MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1864. Southern Families in Northern Cities, We have had, lately, opportunities of meeting business men from New York and Philadelphia, whose sources of information are abundant upon a subject discussed at our inviews. The fact that dwelling houses of the better class are in great demand in the cities named, and that rents were so extraordinarily high, was explained by the statement that the families of hundreds and, indeed, thousiding in those cities. Many of the men now leading in rebellion, as soldiers and statesmen, were unwilling to compel their families, their dear ones, to risk the peril of that wicked and unholy undertaking, and hence they have removed them to abodes of Philadelphia, we are confidently informed, entire rows of princely dwelling houses are occupied by Southern families, who live in the ease and comfort thus afforded, and who emand procuring aid for the rebel cause. The circle in which these people move—their abundant means and large credit, for lavish entertainment and display, are wielded with adroit and powerful effect to influence the

soft brained creatures who constitute what are

called the aristocracy of the commercial em-

poriums. These in turn give vent to the

treason thus imbibed, until we frequently

hear the expression of a treasonable sentiment

from which it has puzzled many a political

philosopher to account. But when the facts

to which we refer are carefully considered,

the baleful influence which thus contaminates

society.

-The fact that millionaire Southern traitors have located their families in the North, until they have tested the strength of treason, is a strange commentary upon the claim that the people of the South are fighting for independence. The rich have seduced the poor man to the attempt at destroying the Government, and while the poor man's family is made to undergo the horrors of rebellious war, the families of the rich are removed to places of safety, where they can await in ease and comfort the uncertainties of the struggle. If the South should succeed, these families will return, to make up the aristocracy of the confederacy-to monopolize whatever of glory there would be in a triumph to destroy a free Government. But if the South fails-if the rule of the rightful authority of the National Government is maintained in all the States, the same families can still return, resume their old positions, leaving the poor men who fought the terrible fight of treason to suffer alone. If the masses of the South could properly become acquainted with, and appreciate these facts, we have a notion that the struggle for "Southern independence" would soon cease.

How to TREAT LIBERTINES.-If all "war widows" would treat the lecherous libertines who infest and curse every locality, as the "war widow" in Allegheny county is reported below to have disposed of her tempter, there would be no assassinations to record in connection with such affairs:

A war widow tricked a libertine out in Al legheny county, New York, by taking his five hundred dollars to get ready for a proposed elopement, and then sending him the following "billydux:" "Mr. —: I have to inform you that 'circumstances beyond my control' will prevent me from fulfilling my engagement to elope with you to-night. I expect my husband home on furlough soon to Christmas and New Years, when we shall enjoy a hearty laugh at your discomfiture. Meanwhile I will keep your money as a Christmas present for him, and when this cruel war is over it will come handy to assist him to start in business. Yours, 'tenderly,' C. T. N

"P. S-When next you undertake to play the libertine, you would do well to select your victim outside of old Allegheny county; and above all, beware of a soldier's wife."

- If the "war widow", whose transactions in a sister county in this State, have produced such terrible results, had been as true a woman as the wife above referred to, she would not have made a whore of herself, a widow of an innocent woman, orphans of nine children, a murderer of her husband, an outcast and did much to sustain them in their war of an only son, and sent a soul unprepared against the Government.—Exchange. into the presence of its God. Where true women exist—where the strong wife lives and loves-libertines do not flourish, and husbands do not become murderers from jeal-

Is it Right?

Gov. Curtin has somewhat distinguished himself by pardoning several convicts on condition that they would enlist. We see by the papers that various functionaries, throughout the land discharge persons arrested for crime, upon the same terms exacted by the Governor The question palpably arises, is it right to compel our brave soldiers, respectable and de cent men, to associate with those rogues who escape the punishment of crime by agreeing

to enlist?—Clinton Democrat. The Tory Organ, in its Saturday's issue, commented on the above brazen faced falsehood, so as to leave the impression that Diffenbach was telling the truth, a thing admitted to be impossible by all who know the man. So far from the assertion being true, that pardons have been granted on condition that the criminal released enters the army, the contrary is the fact, as Gov. Curtin has positively refused to grant pardons where such terms are made the only condition. Men whose claims to pardon were made good, by complying with the rule on the pardoning power, have been recommended to enlist, but never pardoned as a condition of enlisting. Of course the Clinton Democrat and Tory Organ people knew these facts when they made and gave credence to the above misstatement, but the chance for a falsehood in this connection to injure the Government was too good to be lost.

