364	Robb Wm
120	Embrie Robert	365	Rambo Matthew
121	Eagle Washington	366	Rankin Matthew
122	Elliott Dr J S	367	Reed Joel
123	Elverson Thomas	368	Robertson W W
124	Evans Ross B	369	Reno —
125	Erwin Chas	370	Roden James
126	Ewing Wm	371	Rambo James M
127	Embaugh John	372	Reed —
128	Evans Roden	373	Roney Capt James
129	Elliott Oliver	374	Riley Mrs —
130	Edelbute F G	375	Russell James
131	Ecker Daniel	376	Ramsey John
132	Elliott Jamison	377	Rambo Wm H
133	Edgar Robert B	378	Reed Hiram
134	Ewing Samuel	379	Rager —
135	Elliott Jamella	380	Russell Thomas
136	Franklin Benj	381	Reed Sam M
137	Frook Solomon	382	Reder Rev
138	Fiddler Jacob	383	Smith John W D
139	Fiddler Geo	384	Steele H
140	Funkhouser J W	385	Stowe Hiram
141	Ferrer Henry	386	Shively Geo
142	Fulton Mrs Geo	387	Staley Richard
143	French Capt.	388	Stinson —
144	Fullerton John	389	Shearis Hugh
145	Francis Robert	390	Smith Andrew
146	Frazier John A	391	Sankey M H
147	Funkhouser Joseph	392	Shorts Aaron
148	Forde Frank	393	Stewart William
149	Ferguson John	394	Sager Wm
150	Fleming Wm	395	Sawhill Her
151	Fundenberger Jonath	396	Sulhurst Henry
152	Fresh George	397	Stewart James
153	Francis H J	398	Stein Daniel
154	Gaston Henry	399	Strock Wm
155	Gorley —	400	Sterling Maj John
156	Grove Boston	401	Shafer —
157	Grove John	402	Stiles Mrs Samuel
158	Grove William	403	Strawbecker George
159	Gibson John G	404	Smith Mrs Joseph
160	Glenn Woodson	405	Stevens Mrs H
161	Gillespie Capt R. F.	406	Seral Geo
162	Graham Robt	407	Spencer Joseph
163	Graham Chas	408	Smith Robert jr
164	Grist Samuel	409	Speyer Geo
165	Goble & Co	410	Smith Ephraim
166	Goble & Co	411	Scott David H.
167	Goble & Co	412	Shoemaker Joseph
168	Goble & Co	413	Stewart James R
169	Gibson —	414	Sheets —
170	Gibb John	415	Small Mrs Peter
171	Gill John	416	Taylor Samuel
172	Grey St Clair	417	Taylor Joseph
173	Gormley Samuel	418	Thompson James
174	Gibson George	419	Thomas Mrs Ira
175	Holship Miles	420	Thomas James
176	Hamilton Geo W	421	Thompson E B
177	Hoult —	422	Tuttle Dr C H
178	Hunter Thos	423	Thompson —
179	Hunter —	424	Tonchill Mrs
180	Hoom Wm.	425	Taylor Wm
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182	Holstein —	427	Todd Samuel
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191	Houscholder Mrs	436	Wilson George
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193	Hamilton Geo	438	Wallace —
194	Hunter Wm	439	White James
195	Hall Robt S	440	Wallace Robt
196	Hasting —	441	Wade Mrs Maj
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198	Harvey Albert	443	Webb Stephen
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200	Hartman John	445	Wray —
201	Haultsworth —	446	White Alex
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243	Lukins Charles	488	Neril Mrs —
244	Leonard Sylvanus	489	Profitt Henry
245	Lisa David	490	Swager Jacob
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