

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

On Monday, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Cass, relating to our diplomatic relations with Austria. In offering the resolution, Mr. C. made an eloquent appeal in behalf of oppressed Hungary, and advocated the suspension of diplomatic relations with Austria for the express purpose of wounding the pride of that government—a course of policy which none of our Presidents have ever pursued, wisely following the advice of Washington in this respect, not to interfere with foreign nations. A debate ensued, in which several Senators took part.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, did not rise to oppose the resolution of Mr. Cass. He had never listened, with so much satisfaction, to any speech, as he did to that of the Senator from Michigan, on this resolution. He was more than satisfied in listening to his eloquent appeal in the name of humanity. He cordially agreed with the Senator from Michigan, when he intimated that the cause of the oppressed and trampled under foot, and when he said that this government, in expressing the sentiments of the people, must sympathize with a people struggling for the liberty given them by God, but wrested from them by man. He agreed with the Senator, also, in the sentiment that the discussion of this subject will do much towards repressing future aggression upon the independence of nations; and he agreed also with another Senator, when he said that his sympathies were reserved for the names of mankind. He was glad that these admissions had fallen from other lips. If they had fallen from him, they would have been called fanatical.

If the gentleman from Michigan would today throw his fortune and his truth into the carrying out of these sentiments, he would make for himself a name greater far even than that which he now enjoys. The gentleman proposed inquiring into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria. That was a bad term. It should be propriety, justice, duty, and not a question of expense. Expediency was a bad word; and, taken in connection with the Senator's statistics relative to the unimportance of Austria's commerce, and her scarcity of ports, it amounted to the intimation that we can utter a considerable amount of proper indignation at a very slight expense.

The Senate, under this resolution, was to constitute itself a high court, to try the nations of the earth for their crimes of oppression and atrocious acts of despotism, committed under aggravated circumstances. This was a high power, and the historian, if the resolution was passed, would in future years write down that this was the most enlightened republic that ever lived or ever will live. Forgetting the little petty concerns at home, it gravely constituted itself a committee to try the nations of the earth for their crimes. If this was to be done, he desired that the historian should say that we commenced not with some poor, second rate, feeble power, a difficulty with whom would cost but little; but with Russia, whose crime it was that she conquered Hungary. He wanted to go still further back, and inquire into the case of those exiles who were banished to the Siberian snows.

He hoped also that the partition of Poland would not be barred by a statute of limitations, that was in the speech of the Senator from Michigan. When he got through with Russia, he wanted to go to England to inquire into the treatment of Ireland and her noble patriots of old, with her thousands of murdered defenders. Next he would proceed with France and try her for her acts of despotism, not forgetting the wrongs of Africa. Again, while the court was sitting, to arraign Spain upon whose territory also the aspirants for civil and political liberty had fallen. After he had tried all the nations of Christendom, he would desire that he should bind himself also to come down to our high position. We, the model republic, to stand our trial before some court of inquiry. He did not know, however, who would try us. We could certainly be tried by any of those nations whom we had condemned because they were not our peers.

Suppose, then, the sovereign power of Turkey, who, as the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) says, has proved himself a better Christian than many other powers of the earth, would agree to constitute a court of indignation, to try us. Suppose, also, he should have an omnibus published near this place, which announced that men, women and children, are sold here, in this capital of the model republic, Washington, bearing the name of the other of American liberties; would it not appear before that court which tried us, that we had been, and were continuing to be, guilty of oppression—oppressions great and deep as any which Austria, Russia or France had committed? Truth and Justice would reply in the affirmative, and he feared it would appear that the sovereign of Turkey was not only a better Christian than we, but a better republican than we.

Mr. CLAY said, an appeal made to him the day by the Senator from Michigan to aid in this proposition, and no less his respect for that gentleman and the Senate, demanded reply. The proposition, either as originally made or with the amendment, was a great grave one, as all subjects were which were connected with foreign affairs. It proposed simply the recall of our own minister, but sending out of the country the minister of another power already here. Why was it made a resolution of inquiry. All the facts in this case were historical. The origin of the war and the dishonors inflicted were well known to the Senate and the country. The proposition, therefore, should be considered in the same light as a positive direction to some action against the ultimate object of the resolution. The Senate were just as well prepared as it could be, to decide whether we should suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria or not. He did not believe that the Senator from Alabama, (King) if he had given this his careful consideration, could give it his full assent. He referred to the eloquent language which Mr. Cass had put forth the sufferings of Hungary, and said that there was another way in which the detection of Austria's crime could be manifested with much more effect to those who had been trodden down than to those who vainly endeavored to repel, and the gentleman would find him ready to do it with all the power which he possessed.

