

PROVIDENTIAL DISPENSATIONS.

No person, be his faith in the special dispensations of an overruling Providence what it may, can peruse the following chapter of strange and mysterious coincidences, which we copy from one of our exchange papers, without being struck with awe at the evidences it presents of the interposition of that divine and supernatural agency which prospers or thwarts all and every action of individuals, States or kingdoms. We earnestly recommended it to the solemn and attentive perusal of all.

OMENS—RESULTS OF 1840.

It is sometimes impossible for the most infidel mind to resist the impression that there is a mysterious connection between mind and matter, between the moral character and conduct of man and the material creation around him, which causes them to act and react upon each other, producing concord and peace or discord and war. In other words, when the mind of man runs riot, and immorality and crime overspread the earth, Nature herself seems to imbibe the demoralization, and in storms and earthquakes, portents and wonders overleaps the laws which regulate her operations, and partakes of the disorders which afflict the moral world. It was man's fall, as we are taught in the Scriptures, which brought pain and death, disorder and confusion into the natural world; the death of our Saviour by the hands of wicked men, was attended by darkness and earthquakes; and may not the Christian and the Philosopher, even of our day, without the imputation of superstition, believe that, through some invisible and inscrutable connection between the moral conduct of man and the creation around him, his gross and general departure from truth, honesty and order, throws nature herself into confusion, and produces apparent distress in all her members.

But, as relates to the object we have in view, it is quite immaterial whether this notorious coincidence between the disorders of the moral and physical world spring from a general law which makes it impossible that one portion of our Maker's kingdom can be convulsed without disturbing the other, or be referred to a special Providence. If natural convulsions and extraordinary portents, regularly or usually, follow departures from the principles of morality by masses of mankind, it is immaterial whether they spring from the LAW OF GOD or the WILL OF GOD—whether they be the result of an unchangeable rule, or of special dispensations—To the offender, man, it is all the same. It is enough for him to know that he cannot violate the moral law without occasioning pain and suffering, and convulsions not to himself only, but to his family, his fellow man and the world around him.

Who can look back to the falsehood, the fraud, the intemperance, the debaucheries, the shows, the mummeries, and the general demoralization in the wig campaign of 1840, and then turn his eyes to the events which followed without mentally exclaiming, it is God's law—it is God's will—it is God's justice! If the judgments upon the Egyptians for the oppression of the Israelites were more terrible than those which have overtaken our whig brethren, they were scarcely less remarkable. The contest had not ended when these almost supernatural demonstrations began.

To welcome the arrival of General Harrison at Zanesville, Ohio, on an electioneering tour, before the election, the flag of the United States, inscribed with the word "Tippecanoe," was displayed upon a lofty pole. Its echoes had hardly died away, when an express arrived, informing the General of the death of a beloved son.

Upon the front of the portico of the Capitol, above the pillars which sustain it, is a statue of Justice, formerly holding in her right hand a scroll, labelled "Constitution." Prior to the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, the right arm of the Statue broke, and with the scroll of the Constitution, fell to her feet, where it now lies.

Over the chair of the President of the Senate is a Spread Eagle, which held in its peak a label, inscribed with the words "E Pluribus Unum." This label, bearing the motto of our Union, about the same time fell from its position, and has never been replaced.

About the same time, a picture of President Harrison, in an elegant frame, had been procured and hung up with great care in the Congress Library. One evening, when all persons had retired except two gentlemen therein employed, when there was nothing to produce a snake or a jar, it fell from its position, the frame was dashed in many pieces, and the picture left standing against the wall of the room.

While President Harrison was on his way to the city of Washington, the Bank of the United States, which for years had been the source of more moral if not physical disease than Pandora's box of old, stopped payment for the last time sinking under the weight of the corruptions it had practiced in a battle with General Jackson to secure power to the Whig party and a new charter to itself. The banks in Baltimore followed the example almost at the moment of his arrival in that city.

