



OLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 6, 1864.

THE NEW TACK.

The Copperhead party with all its helplessness of factions and want of principles, is possessed of a mixture of shrewdness. It excels in knowing how to appeal to prejudice. Just now, in despair of any true affirmative ground to plant its feet upon, it turns instinctively to its old resource—it makes a dead onset upon the Union cause by trying to stir up the old bias against the blacks, under the newly found term of "miscegenation."

If now they can make a set of green gulls believe that all distinction of color is being obliterated, and a general mixing up of black and white is inaugurated, as a consequence of setting free the slaves—that internarratives are to be the order of the day—why, the said gulls can perhaps be caught. So all the newspapers of a coppery cast, are reveling in "miscegenation." It is a subject which they appear to understand—their tastes and instincts seem to run in that way—and to read their effusions one would almost think that this is a "miscegenating" world, and perhaps that portion of it inhabited by copperhead editors is, for all that the balance of it knows.

To give color to all this fuss and stir, some ammunition must be found—some show of facts or pseudo-facts—for democratic facts are largely of the pseudo kind; and so some liar has set afloat the story about the female teachers in South Carolina. Of course, it was all warp and wool, a lie—a lie up and a lie down; a lie longitudinally and latitudinally. But what of that? It suits the copperheads just as well; and their editors, being expert in that sort of argument, will be at no loss how to use it promptly.

The thing might succeed better if it were new. But it is an old and exceedingly bad smelling affair. It was turned over and over in the last Presidential canvass; and all honest and decent people heard quite enough of it then. The people understood it to be all a lie so far as any assertion of fact is made; and that it is only a vagary of a very poor and polluted imagination, so far as it is a fancy. Much joy to the copperheads with "miscegenation!"

The Plot Developing.

It is becoming more manifest, daily, that the so-called "Fremont movement" is in the interest of the Copperhead Democracy. One proof of this is just furnished by the fact that the Cincinnati Volksfreund, the only German Copperhead paper published in that city, has placed the name of Fremont at its head, as an independent candidate for President, accompanied by the following comment:

"General McClellan was our first choice. We were determined to exercise the influence of our paper in favor of General McClellan, but in order to beat Abraham Lincoln, McClellan is not strong enough in the West. Influential leaders of the Democratic party argue that if Fremont shall stand up against Lincoln, we shall perhaps, be able, cutting through between both, to effect the election of a Democrat of our color, who will recognize the South. Abraham Lincoln must be beaten at all hazards. This is the leading thought to the step we have taken to-day."

The Republican Germans of the South-West and elsewhere, discovering the genuine motive which propels this "Fremont movement," are rapidly abandoning it and expressing a determination to support the nominee of the Union National Convention. We hope that Gen. Fremont has nothing to do with this movement, and that he will admonish his German friends, throughout the country, against the designs of the originators and fomentors of this plot to secure by dissensions and divisions in the Union ranks, the election of the Copperhead candidate to the Presidency next fall.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We regard the result of the election in New Hampshire as a most important harbinger of the future. This magnificent victory is the forerunner and the symbol of that grandest of national triumphs, which will result, next fall, in the crushing out of the rebellion, the suppression of factious partizanship, the vindication of the majesty of the law, and the full establishment of an indissoluble and regenerated Union; for if the Opposition could not carry that State, with all their appeals to the Chase and Fremont men to allow them to triumph that Lincoln might be defeated, where is the State they can hope to carry next fall? There is, therefore, in this election, that which is pregnant of hope and cheer to every friend of this country, and all should take courage and work for certain victory.

MINING OF LIBBY PRISON.