Instead of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, he would send to that government some enlightened citizen who could command the confidence of the country. The honorable Senator from Michigan himself, would be a most appropriate person to send on such an interesting mission, to sue for some consideration for Hungary—to plead her cause, and endeavor to obtain for her that redress and consideration which her wrongs and her bravery were entitled to. The object of foreign missions was not to benefit the country to which we send representatives, but to protect American interests abroad.

It was proposed, because of our abhorrence of Austrian butcheries, and Austria's disregard of Hungarian independence, to furnish American merchants and sailors—to deprive our citizens of whatever advantage might be derived from the diplomatic relations existing between the two nations—such a course could be justified by no argument whatever.

Mr. CLAY also vindicated the consistency of his present action, in view of his former course with reference to the South American states, referred to by Mr. Cass in his speech. It was proper that the United States government should take any action on this subject, it might more justly be had with reference to Russia, who had interfered upon a shallow pretext, and defeated Hungarian independence when she had already achieved it.

Mr. CLAY also proceeded to show by cogent argument and familiar illustrations, that if the precedent for the principle in question was established, there was no limitation, qualification or restriction as to how far, or on what subject, whether religion, morals, or what not, which could be adopted. The course proposed to be pursued was in direct contradiction to the policy laid down and followed by Washington, and every administration to the present time. If we were to become the censors of nations, wherefore are we to stop, and why should we look to the cause of Hungary alone? Why not take up the cause of Ireland, and still more that of unhappy Rome, which had been alluded to?

The honorable gentleman had expressed the fear that he (Mr. CLAY) belonged to the standard school of politicians. He would like to hear a definition of the progress which the gentleman had designed to advocate. The party of which the Senator from Michigan was a distinguished disciple, was opposed to the improvement of our great water courses, also to a system of progress which should relieve us from a dependence for necessities of life upon a foreign land. What then did he mean by progress?

Mr. CLAY feared that the progress which he advocated was a progression of conquests, territorial aggrandizement, and foreign wars. If so, he thanked God he was of the standard school, as opposed to such a progress as that to which he had alluded.

In conclusion, Mr. CLAY did not think that it became the Senate to take such unnecessary and perilous ground as had been proposed, and hoped that the Senate would at once reject the proposition without reference or hesitation.

In the House 14 ballots have been taken without effecting an election. The last ballot stood Forney, loco, 103; Foote, whig, 98; scattering 16.

From present appearances there will be as much difficulty to elect a Clerk as there was to elect a Speaker.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

BALTIMORE, Jan'y 8, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:—Feeling in a very good humor this morning, I have concluded to drop you a line or two, in order to induce your readers into some of the various incidents that have been transpiring within the past week. The most important event that has come to my knowledge is the fact that a line printer has absolutely been favored, unlike the common lot of the fraternity, with the propitious smiles of dame fortune, he having fallen heir to an estate in England, valued at \$60,000. This certainly is an anomaly in the history of the times; for a printer with money had become so rare a sight, that it is said, Barnum, of the Philadelphia Museum, had actually been searching for one, to exhibit as a natural curiosity.

On Sunday morning, the young men and boys of the city made a regular turn out, at Spring Gardens, to have a skating frolic, the ice being thick and in excellent order. Several hundred had gathered at one time; and, of course, numbers of fights ensued. In a conflict between two parties, who are known by the appellation of "Cock Robbers" and "Sandy Bottoms," several pistols were fired, and no less than two received serious wounds. Strange as it may appear, the police did not interfere, but suffered these desperadoes to continue their outrages through the whole day.