In the city of Washington, fire after fire, by night and by day had kept the people in constant agitation; storms of unusual violence ravaged city and country, land and sea; the night preceding his arrival, three alarms of fire had broken their slumbers; he entered the city amid a violent snow storm, and was scarcely in his quarters before another alarm of fire rang thro' the streets.

Office-seekers, numerous as the frogs of Egypt beset him in his walks and his house, by day and by night; his cabinet, heartless and ungrateful, commenced the work of proscription in direct violation of his public pledges and private wishes; and, in one short month, the kind-hearted old man, worn down by numberless excitements and vexations, sunk into the arms of death, with his last words, as if in dim and delicious recollection of some real scene, admonishing his erring friends to "carry out the true principles of the Government."

The steamer President had sailed for England with news of Harrison's inauguration, having the eloquent Cookman on board, whose last sermon had been preached in his presence, and the gallant ship has never been heard of since.

The brave Macomb, who led the President's federal escort, was, in less than ninety days, by a stroke of apoplexy, sent to accompany the chief he had so recently committed to the tomb.

Fire seized the residence of Gen. Harrison at North Bend, and it was partially consumed; and the tomb, which had been constructed for his last resting place, fell in and crushed a man who was plastering a niche for his coffin.

Among the first business of Congress, when it met in extra session, on the first June, 1841, were the announcement and proceedings consequent upon the death of Charles Ogilvie, whose atrocious falsehoods in relation to the furniture of the President's house, had signalled the contest of 1840.

It was in the Capitol, on whose portico Justice stood with a broken arm, and Constitution at her feet, in the Senate Chamber, where the American Eagle stretched his wings as if in vain looking for the glorious motto which he was commissioned to uphold, with mourning weeds upon their arms and the insignia of their Chambers covered

with black, that the Whigs met, as the people thought, to perform the promises made to them in 1840.

Instead of taking warning by the signs around that party in Congress, proceeded deliberately and systematically, under the lead of Mr. Clay, to falsify every promise they had uttered.

They had promised to reduce the public expenditures and pay off the public debt. Instead of doing so, they enlarged the expenditures, increased the debt, gave away the land money, laid additional burdens on the people, and in a few months after their accession to power had destroyed the credit of the government so effectually that not a dollar could be borrowed; its obligations were dishonored and protested, and multitudes of public creditors remained unpaid.

They passed a Bankrupt Law, so odious to the people that they were obliged to repeal it themselves—not, however, until after millions of debt had been wiped out as with a sponge.

Although they had repudiated a bank in the contest, they passed a bill establishing one, maintaining that it was the leading Whig measure, and denounced Mr. Tyler as a renegade and a traitor, because he refused to falsify the professions of his whole life by affixing his approval to the act.

Instead of the revival of confidence and the increase of wages, predicted and promised as the result of the Whig measure, whatever of confidence was left, disappeared, wages fell still lower, the country was strewn with the ruins of broken banks, and never, since the adoption of the Constitution, was commerce so prostrate and labor so ill requited.

Crimes, unprecedented in number & unequalled in atrocity, filled every section of our country with horrors, exhibiting a hardened barbarity in their details, only to be exceeded in the bosoms of demons from the burning pit.

President Tyler had been the willing associate and beneficiary of the profligate hand who sought power by the concealment of principle and the prostration of order and morals in 1840.

It was but the order of Providence that those who had obtained elevation by wicked means, should become the instruments to punish each other. Their mutual crimination and recrimination, unjust and malignant on the part of the Whigs as they were, are to be attributed to a law of the moral world which makes profligacy the victim of its own instruments.

The fatality which attended General Harrison has not failed to pursue his associate upon the ticket of 1840—"Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

True, he has not shared the fate of that associate; but the arrows of death have been thrown thick around him, and have, in quick succession struck down those who were nearest his heart and strongest in his confidence.

The wife of his bosom was snatched from him in the midst of his honors.

