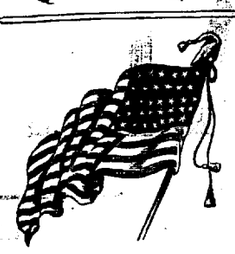
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, October 16, 1861.

SEVERAL STAMPEDING SLAVES are reported to have recently occurred in Worcester County, Maryland.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has advertised its annual meeting to be held in West Chester on the 24th instant. William Loyd Garrison is among the invited speakers.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S command in and around Washington city, amounts to 240,000 men, all well armed and equipped, in the highest discipline, and under officers of tried ability and experience. The wielding of such a body of men is a work of great mental labor and personal responsibility.

INDIANA REGIMENTS are all accompanied by a competent person, whose business it is to care for their comforts, inspect their personal condition, and report to the authorities at home, all the wants necessary to promote the health and well being of the men thus in the service of their country. The consequence of this has been to render the troops from the state of Indiana, cheerful, healthful and contented, three irresistable qualities in a soldier.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS in Paris united in prayer and supplication on the day set apart by President Lincoln for that purpose in this country, in behalf of the federal government now nobly battling to put down rebellion in the slave states. This is a signal and significant sign of sympathy on the part of a portion of the French people, characteristic of the friendship long existing between that nation and the people of the United States.

AMONG THE PROPERTY lately confiscated in Virginia, by order of the rebel government, was an estate owned by William C. Rives, Jr., of Boston, consisting of eight hundred acres of fine land, fully stocked with negroes, live stock and implements; and another estate, owned by Francis Rives, of New York city, also containing eight hundred acres and well stocked with slaves. The aggregate value of the property thus confiscated, owned by northern citizens or loyal Virginians, is estimated at *eight hundred thousand dollars.*

A DIFFICULTY has recently sprung up between General Sturges and General Lane, who were at last accounts at Kansas City, Missouri, waiting orders—the former with four thousand men and the latter with three thousand. It is said that General Lane was about to make charges against Sturges for conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and that Lane had refused any longer to obey his orders, on account of practices which he has recently given way to that entirely unfit him to command. The difficulty threatens to prove serious.

THE ENEMIES OF FREMONT are again at work predicting his immediate overthrow because the Secretary of War is in St. Louis. They have no reason for making such predictions. The clamor against the General was so terrible that nothing remained but for Secretary Cameron to go in person to Missouri and view the situation of affairs. No sensible person has any idea that General Fremont will be removed before he has an opportunity to clear Missouri of the rebels. Of course, with the immense pressure against him, if he makes a failure he will be at once recalled after that fact shall have become known.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR has refused to open a communication forwarded to the War Department by Ellis B. Schnable, now an inmate of Fort Lafayette, charged with being a traitor to his country. [illegible] journal going the rounds [illegible] days, and now only refer to it to declare that Mr. Schnable was, and doubtless still is, one of the most shamefully corrupt and depraved men in the country—devoid of moral reputation, lacking political integrity, and utterly deficient in personal probity and virtue. He should be held in confinement at Fort Lafayette as of too leprous a character to be allowed to roam the earth again, and the Secretary of War did well to refuse all communication with him.

GOV. A. G. CURTIN has been absent from the State capital for several days, on a visit of business to his former home, Bellefonte. The *Central Press* thus refers to his presence in Centre county:

Our honored fellow townsman, Gov. A. G. Curtin, returned to this place to-day, where he will remain a few days for the purpose of recruiting his health. He was welcomed back by a host of personal and political friends, for in this community at least his patriotism and integrity are best understood and appreciated. We are pleased to see the Governor look so well, considering the unceasing labors which are his. No chief magistrate of our Commonwealth ever entered upon the responsible duties of the office under more trying circumstances than those which surrounded Mr. Curtin in the early stages of his administration, yet he has come out triumphant, the honor of the State vindicated, and that gloriously. All praise we say to our noble Governor.

GOV. CURTIN reached Harrisburg to-day, much improved in health by his journey and short relaxation from his official duties.

SEQUESTRATION.