The Fifty-fifth (P. V.) Regiment.

We were informed this morning, by one of the local recruiting agents of the State, that the 55th regiment P. V., Col. Dick White, had recruited its full quota, and is now ready, with full ranks, once more to enter the

field. There is something in the celerity of the recruiting which produced this result, which has its share of credit as well for the glorious reputation which clusters around the old organization of the 55th, as for the enthusiasm of the people in rallying to its standard. The Fifty-fifth is commanded by a soldier, in every acceptation of the title. Dick White may have personal faults and blemishes, of which we know nothing and which do not concern us; but as a soldier, a leader and an officer, he has conducted himself in this struggle so as to win the confidence of those whom he leads and deserve the highest applause of the people whom he serves. The very fact sands of opulent Southern men are now re- that he has thus early filled the depleted ranks of his regiment shows that he has a strong hold on the fighting men of the State; if it does not prove that he possesses superior qualifications as a soldier.

- With the Fifty-fifth thus promptly filled up-with its ranks thus early recruited and luxurious shelter and safety in the North. In ready again for the field, we trust that Col. White will be ordered for duty where he can be of the most service to the Government. Wherever there is fighting to be done-hard blows to be dealt out—there, we know, Dick ploy their leisure in manufacturing sympathy White and those who follow his lead, are anxious to be placed. Let the Fifty-fifth, then, have a place in that army of which the greatest service is expected in the coming campaign.

> The Debate in the House on the Loyalty Resolutions.

We publish this afternoon, the debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Kelley, of the House, to the effect that all persons preferring claims for damages, incurred during the rebel invasion of last summer, must establish their loyalty before their accounts for losses will be recognized. There is something in this debate peculiarly interesting at this time. we are at once informed as to the source of It shows that wherever our foes have an opportunity, they display with all the force in their power, the enmity they bear the govern ment; while on the other hand, it also proves whenever our friends arouse themselves, they have the power and resources of truth and argument completely to overwhelm and destroy treason. Nothing could be more salutary or beneficial to the government than just such a debate as the one which we present to-day. It brings out the truth so far as it relates to and influences treason and loyalty. It freshens our recollection of our friends and foes, and affords the very best evidence of the purposes of both. Let no intelligent man, therefore, fail to read the speeches to which we direct attention.

> THE DIME TEST.—For some time there has been wanting a standard by which to test and detect the difference between genuine and bogus Democracy. As matters stood it was diffi-cult to determine who was for unconditional peace, and who for conditional war. But there will now be an opportunity to divide the sheep from the goats. The Vallandigham fund is the crucial test. If any man is found who did not contribute a dime to the fund, he is no true Democrat and should be excommunicated. "Dime or dust," is the phraseology; that is to pay the assessment or withdraw from the party. By calling the previous question on the faithful, and cutting off discussion, it is expected to raise the fund to \$50,000 per annum. It will probably be paid in gold, as the latter-day Democrats are comnn gold, as the latter-day Democrats are com-punctious about handling green-backs or pos-tal currency. Mr. Vallandigham will find it cosy to be a martyr at \$50,000 a year. The Fund Committee should send the exile a French cook and a retinue of servants. With \$50,000 a year and French cooks, Mr. V. will be able to martyr himself to better advantage. -Cincinnati Commercial.

-We had an intimation before we noticed the above paragraph, that a collection was being taken up among the faithful copperheads in this region, for a purpose which is now only revealed. The Tory Organ, however, is augustly reticent on the subject. Why this is so, we are unable to explain. Why do we hear from it neither appeals for the impecunious martyr, or reports of the progress of the relief movement in his behalf? Doubtless there are good Union men whose hearts could be reached to the depth of a ten cent piece by an eloquent presentation of the case. We might ourselves go a "dime." We would give as much to most any thief to save him from starvation. Let us see the hat.

