

Vote of Fort Klamath.

The boundary between this and Grant county should be changed so as to include Fort Klamath in Jackson county.

Ben. Jacob Wagner, our Senator, passed through town on Tuesday last, on his way to Salem. He informed us that he would introduce a bill to change the boundary between Grant and Jackson counties so as to include in Jackson the waters of Klamath river, Lost river and all their tributaries, branches and lakes.

This bill ought to pass because there are nearly one hundred Union voters at Fort Klamath who have been grossly deprived of the right of suffrage at our two last elections. It is at least two hundred and fifty miles from this post to Canyon City, the county site of Grant county, while it is only about ninety from Jacksonville to Fort Klamath. A large portion of the soldiers at the Fort are volunteers from this county, and cannot vote for county officers in any other.

Give us the vote of Fort Klamath, and we will clean out the Copperhead Anti Johnson Democracy of this county at the next June election by a handsome majority.

Woolen Factory.

We recur to this subject again because we feel that it is of vital importance to the interests of our county that a factory should be erected in this valley. As arguments in favor of a factory and its advantage to the community, we cannot do better than present the following from a late number of the Philadelphia West America to our readers as a fine article on the subject of manufactures in general, but the arguments therein used are equally applicable to a woolen factory.

When we advocate the development of more care and attention to manufactures, we ask our people to do that which will enlarge villages into cities, and expand small cities into immense metropolitan centers of population and business. In such a movement as this every class of the community is directly interested. It gives the farmer a better home market for his produce, the tradesman an increased demand for his goods, the real estate owner an ample return on his investment, and, in fact, all kinds of civilized craftsmen the means not only of making a good living and accumulating a competence, but of rearing up splendid fortunes.

Let a cotton factory or an iron foundry be put in full operation at a country village, and immediately the village becomes a town of very decided importance. Let it be located in any suitable part of a town like Philadelphia, and immediately every house in the neighborhood acquires an increased value, on account of the demand for dwelling by the operatives. A commercial city may be expected to have a very limited space, as in the case of New York, while a manufacturing city indefinitely requires a great deal of room and verge enough. The operatives employed in the latter live in comfortable dwellings, while the sailors, the beggars, the poor, and the hangerson of commerce seem to ignore such advantages.

Manufacturers give patronage and support to our schools of design; they encourage the education of the masses; they are the soul of all the improvements in agriculture and commerce. If we understand the tendency of civilized manufactures, constitute its predominant trait, and should receive the chief attention of any people aspiring to the highest development, as we do in the United States. The policy which would induce us to neglect this great interest, and hang our hopes of greatness merely upon agriculture and commerce, is such as might please the great industrial interests of England, but should be regarded as opposed to our permanent prosperity.

The Western States, we are happy to perceive, have at length entered fully into this policy of encouraging domestic industry, and the West is now not less anxious for protection than any other section of the country. The vast copper, iron and lead resources of Michigan, Illinois and Missouri have led to the establishment of industrial works in those regions, to use the ores dug from those mines. So, too, the enormous demand for woolen goods during the war caused a great increase in the woolen mills at the West, as the Kentucky tobacco trade has induced the establishment of flourishing tobacco factories in all the Western States.

What manufactures have done for New England and the Middle States in former years, they are in process of doing for the West, and the Western agriculturists, fully appreciating the value of the home market for the produce which is thus needed, understand the subject far better than they ever did before, and are investing their spare capital in the manufacturing concerns starting up in their vicinages. So it should be everywhere and with every man. Our capital should go to increase the productive capacity of our industrial establishments, and our policy should foster this interest.

ALMANAC FOR 1866.—L. J. McCormick has placed upon our table McCormick's Almanac for 1866. This publication has been a visitor to the old Oregonian for twelve years and always contains much useful information. The calendar probably is nearer correct for this State than any other. We recommend every business man to have one, whether he be farmer, merchant, or politician.

HEAVY STORMS.—We understand the recent heavy storms were heavier at Crescent City than ever before known.

