The Montana Post.

T. J. DIMSDALE, EDITOR.

Saturday,.....July 8, 1865.

JOB PRESS FOR SALE.—D. W. Tilton & Co., of the Montana POST Printing Office, have for sale a Job Press and Printing outfit complete, with all the necessary apparatus required. Inquire at the City Book Store.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

We direct attention to a call for a Convention, which appears in our columns, today. The spirit of the document is deserving of commendation. We have had enough of the blind partizan warfare that delights the little great men of society, and we should feel obliged by any one pointing out what good has accrued from the strife. Secession is now dead, and why should it not be buried? and, seeing that there is nothing left to abolish, so is abolition likewise defunct. It is high time that we should attend to our own affairs, and try to do something towards the development of Montana. Common sense dictates that we should pitch overboard the hireling agitators, who never open their mouths except with the hope of swallowing a bait.

These men will growl; but who cares? Better growl than plunder the public. If any man still wishes evil and disunion to the land of his birth, let him, in the name of the first secessionist, his master, vote and work against us, tooth and nail; but those who desire peace in our borders, economy in our expenditure, aid from Government to build roads and develop our resources, mineral and agricultural; education for the children running wild throughout the Territory; defense against Indians, and honest legislation—will join with us. Any man who remains disloyal, when the questions to be settled by the arbitrament of the sword are finally decided, is fit for one of two places only: a mad-house or a grave.

On the 4th of July we shook hands all round, and until a State organization necessitates party lines being drawn, let us act as one people, for the good of the Territory; choose the best and most upright men for places requiring zeal, ability and sobriety of thought, word and deed, and in less than three years from this date, such a course will make us most prosperous and attract crowds of the more valuable class of emigrants to live amongst us. A contrary line of conduct will only have the effect of converting neighbors into enemies, hindering improvement, and placing incompetent and imbecile men in office, to the intense chagrin of their own supporters in time to come. We care not for a name. Call us by what appellation you will; but let us have the public service honestly, ably and economically administered; our country improved; our resources developed and husbanded, and then we shall be able to enjoy the blessings of democratic government, and, equally removed from license on the one hand and oppression on the other, we shall also avoid the fatal consequences arising from the thrusting into office of avaricious incompetence, under a stolen name.

THE INDIAN WAR.

We saw last evening a letter written by W. C. Gillett, on Monday, at Fort Benton, to Gov. Edgerton, concerning Indian difficulties. The gravest apprehensions are entertained by those best qualified to know, as to the future safety of immigration, and the outlying settlements of our northwestern frontier. The half-breeds are leaving Fort Benton and the vicinity with their families, for the Deer Lodge Valley and other places, and the appeal grows more frequent and urgent for a force to protect the defenseless from the threatened barbarities. We are glad to know that regular troops are on their way hither; but something must be done to save these infant communities until adequate protection arrives. Capt. Burnett has a company of about twenty-five men, and is doing good service in the vicinity of Fort Benton. His services will be held in grateful remembrance. Scouts come near the Fort daily, and friendly chiefs of other tribes have information that the Blackfeet, Bloods and North Peagans are contemplating a combined attack on the settlements. We fear that in a few days events will occur which will make the whole Territory shudder. The time for temporising is past; it is fight or be butchered. How say the citizens of Virginia and Montana? Will they up and play the man, or wait till the shrieks of despairing women and the cries of helpless childhood, in the wild agony of fear, speak in tones that may not be disregarded. The Pen d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, and the Kootenais, will all fight on our side. When the half-breeds leave, war and slaughter are certain. Nothing else will drive them away, and they receive the best and earliest information.

IDLE GULCH CLAIMS.—The miners of Summit have acted promptly on the suggestion made in our paper last week. They have passed a law that all claims not worked by the 10th of the month will be jumpable. What we wish is that all miners would do the same, and that the Legislature will put an end to jumping, by making pick and shovel representation a part of the title to a claim. The Summiteers are wise in their generation, and have the honor of setting a good example. Let us be able to boast of a democratic country, where the poor man is not barred from enterprise by the weight of the influence of capital, or outraged by a paper title, representing nothing but lazy cupidity.

"WANTED, WOMEN," is the title of an article in the Denver *News*. Certainly, emphatically, decidedly. What sort of a place is it where they are not wanted? The only trouble is that they love to stay where there is the least necessity for them. Here, as well as in Colorado, we may say of a virtuous woman, her price is above rubies. Women make society—men are made by society. We could accommodate three or four thousands of them nicely in Montana, and be much the richer for the venture.