The tendencies of this war, so far as the authorities are concerned which have been raised to power by rebellion, are all guided in a criminal direction. The southern people engaged in rebellion have done nothing of a brave, chivalric or fair character to advance their cause, while *all* their acts have been of a description to degrade them in the eyes of the world, and make them still more amenable to the justice of those laws they are daily violating. They conceived the plan to rebel, to enrich themselves at the expense of the legitimate government and loyal people of the land. Every step they have taken, is criminal and diabolically wicked. Before they developed their treason, they were concocting a system of thieving which has since been carried out to afford the means for arming and equipping their recruits, subsisting their forces, replenishing their coffers, and liquidating such of their obligations as are made necessary to supply themselves with the common articles of living. Otherwise, these obligations are as common as a gamester's word or a harlot's vow. In this respect, they carry out their violations of all that is honorable and just, by engaging in the work of sequestrating all lands, goods, and securities belonging to northerners, held in any of the southern rebel states. [illegible] indebtedness of the south, in the north [illegible] been enormous, in amount, and [illegible] by [illegible] and systematic swindling has been one of the heavy burdens imposed on the northern mechanic and producer by the influences growing out of the peculiar condition of society at the south. The collection of a debt by a northern man in person at the south, was always a dangerous operation, and therefore it did not need this act of sequestration of northern property and securities to seal the already dreadfully augmented infamy of the leaders in the southern rebellion. The rebellion was started for such objects, and their achievement will become one of its legitimate realizations. In this manner millions of property will be feloniously abstracted from its legal owners, while many millions more of debts will be repudiated with the scoundrel's plea that it is justified by their belligerant position towards a government that has upheld and cherished and maintained them for years.

When the south has thus repudiated all the northern debts of its citizens and sequestrated all the property held in its midst by the northern mechanic and merchant, we may expect them to show signs of repentance and ask for terms of peace. These two purposes are among the great objects of the rebellion. The first design was the establishment of a grand, royal and magnificent order of aristocracy at the south. This has been the darling desire of the slave holding population of that region for many years, and on this purpose, when avowed in the old world, they based the hope of making alliance with the titled aristocrats of continental Europe, and Great Britain, but since they have failed and are without sympathisers or friends on the other side of the Atlantic, they now turn to the achievment of a more degraded purpose by making themselves a nation of robbers, repudiators and assassins.—This is partly demonstrated by the sequestration act. Unable to make reputation with the sword or the bayonet, and unwilling to march on the muzzle of loyal rifles and muskets, the villians and traitors are contenting themselves with repudiating their debts and sequestrating the property of the honest, enterprising and industrious merchants and manufacturers of the loyal states. It is a game worthy of those who are attempting it, and cannot be played with success for any length of time. Unwilling to fight and unable to cope with the force their treason has called to the defence of the Union, the traitors exhibit their cowardice and baseness in these common acts of theft, which the justice of the age will sooner or later overtake and overcome.

By the terms of the rebel sequestration law, all citizens of the United States are declared alien enemies of the Confederate States; except those of the Border States who sympathise with treason, and all the property of the aliens aforesaid in the Confederate States, consisting of lands, stock, bonds, debts and property of whatever description within the limits of the said Confederacy are confiscated. All the citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri favoring the cause of secession are exempted from the operation of the act. Only the loyal adherents of the Union in these four states are liable, by the law, to have their Southern possessions and claims seized for the use and support of the Confederate Government. It is not stated what is to be the test of attachment to the Union in those states, and therefore we have a right to infer that the law will lead to the same results which have already accrued from most of the legislation of the rebels. It will afford them the lawful excuse of robbing the weak and oppressing the suspected and defenceless. Surely the crimes of these men will soon invoke their punishment from a higher source than that of man. They cannot proceed much longer in their excesses and larcenies without being arrested by the hand of retributive justice!

WILLIAM W. REITZEL has become the sole business manager of the Washington city *Sunday Morning Chronicle.* Mr. Reitzel was connected with Adams' Express company for many years, but is a practical printer of experience and ability, and therefore fully competent to take charge of the business and publishing department of a newspaper. He is, withal, a gentlemen of character and integrity, and will win esteem and confidence as he becomes known to the reading public of the federal metropolis. We wish him abundant success in his new position and enlarged sphere of business responsibility.

THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Generals Rosecrans and Cox are at Mountain Cave, only thirteen miles from Gauley Bridge, with only six thousand troops who are able to perform active duty and are available. Between Gauley Bridge and Camp Lookout there were on Tuesday last one thousand six hundred and forty patients in the hospitals prostrated with the camp fever. At Cross Lanes, near Carnifax Ferry, and about twenty-eight miles from Gauley Bridge, are one hundred and sixty patients.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Rebel Account of the Affair.

Reported Defeat of the Blockading Squadron.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.

The Norfolk *Examiner*, of Monday, received by a flag of truce, contains a dispatch from New Orleans on the 12th, stating that a naval engagement had taken place at the head of the passes on the night of the 11th, lasting one hour, and was afterwards renewed.

Also the following dispatch:

FORT JACKSON, Oct. 12.

Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded, after a very short struggle, in driving them all aground on the south-west pass bar, except the Preble, which I sunk. I captured a prize from them, and after they were fast in sand I peppered them well.—There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.

The force of the federal fleet was forty guns and nearly one thousand men, while the little Confederate musquito fleet was sixteen guns and three hundred men. It is reported that our iron steamer sunk the Preble with her iron plow. Commander Hollins arrived last night. The names of eighteen of the wounded Confederates at Santa Rosa are also given.

ANOTHER REBEL ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.

Richmond papers state that the steamer Nashville run the blockade from Charleston on 12th inst., with Senator Mason as minister to England, and Jno. Slidell as minister to France, with their suites who are now on the ocean.

The Pensacola papers gives a list of seventeen wounded from the Santa Rosa fight at the hospital, including J. Bossall of the Third regiment United States artillery and James Hallington of the First New York artillery.

Another despatch from New Orleans expresses the belief that if sufficient forces can be organized, they could capture the whole Federal fleet in its present disabled condition. The rebel fleet was in command of Commodore Hollins.

From Fortress Monroe and Hatteras.

Escape of Contrabands from Sewall's Point.

ANOTHER REBEL VESSEL BURNED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct 14.
via Baltimore, Oct. 15.

The steamer Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing up General Mansfield, who has to-day taken command at Camp Hamilton.

The entire loss of the 20th Indiana regiment in its recent retreat was forty-seven.

No changes have taken place at the Inlet during the last four days.

Eleven contrabands came over last night from Sewell's Point. They say that there are four hundred rebel troops at the Point and a large number this side of Norfolk.

Lieut. Murray, of the gun boat Louisiana, two or three days since found a rebel vessel in a narrow opening this side of Oregon inlet fitting out as a pirate. He took possession and burned the vessel. The rebels were in force in the vicinity.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.

The steamer Grampus, with a flag of truce from the enemy's camp at Columbus, Ky., asking for an exchange of prisoners, arrived here to-day.

General Grant replied that he could make no exchange of his own accord, as he did not recognize the Southern Confederacy, but he would communicate with higher authority for their views on the subject.

A detachment of Capt. Noleman's cavalry, twenty-five in number, had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry one hundred strong at Becknith farm, Missouri. The rebels were repulsed with one killed and five wounded. The captain of the rebels was killed.

A detachment of the Twenty-ninth Illinois regiment seized a large quantity of corn and a number of horses, mules, and cattle, and took two prisoners on Thompson's farm yesterday.

FROM KENTUCKY.

An Iron Bridge Blown Up by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.

The iron bridge over Green river, at Mumfordsville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was blown up by the rebels yesterday morning.

No southern news or papers at hand.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 13.

Everything was quiet along the river line yesterday. Nothing has transpired of general interest in the camp.

Capt. Stone, Provost Marshal, has seized [illegible] amount of liquors [illegible] arrested [illegible] those engaged in selling the [illegible] to soldiers.

NO PASSES GRANTED TO GO SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

To save trouble to all concerned it is officially announced that the Government has ceased to grant passes to go south through the United States lines.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR LONG.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.

Professor Long, of Dartmouth College, died in New Hampshire, last night.

BIBLES! BIBLES!!

A Large and thoroughly complete stock of BIBLES, COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY From the Smallest Pocket to the largest sized and finest

FAMILY BIBLES,

Has just been purchased and received from the Fall Trade Sales. Having purchased these at

EXTREMELY LOW RATES,

they will be sold at a very small advance. Please call and examine the stock at

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE,
61 Market Street.

A NEW LOT OF LADIES' SHOPPING & TRAVELING BAGS

Comprising a number of new styles GENTS' and LADIES' Money Purses and Wallets. fine assortment just received and for sale at

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE,
61 Market Street.

SMOKE! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!!