BANKS.—We see it stated that Stonewall Jackson's Commissary General in the Valley of Virginia, Nathaniel P. Banks, late of New Orleans, has turned his face homeward and was making a hole for Plymouth Rock. Poor Banks! He has been a complete failure. Not only he, but all the Union soldiers have failed to make their mark in this war.

The Report of last week endorses the above by giving it a place in its columns. It certainly is presumptuous, as well as astonishing, that even a Copperhead journal of the present day would make such ungenerous declarations. In the very eyes and face of the indelible marks made upon treason and rebellion by the brave Union soldiers at the North. Such contemptible squibs as the above are, frequently found in the Democratic (also Copperhead) press of the Pacific States, and are but outcroppings of malice and hatred treasured up in their hearts against the Government and soldiers that have destroyed their political dogmas of "States Rights" and "Secession," and thereby blighted the future hopes and aspirations of their party forever. While Southern journals and Southern men of prominence are acknowledging the bravery and heroism of the Union soldier on the battlefield, as well as their gallantry in the camp, the apologists for treason are continually using the influence of their press to reap the well-earned laurels from their brow. They are devoid of magnanimity or generosity such as is now bestowed upon our soldiers by the more generous and magnanimous Confederates, who acknowledged them equal in the field as well as in every other condition of life. If the soldiers of the North did not make their mark, the natural conclusion is that the rebels did. This we do acknowledge, that the rebels did make their mark upon the 15,000 Union soldiers who repose beneath the infected soil of the Andersonville prison, and upon thousands of others who survived the cruelties of that slaughter-pen, with broken constitutions and blighted hopes, to live only as monuments of a barbarism unequalled in the annals of history.

The editor of the Enquirer has taken a notion that the Flag is to drive him from out of the country and destroy his reputation. We wish he could be induced to remove voluntarily to the neighborhood of Stockholm for a person so obviously demerited ought not to be elsewhere. We are desirous in the expression that certain articles in that paper manifest an absolutely insane fanaticism, and could not proceed from a completely sound mind. The editor has brooded so long over the alleged wrongs of the South, and has so cultivated his hate of Northern men and institutions that he has become monomaniacal, and unless his thoughts are diverted from that channel violent insanity is inevitable. We have been told that the ultra-fanaticism of the Enquirer is a matter of great concern with the more thoughtful of the Democratic party, and that measures will be taken to correct its obnoxious rebel tone, or else to have it supplanted by another journal, with less Southern prejudice and more discretion.

We have just such an institution around the way, but instead of desiring it to remove we would, by far, prefer it to stay. We believe as some people do, that some men get a great deal worse than the devil would have them. These Writtle Institutions are so bad that they are a benefit to our cause.

STANLEY PARKER.—Our contemporary over the way has a hard time keeping his record clean and consistent. One week he endorses President Johnson and the next he don't, but the most ridiculous thing yet done by him is in one breath promising "to make the Reporter a welcome guest at the domestic hearth," and publishing such a thing as the "New England Poor." Can he look a decent man in the face and declare such scurrilous, ungentlemanly and vulgar language is proper to appear in the sacred precincts of the home circle? It is bad enough for native citizens to talk in that style, but it is almost more than human nature can bear, when a foreigner who enjoys all the benefits and immunities of an American citizen, talks in that kind of a style of a people who are as far above their traducers in the scale of moral standing as the citizen is above the fellow in his denizens. Pat Malone accidentally rubbed against a good man and became partly decent—the same will have to occur again.

HOMER AGAINS.—Mr. Alex. Miller and Col. Maury got home on Sunday last from the plains. Mr. Miller informs us that they got three more of the lost mules after he went. Mr. McManus. The Indians displayed great skill in stealing when they took the train, showing conclusively that they have been well instructed. They took first the bell mare, knowing the rest would follow. After going about three miles the hobbies were cut, and then they traveled very fast. As soon as a detachment of soldiers could be prepared and mounted, which was about four hours after the mules were taken, they started on the trail to overhaul the bold robbers, while another detachment went in another direction to cut them off. The "poor Indians" were pressed so close that they lay thirty odd out of the band. They got away with the balance, 24 animals, of which number three were afterwards recovered.