NO TELEGRAMS.—We hope that our readers do not suppose that we are to blame for the want of the usual quota of telegrams. The gentlemen who are to blame are the Indians. They have taken to cutting down the wires, and perform the operation rather faster than the troops can repair the damage.

PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE AT THE MARIAS.

Sheriff Howie, while at Fort Benton with the command intended for service against the Indians, went with three or four individuals to the scene of the encounter, and from him we learn the true version of the affair. As may be expected, there has been a great deal of misrepresentation and, probably, of mistake. It appears that some of the Bloods were very saucy and insolent at Benton. One bad Indian actually ventured to slap a white man's face, and declare that he would have a white scalp that night. A mountaineer named Bostwick, heard this, and also that the inhabitants wished for some one to open the ball.

He and his party accordingly shot the redskin and two others, flinging the bodies of two into the river, the third getting away desperately wounded, but he never reached camp. This was, probably, the ostensible cause of the massacre, but it must be remembered that the savages got no more than they deserved, and what any white man would receive upon the spot for his insolence, in any frontier town. Sheriff Howie went to the scene of the massacre with a man named Woods, who had been up and had taken a view of the bodies of the slain, and of the locality. The party numbered five and made a minute investigation of the spot. The road from the Cutter steamboat lay over the Teton, which the party forded and proceeded up the Marias about a mile and a half from the steamer. The part of the river bottom between the stream and the bluffs is here about four hundred yards wide. Close to the river the brush is rather dense, but more scattered towards the middle of the bottom, where the men were killed. There are two cottonwood trees of large growth, about 75 yards apart. At the foot of one of them, Andrews was killed and fearfully mutilated. Burris was found about fifty yards below his horse, which was half a mile nearer the boat than the bodies of the other murdered men. The rest were scattered from thirty to a hundred yards from each other. The circumstances entirely preclude the idea of a surprise. It seems that eight men and six yoke of oxen went up after timber, but expressed their unwillingness to proceed for fear of the Indians. Angevine and Burris agreed to go with them. The party were all armed and ready for such an event. They did not start till late in the afternoon. Angevine and Burris rode after them a short time later. The bottom narrows on the side of the river, farther on, the bluffs coming right down to the water. They are penetrated by water-worn gorges and gullies, affording excellent positions for defense. The bottom again opens out, and there is not only thick brush here, but a belt of timber, running close to the river, and just below the road. Not far from this the Indians were encamped at the time of the massacre. The men had gone to escort the train for fear of trouble, and had nearly reached the timber, which had been cut some time previously, when they turned round, as appeared by the tracks. They must have seen the Indian camp, for no man would turn a wagon where they did, in the narrows, having a fine open spot a little ahead. Probably the Indians discovered the whites about as soon as the whites saw the Indians, and while they were getting their poneys, the party started back for the boat, and were overtaken and massacred as before stated. The Indians were in camp, no doubt, with the intention of attacking and robbing a small mule train, a little lower down the Missouri, and to finish by burning the steamer and killing the crew. They did not expect the men at so late an hour. Very possibly, Burris was galloping home and was overtaken and shot from his horse, which being a lazy animal, the Indians killed, thinking it worthless. The firing commenced with a regular volley, and was rapid and continuous for fifteen minutes. The head chief of the band and another were killed on the spot, a third Indian was wounded, and is not likely to recover. This statement was made by the South Peagans. The noise of the skirmish was distinctly heard at the Cutter; but, though thirty men were there, who well understood what was going on, no one stirred. Two or three signified their willingness to go, but none went. Captain Moore was absent down the river. The cattle were all shot together in the yoke, except one which was found the next day standing, badly wounded.

The South Peagans were scared very much. They sent a deputation to Benton; but were afraid to come in, and therefore camped on the Teton. Capt. Moore, Col. Rogers, Capt. Wall, Neil Howie and Malcolm Clark went out to them. They brought back some stolen horses, about thirty head, which they delivered over. They showed a fresh Blood scalp, and said they were at war with that nation, and that if the whites would only come in a large party, they would provide horses for them, and join in the attack on the Bloods. The Peagans said they knew that they could not fight the whites; that they were too numerous, and that if they could, they were not disposed to do so, but that they were willing to fight the Bloods, with the whites. The Bloods told the Peagans that they supposed the whites would come after them, and that they were ready for them; that they were going to Belly river, about two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles from Fort Benton. They also stated that only two or three men of the party fought, and they did not mean to shoot any more, but that they would take clubs and fight them like squaws. After the conference, the deputation went in to Benton with the whites, and after doing some trading, retired next day.