He visited the north in company with his Cabinet, and at Boston the gifted Legare was suddenly arrested by disease and hurried beyond "that bourne whence no traveller returns."

He went to take a pleasure trip in the steamer Princeton, when in a moment two members of the Cabinet (the amiable Gilmer and the estimable Uphur) were launched into eternity.

Three within three years has the funeral procession moved from the President's house, the last with FIVE COFFINS in its train.

Within three years, a President, a President's wife, and half a Cabinet have gone from time to eternity.

The great financier, who for years furnished means to base instruments from the vaults of a mammoth bank, and by corruption and conspiracy aided in producing the panic of 1833-34, a crime equal in atrocity to robbery and arson, has lately perished most miserably by the disease with which Heaven punished ancient Horod, a disease too shocking for description.

All these events, so remarkable and startling, indicting Heaven's displeasure against the entire Whig progeny of 1840, appear to have no effect on the minds of the infatuated leaders.

The Cabinet and the Coon, the demoralizing gatherings and senseless ravings, the stereotyped lies and wandering blackguards of 1840, are again put in requisition to finish the depravation in 1841.

Recently in New Orleans, in the midst of a Clay Meeting, two of the Managers, Mr. L. C. Hornby and Mr. D. H. Twogood, had a misunderstanding about some trivial matter, when the former knocked the latter down, and stamped upon his head and breast with such force as to deprive him of life. Yet the mortal injury of one of their principal men did not stop the proceedings of the assembled crowd.

The Sabbath witnessed a military parade, attended by Henry Clay, with banners displayed and music playing, marching with shouts through the streets of New Orleans, drowning with their noise the trumpet of the gospel, and compelling worshippers congregations to break up and disperse.

The Sabbath also witnessed the same Whig leader arriving at Mobile, amid the shouts of a congregated multitude, as if they supposed the day was made for the worship of a man rather than the adoration of their Maker.

The crush of the Clay club-house at Richmond by which one man lost his life and many were maimed, did not strike the devotees of that profligate politician as an evidence that Heaven frowned on the fair rebuilders of the coon temples.

But what considerate, what religious, what moral man, can look back on these extraordinary events, and reflect on the strange coincidences they present, without being impressed with the belief that there is some connection between the means used to acquire power in 1840, now again put into requisition, and the fatality which seems to pursue the administration it brought into existence. The falsehoods, follies, debaucheries then adopted, seem to have demoralized nature itself, and made their authors their principal victims. The actors in those scenes have been appointed to punish one another, and those who come in contact with them seem to be involved in their calamities. This result, be it providential or be it natural, should warn our people never hereafter to tolerate a similar mode of electioneering. It cannot be done with safety. It is a part of the system by which the Universe is governed, that wickedness brings after it disorder and destructions. Demoralize our people, and national as well as individual calamities must necessarily ensue.

JAIL BURN.—The Jail at Somerset, Perry Co. Ohio, was burnt last week. Nicholas Riggins, a criminal escaped. It is thought he made a hole in the wall and then set fire to his old residence in revenge. A reward is offered for him.

The Governor of Mississippi, has advertised in the National Intelligencer offering \$2000 reward for Richard S. Graves the defaulting State Treasurer.

Upwards of one hundred and fifty million yards of calico are printed in this country annually, which are sold at from six to fifteen cents the running yard.

The Hon. Heman A. Moore, M. C., from the Columbus district, is dead.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—It is said there never has been a time when so many well executed counterfeit bills were in circulation as at present. Thompson's Reporter of last week gives the subjoined list:

- 3's National Bank city of New York.
5's Yates Co. Bank, Penn Yan.
1's, Smyrna Bank, Delaware.
3's Union Bank, Dover, N. J.
1's Canal Bank, Portland, Me.
3's Waldo Bank, Belfast, Me.
5's Plonix Bank, New York.
10's Yates County Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.
10's Bank of Middlebury, Vt.
10's North Kingston Bank, R. I.
2's Bank of Morris Co. Morristown, N. J.
5's Northern Bank of Kentucky.
10's R. I. Union Bank, Newport.
10's Mechanics and Traders Bank N. Y.
3's Merchants Bank Newburyport, Mass.
10's Bank of Monroe, Rochester N. Y.
3's Highland Bank, Newburgh, N. Y.
5's Mechanics' Bk, city and Co. of Phila.
2's Relief notes, Brownsville, Pa.
5's Merchants Bank, Baltimore.