General Neal Dow Confirms the Report. A long and interesting speech was made by Gen. Neal Dow, at Portland, Maine, on Friday March 25th, at the public reception given him by the citizens, and in the course of his remarks, he confirmed the report that the rebels in Richmond mined the Libby Prison, at the approach of Kilpatrick's forces. The General gave the following account of the barbarous act:

"They told us of Kilpatrick's raid. On the first of March arrangements had been made to receive him. And what do you suppose the arrangements were? To defend Richmond? Was that it? No. They mined Libby Prison, with the intention of blowing it and us; to use their own phrase, 'to blow us to hell!' (Voice, Is there proof of that?) That is capable of proof. I cannot tell you how the fact was intimated to us the next day, without betraying those from whom the information came. On the morning of Wednesday, March 2d, after we had been informed of the gunpowder plot, Dick Turner, the Inspector of Military Prisons, was asked by many officers at different times if we were correctly informed, and he assured us it was true; that a large quantity of powder had been placed under the prison, to blow us up, if Kilpatrick had come in, and that it would be done yet if attempts were made to rescue us."

"Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, well-known down South, and known in the North too as an able and influential man, came into the prison to visit Lieut. Col. Nichols of the Eighteenth Connecticut regiment, with whom he was acquainted. He said that powder had been placed in the basement for the purpose of 'blowing us into atoms.' Colonel Nichols did not believe it. Dr. Smith assured him it was so. He had then come from the office of Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchanges who told him it was so. Rev. Dr. McCabe said the same thing to Colonel Censola, of the Fourth New York cavalry, and others. Some officers were in the back kitchen at the window directly over the door leading into the cellar. Major Turner, the commandant of the prison—Dick Turner—and four or five rebel officers went into the cellar, and on coming out they remained a few minutes at the door, and one of the officers said, 'By G—, if you touch that off it will blow them to h—, sure enough?' On the morning we came away. Major Turner assured Capt. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, who were exchanged in connection with myself, that powder was there, and he said, 'rather than have you rescued I would have blown you to h—, even if we had gone there ourselves.' At first we could not believe it, not that we did not suppose them capable of it. We did not suppose them to be fools enough to be guilty of an act like that. The destruction of nine hundred Federal officers in that way would not have been a fatal blow to the Union cause, but it would have drawn upon them the execrations of all mankind; it would have united the Northern people as one man, and would have filled the Northern heart with an intense indignation, and when Richmond should be captured, it would have been utterly destroyed and blown out forever from the earth. At first we could not believe that such an act could have been contemplated, but we now regard it as established by satisfactory proof. Such is the temper of the leaders of the rebellion. Such their character."

CIRCULAR.

Questions Respecting the Education of Indigent Children made Orphans by the war, to be answered by Secretaries of School Boards.

The Governor, in his annual message, urges upon the Legislature the claims of "the poor orphans of our soldiers, who have given or shall give their lives to this crisis," and expresses the opinion, "that their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State." Of the justice of this claim no one for an instant can doubt. The first step toward carrying out this humane suggestion of his Excellency, is to ascertain the number of such children in the State.

This can best be accomplished by the officers of the school boards, in the several counties and cities. It will be an act of benevolence that will result in good to those who have been made widows and orphans by the war. You are, therefore, requested to forward to this Department, answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What is the number of indigent children in your district, whose fathers have been killed, or have died in the military or naval service of the United States?

2d. Are there any institutions of learning in your county, that will undertake to provide for the maintenance and education of a number of said orphans, if security be given that all reasonable expenses shall be paid by the State?

3d. If there are any such schools, how many children will each take? It is highly important that this circular, with the questions answered, be returned by the fifteenth of April, if possible. This Department cannot too strongly urge upon the officers herein addressed, the necessity of prompt action in this matter. They may thereby bring joy to many a sorrow-stricken, destitute family. CHARLES R. COBURN, Superintendent of Common Schools.

The Sec'y of the different school Boards are requested to furnish the information desired in the 1st interrogatory to the County Superintendent Clearfield at an early date as possible.

"The Late Riot Case—Previous Pardon, etc."

At the January term of our court, Solomon Pyle, Richard Bard and Zenas Hartshorn were convicted of riot under circumstances which induced their counsel and a large number of our citizens to apply to the Governor for a pardon, which was granted. This has aroused the ire of the editors of the Clearfield Republican, and excited the indignation of some correspondents of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, to such an alarming extent that they virtually advise their "Democratic" friends to take the law into their own hands hereafter, and to hold themselves in readiness to defend their homes and firesides in blood," with much more to the same purpose, not necessary to repeat.