Another Repentant Rebel.—General W. G. Harding, President of the famous Military Board of the rebel Governor of Tennessee, has taken the oath of amnesty. Gen. Harding is an influential citizen. He has stood high the estimation of Southern disunionists

- Wonder if this rebel Harding is any relation to the ravenous Hardings of Pennsylvania? If so, he has set his relations an example which we hope they will imitate by swearing allegiance to the Government. We know of no individuals in the country more in need of such an oath than Barclay and "our William," (provided the people will believe them when they do swear,) as both have already most foully and villainously traduced the Government of both the State and nation.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. - Few perons are aware of the magnitude of the operations of our National Bible Society at the present time. It is stated that since the war began the Society has issued 2,000,000, mostly Tes\_ taments for soldiers and sailors. This includes 100,000 given to prisoners of war who come into our ranks, for whom special care is had, and 500,000 distributed in camps, hospitals, and on battle-fields by the U. S. Christian Commission and its branches. With the consent of the authorities at Washington and on application of parties at the South, more than 200,000 volumes have recently been sent through the lines into the seceded States. The issue of the Society during the last eight months have exceeded 1,000,000 copies.

REBEL ESTATES IN GENERAL BUTLER'S DE PARTMENT, —General Butler has ordered that all estates in his department abandoned or now occupied by rebels shall be turned over by the military commanders to be taken posses sion of by the Superintendent of negro affairs of treasury agents.

## Telegraph.

GOOD NEWS: The Rebels Attempt to Cross the Tennessee

River at Three Different Points. THEY ARE DRIVEN BACK

RUMORED FIGHT NEAR BRANDON

THE REBEL GENERAL POLK - WHIPPED 12,000 REBELS CAPTURED

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., February 20. Official information from General Dodge was received at General Logan's headquarters to-day, that the rebels, supposed to be Roddy's command, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three different ferrys, but were driven-back by Dodge's troops. The loss of Union troops was very light.

It is rumored here that Gen. Sherman has had a fight with the rebel General Polk near Brandon and whipped him, taking twelve thousand prisoners.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Rumors Concerning the Rebels. MOBILE COURT HOUSE DESTROYED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.

A dispatch from Chattanooga to the Gazette, dated the 21st inst., gives a rumor that two di-visions of the enemy occupied Marysville yes-terday, but afterwards retired.

It is said that the rebels have appeared on the Tennessee line below Loudon, blockading the steamer Chattanooga.

Another rumor declares that John Morgan

crossed the Tennessee between Florence and Tuscumbia with ten thousand men, with the intention of making a raid on Middle Tennes-The Court House at Mobile, valued at two

hundred thousand dollars, was recently entirely destroyed by fire.

All is quiet in front. The situation of the rebel army is unknown.

The weather is growing mild and pleasant.

From Tennessee. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS RUMORED REINFORCEMENT OF BUCKNER

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22. A dispatch from Knoxville, dated yesterday, to the Commercial, says that the rebels have broken up their winter quarters at Morristown and were in force at Strawberry Plains.

They have completed the pontoon bridge at the plains, and two brigades of infantry are across. A body of cavalry also crossed and had a skirmish on Saturday with our cavalry six miles from here and were driven back to the General Haskell encountered the enemy two miles out yesterday, on the south side of the river, killed six or seven of them

and made some captures.

It is reported that the rebels have been reinforced by Buckner with a heavy force

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST

SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY IN

EAST TENNESSEE. Sherman's March to Meridian, Mississippi.

THE SITUATION AT MOBILE. GEN. CURTIS FIRED UPON BY GUERRILLAS.

Capture of Yazoo City.

FROM MEMPHIS, &c

CATRO, Feb. 20. The steamer White Cloud arrived here this morning from Duvall's Bluff. She brought four hundred and twenty-two bales of cotton, consigned to Memphis.

The steamer Bryan, which was burned at

Columbus, Kentucky, yesterday, was owned by the Government. Her cargo was not val-An unsuccessful attempt was made to hurn the steamer Mississipi, at Memphis, on the

17th inst The Menphia cotton market, at the latest dates, was inactive, and the quotations were 65@67c. for strict middlings, and 67c. for

good middlings.

Carro, Feb. 20.—An officer who has just arrived here from the Big Black river reports that before reaching Jackson a skirmish ensued between a part of Gen. Sherman's forces and a body of from four to five thousand rebels, in which the enemy were defeated and

forty of them captured.
Our army had passed through Jackson,
Miss., and two columns of the enemy were retreating across the Pearl river, so precipitately that his pontoons, together with two pieces of his artillery and a number of prisoners fell into our hands.