BASE FORGERY.—The federal papers are publishing a eulogy on Mr. Clay, purporting to have been pronounced by the Rev. Wm. Capers. Mr. Capers has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Whig, denying that he ever delivered such eulogy! Who would suppose for a moment that any clergyman could be so forgetful of all self-respect and forgetful of his holy calling, as to endorse one of the most immoral public men of the age? The idea is ridiculous in the extreme.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun has arrived at Washington, and is about entering upon his duties as Secretary of State. He declined a public dinner at Charleston, on his way to Washington.

HAYTI.—There have been more disturbances in Hayti. The whole of the National Army and all the National guards (militia) were under orders to march against the insurgents.

The President was collecting all the effective force in that part of the island, and it was thought there would be some fighting, but that the Revolution would probably be suppressed without much difficulty.

Dr. Hubbard has resigned the office of Fund Commissioner, and Gov. Shannon has appointed Joseph S. Lake to fill the vacancy.

General Jackson has written to President Santa Anna, urging the release of the Texan prisoners on their parole of honor. He grounds his request on the improved state of humanity, in the treatment of prisoners of war in this age, &c.

The Legislature of Maine has adjourned.—Resolutions instructing Senators from that State to oppose the annexation of Texas failed by a decided majority. A similar resolution has been offered in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and has also been defeated.

Theophilus Penn, Esq., editor of the Harrisburgh Telegraph, recently eloped with a wealthy young German lass, and it was not long before they were locked-up in the chase of matrimony. Good!

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, will hold its annual session in the first Presbyterian Church, in Louisville Ky. on Thursday, the 6th day of May next. For several years the General Assembly has met in Philadelphia.

It is said that the nomination of Chancellor Walworth, as Judge of the Supreme Court, and that of Gov. Shannon, as Minister to Mexico, will be permitted to lay on the table of the U. S. Senate without action.

Straps to pants are going out of fashion at the East. Nothing is said about bustles!

Early Evidence of Depravity. A CLEAR CASE OF PERJURY.

There is now living in the United States, a prominent and impressive illustration of the proverb, that remarkably depraved old men never become so without leaving some early traces of violated integrity.—The individual referred to stands high among the men of genius who have acted their part in the political drama for nearly fifty years, but he is chiefly characterized for his unchecked, unchastened ambition. So long as 1800, although under thirty years of age, we find him presenting himself at the desk of the speaker of the Senate, and upon claiming a seat in that body, take a solemn oath to support the constitution which he was at the very moment in the damning act of violating! That man—that victim of unhalloved, unholy ambition, was HENRY CLAY! Let the reader be patient and read a few paragraphs further.

The constitution of the United States, article 1, section 3, declares that "No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years." In article 5, section 3, it is further declared that "The Senators and Representatives shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution." The journal of the Senate for the 29th of December, 1806, page 116, states that "The honorable Henry Clay, appointed senator by the Legislature of the state of Kentucky in place of the honorable John Adair resigned, produced his credentials and took his seat in the Senate. The credentials of Mr. Clay were read, and the oath was administered to him, as the law prescribes."

By the same journals page 102, it appears that Mr. Clay was present and voted in the Senate up to the 2nd of March, 1807, on which day the Senate adjourned sine die.

Greely's edition of the "Life of Henry Clay," published in New York in 1843, and said in the preface to be "not only far more complete than any former one has been but so perfect that there shall exist no necessity for one to come after it." It states that "Henry Clay was born on the 12th of April, 1777." He therefore "attained to the age of thirty years" not until the 12th day of April, 1807.