It is due to the Governor, and to those citizens who asked for the pardon, that all the facts in the case should be fairly stated, and if, in doing so, we find that any of our Democrats are hurt, they may thank their party friends for having rendered the statement necessary. We have had no disposition to enlarge on the circumstances attending the trial and conviction heretofore, because the reputation of our leaders of the dominant party of this county for bigotry, intolerance and prescription is bad enough already, and we had hoped for their own credit, and the credit of the county, that the matter would have been permitted to rest.

On the night before the October election the Democrats held a meeting in Curwensville. After the meeting was over, a number of persons were assembled in the bar-room of Bloom's tavern. A young soldier named Wm. Addison, who had been in the army, having been wounded at the battle of Gettysburg—a fracture of the lower jaw. He cheered for Curtis and was immediately attacked by George Bloom—knocked down, pounded, his party being made up of his own party, and although it is more than five months since it occurred, he is yet suffering the consequences in the hospital. Pyle, Bard and Hartshorn, with others who were present, interfered, pulled Bloom off and sent Addison home, or he would probably have been killed. He was removed to the store of H. Pyle and East where his wounds were dressed. In the meantime Bloom started home. Subsequently Bloom made an information charging Pyle, Bard, Hartshorn, and others with riot, and that they had fired upon him about midnight (the same night of the affair) and endeavored by various pretences, to get him out of the house—that failing to do so they fired upon him with rifles, pistols, and shotguns, and left a tar can and a bag of feathers. They were arrested, bound over to court, and at January term the case came on for trial. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Test and Senator Wallace. H. B. Brown was the defendant. When the jury had been empaneled, just as the prosecutor was called to the stand, and before any evidence had been given, Sheriff Perks went to Wm. B. Biddle of Curwensville, where he was sitting, and said to him, "I have a message from your party, identifying the three young men, swearing positively as to each, and stating that Pyle threw a can of tar through the window. They swore that five shots were fired, that there was a shooting and noise, and that several large stones were thrown at the defendant. He testified that he lived about thirty rods off, that he heard Bloom and his wife hollering in the night, heard no other noise, and no shooting, going home in the early part of the night, being alone from the Democratic meeting. He testified that he saw the house, found tar and feathers and stones, and the window broken—no person was hurt. The defendant proved that Pyle was not there, because he had been in Curwensville, and went to bed, and remained there until the morning. H. B. Draucker accompanied him home—John Hartley lived in the house, and swore that the same home about eleven o'clock, went to bed, and slept until the morning. It was further proved, and testified to by four witnesses, that Bloom was drunk on that evening—and that his wife had also been seen in Graft's Lager-Beer Saloon drinking. She swore positively that she was not there at all. But Mrs. Graft and four other witnesses testified that she was there. It was proved by John Ellinger, who lived 30 rods from Bloom, that no shots were fired, nor were there any marks of shot to be found about the premises. He swore that he heard no noise except Bloom and his wife hollering. Citizens, Messrs. Fleming, Clark, Draucker, Hemphill, Mason, Ellinger, Hill, Brown and Williams testified that Bloom's character for truth and veracity was bad. This was substantially the evidence.

The jury consisted of the following persons: Thomas Mahaffey, G. W. Shimmel, John Livingston, Henry Kiser, Robert Young, Samuel Fullerton, Wm. S. Drake, Wm. S. Thorpe, Robert K. Brown, George Newmeyer. After being out nine hours, they returned a general verdict of guilty against the whole three. Judge Linn had in the meantime gone home. Judge Biddle was a relative of the prosecutor, and the sentence was therefore postponed until the March term. It was soon ascertained that the evidence had very little to do with the verdict—that the majority of the jury were actuated by reasons for their action—some of their number having been bribed, etc. The evidence of these facts is on file in the Executive Department at Harrisburg. No other way could a verdict contrary to the evidence and the instructions of the court be accounted for. Pyle was clearly innocent, beyond the shadow of a doubt. The evidence as to the others, was by reason of the contradictory and conflicting testimony, very insufficient to convict. Yet this jury, verifying the prediction of Sheriff Perks, did convict the whole three, and did it for political reasons, as one of their number has testified.