The Friendship Fire Company, of this city, accompanied by their splendid engine and apparatus, last week paid a visit to New York and Philadelphia, and were received by the different fire companies of those cities in the most cordial manner. They returned again on Sunday morning, and as they marched from the depot to their engine house, made quite a handsome appearance. Many of the members bore oval evidences of the esteem of their brother firemen, who they had visited, in the shape of equipments, beautiful bouquets, wreaths, pictures, &c., and the engine was literally covered with bouquets and wreaths bestowed by the New York and Philadelphia ladies, and no doubt these fragrant mementoes will long be cherished by the recipients with true Maryland gallantry.

Numerous petty larcenies having been recently committed, our officers were arduous in exertions to ferret out the depre-dators, and on Saturday last succeeded in arresting several of them. The house in which they were found being searched, was found to be a regular variety shop—cut pieces of calico, cloth, linen, clothing, knives, forks, spoons, brushes, castors, umbrellas, saws, hats, tumblers, drums of figs, candies, &c., &c., being found in sufficient abundance to furnish a country store.

The California fever has not altogether disappeared yet in our community; every vessel bound for San Francisco carrying numbers of adventurers to the gold regions. Two schooners leave our port this week for that country, laden with flour, &c.

The weather has been extremely cold; but very little snow has as yet fallen. Yesterday it moderated somewhat, and rained all day, rendering it quite disagreeable out of doors. There is no special stir in the markets worth noticing at this time. Yours, respectfully, H.

Locofoco Logic.—Mr. Best voted for himself and is denounced by the locofocos as a political scoundrel. Mr. Bigler, one of their big guns, once did the same thing and is a gentleman! Why this difference betwixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee?

## Newspaper Postage.

The Elkton (Md.) Whig has a communication from Th. Jefferson Sutherland on the value & improvement of County Newspapers, well written and strongly worded, which closes with the following

## PROPOSED RATES OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

1. To be free of Postage—all newspapers and magazines, (not exceeding a single copy of each separate publication,) addressed to the editors or publishers of any other newspaper or magazines.

This proposes no change in the present law, except as to magazines; and as the encouragement to County Newspapers should be given as much in reference to education as to the circulation of news or gossip, the magazine exchanges, as well as the newspaper, should be conveyed in the mails free of postage, the magazines being generally of the higher order of literature.

2. To be free of Postage—all newspapers and magazines addressed to persons residing in the counties wherein the same have been printed.

This would be a change from the provisions of the present law; and one which the cause of education demands. It would tend to increase the circulation of the County Newspapers, and magazines, and afford a protection to them against the competition of the city prints and reprints.

3. One cent Postage—on each newspaper of not more than 1400 superficial inches in size, addressed to persons, other than the editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines, residing out of the county where the same has been printed.

This would include all of the large sized sheets called *imperial*; a sheet of 31 by 45 inches.

4. Two cents Postage—on each newspaper of more than 1400 superficial inches in size, addressed to persons, other than the editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines, residing out of the county where the same has been printed.

In this class would be included none but the *mammoth* sheets, worked on printing machines, a class of newspapers which are mostly reprints from the type set for city dailies, and which rely more upon their imposing size, than the value of the matter which the papers contain, for their circulation.

5. One cent Postage—for each ounce in weight of every magazine addressed to persons, other than the editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines, residing out of the county where the same has been printed.

This provision would place magazines on the same footing as newspapers, for which there are many good reasons.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A vessel arrived at Boston last week with a yellow girl, a slave, belonging in Wilmington, N. C., who had been secreted on board by the mate. The vessel had been searched several times to find her. The authorities at Wilmington smoked the vessel several times, after loudly announcing that they would smother her if she did not show herself. It was all unsuccessful. She remained secure in her hiding place. During the voyage the girl was fed in the watches, without the knowledge of the master.

PERSONAL LIABILITY.—Stockholders of all the banks in New York are now individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares, in addition to the shares themselves, for all debts and liabilities contracted by them. In case of the insolvency of any bank, the bill-holders are, by the constitution, entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors. The above provisions are alike applicable to the Safety Fund Banks and to Free Banks.

Notices of the Adjutant General's report, Canal Commissioners' report, and Editorial Convention, are unavoidably omitted this week.

## THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, Jan 11, 1850.			
	Fairly Dealers.	Retail.	
Flour	\$4 25	\$5 00	
Wheat, white	95	1 10	
red	90	1 05	
Rye	50	60	
Oats	28	35	
Corn	50	60	
Cloverseed old	3 50	—	
Do new	3 75	—	
Flaxseed	1 00	1 25	
Timothyseed	2 00	2 50	
Butter, good	15	15	
Eggs	10	10	
Lard	6	8	
Tallow	8	10	
Potatoes	50	62 1/2	
Beef	4 00	—	
Pork, per lb.	34	5	
Wool, per lb.	25	—	
Feathers	45	45	

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1850.

The FLOUR MARKET continues steady. Sales of common and good brands at \$5.00 to \$5.12, per barrel. Sales of RED WHEAT at \$1.06, 1/2, and WHITE at \$1.14, 1/2, per bushel. CORN—Sales of old yellow at 62 cents; new at 56 1/2 cents. OATS—at 35 1/2 cents per bushel.

## Turnpike Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Lewistown and Kishaque Turnpike Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of WILLIAM BROTHERS, in Reedsville, on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, to elect one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, President.

## THREE PLY CARPETS!

BEST quality three-ply Carpets warranted—selling at \$1.12, per yard, such as is sold at other stores for \$1.37, and \$1.50. Also, a splendid assortment of other Carpeting, Rugs, &c., at C. L. JONES, November 17, 1849.

## Water Company Election.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Lewistown Water Company are requested to meet at the store of Francis McClure, in the borough of Lewistown, on the first MONDAY in February next, (1850), to choose by ballot seven Managers for the ensuing year.

FRANCIS MCCLURE, President Lewistown Water Company. January 12, 1850.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber on account of Books and Stationery, are requested to come forward and make settlement of the same, on or before the FIRST of February, 1850, or the accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper person for collection.

C. C. SPOTSWOOD. Lewistown, January 12, 1850—3t

## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor to apportion the balance remaining in the hands of HENRY LEATTE and WILLIAM HARDY, administrators of the estate of JOHN FOSTER, dec'd, late of Oliver township, Millin county, will meet at the Court House, in the borough of Lewistown, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1850, to apportion the same to and among the persons legally entitled to receive it.

J. DICKSON, Auditor. Lewistown, January 12, 1850—4t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby informed that I purchased the following articles at a sheriff's sale on the first instant, as the property of William Erwin, of Oliver township, to wit:

Two thirds of forty acres of wheat in the ground, and two-thirds of eight acres of Rye. Also, at a farm, sheriff's sale, I bought of the said Erwin's property the following articles, viz:

One dun mare, 1 black horse, 2 grey horses, 3 mares, 4 cows, 3 heifers, 2 red and white steers, 2 wagons, 1 sled, 1 threshing machine, 1 stove and pipe, 1 wind mill, 2 pairs hay and wood ladders, 1 carriage, 2 harrows, 2 ploughs, 1 sleigh, 1 corn harrow, 2 sets of horse gears, and 19 hogs.

Which property I have left with and loaned to the said William Erwin through my will and pleasure—therefore, all persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle or interfere with any of the above described property, in any manner whatsoever, as I will hold all such accountable as trespassers.

JNO. HAMAN. M'Veytown, January 12, 1850—3t

## Bank of Discount and Deposit.

LONGENECKER, GRUBB & CO. Cash Capital Paid in \$70,000.

LONGENECKER, GRUBB & CO. have established at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, an Office of Discount and Deposit, for the transaction of the regular business of banking. Drafts and Notes payable in the commercial cities will be discounted at all times, and deposits of current money will be paid, on demand, in *par funds*. Every facility will be afforded to business men in their negotiations with the Eastern and Western cities.

Notes offered for discount must lie over one day. The aggregate Capital of the establishment exceeds half a million of dollars.

DAVID LONGENECKER, JOHN MILLER, M. D. A. BATES GRUBB, CHRISTIAN BACHMAN, JOHN CHRIST, H. FREELAND, BENJAMIN ESHELMAN, W. RUSSELL, Cashier.