not objectionable when from a CIGAR purchased at KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market Street.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE, TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1861.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Arnold, A
Adams, T A
Allison, R H
Anderson, E
Anderson, M
B
Baker, M A
Bandling, A
Babb, A E 2
Bay, M A
Biller, M
Benjamin, R
Blackburn, C
Blair, R
Bridleman, E
Baker, R
Black, L
Bosler, M
Brooks, I
Backenstoss, K
Bollinger, A
Bastgen, J
Bro[illegible] M
[illegible] J A
[illegible] J
Brown, A M
Brown[illegible]
Brown, L A
Brown, A
Bricker, C E
Bricker, J H
C
Causpanth, M
Caslow, S J
Crole, C
Chester, M
Carlin, M E
Cann, C H
Clouden, M
Clark, L S
Clark, M
Colerane, M
Cowens, N
Cuckler, C B
Coalman, M
Croll, C
Cunkle, A
Creighton, E
Cadey, K B
Cushman, N 2
D
Donnell, M M C
Denison, A J
Dressler, L M
Deeters, M
Dieffenbach, I
Dorsey, M
Dorsey, R
Doran, E
E
Ellinger, M
Enterline, R
Eroin, E
Evans, K
Ettinger, J A
Etler, S
Ervan, L
F
Fisher, J
Finney, E C
Fessler, M A
Fauntz, C
Foster, S
Farkler, S
Fegan, A
Feaser, S
Fox, E 2
Fortney, M E
Fleck, S
Feas, L C
Frankiin, M
Freese, S
Frey, S
Frey, B
Fottrell, S
G.
Gilchrist, J 2
Grotner, E J
H.
Hamilton, E J
Hatton, M
Hess, B
Heffelfinger, A
Henry, E
Heaker, F
Helleman, M M
Hildebrand, A L
Hilt, —
Hiney, M
Hummel, S
Hoffey, E E
Hummel, C A
Huntingdon, F
Hutton, H
J.
Jones, I 2
Jones, C
Jones, F
Johnson, F
Johnson, E M
Jones, W H
K.
Koover, H
Krantz, M
Kane, B
Kenedy, E
Kunkel, S J
Koons, M A
Kirk, H 2
Kuhns, W S
Kirby, W
L.
Lilly, M P
Logan, E
Long, M A
Mc.
McWilliams, Jane
McCord
McNea
McMa E
McAll
M
Bill
Maurer, A
Mateer, —
Maurey, M E
Miller, M
Macklin, S A
Marklan, M E
Marklen, E Y
Maynarch, E
Mader, R
Mellinger, C
Mother, J A
Miller, N
Moder, R
Moloy, E
Monley, H
Molson, J
Montgomery, M
R.
Ray, M A
Reed, R
Ray, S
Rahm, F E
Rife, R
Rishl, A
Robinson, A M K
Rowan, R S
Rumichs, B
Rapley, L
Rudisill, E
Rose, R
Richardson, S
Romich, S
S.
Sayline, M
Scholl, S
Schartzer, C
Schweitzer, R
Sherk, C
Shannon, A M
Shearer, M
Shartey, S
Shannon, A
Schreadly, E L
Sheehy, S
Snowden, D
Smith, A
Smith, H
Snyder, S
Snowden, D
Snally, A
Simpson, E
Springman, E
Switzer, J
Stevenson, M A
T.
Tucker, M
U.
Ulrich, L
Updegrove, J
W.
Watson, D
Wagner, L S
Walker, M A
Weaver, S J
Weirich, S
Welker, M
Weaver, E
Weygand, ——
Wemer, E
Williams, S A
Wines, E
Wilson, A
Wilhelm, A E
Williams, D
Woodard, E
Wyne, E
Wyant, M
Y.
Youse, M E
Youtz, C
Yorger, M
Z.
Zarehus, S A

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A.
Anderson, C
Allricks, J
Angust, W
Ault, V W
Andrews, L
Albright, J
Aungst, J
Abel, J
Arthur, T S
Alter, D G
B.
Babcock, A
Barn[illegible] A S
[illegible]
Bowman, H D
Bowman, B F
Barton, J
Bowers, J 2
Boas, G W
Bowy, B F
Bickel, L 2
Balsbaugh, V
Bleyer, A
Blessing, C
Baird, W W
Beeman, J A
Bender, D
Basehore, B
Bailey, R M
Bates, S
Bossard, S F
Boughter, J
Brown, S E
Bragg, Lieut
Birmingham, T
Brisben, A
Balser, A
Bressler, Lieut J
Briggs, C A
Bradley, W H
Brower, A
Brown, W C
Brook, J P
Breckinridge, T
Burr, D S
Buoy, M
C.
Campbell, A
Carell, E B
Charitcner, J
Chas, S
Carr, J
Clevenger, F
Clark, H
Cooke, W
Clark, M
Clark, W
Clingan, W
Clayton, W
Cleckner, F
Culp, J C
Crawford, S N
Cramp, Capt
Crary, J M
Conn[illegible] J C
Conn[illegible] P
Cosatt, W
Cornell, W
Co[illegible] J
Cram, J
Craig, J M
Cro[illegible]
Cro[illegible]
Coo[illegible] J
D.
Davis, J A
Davis, J
Deninn, R
DeCharlton, J
Davenport, Capt
Davenport, W B 2
Dettrick, H P 2
Deal, P
Darien, P
Davis, L 4
Denny, W H
Deisher, H
Derstine, J
Donley, J P
Dorsan, Mr
Doman, F W 2
Doan, A 2
Duncan, J A
Dustin, N
Donwart, T
Dierson, J H
Dixon, J A
Diehl, G H 2
Duey, F
Dodge, G W
Doran, H
E.
Eager, J
Eshelman, J
Epler, D
Eslinger, J
Evans, J L
Eyster, C S

New Advertisments.