It is said by the correspondents of the Patriot and Union that, when the pardon was presented to the court, Judge Linn pronounced it improper. We were not in court on the occasion, but have conversed on the subject with several persons who were present, and who had seen Judge Linn expressed no opinion whatever on the subject. We felt sure that he would not be guilty of anything so indiscreet—that whatever might be his opinion, he would keep it to himself. It is no part of the duty of a Judge to comment upon the acts of an Executive; nor could he know the reasons which may have influenced the Governor. Any such remark therefore, as that attributed to him, would have been highly improper. Judge Linn was censurable for pardoning these young men, the censure of every right minded citizen should fall, and will fall, upon the bigoted and intolerant leaders of the dominant party of this county, who have dragged politics into the court, and by the bribe, and have sought to prostitute the tribunal erected for the protection of the rights, property and life of the citizen, to base partisan purposes. We have no sympathy with men who would take the law into their own hands, and act as tyrants as strongly as any man can do at riotous demonstrations. If any persons followed Bloom and behaved in the manner alleged, they ought to have been convicted and punished, notwithstanding the great provocation. But they ought to have been proven guilty by credible testimony and sufficient evidence, in the way prescribed, and under the forms of law. They ought to be tried as all other offenders are tried, and convicted on the evidence, and not for political reasons and from party prejudice. Such a conviction, even if they were guilty, is a far worse calamity than the offence which they were charged. When courts and juries are made the theater of political display and the instruments of political proscription, an indeed are our liberties in danger—then may patriots be truly alarmed.

A Vile Slander Exposed.

The Copperhead newspapers have been engaged, for some time past, in publishing a vile slander upon the brave and heroic women, who volunteered to teach the freed blacks at Port Royal, which originated with the Manchester (N. H.) Union, and was palmed off as being confirmed by the Rev. L. Billings, Lieut. Col. of the 1st South Carolina regiment, who was at home on account of sickness. We were frequently asked as to the truth of the story, which we pronounced false, but did not deem it necessary to publicly contradict it, feeling assured that those interested would do so in due time. We now print the following letters from Rev. L. Billings and Mr. L. J. Barrows in refutation of the vile slander alluded to:

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. March 23d, 1864.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune:—SIR: The atrocious calumny upon the lady teachers at Port Royal originated last Fall with the Manchester (N. H.) Union, a sheet too mendacious and vulgar to merit even contempt. The assertion of the N. H. Patriot, that I confirmed the lie is maliciously false; as not a word nor a hint has ever escaped my lips to that effect. Nothing but the foulest political venom could have induced such a libel upon a noble class of women engaged in a noble work. It is humiliating to feel obliged to deny the gross and disgusting falsehoods of an unscrupulous press. The mulattoes, it is well known, are compelled to acknowledge paternally with the "chivalry"—their misfortune more than their fault.

L. BILLINGS.

ON BOARD THE PLYMOUTH ROCK, L. I. SOUND March 26, 1864.

P. G. SHAW, Esq., President National Freedmen's Association.—DEAR SIR: Your note of the 21st inst. calling my attention to a slanderous assault on the character of the lady teachers of our colored school at Port Royal, reached me this evening.

No well informed parties require any denial of such foolish and low statements as those put forth by The N. Y. Herald and N. H. Patriot, said to have been authorized by a Lieut. Col. Liberty Billings of N. H. Yet, for the benefit of those who depend on such sheets as those for their information and faith, it may be proper for me to say, that after spending four or five months in the vicinity of Port Royal among those much abused teachers, and receiving reports of any such case of crime has reached me as having occurred among the teachers who have been or are now employed there.

The officer referred to has probably made no such statements for he doubtless knows that these teachers are white ladies, while the "little mulattoes" are claimed and supported by mothers of a much darker hue than themselves, whose fathers are supposed to "speak" quite above their able maternity. Those teachers, in my judgment, are not surpassed by ladies at home or in foreign missions in moral excellencies, or self-sacrificing labors. Most respectfully, L. J. BARROWS, Sup't Ed. Nat. F. R. Association.