W. H. IRWIN, Solicitor and Confidential Agent. Lewistown, August 25, 1849—4t.

## Estate of Isaac Kauffman, DECEASED.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of ISAAC KAUFFMAN, late of Oliver township, deceased, being desirous of making a final settlement of said estate, request all persons indebted, as well as those having claims to call on either of the subscribers, without delay, and have their accounts adjusted.

DAVID MILLER, Oliver township, PETER HARSHBARGER, Wayne. January 5, 1850—3t

## NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the following articles at Constable's sale, on the 21 January, 1850, as the property of George M. Bowman, Esq., of M'Veytown, to wit:—3 Coal Stoves and Pipe, 1 large Rolling Chair, 1 Settee, 2 sets of Chairs, 2 Closets, Saddle, Bed and Mattress, 1 Book Case, 1 Dining Table, 1 Wash Stand, 1 Looking Glass, a lot of Stove Pipe, which property I have loaned to the said Geo. M. Bowman, Esq., during my will and pleasure, and the public is hereby notified not to interfere or meddle with any of the above mentioned property, in any way whatever, as I shall hold all such responsible in law. PETER HARSHBARGER. January 5, 1850—3t

## TOWNSHIP APPEALS, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all interested, that the Commissioners have appointed the following times and places of meeting for hearing appeals from Triennial Assessment, made by Assessors for 1850:

McVeytown, on Monday, January 21st, 1850, at T. F. McCoy's public house, in said borough.

Newton Hamilton and Wayne townships, on Wednesday, January 23d, at the public house of Mrs. Eliza Butler, in Newton Hamilton.

M'Veytown, on Friday, January 25th, at the public house of Daniel Whittaker, in Alleenville.

Union township, on Saturday, January 26th, at the public house of John Robinson, in Belleville.

Armagh township, on Monday, January 28th, at the public house of Isiah Coplin, in said township.

Brown township, on Tuesday, January 29th, at the public house of Samuel W. Stewart, in said township.

Decatur township, on Wednesday, January 30th, at the public house of Abraham Muthersbaugh, in said township.

Derry township, on Thursday, January 31st, at the Commissioner's office, in Lewistown.

Granville township, on Friday, February 1st, at the same place.

Lewistown, on Saturday, February 2d, at the same place.

The Assessors of said several districts are hereby notified and desired to be at the place appointed for holding the several appeals, as above stated, and all feeling themselves aggrieved at their valuation can there have an opportunity of being heard.

By order of the Board, H. J. WALTERS, Clerk. Lewistown, Dec. 22, 1849—5t

## Pennsylvania Railroad.

ON and after MONDAY, 24th December, FREIGHT TRAINS will run three times a week between Lewistown and Philadelphia, as follows:—Leaving Lewistown, eastward, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arriving from Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 10, P. M.

All freight going east, MUST BE DELIVERED BY THREE O'CLOCK, P. M., on the days previous.

\* Freight in all cases, payable on delivery of goods at the warehouse.

PASSENGER TRAINS, east, will leave at 15 minutes past 9 A. M., daily. Fare to Philadelphia, \$5.50.

SAM. MILLIKEN, Jr., Ag't. Lewistown, Dec. 22, 1849—4t [Dem. copy.]

## NOTICE.

RUMORS impugning the solvency of "THE DELAWARE CITY BANK" being circulated, whereby holders of the Notes issued by said Bank may be induced to suffer loss, the subscribers, owners of nine-tenths of the stock, and fully acquainted with the extent of her issues and the perfect soundness of her assets, do hereby bind ourselves to the public, that the Notes in circulation will be paid in gold or silver on presentation, during Banking hours, at the counter of the Bank in Delaware City. The intention of this is, that we do hereby guarantee to the public the entire solvency of the Bank, and that its Capital Stock is unimpaired.

GEO. MAXWELL, ANDREW C. BARCLAY, JNO. M. KENNEDY, A. J. DERBYSHIRE, WM. M. KENNEDY, JOSEPH CLEAVER, PHILIP REYNOLD, JOHN C. CLARK, GEO. G. CLEAVER. DELAWARE CITY, Oct. 18, 1849—2m, nov34.

## LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office in Lewistown, January 1, 1850.

Armstrong William	Lane C W
Anderson Geo	Lang Lewis
Armstrong Jas	Miller Jacob
Briner W D	2 Mordock Wm
Bouch Miss Elizabeth	Millhouse Amos
Bowes Michael	Miller Samuel L
Bussel George	Montgomery Jos
Boyd Mrs Jane E	Muthersbaugh David
Bouch Mrs A E	Muthersbaugh Samuel
Brannon John	Miller John
Beck Robert	2 Miskin Mrs Mariah
Bosensente Henry K	Mahaney Nathaniel
Bremar Murty	2 Martin John C
Barrans Henry	Master Conrad
Brown John	Morrow Joseph
Bowen George	Maceay Silas
Becker Wm	Marks Jno
Baer David	McCarthy W
Bear Charles	McCutcheon & Co WB
Burkholder John	McLaughlin Polly
Bare Reuben H	McDowell Mrs Rebecca
Bliger D W	McDowell Robt
Bats F M	McIntyre Isabella
Bower Mrs Cath. E	McFadden Wm R
Bever Jos	McKee Wm
Brimer A	McKinley John M
Benjamin Richard	McWilliams P H
Benjamin Jacob	McDowell Thos
Boyd Summa	McConahy Jas H
Christ B	McHose Geo
Crawford Wm H	McNea Franklin
Crownover Sam'l	2 Nofune David,
Casey Thos	Noland Jeremiah
Care Michael W	Orick James
Caley Susan	O'Neill James
Caulman Jacob	Oswell David
Corman Dennis	Overseers of Granville
Chenson Sam'l W	township
Cherry James	Peters Geo
Comfort N J	2 Pours James
Chance Hiram	2 Peters Daniel
Davis Wm D	Pouley Wm
Donavan John	Raymond Henry
Driscoll Dennis	2 Rothrock Mrs Martha
Doran Thos	Reynolds Henry
Doone Thos	Rager Miss Jane Eliza
Dreifus S	Rains Thomas
Dubbs Henry	Riden Mrs Margaret
Deitz Chas	Reed Jno S
Easton Mrs Sarah	Ream Daniel
Erle Charles	Rhoder John
Esiger D M	Rittenhouse Miss H M
Everage Eliza	Reynolds Wm
Eager Marion	Shopton Robert
Elizabeth Mrs Ar	Skiles John
Franciscus Wm	Shultz Henry
Farman Geo	Stevenson Calvin F
Fields Hetty	Soherhammer Vicles
Filler Miss Rebecca	Snowbarger Margaret
Fitzsimmes James	Sellers John
Fink Henry	Shaffler C W
Fox Philip	Stuart Andrew
Foster Jos B	Smith William
Fissel Eliaz	2 Stem Henry
Finnamom Mrs Elizth	Spencer James
Frand Christian	Stiver James
Gilens John	Shawbell John
Graham G S	Stull Isaac
Graham Andrew	Strunk Wm
Gall John	Stewart Lewis P
Gile Mrs Ann	Scott F B
Garve Henry	Sutton John
Giboney Capt Paul	Sellers John J
Gously Wm	Sperry Samuel
Goodwine Miss B	Spoker Miss Elizabeth
Hart John	Stephens James
Hinges Michael	Smith Thomas
Hoops Mrs Nancy	Shepherd Wm
More Mrs Catharine	Swan Henry
Howard Patrick	Spice Wm
Hall Richard	Shanclough Jacob
Heweson Wm	Stillwell Jesse
Hartman John	Shimp Thompson
Henderson Mrs Mary	Schwartz A F
Heshe Henry	Thompson John L
Hill Jno	Trot John
Hoggynre D H	Terst Ambrose
Hanes John	2 Towerbridge W S
Hampden Henry	Tympany Jas
Hough Capt	Telegraph Office
Hegarty James	Varley John
Hwin Geo	Vansant Hezekiah
Ingraham A M	Weirich Miss Marg't
Johnson Margaret	Wade Miss Ann
Johnson H C	Wells Abraham
Jester Edward	2 Wright Wm
Jonos Zachariah	Wadley G S
Jeffries W W	West Miss Mary H
Kaler Christian	Wolf