Thus it appears by the journals of Congress and his own biography, that Henry Clay knowingly and willfully occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States, in derogation of the provisions of the constitution, and in direct violation of his own solemn oath! Let the American people reflect upon these facts! Let them ponder well the character of Mr. Clay—his unholy and unscrupulous ambition. If to obtain the honors of the Senate, he would madly violate his oath, can American citizens confide their freedom and independence to his keeping?—O. Patriot.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL, Cadiz, April 10, 1844.

The spring business has fairly commenced. Our merchants are all receiving new supplies of goods, adapted to the approaching season. As most of these goods were purchased at reduced prices in the eastern cities, they will be sold much lower than goods have ever heretofore been sold in Cadiz. Purchasers should visit all the stores before they conclude a bargain with any one in particular.

Nearly every description of Country produce is in demand. We notice in our quotations the principal items. Flour—is selling from stores at \$2.00 per cwt, and is in demand. Buckwheat Flour is worth \$1.25 per cwt. Corn meal, 31 cts. Wheat brings 68 cts per bushel. Rye, 35 cts and dull. Oats, 18 cts and in demand. Corn, 25 cts good sales. Potatoes, 35 a 37 cts in demand, particularly spring seed potatoes.

DAIRY FACTS.—Apples, 43 cents per bushel, sales brisk. Peaches, \$1.00, do. do. Timothy seed, \$1.50 per bushel, dull. Flaxseed, 75 cts. brisk. Beeswax, 32 cts, per lb in demand. Butter, 8 cts, per lb. Lard, 34 cts per lb. Tallow, 64 cts per lb. Feathers, 35 cts per lb. brisk.

PITTSBURGH MARKET, April 5, 1844.

During the week the weather has been remarkably fine and business very lively. Business of every kind on our rivers, canals, and through our streets and stores is very good and a great deal doing; our wholesale and retail stores and our manufacturers are all extremely well prepared to meet their customers, and our assortments were never better, nor goods on an average at fairer prices for money, good produce, or undoubted, punctual, good men at the usual prices.

Flour—Good wheat flour commands ready sale at 3 62 1/2 a 3 75 per bbl. Grain—Wheat 70 a 75; rye 33; corn 35 a 40; oats 22 a 23c per bushel.

Provisions—Bacon, city cured, 44c. hog round; country 4c. do; hams 54; sides 41; shoulders 34 per lb. Groceries—Coffee, Rio, 74 a 84; Laguira, 8 a 9; Havana, 74 a 84c per lb. N. O. Sugar—Prime in hds. 74 a 74 1/2; Fair, 64 a 7c per lb. Lean Sugar—No. 1, 16 1/2 No. 2, 15; No. 8, 12c per lb. Tea—Young Hyson, 37 1/2 a 75; Imperial, 65 a 86; G. Powder, 60 a 80; Pouchong, 60 a 70c per lb, according to quality.

Indigo—Spanish Float, 1.50 a 1.60; Manila, 1.35 a 1.40 per lb. Wool—Full blood 35 1/2; blood 31; 1/2 blood 28; 1/4 do. common 28; pulled 25 a 26c per lb.

Fruit—Sales 700 bushels dried Peaches, at 1.35c, Cash—Dried Apples 56 a 62 1/2; M. R. Raisins 234 a 25c a box. CINCINNATI MARKET, March 29.

The Times represents business as very brisk, especially in produce, large shipments of which have been made to New Orleans.

The demand for Gold and Silver has been constant, and to an unusual extent during the week, Brokers are buying at 1 1/2 for silver, and 1 per cent for gold.

In uncurrent money there is very little doing—it has nearly all concentrated in a few hands, and is held on speculation and to make payments to the Banks.