RARE SPORT.—Wm. Lind, of Kirby, has a fine flock of turkeys, and intends to put them up on the 25th inst, so that the boys can show their skill in the use of the rifle, and on the evening of the 27th he gave one of those fine parties, which he knows so well how to get up. See his ad.

GOING EAST.—Our old friend J. K. Fowler left on Thursday morning's stage, for the Atlantic States. He goes to return no more to this coast. We wish him a pleasant journey, and success in whatever he may engage in. Mrs. L. S. Thompson went on the same stage. She visits her parents in New York.

WANTED.—A great many carpenters and shipbuilders. We of Rogue River Valley talk of building an ark.

The London Times says: It is impossible for the American Government to abandon the claim for the dredging of the Alabama, but it is quite possible for a Government to yield nothing yet do nothing. We must prepare to be told that the United States Government will abate no jot of its demands, and will reserve the right of enforcing them, but still when the temper of the people is calmed, when commerce has resumed the links, there will be little disposition to dwell upon unavailing difficulties.

Captain Waddell, in his letter to Earl Russell, which is now published, says: "In obedience to order I found myself in the Arctic and Okechok seas, far from ordinary channels of commerce, and in consequence of this awkward circumstance was engaged in acts of warfare until the 24th June. I was ignorant of the reverse suffered by the Confederates and total obliteration of the government under which I acted. I received the first news of the downfall of the Confederates on the 24th August, from the British Jack Batterscott, and desisted immediately from acts of war until I could communicate with European ports, and learn if the news was true. I could not be sensible that the tales told by the American ships were true, but merely upon the statement of the British Captain. I diligently sought for the precedent in law for capture in the future control and final disposal of the vessel, but found none."

Finding the authority questionable under which he acted, he ceased cruising and shaped his course for the Atlantic. He did not feel justified in destroying vessels, but thought the ship would revert to the American Government. He therefore sent the vessel to Larch, the news, and if without foundation, to surrender the ship, with arms, stores and apparel complete to the British Government, for such disposition as it should deem proper.

The Shenandoah was surrendered to the American Consul on the 10th, who took formal possession and placed her under Captain Freeman and a crew of his own selection, to convey the ship to New York.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The Governor has received the following letter from the Secretary of State. We have no means of ascertaining how many States have adopted the amendment. The Governor will probably be able to estimate that fact to the Legislature when assembled.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Sept. 23, 1865. To His Excellency John C. Gillet, Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oregon: Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, inquiring how many States have adopted the proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States, and stating your purpose to call an extra session of the Legislature of Oregon, should it be necessary prior to its regular session, to accomplish the object.

In reply, I have to inform you that up to the present time this Department has been advised of the ratification of the proposed amendment by the Legislatures of seven States, to-wit: Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, Ohio, Missouri, Maine, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Nevada, Minnesota, Kansas, New York, Connecticut, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. It has not been officially advised of the adoption of said amendment by the Legislature of any other State.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. Seward, Secretary of State.

TERRIBLE WAR ENGINE.—Prof. Fay, of California, has invented a new self-acting torpedo which will explode at any given time, within two weeks, either submerged in water or on land. It can be filled with Greek fire, as well as explosive material. The rebels have in possession of this invention last Fall, they could have burned every hotel in New York without fear of detection. "An exhibition of its force," says the S. F. Flag, "was given the other day at Hartford, Conn. The torpedo was sunk in the river, and a large mass of logs moored over its resting place. It was announced that precisely at 6 P. M. the explosion would take place. From 1,500 to 2,000 persons gathered on the banks of the river to witness it. They eagerly watched the motion of the pointers upon the town clock, which kept as the minute hand reached 12, a shell report was heard, and the raft of logs was thrown to a height of nearly one hundred feet in the air, and came down a shattered broken mass."