F.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Fi[illegible]
Fandenberg, G B 2
Frazey, F F
French, J W
Frank, C
Fayatts, J
G.
Gansals, J
George, Mr
Graham, J
Goulden, G
Graham, J A
Godley, C
Grattan, A
Guyer, W
Gleave, W
Green, T
Gibbons, R
Gibbs, J
Haynes, T
Hall, B B
Holdahan, J W
Haynes, S 2
Hawk, D
Hays, W 2
Hartz, W
Happ[illegible] G
Hachhold, A P 2
Harris, W
Hatche W
Harris, C W
Hart
Hartman
Hahn
Heins & Brodhead,
Honsberger, H
Hotehkin, G B
Hoover, W 2
Herring, W R
Heffi, J R
Hermann, Capt.
Heart, J
Hesser, W
Hughes, Mr
Himick, E P
Hilgas, C H
Hummel, J F
Huber, J B
Hutchinson, D
Hutton, K
Hunter, J
Hynson, J H
Huston, J C
Hutter, J F
Humphreys, J
J.
Jervis, J H
Jones, R
Jones, S F
J H S
Jackman, D K
Jones, H
Jennings, W H
Johnson, J W
Jayne, T B
K.
Keeley, W H
Kennedy, T
Kerr, J J
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Kaufman, J
Keller, J J
Kemmerer, J F 2
Kelley, W
Kanan, W
Keys, D
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Keehn, D
Kaenig, J
Koogle, J D
Kirk, W 2
Kunkle, G
King, J
Kidmad, J
Kaerner, E
Keller, J W
Koonrad, M
Kiser, A
Kistler, M
Kiltown, J M
Keith, W
L.
Livergood, J 2
Lane, S
Lither, J M
Lightner, W
Lain R
Levering, Lieut. A
Lambert & Co, J
Lawrence, G J
Lingle, J
Linn, J B
Linsenmeyer, J
Leonard, Herr & Co
Letterman, J
Lane, S
Lilly, W
Lemon, J
Ludlow, H
Lymer, J A
Lloyd, P
Long, J 2
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McComas, J
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McCarter, J
McCane, B
McCrater, G W
McAllister, J C
McKenna, W
McAllen, J
McClure, W
McGann, J
[illegible] M
[illegible]ely, C R
[illegible]atchell, T J 2
Martin, W
Maurer, C W
Meredith, Col
Mushon, A H
Malhorn, M S
[illegible]aloney, D
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[illegible]asland, Lieut
Mellinger, Maj W S
Manger, J
Mahrer, U
Mendhan, Capt G C
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Miller, S
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Mayer, J

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Cogan, M
Brison, W
Flanigan, C
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MILITARY LIST.

A
Armbrust, J S
Ackley, G
Agulf, S
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Arb, S P
Archibald, W
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Bennet, J
Barnhart, J
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Bell, J
Beers, J
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Moore, Col B
Moltzon, W H
Moore, G H
Morrow, W
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Morris, W M
Moore, J H
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Price, W P
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Reed, J E
Reabuck, J
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Reamer, Capt J
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Riddle, W
Rickard, T
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Rummer, W F
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Schaffer, W S
Schlick, P
Shriner, H
Shink, S
Sheeder, H
Seebold, J L
Searfoss, J H
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Shimp, W
Shope, C B
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Shumberger, O
Shafer, C
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Snare, W
Singles, I T
Snowden, J
Swift, J R
Siple, W
Slotery, M J
Sprice, J
Strebig, J P
Steel, J
Strohecker, H
Seaton, A B
Stack, E
Swarts, M
Stallard, M D 2
Swift, J R 2
Steny, G E
Stattler, S W
Stober, S
Steever, W
Stover, Col J K 2
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Swain, G
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Thomas, W H
Timoney, C
Turbut & Jackson,
Tenning, E T
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Urich, W
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Walker, J K
Walters, D
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Webster, G
Warrell, W
Wenerbach, S E
Waters, Lieut
Washburn, J W
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Bids to state the price so delivered and the amount proposed to be delivered.

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