Mr. Howie says that he is sure, from all he can learn from reliable sources, that the Bloods will return when they get their families to a place of safety, and commence war, as they have heard of the failure of the expedition. There were a few Bloods in the Peagan camp, and they said they had killed twelve whites, and if that did not do, they would kill more. The scouting party were very kindly treated by Messrs. Carroll and Steell, and other citizens of Fort Benton.

NOSES.—The Daily *Union Vedette* has an article on the value of a large nose. It may not be generally known that Napoleon Bonaparte always refused to entrust men with high command unless they had plenty of nose. He said that small noses always belonged to small, mean men, and his sagacity was not at fault. The elephant has a proboscis in addition to his nasal organ, and is the wisest of brutes.

WE see by the Salt Salt Lake *Telegraph*, a very long and interesting programme for the celebration on the 4th. They meant to have a great time in the city of the Saints, and we hope they enjoyed themselves to the extent of their capability.

The Celebration of the 4th of July.

It is with a feeling of proud satisfaction that we recall the celebration of the anniversary of the National Independence in this place. One year ago such a proceeding would have been an impossibility. The public sentiment is now changed, and every patriot must rejoice. During the whole affair the feeling was most harmonious: men of all shades of political belief acting in concert and rivalling each other in the effort to do honor to the day. Those who have steadily and persistently stood upon the right side now have their reward. So will it ever be. Truth may be denied for a time; but, in the end, it will always prevail. We hope that a new era in our history is dawning upon us, and that we have seen and heard the last of the unmeaning rancor and perverted energy, which, for a while, seemed to have inspired so many with a desire to destroy those time honored and truly noble institutions which have heretofore made our country the dread of tyrants and the admiration of freemen throughout the universe.

It is useless to kick a dead mule, and we therefore refrain from Philippics against Jefferson Davis's quondam government. The farce has been played out, and the tons of human bones that bleach beneath the Southern sun are the mute witnesses of the supassing folly and wickedness of the selfish few who stimulated the ignorant masses to desolate the fair heritage bequeathed them by their forefathers, in the vain hope of turning back the tide of progress and of erecting on the ruins of the noblest Republic the world ever saw, an oligarchy, whose acknowledged principles were:

The right of the rich to rule;
The duty of the poor to obey;
The absorption of all small estates;
The prohibition of all free speech and writing;
No education for the masses;
Absolute dominion over all persons of African descent.

Had they chosen Satan for President, the scheme would have been complete. Now, in their prison cells, the guilty leaders gnash their teeth in despair; while the masses of the South, educated, enlightened, and redeemed, will become the firmest supporters of the Government to which they will owe all that makes man happy and life desirable. May peace and harmony rule in our Territory, and may our intelligent and patriotic citizenship be a model in time to come, for the dwellers on the mountains the real backbone of America.

REESE River Country is doubtless rich in Silver, but it is a hard country to get anything to eat in. Hear what the Reese River *Reveille* says:

Notwithstanding the large receipts of flour in this place, the price, it seems to us, keeps extraordinarily high. The first necessity of every community is cheap bread. We must always depend for our supply of this article mainly upon California. The nature of our soil and the character of our resources, preclude the belief that we will ever raise any considerable crop of wheat. New York with her splendid climate and fertile soil, does not raise sufficient wheat to feed her people one third of the year, while the crop of New England is not sufficient for one month's consumption. At the present rate of transportation, flour ought to be cheaper than it is. Or must we wait the advent of the iron horse? Give us cheap bread.

THE UPPER MISSOURI NAVIGATION.—We learn from Messrs. Kerchival & Kinney, that the Twilight and Lilly Martin were discharging at Ophir City. Whether the rest of the boats could get up, was a question. By taking out some boulders, and damming the stream, the boats could run for four months in the year, instead of being obliged to leave part of their freight at Cow Island. The steamers for the navigation of the Upper Missouri should be able to carry 100 tons, on two feet water. The heavy boats should not go higher than Fort Union.