MINING.—There has been quite a stir among those interested about the discovery of a silver lead about one and a half miles above town on Jackson creek, though it is claimed to have been discovered more than a month ago, and should it prove to be rich, there is probably as good a prospect for a lawsuit as ever Washoe boasted of. It is thought that the rich specimens of silver ore spoken of a short time since as being in the possession of Major Glenn, came from this lode.

Col. Drew is still pushing the tunnel at the Bavenport lead, into the mountain; he is also sinking a shaft down on the lead so as to strike the tunnel. Last Saturday when the men quit work a pan of quartz, rock, &c., which had been broken into small pieces, was taken from the bottom of the shaft. When washed out, a fine prospect of gold remained. Some of it was panned very nicely. Yesterday we saw a specimen of quartz from that ledge, in which the gold could be distinctly seen.

PARTY AT HOME.—By reference to the advertising columns it will be seen that L. Horne does not intend to force the lovers of dancing to seek such enjoyment away from home, especially when it rains so. Mr. H. always makes arrangements so that his guests can enjoy themselves. A good time is expected.

The Georgia Convention has repudiated the war debt by a vote of 133 to 137.

An Act

To establish and regulate Quartz Mining claims and in relation to placer claims, town sites, and water rights, in mining camps.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That any person or company of persons establishing a claim on any quartz lead containing gold, silver, copper, or lead, or a claim on a vein of chlorite, for the purpose of mining the same, shall be allowed to have, hold and possess the land or vein, with all its dips, spurs and angles, for the distance of three hundred feet in length and seventy-five feet in width on each side of such lead or vein.

Section 2. To establish a valid claim, the discoverer, or person wishing to establish a claim, shall post a notice on the lead or vein with some names attached, which shall protect the claim or claims for thirty days, and before the expiration of said thirty days, he or they shall cause the ground or claims to be recorded, as hereafter provided, and describing as near as may be the claim or claims, and their location; but continuous working of said claim or claims, shall obviate the necessity of such record. If any claim shall not be worked for twelve consecutive months, it shall be forfeited, and considered liable to location by any person or persons, unless the owner or owners be absent on account of sickness or in the service of their country in time of war.

Section 3. Any person may hold one claim by location, as hereinafter provided, upon such lead or vein, as may be purchased, as the local laws of the miners in the district where such claims are located may allow; and the discoverer of any new lead or vein, not previously located upon, shall be allowed one additional claim for the discovery thereof. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to allow any person, not the discoverer, to locate more than one claim upon any one lead or vein.

Section 4. Every person or company of persons, after establishing such claim or claims, shall within one year after recording or taking such claim or claims, work or cause to be worked to the amount of fifty dollars for each and every claim, and for each successive year shall do the same amount of work, under penalty of forfeiture of said claim or claims. Provided, that any incorporated company owning on any lead or vein may be allowed to work on any one claim the whole amount required as above for all the claims they may own on such lead or vein.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the county clerk of any county, upon the receipt of notice of a miner's meeting or organizing a mining district in said county, with a description of the boundaries thereof, to record the same in a book to be kept in his office, as other county records to be called a "Book of Record of Mining Claims," and upon the petition of parties interested he may appoint a deputy for said district, who shall reside in said district or its vicinity, and shall record all mining claims and water rights in the order in which they are presented for record, and shall transmit a copy of such record at the end of each month to the county clerk, who shall record the same in the above mentioned book of record for which he shall receive one dollar for each and every claim. It shall further be the duty of said county clerk to furnish a copy of this law to his said deputy, who shall keep the same in his office, upon all reasonable times for the inspection of all persons interested therein.

Section 6. Miners shall be empowered to make local laws in relation to the possession of water rights, the possession and working of placer claims, and the survey and sale of town lots in mining camps, subject to the laws of the United States.

Section 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and to avoid litigation this act shall take effect when approved by the Governor.

Approved, October 24th, 1864.