Our forces seized provisions of all kinds, and swept on. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi regiments, and a large number of deserters are

oming into our lines. Gen. Sherman reached Meridian ten days after leaving Vicksburg.

A portion of Gen. Tuttle's command, which got behind, and was cut off from the expedition, had returned to Vicksburg.

Gen. McArthur was in command of the district of Vicksburg, Gen. M'Pherson having accompanied Gen. Sherman, with most of his

corps.

Refugees from Mobile report that the inhabitants of that city feel secure from any attack. Fifteen thousand rebel troops are reported to be in or about that neighborhood. A sentiment in favor of the reconstruction

of the Union prevailed to a considerable exten, and it would be expressed as the protection of the United States Government was of-Nothing was known of the reported revolt at Fort Morgan.

The report that Gen. Smith's command of

cavalry and mounted infantry, on an expedi-tion into Mississippi, had a fight with Forest's cavalry near Grenada is not confirmed.

It is not believed that the guerrillas will keep up a musketry fire upon the steamers that sail below Memphis. Gen. Buckland's command is gaining much

favor in Memphis by the judicious adminis-tration of affairs Ice is forming heavily on the Mississippi at Cairo, and for fifty miles below.

FORT SMITH, Feb. 20.—Intelligence has

been received here that General Price has received a furlough of sixty days, in order to enable him to go to Texas and Mexico. The belief at headquarters, and throughout the rebel army, is that he will never return.

He left Camden ten days ago, with a small

scort, in citizen's dress. General Curtis; on his return, and when near the old battle-field of Pine Grove, while separated from the main body of his escort, was fired upon several times from ambush,

but he escaped uninjured. The survivors of a party of loyalists arrived here yesterday morning. The main party were attacked in Kenosha Valley, a hundred and thirty miles from here. All but eleven

were killed or captured.

All the roads are now closely guarded, making it difficult to escape. THE OCCUPATION OF JACKSON, MISS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Herald has received the details from its correspondents of the occupation of Jackson, Miss., by General Sherman, on the 5th inst. CAPRURE OF YAZOO CITY.

St. Löurs, Feb. 21.—Information has been received that, after two or three day's skir-mishing, our forces captured Yazoo city, and now hold it.

now note it.

Our forces at Vidalia were lately attacked and driven by Dick Taylor, but reinforcements and gunboats came to the relief of our troops. and Taylor's command were scattered and a large number were killed and wounded. FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 21.—The steamer City of Alton, from Memphis, with dates to the 19th, has sarrived. She brings four hundred bales of cotton for St. Louis. General Buckland had issued an order for

the better protection of steamers in his district. Over 12,000 negroes have already enlisted Tennessee, and the enlistments in the

Middle district are at the rate of five hundred per week. Swarms of guerrillas are reported in the vicinity of Waterproof. They had fired three of Cool's gins, which were burning when the

steamer Julia passed up, and the gunboats were shelling the woods. The Memphis cotton market was a little more active. Strict middlings, 66c.; good

The weather at Cairo was mild, the thermometer marking 66 to-day, with indications of rain.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20. The steamer Arago has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 11th. She brings the 19th Maine Volunteers and the 1st Maine Battery, both re-enlisted. She also brings a mail from Key West, with dates to the 13th. The steamer George Washington from New Orleans, with dates to the 13th, is signaled

[SECOND DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans on the 13th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

The advices from Indianola were to the 8th

Nearly all the troops were re-enlisting. An expedition sent out in search of rebels and lumber had returned. They found no signs of the enemy, but brought in a lot of lumber.

Gen. Benton having gone North to testify in an important case at St. Louis, General Fitz Henry Warren was in command of the division during his absence.

The George Washington passed the gun-

boat Arizona and bark Anderson going up the river; and on the 15th, when one hundred miles west of Tortugas, she passed the steamer Merrimack, bound for New Orleans.

Louisville.

Louisville, Feb. 21. Quite a number of delegates to the Freedom Convention, to be held in this city, have ar-

rived, are many more are expected before tomorrow. A large number of negroes from Christian

ocunty and making their way to Clarksville, to enlist under the Union flag.