St. Louis, March 26. The river has fallen, within the last three days, about 24 feet, and is still falling. There is still, however upwards of 15 feet water in the channel. LEAD was selling at \$3.87.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, March 24. The Picayune says—Money continues abundant for all commercial purposes, although in some instances we are aware of a certain pressure caused by the rapid decline of our great staple, but this is confined to a few solitary instances, and does not effect the general character of the market.

Third Municipality notes are firm at 72 a 73c, with a good inquiry. BANK NOTES.—The law passed by the Legislature providing for the payment of the debts proper of the State, has already had a good effect on the issues of the liquidating Property Banks. Consolidated and Citizens' were much inquired for yesterday, and sales were freely made at 27 and 34 per cent discount. In Exchange and Improvement, a moderate business is doing at our quotations. We do not hear of any transactions in Orleans.

SUGAR, LOUISIANA.—The demand for Sugar on the Levee has been fair, the market maintains a firm and buoyant character. Our present quotations are for inferior to common 54 a 54 1/2; Fair; 64; Prime 64 a 64 1/2; strictly choice in small lots, 7 a 7 1/2 cents per lb. On Plantation, prices range from 5 1/2 a 64 cents pr lb.

MOLASSES.—There is a fair demand for Molasses on the Levee. We quote inferior lots at 23 1/2 a 24, and good parcels 24 cents per gallon. On plantation sales are making at 20 cents pr gallon.

ZANESVILLE MARKET, April 4. Wheat 65 cents, flour \$3.75. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, remarking upon the markets of that place, says: "Slight operations in flour and wheat have transpired 500 bbls, fancy brands recently changed hands at \$5.35 delivered at Buffalo. Ordinary brands remain at \$4.00 without sale, 5,000 bushels wheat for the City mills, at a shade below 80 cents has been received from Michigan, 3,000 bushels mess pork has been sent up the Washburn from this port at \$9.00 per bbl."

MARRIED. On the 17th ult. by the Rev. Verdin Waller, Mr. SAMUEL B. HASKINS, to Mrs. ELIZA A. TIMMONS, all of Uhrichville, Tuscarawas county.

The happy couple have our thanks for remembering us. Long life and prosperity attend them.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT THE CHEAP STORE. J. W. BEERE & CO. HAVE just received from the Eastern cities a large and splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other establishment in the place. Their stock consists of every variety and description of dry goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware &c. also a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured articles. You that want to buy cheap goods just call at the cheap store opposite the treasurer's office. apr 11.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.—The winter Session will terminate at this Institution on Wednesday the 17th inst. The examination of the students will be attended to on the 16th and 17th at 11 o'clock, A. M. The annual contest between the Literary Societies will take place on the evening of said Wednesday to commence at five o'clock, P. M. The summer session will commence on Wednesday the 8th of May next. With a full and efficient faculty, comfortable and commodious buildings and plenty of boarding houses, with rooms for the accommodation of students at a very low rate, we flatter ourselves that young gentlemen wishing to get an education, cannot do better than to come to Franklin College. J. G. McCULLOUGH, Secretary. New Athens, apr 11

CADIZ SENTINEL.

PAPER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

FOR the purpose of extending the circulation of the Sentinel, during the Presidential campaign, and giving light on those questions which will be agitated, we shall furnish the paper from the present time till the Presidential election, and send one paper afterwards containing the result, as follows:

For \$1.00 ----- 1 Copy. " 10.00 ----- 12 Copies. " 20.00 ----- 25 " " 40.00 ----- 50 "

Any person forwarding \$5 will receive six copies. Payable invariably in advance.

Where it is convenient we should prefer if the Club papers were sent to one direction.

We hope our democratic friends in every part of the country will exert themselves to extend the circulation of the Sentinel. We shall labor faithfully in the good cause,—keep up a constant fire against the enemy, and never lay down our arms until victory perches upon our standard. March 28, 1844. L. HARPER.

STRAY COW. STRAYED from the subscriber on the 1st of April inst., a Brindle Milch Cow. She has broad horns, with the points cut off, white spots on her face and legs. She is supposed to have gone towards New Rumley. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. L. HARPER. April 11, 1844.