SENATOR WILSON, at a Republican meeting in Philadelphia, lately said:

A day or two ago I said to President Johnson, there are differences of opinion in regard to negro suffrage. In my State we are at one way. We are all for security for the future. We do not ask any indemnity for the past. There is no indemnity for the 325,000 dead heroes who lie under the soil of Southern battle fields. There is no indemnity for widows and orphans—none! We can forgive their murders; but we want security that our sons shall not be murdered in the future. We want loyal men to govern America forevermore. I asked the President if he had made any discrimination among the men who elected him on account of their views on suffrage or on reconstruction. The President said he never had made any such distinctions, and never intended making any in the future, that he was in favor of the freest and fairest discussion of all the questions now arising before us. And so long as we have broad tolerations and discussion, we can go right on, shoulder to shoulder, arguing, discussing and examining these questions that are before us to be solved, and I believe now as I did during the war, that we will solve these questions right, and that our country will come out in the future glorious and free!

Chicago, November 20th—2:45 P. M. The pirate Shenandoah arrived at Liverpool, and has surrendered to the British Government, with her Captain and crew.

RANKIN, Agent of the Associated Press.

PETITION.—The following is a copy of a petition which is being circulated for signature in Josephine county. It speaks for itself.

To the Honorable State Legislature of Oregon. We, the undersigned, citizens of Josephine county, Oregon, respectfully represent that our county indebtedness is \$13,000; and that the assessable value of the property in the county at its organization was \$1,000,000, which has now decreased to \$250,000; and the taxes on the property valuation of the county at its organization was only fifteen mills on the dollar, which has now increased to fifty mills; and that the population of the county at its organization was two thousand five hundred which has now decreased to eight hundred; and that the number of voters at its organization was twelve hundred, which has now decreased to three hundred.

Your honorable body will see that the decrease in wealth and increase in taxation makes it almost impossible to keep up on county organization; and that if these things continue in this way, as they surely must, it will be entirely impossible in a short time to continue our county organization.

We therefore petition your honorable body, at your next session to convene on the 5th of December, 1865, to attach an act to Jackson county, Oregon.

We propose to honorably pay all of our county indebtedness in any reasonable way that your honorable body may provide by law, so that we may not encumber Jackson county with any portion of our present indebtedness, as your petitioners will ever pray.—Reporter.

We are decidedly opposed to the move above spoken of. Josephine county was very anxious to be divorced from us and we don't propose to marry her again. She has been under democratic rule for years past, or she might be out of debt now. Her last county treasurer went out of office over \$4,000 debtor. No county can keep up its organization long at such rates. Let Josephine change her tactics and elect Union men to office, and she will come out all right. We think she will do this next June.

CIRCUIT COURT.—On the first page will be found a report of the most interesting case decided at the last term of court. There were some very interesting chancery cases which will be argued in January. The Court adjourned to January 10th, 1866. The following are the cases decided last week and not reported:

- Samuel Low vs. D.P. Anderson—Judgment for plaintiff \$615 70.
G. Karowski vs. K. Kubl—Judgment for plaintiff \$108 50.
John Cummings vs. E. Blecher and J. Lang—Confirmation of sheriff's sale.
H. D. Macomber vs. H. B. Macomber—Divorce.
Orvil Dodge vs. Alice Dodge—Divorce.

LOOK OUT, TURKERS.—By proclamation of President Johnson and Governor Gibbes, next Thursday, December 7th, is set apart as a day of thanksgiving, for the many national blessings vouchsafed to us the year now drawing to a close.

The Mendocino has the following: The Indian bands from White Salmon and the vicinity of Vancouver, to the number of 158 souls, are now encamped at Rockland, waiting transportation to Simcoe Reservation. The Cascade band has not yet come up the river, and a small band being opposite to Vancouver has been elected to go upon the Grand Ronde Reservation.

A letter from Warm Springs states that on the 8th inst, a party of Suskes attacked four white men who were encamped thirty-five miles east of the Agency, and the whites were compelled to abandon horses, arms, camp equipage and provisions, and flee for their lives.