As our Copperhead neighbors published the false and base slander referred to above, will they now have the manliness and fairness (of which they frequently boast) to publish the refutation also? We shall see!

Copperhead Rebellion in Illinois.

A special dispatch from Charleston, Cole county, Illinois, to the St. Louis Democrat, says the Copperheads came into that town to attend court, on Monday the 28th March, with guns concealed in wagons and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the court house yard were drawn into the affray and a general fight instantly occurred. The county sheriff sprang from the judge's stand and commenced firing a pistol at the Union men. Major York, surgeon of the 54th, was one of the first victims. The Union men being outnumbered at the court house, ran to the houses and stores for arms and were fired upon from the windows and ten or twelve wounded. Col. Mitchell, of the 54th regiment was wounded badly. Oliver Sailer, James Goodrich, William Hart and J. C. Jeffreys killed. Several soldiers belonging to the 54th were wounded severely. The 54th regiment arrived in the afternoon, and formed on the square. Nelson Wells, the man who fired the first shot, was instantly killed. John Cooper, a prisoner, was shot while trying to escape. Col. Brooks, with a squad of men, went in pursuit of a gang of Copperheads about seven miles distant. Captain Williams has some twenty prominent seceders, implicated in the affair, under guard at the Court House. Col. Mitchell had a conference with Hon. O. B. Ficklin and Judge Constable, who seemed very anxious that steps should be taken to prevent a later outbreak.

Later advices state that the rebels, 1,500 strong, are encamped near Mattoon, and that they are receiving accessions from the neighboring counties. Troops have been sent on from Indianapolis and other places, and Gen. Heintzelman has been ordered thither. What the result will be has not as yet transpired.

A Youth's History of the Rebellion.

We are glad to see that Rev. William M. Thayer, author of "Pioneer Boy" and other popular works, is engaged upon a History of the Rebellion for the young, and that Messrs. Walker, Wise, & Co., of Boston, will issue the first volume about the first of April. The importance of such a work cannot be over-estimated. The young ought to understand the nature and history of this struggle, as a means of inspiring their hearts with patriotism, and attaching them with all the ardor of youth to free institutions. There are lessons for them in this war that can be derived from no other source, and we rejoice that they are going to appear in permanent shapes. All intelligent parents will desire to have their children instructed on subjects that they may not lose the lesson of the hour. The value of this History will not be confined to the young. Many families cannot afford to purchase either of the histories of the Rebellion written avowedly for adults, the cheapness of which will cost seven or eight dollars. As this work of Mr. Thayer's when completed, will not probably cost half that, and yet will contain the substance of the larger works, families who cannot afford the larger works (made large by the introduction of public documents, long speeches, &c., that few desire to read) will find this a valuable history for their use, whether they have children or not. Condensation—the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th days of April, 1864.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they reside at the time of enlistment, and their present residence, and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced who can testify (sworn to before the Board of Relief must set forth) that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in need of aid, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these regulations can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. R. Illness of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance. WM. S. BRADLEY, clerk.

PUBLIC SALE OF PINE CREEK TIMBER LAND.

Will be exposed at Public sale on TUESDAY, THE 19th DAY OF APRIL, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Williamsport, Clearfield county, Seven undivided eighth parts of the following described Lumber Property, situated on the waters of Little Pine creek, at and near English Center, Pine Creek Township, Clearfield county, Pa., consisting of three tracts of timber land, to-wit: No. 1—Mill tract, containing 13 acres more or less, located at the western terminus of the Lary's creek plan road, which is erected a large double steam saw mill, 30 feet in diameter, of which is stone, with two gates, one of which contains a gang of saws, and the other an open single saw, and capable of cutting 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually, with all the modern improvements, with lath and picket mill, attached rail road and piling ground for lumber, log saws, dams, water-power, bulkheads, booms, &c., of which there is also erected two dwelling houses, one large boarding house, barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 2—House and lot in the village of English Center, containing one half acre, with Smith shop in addition thereon.