The court martial in the case of Gens. M'-Cook and Crittenden will probably adjourn to-morrow. Gen. M'Cook's case has been craig, Capt Neal concluded, and Gen. Crittenden's will be tomorrow. Outsiders say that both Generals will be fully vindicated as military men. All reports that the Louisville Journal has been or will be sold to the Republicans are ut-

terly false. Special Senatorial Election.

Indiana, Pa., Feb. 20. The special election to fill the vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the resignation of so far received, indicate that Dr. St. Clair, the Union candidate, will have a majority in this county of about 1,500. As Armstrong county cannot give more than two or three hundred against him, Dr. St. Clair is elected by about 1,200 majority in the district.

Hilton Head.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21. The steamer John Rice, from Hilton Head, brings the 9th and 11th Maine regiments, having re-enlisted as veterans. They are enroute for home on furlough. The former, ommanded by Colonel Emory, is four hundred and thirty strong.

The 22d in Philadelphia. Рипларегрита, Feb. 22.

Business is suspended to-day in most departments. The banks are open, but the Corn Exchange, Custom House and ware-houses, on all the principal avenues, were

Indiana Union Convention.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22. The Union State Convention of Indiana will assemble at Indianapolis on Tuesday. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. HEREBY notify all persons not to trust my wife, Elizabeth, on my account, as I will not pay any bills of her contracting. JOHN F. DONEHOWER, fe22-d3t\*

1864. SPRING OPENING 1864. FINE DRESS GOODS. New Styles,
New Colors,
New Materials,
15 Different Shades of Alpaca.

SPRING STYLE OF BAMORALS—beautiful colors.
MAGNIFICENT MAKES OF HEAVY MOURNING PLAIN BLACK RICH GLOSS DRESS SHARS war-BEAUTIFUL NEAT STYLES OF BLACK FIGURED A heavy stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS of all kinds, will be disposed of much below the usual price. CATECART & BROTHER, fe22-2w Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

PROPOSALS FOR MASONRY.

PROPOSALS FOR MASONEY.

ROPOSALS will be received up to the 5th of March for the furnishing and laying in place 2,400 perch of Stone (more or less) at the Lochiel from Works, 1,000 perch to be of common masonry, the balance of first-class masonry, of cut dimension stone.

Proposals will be received for the material and work separate, or for the whole combined. Plans may be seen at the office of Wm. Colifer.

Proposals may be addressed to Wm. Colder. Chairman Building Committee.

WM. COLDER.

J. R. EBY.

J. R. EBY, G. DAWSON COLEMAN,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE, MONDAY, FEB. 22d, 1864.

OPFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION. LADIES' LIST. 

Anderson, Mrs Enoma-Baldwin, — Mary Barrick, Miss Ciara Baker, Mrs Sarah Ann Beidleman, Miss Hanns Beard, Mrs Elizabeth Belt, Mrs Mary Bizband, Elizabeth Boon, Mrs Margaret Boylan, Mrs Mary Bombara, Miss Martha Bowen, Miss Marty Bowen, Miss Marty M'Elwee, Miss Mary Ellen M'Cliester, Miss Maggy M'Williams, Mrs Martha M'Clenan, Miss Clara M'Coy, Mrs-James Messimer, Miss Fanny Messimer, Miss Fanny Mitchell, Miss Lou Marston, Miss Ella G Meredith, Mrs William I Myses Miss I and I Meredith, Mrs William I
Myers, Miss Lydia A
Nyers, Miss Cannie
Nisley, Miss Emma
Nisley, Miss Emma
C
O'Brien, Mrs Annle
O'Conner, Miss Mary
Peyton, Miss Ellie
Pearson, Miss Liana
Ringler, Miss Liana
Ringler, Mrs W A
Rupp, Miss Liana
Ringler, Mrs W A
Rupp, Miss Liana Bowen, Miss Mary S Bradly, Miss Sarah Broynley, — Rachel Buzard, Mrs Ellen Buzard, Mrs Ellen
Calbert, Miss Mary
Chubb, Miss Lucy
Chambers, Miss Alice
Cassel, — Eva
Cammel, Mrs Ellen