At the election for Representative yesterday, the following vote was polled in this city: H. A. Rogue, 176; N. H. Gates, 233. The result in the city is a majority for Col. Gates of 57. The election passed off very quietly.

On Powder river, between Montana and the Missouri, recently, the Second California Volunteer Cavalry found six hundred gray horses tied to a picket line and not through the head. They were supposed to be extra horses belonging to Col. Cole's Sixth Missouri regiment. The soldiers were burnt and also a wagon. They thought that the animals had been purposely destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the Indians. A very large Indian camp had been there. General Connor dispatched scouts to ascertain the cause of the snuffing of the horses and the burning of the wagons and wagon.

INDEPENDENT ECHO COMPANY.—Articles of Incorporation have been filed in the proper office, incorporating the Independent Echo Navigation Company, for the purpose of transporting freight and passengers on the Willamette, Santiam and Yamhill rivers, and for building all necessary roads, railroads, &c. Capital stock \$22,000. Incorporators, A. P. Ashery, Jas. C. Bell and E. A. Starr. Office at Salem.—Salemian.

A CELESTIAL VISITOR APPROACHING.—Bel's comet, now approaching its perihelion, will soon be visible. It is pursuing a southerly course and will cross the celestial equator about the middle of December. It crosses its old path of 1843, near where it is reported into two comets. At the end of February its distance from the earth will be less than twenty millions of miles. This comet's period is about six and three-quarter years.

MILITARY CHANGE.—Col. Geo. B. Curry, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has been mustered out of service. Lieut. Col. Drake has taken command.—Oregonian.

At a Democratic meeting in Ohio, the orator one day delivered his address from the top of a whisky barrel. Among other remarks, he said, "I stand on the platform of my party."

A F. CROTON philosopher says that a brick walk will cure the blues in less time than can slaughter a bob-litied fly with a flatiron.

"Death's door" is an uncomfortable one to be at; Deb't's, a deal more so.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Daily Justice.—Nov. 15th.—United States vs. Terrence—indictment for perjury, continued until next term. United States vs. A. M. Bates—action for penalty for receiving goods on board the Oraba from the Army before coming to port of entry. Jury empaneled were: Thos. Stowers, G. T. T. S. Snow, Saml. M. G. M., Raymond, Wm. Nelson, T. G. Noyes, Nelson Post, A. Wagon, Saml. T. Goss, James Ingers and Wm. Abrader. At half past eight in the evening the Jury returned, and at nine o'clock came in with a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the penalty against the defendant at \$15,000—three times the value of the goods discharged. The case was tried by Duff for the United States, and Strong and Logan for the defendant. The case turned upon questions of law, which were decided by the Court, except the value of the goods which was decided by the Jury.

PROSPECTING ON A LARGE SCALE.—The working parties, some four thousand men in all, on the Pacific Railroad, are now entering the Sierra Nevada, and as the after fall is out through, new and valuable quartz veins are brought to light. In this way a vein of quartz has been recently discovered, which assays 870 per ton in gold, and \$190 in silver.—Appal.

Born.—In Jacksonville, Nov. 10th, to the wife of John S. Loren, a daughter.

DIED.—Near Ashland, in Jackson county, Sarah E. Roberts, wife of J. P. Roberts, aged 24 years, 8 months and 19 days.

On the 27th of November, at his residence, one mile east of Jacksonville, on the Yuba road, Hon. J. Hollinger, aged 64 years, 7 months and 19 days. [Daily Journal please copy.]

NEW TO-DAY.

List of Letters

REMAINING Unclaimed in the Post Office at Jacksonville, State of Oregon, on the 1st day of Dec., 1865.