FUND COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Cadiz, April 9, 1844.

WHEREAS, on the 13th of March, A. D. 1843, the Legislature of the State of Ohio, passed an act, to provide for the payment of the domestic creditors of the State of Ohio, by calling in the Surplus Revenue and in which said act there is contained the following sections:

Sec. 6. It shall be lawful for the Fund Commissioners of any county, during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to provide for the collection and payment into the Treasury annually, of any portion of the Surplus Revenue invested with said county, not less than the one-tenth of the original investment; Now therefore, we the Fund Commissioners of said Harrison county, according to the provisions of the act referred to and of the aforesaid section, do hereby notify those persons who have borrowed of the Surplus Revenue, that they may to Samuel McFadden, agent for said Fund Commissioners on or before the 23rd day of December next, the one tenth part of your loans.

M. M. SLOAN, SAMUEL McFADDEN, THOMAS PHILLIPS, Fund Commissioners. April 11, 1843.

NOS. 1 and 2, of Harper's Illuminated and new Pictorial Bible, Just received and for sale at Steubenville apr 11. FRAZERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Cadiz O. on the first day of April, 1844.

A Arkle C. Adrean Thomas Acton John T. Armon Jacob B Barrett A. G. Barrett Thomas 2. Bryan John Rev. Barrett Uriah Barricklow Henry Boles Mrs. Elizabeth Brandon Samuel Burton Lee Bell Dory Busby Benjamin C. Baze Hugh & Co. Bridger Richard Bricker John Biles Henry Brown Elisha Clark A. Carpenter Daniel Crawford Josiah Caldwell Robert R. Crabb Washington Crawford Thomas Cecil Mary Ann Crawford James M. D. Clemens James Cameron Rev. J. Craig Walter Craig Josiah Dewey Silas Day Samuel Durist Conrath Duriston Robert Davis Robert Downs Richard Dunlap Mrs. Elizabeth Drummond Samuel Erwin Robert 2. Eadie Joseph H. Evans William Edward Azariah Echols John Fisher Eli Ford William Fivecott George Gathel Job W. Given Miss Mary Gobson Robert C. Gordon D. Harrison William 2 Heron Nathaniel Heron Harmon Hamilton Wm. B. Hunter Ephraim Porter Samuel Pugh Jesse Smith Nancy Mrs Sheets Mr. Sheets Robert Saunders Wm. C. Sharp Jane Scott Jordan Esq. Selby John Scott William Shopton William Stunt James Simonton William Timmons Samuel Tipton Edward Tuttle George V Vaughn Sarah Mrs Viers Esp. W Wiley William Esq Watkins James Welch Rezin Williams Elizabeth 2 West Samuel Warfel Charles Wilson James JOHN BEALL, P. M.

Harvey David Hamilton Lewis Hanna James Henderson Joseph Hutchison Joseph Hill Mr. Hilton Thomas Heavlin Jacob Hickerson Elias Hughes Samuel K Kerly James Kase Isaac Keepers Elizabeth L Lock Charity Lewis Jacob Lyle John Love Thomas Lynn William Lyons John Lewis Joseph Love William M McCammis Elizabeth Mattern John 2. McCollough Miss M. S. McKee Jane Miss McFadden Robert McCreely Thos. Rev. McNeely Cyrus McClain Charles McClain Miss Matilda 2 Porter Samuel Pugh Jesse S Smith Nancy Mrs Sheets Mr. Sheets Robert Saunders Wm. C. Sharp Jane Scott Jordan Esq. Selby John Scott William Shopton William Stunt James Simonton William T Timmons Samuel Tipton Edward Tuttle George V Vaughn Sarah Mrs Viers Esp. W Wiley William Esq Watkins James Welch Rezin Williams Elizabeth 2 West Samuel Warfel Charles Wilson James JOHN BEALL, P. M.

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