Caffey, Miss Martha Caffee, Miss Martha Ann Caler, Miss Emma J Criswell, Mrs Elizabeth rage, Miss Maria leal, Miss Sarah lawson, Mrs Mary Rupp, Miss Liza Royer, Miss Barbara A Robinson, Miss Margaret Redmond, Miss Sarah F Dawson, Mrs Mary
Davis, Mrs Eliza
Diven, Mrs Susannah
Dixon, Mrs Sarah
Duncan, Miss Margaret
Duke — Jane Reed, Miss Annie Remar, Miss Mary
Rudy, Miss Mary
Rudy, Miss Mary
Rehrer, Miss Mary
EScottie, Miss Amie
Sattison, Miss Rebecca
Shafer, Mrs Lucretta
Shnecy, Mrs Elen
hShaw, Miss Kate

Duncan, Miss Margar Duke — Jane Duffin, Miss Mary Doccins, — Sarah -Edwards, Mrs — Elmore, Miss Susie Ellott, — Bridgel Fackler, Miss Amry Frank, Mary E Freeser, Miss Mary Foy, Miss Mary P Gilman, Miss Mary P hShaw, Miss Kate
Sowery, Mrs M
Stager, Mrs M
Stager, Mrs Emeline
Styers, Mrs Elizabeth
Stawart, — Matilda
Stahley, Miss Elizabeth
Stock, Miss Isabella
Stolier, Miss Isabella
Sullivan, Mrs Margaret
Seller, Miss Ellen
Torze, Miss Ellen
Torze, Miss Ellen
Torze, Miss Ellen
Torner, Miss Lacy
Toy, Mrs Mary
Talbot, Miss Catharine (ship)
Traher, Miss L
Trainer, Miss L
Trainer, Miss Lan
Updegraff, Miss Leeh Furey, Miss Mary F Gilman, Miss Mary J Galey, Miss Mary A Guistwite, Miss Sarah Hawk, Miss Sarah Hissimoyer, Miss Tarraca Hearry, Miss Agness Heston, Miss Annie E Heim, Mrs Kate Haller, Miss Filrs Jane

Heim, Mrs Kate
Heller, Miss Ellza Jane
Hess, Miss Mary
Hull, Mrs Sybilla
Hackley, — Add
Hyte, Miss Suo
Javin, Miss Nancy
Johnston, Miss Fanny
Johnston, Miss Fanny
Johnston, Miss Agnoss E
Jones, Mrs Margaret
Jackson, Mrs Kate
Kerk, Miss E T
Kinnark, Miss Mary
Keonig, Miss Mary Timmer, Miss Jane M Updegraff, Miss Leah Yanosdol, Miss Caroline Vernalman, Miss Garoline Warren, Miss Motilo Warren, Miss Clara Walfer, Mrs Edizabeth B Watson, Mrs Harriet Anna Wells, Mrs Susan A Winn, Miss Eliza

Wyre, Miss Lizzy D GENTL MENS' LIST. ENS' LIST.
Lingle, Harry E
Long, H
Lotd, Christ
M'Kurty, John
M'Carroll, Charles
M'Gaughan, John
M'Allister, L
M'Candless, Charles
M'Farlin, Joseph
M'Kee, J
W
M'Vally, Eugene
Mann, James
Madder, James
Madder, James
Martin, Wm
Mares, E Atkins, James
Ayres, John S
Albert, John
Andrew, John
Arnold, John
Bailey, W W
Baker, Joshun
Barkay, W H
Bailey, James
Bashoar, Geo
Bashoar, Geo
Barwar, James Bargor, James H
Barr, David
Belyard, John
Bean, Daniel F
Belyn, Sanford
Beamsdey, C R
Beal, Samuel
Becker, Joseph Mares, E Madden, John Madden, John
Massey, J
Mahaney, W C
Manly, Horace
Macalen, Ja Re
Mann, Martin W
Minan, C
Mercer, Joseph B
Metzer Cant S Beal, Samuel
Becker, Joseph
Blessing, Wm
Blackwood, James
Blackwood, James
Bidleman, Win
Bletz, Jacob H
Bowen, E S
Bower, D-H
Bolt, Abner D
Boyar, David
Boyd, E D
Boarman, C J
Brown, Charles
Bradley, Price Metzer, Capt S
Miller, Geo W
Mizrs, Jacob
Mayer, E S
Morrison, James
Moorehouse, Geo
Montgomery, F
Mooney, Patrick
Myars Clies