- Armstrong, Jas.
Atwood, T. W. 2
Axtell, Samuel
Baker, W. M.
Alcott, M. F.
Armstrong, R. C.
Blockwell, Chas.
Ingram, W. O.
Baird, C. S.
Barlow, Andrew J.
Bowen, Samuel J.
Brown, Henry
Bullard, W.
Bailey, Mrs. Mary
Berry, Wm. F.
Barton, Anna
Bowman, A.
Butler, Wm.
Caldwell, Mrs. M. L.
Croll, H.
Coombs, Wm. M.
Coffin, Mrs. Mary
Clark, Henry
Copeland, S. A.
Cox, J. B.
Crabtree, F. M.
Canty, Josh.
Clyde, A. S.
Cannon, Mrs. Malinda
Dann, Mrs. Martha
Dann, or Dawswood
Dawson, Jos.
Demore, Joseph
Dodd, Samuel B.
Davis, T. A. D.
Dowry, Wm.
Dunn, Thomas
Frost, William
Frankley, J. P.
Gaston, W. L.
Gang, Henry
Gardner, John
Gee, W. J.
Humble, Geline
Harrison, Isaac
Hend, J. J.
Holloway, C. J.
Hartly, H. S.
Hays, Lewis
Heiler, Mrs. E.
Herriman, W. H.
Hood, John, J. R.
Humphres, G. W.
Hall, S. M.
Hogston, Thomas
Houston, J. L.
Hannab, Joseph
Johnson, Hovel
Jones, Wm. A.
Kain, James
Kilgus, Mrs. Mary
Kotter, Christina
Kennedy, W. T.
Lyons, J. B.
Lutts, E. H.
March, Mrs. J. S.
Mered, James
McDonald
Miller, Mrs. L. M.
Moss, Mrs. Sonantha
Miller, James
Morse, David
M. H. R. Robert,
Mackenzie, Wm.
Mackintosh, Frank
Moore, James
Moore, R. F.
Monsieur, Chas. S.
Newson, Rev. C. H. E.
Nye, Chas. J.
Orr, Oscar J.
O'Brien, Thomas
Ole-stein, Nathl.
Parker, Wiley
Paxson, Wm. C. 2
Gly, A. S.
Quinn, Mrs. Malinda
Dann, Mrs. Martha
Dann, or Dawswood
Dawson, Jos.
Demore, Joseph
Dodd, Samuel B.
Davis, T. A. D.
Dowry, Wm.
Dunn, Thomas
Frost, William
Frankley, J. P.
Gaston, W. L.
Gang, Henry
Gardner, John
Gee, W. J.
Humble, Geline
Harrison, Isaac
Hend, J. J.
Holloway, C. J.
Hartly, H. S.
Hays, Lewis
Heiler, Mrs. E.
Herriman, W. H.
Hood, John, J. R.
Humphres, G. W.
Hall, S. M.
Hogston, Thomas
Houston, J. L.
Hannab, Joseph
Johnson, Hovel
Jones, Wm. A.
Kain, James
Kilgus, Mrs. Mary
Kotter, Christina
Kennedy, W. T.
Lyons, J. B.
Lutts, E. H.
March, Mrs. J. S.
Mered, James
McDonald
Miller, Mrs. L. M.
Moss, Mrs. Sonantha
Miller, James
Morse, David
M. H. R. Robert,
Mackenzie, Wm.
Mackintosh, Frank
Moore, James
Moore, R. F.
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Newson, Rev. C. H. E.
Nye, Chas. J.
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O'Brien, Thomas
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Dodd, Samuel B.
Davis, T. A. D.
Dowry, Wm.
Dunn, Thomas
Frost, William
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Gang, Henry
Gardner, John
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Humble, Geline
Harrison, Isaac
Hend, J. J.
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Hays, Lewis
Heiler, Mrs. E.
Herriman, W. H.
Hood, John, J. R.
Humphres, G. W.
Hall, S. M.
Hogston, Thomas
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Johnson, Hovel
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Lyons, J. B.
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March, Mrs. J. S.
Mered, James
McDonald
Miller, Mrs. L. M.
Moss, Mrs. Sonantha
Miller, James
Morse, David
M. H. R. Robert,
Mackenzie, Wm.
Mackintosh, Frank
Moore, James
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Gly, A. S.
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Davis, T. A. D.
Dowry, Wm.
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