No. 3—Timber tract containing about 500 acres, being the one half of 1920, on the Block House Fork.

No. 4—Timber tract, No. 1016, containing 99 acres, with the allowance of six per cent. on Bounds Run.

No. 5—Timber tract, No. 1617, containing 99 acres, with the allowance of six per cent. on a creek which Little Pine creek passes a distance of one and one-half miles. The three last named tracts of timber lands are well located, is easy of access, with good lumber, and every facility for construction, flood dams erected, and every facility furnished to prosecute the lumbering business with dispatch and economy, without any further expense. These lands are heavily set with white pine, black, and spruce, which are of the best quality, and in addition to the timber, a portion of these lands contain bituminous coal, and also a large amount of iron ore, and a fine creek will make good farm land.

These lands are valuable alone for hemlock timber, the cost of stocking and delivering on the bank of the creek will be comparatively small compared to almost all other sections of land being so short, and the bark in such quantities, and at the cost of getting it, offers to persons wishing to engage in the tanning business, inducements that no other location can present in the State. Accessible also by the Lary's creek plank road.

No. 6—Improved tract, near English Center, containing about 50 acres, and 30 acres of which is cleared, on which there is a dwelling-house, a stable, and fruit trees, with a fine water-power, piling ground for the logs at the mouth of Bounds Run.

The property is 20 miles by plank road to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 34 miles from the boom at Williamsport by the river and Pine creek, both of which are navigable and public highways.

Two-eighths of the foregoing tracts will be sold as the property of the estate of J. Cheston, dec'd. Two-eighths as the property of John T. Cheston, deceased.

Two-eighths as the property of Mrs. C. A. Pfeiffer. One-eighth as the property of Robert Crane. The terms will be made known on day of sale, and if desired, the property will be sold in separate lots. Executor and Trustee of the Messrs. Cheston, and Attorney for the other parties. April 6th, 1864.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain promissory note given by me to Amos Kirk, dated November 14, 1863, and calling for Sixty-two dollars. At this time I have received any value for said note, and will not pay the same unless compelled by due course of law. JOHN F. JURY, Girard st., March 16th, 1864.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Joshua J. Tate late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. March 16th, 1864. A. C. TATE, Ex'r.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Joseph S. Lee, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ELIZA A. LEE, A. W. EBBE, Executors. March 23, 1864—pd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of James Spener, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARY SPENCER, Administrator. February 17, 1864—pd.

And I do hereby authorize Joseph M. Spener to settle all accounts, receive dues, and pay all properly authenticated demands against said estate. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale. JOSEPH DUNKLEBARGER, April 31st 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, Pa., on April 1st, 1864.

- Baum, Ab. Heigt, John J.
Beatty, Alexander. Kitchin, Martin
Burnett, John A. Kitchin, Mrs. E. F.
Burnett, Alex. Lyman, H. E. 2
Churchman, G. W. Look, Alexander
Clark, Robert. Mulford, Benj. S.
Comfort, Gardner. Mendenhall, John H.
Crampton, Charles. Nelson, Serg't Wm. A.
Dehl, Wm. O'Brien, Annie
Douglass, Frank P. Preble, Abram J.
Eaton, James B. Pool, Harry V.
Ferguson, John C. Pritchard, Robert
Fisher, John. Ritter, Robt.
Fisher, Miss Cath' R. Ross, J. J.
Fowle, Martin. Schoch, Jacob
Gill, D. R. S. 2 Shields, James 2
George, Samuel. Tupper, Abner E.
Grow, Joseph. Tyler, W. H.
Goodman, B. Young, Miss Margaret
Grisman, John F. Snider, Daniel
Grave, Wm. Starit, Ben
Griffin, James. Trausen, Joseph
Graham, Mrs. J. Tupper, Abner E.
Hall, Finley R. Tyler, W. H.
Hancock, Wm. Young, Miss Margaret
Honey, Miles F. Wray, Wm.
Chapel, Jay.
Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advertised. One cent is due on each letter advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M.