Bradley, Price Brockway, Capt Chas Bremer, Peter Mooney, Fatrick
Myars, Elias
Mullin, John S
Nute, O S
Nichols, Wm P
Ogle, John J
O'Nell, James
Pague, Dawalt
Parsons, Oco L Burkhart, John Parsons, Oeo L.
Parson, Abner J.
Panssig, Jacob.
Peatt, Licut S.T.
Plunket, John
Philipborn, Sol.
Peek. Wiff

Crickenbarger, John E Crumer, Christopher Curtin, Henry Crouse, Philip Culp, A'B Cross, Sergt Henry C Crouse, Harry Connoley, John Culp, James D Davis, L W Dayhoof, Geo Peek, Win
Piper, Nicholas
Ruiston, Win S
Redman, Geo
Rhoades, Win H
Reefsnyder, Win
Reese, Win D
Reichert, Henry
Richerd, Dru
Regie, James J
Reed, Augustas
Retts, Joseph
Runmy, Win H
Reedenll, Abraham
Royac Capt Davis, L W
Dayhoof, Geo
Dean, Franklin
Deckenson, Lt Col Jos
Dodd, Geo L
Draher, Jacob G
Dunbar, Geo H
Duffleld, John D
Emanwel, Soloman Reedenli, Admussiva Royac Capt Royac Capt Rupert, Michael Roldling, Wm Rodearmel, Wm Roper, Jacob Roathrock, H Rollen, James S R D Salsbury, D C Salsbury, D C Schindler, Daniel Schmitz, Adam Schenck, J W Fiske, AS Fisher, John H Fickett, HE Field, JS

Fleegle, Isaac S Fleegle, Isaac S Focks, Peter Fox, John H Funk, John M Gilliland, Wm Gibson, Eli Shuler, Michael B Sharp, Geo Shaeffer, Edward snaener, Edws
Sharpe, J M
Shall, Henry
Shindel, J A
Sides, Col P
Sierrer, Geo
Siens, John B
Smith, E K
Smith, Sirneli Gearye, Gen John Gerhart, Isaac Gordon, Wm Gordon, Wesley H Glenn, C D Smith, Siruell Smith, Michael Smith, Wm J Goodhart, Peter Griswald, John H Snider, Michael
Smith, Wm J
Smith, Dora
Smith, Dora
Smith, Daniel
Spangler, L D
Spaulbaugh, Elijah
Spangler, L D
Spaulbaugh, Elijah
Spangler, L D
Spaulbaugh, Elijah
Spangler, J E
Sumerudika, Sylvester
Steel, Thorntom
Stouffer, Jacob J
Stone, Wm
Suigart, J M
Straw, Jacob
Stökes, Rob A
Strine, Samuel
Thompson, John A
Strine, Samuel
Thompson, J P
Tally, Geo W
Trayer, Daniel
Vanmur, Simon
View, Geo
Walter, John A
Walters, Ezra B
Walbon, Aaron
Walters, Ezra B
Walbon, Aaron
Walters, Ezra B
Walde, Henry
Waltzen, J
Walker, David T
Watson, Johnson & Go
Watts, Samuel
Weeks, Wm
Wolke, Samuel Grove, Henry B Hammer, Samuel Harter, Henry

2

(ship)

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(ship)

Watts, Samuel
Weeks, Wm.
Welks, Gen J H
Wendell, Thomas P
Weltz, John B
White, Hon Alison
Wetzeel, Leonard
Weaver, Thomas
Weeks, Hezekish

Weeks, Hezekish Werholt, J F Weltmer, Jones Wilcox, J W

Wilcox, J W Willaughby, John A Williams, Mont Wilbur, J M Winters, John Wittle, Jacob Wollerton, Theo F Woodman, J W Wright, Geo Young, Samuel Zerby, Smanuel

Hart, Thomas Hays, Almer Hayse, Aimer
Harvey, R B
Hatfield, Wm
Hemphill, Capt James
Hepperd, David
Heil, Wm
Hench, James S.
Hershberger, Michael
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J.R.D. Jones. Kennedy, Maj Seth T Kuntz, John Kimber Coc

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