Miner's Meeting, Summit District, Madison County, July 1st, 1865.

H. K. Harvey, President presiding.

Resolved, by the Miners of Summit District: 1st, That all laws and parts of laws, heretofore passed, wherein Gulch, Bar or Hill Claims are declared to be held as *Real Estate*, are hereby *repealed*.

2d. That on and after the 10th day of July, 1865, the mining claims mentioned in the first section of this law, shall be represented according to the requirements of the laws in force in this District during the Summer of 1864

3d. This law to be in force from and after this first day of July, 1865

4th. That said resolutions be published in the MONTANA POST.

WM. MARTIN, Recorder.

NAPOLEON ON COBDEN.—Louis Napoleon has written the following letter to the son of the late Richard Cobden, M. P.:

TUILERIES, April 20, 1865.

CHARLES COBDEN:—Sir: I have greatly felt the misfortune which has visited your family, for R. Cobden always showed a great sympathy toward France, and his influence upon his countrymen could only contribute to draw closer the ties which unite England and France. I pray you to convey to his widow my deep regret, and to receive the assurance of my high esteem.

NAPOLEON.

ARIZONA.—A brisk Indian fight took place on the 5th inst., between Sheriff Calkins and Coroner Piatt and two soldiers from the fort, on their way from Prescott to the Mexican camp on Lynx creek, and a band of fifty Indians. The sheriff and soldiers were severely wounded with arrows. All the families on the Mojave road have deserted their ranches, from fear of Indians, and returned to Prescott. Coroner Piatt has presented the editor of the *Miner* with a "beautiful scalp," taken by himself from the head of an Apache chief.

BIG GUNS.—The Fort Pitt foundry, at Pittsburg, Pa., will send to the great fair at Chicago, six model guns for the fortifications and Monitor Hall, of 20-inch, 10-inch and 8-inch calibre, with balls of the same dimensions. Also, a Monitor and Merrimac, besides sending a man to build the Fort, place the guns and superintend matters generally.

The Juarez agents have issued a prospectus, in California, for a loan of ten millions, the debt to be liquidated in U. S. gold coin, within six years from date. It is offered in bonds of from $50 to $500. The rate of interest is ten per cent. per annum, and it is made payable in gold at the Pacific Bank, San Francisco.

Call for a Convention.

Inasmuch as by the termination of the war, the political issues to which it gave rise have become things of the past, and it is desirable that all future political questions should be determined upon their merits, as they shall arise, it is the judgment of very many citizens of this Territory that an auspicious opportunity presents itself to consult their own immediate wants, and to act with reference thereto, and that in so doing they are obeying no less the impulse of patriotism than the voice of duty, and that any other course can only end in a perpetuation of the feuds, prejudices and passions, which the past has engendered, without any compensation whatever.

Acting in the light of these truths, the undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-citizens, without regard to past political differences, who cheerfully accept the inevitable logic of events, who desire to aid in developing the resources of the Territory, in supplying the wants of her people, and who seek to promote the peace, harmony and prosperity of the whole country, and to lay the foundation of her material prosperity and social order on a stable footing, and who will co-operate in securing the accomplishment of such purposes—to meet in their respective counties, as below specified, on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect Delegates to attend a Territorial Convention, to be held at the City of Virginia, on Wednesday, the 9th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, to place in nomination one candidate for Delegate to Congress, one candidate for Territorial Treasurer, one candidate for Territorial Auditor, one candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be supported at the ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention. For this purpose the counties of this Territory are divided into three classes as follows:

The counties of Deer Lodge, Edgerton and Madison, will constitute the first class, and will be entitled to seven delegates each.

The counties of Beaverhead, Gallatin and Jefferson, will constitute the second class, and will be entitled to five delegates each.

The other counties of the Territory will constitute the third class, and will be entitled to two delegates each.

In the county of Edgerton there will be a primary meeting at Helena, electing six delegates; and a primary meeting at Silver City, electing one delegate.

In the county of Deer Lodge there will be a primary meeting at Blackfoot City (Ophir Gulch,) electing two delegates; at German Gulch (Discovery,) electing two delegates; at Silver Bow City, electing two delegates, and one at Cottonwood, electing one delegate.

In the county of Gallatin there will be a primary meeting at Emigrant Gulch, electing one delegate; at Bozeman City, electing one delegate; at East Gallatin, electing one delegate; at Confederate Gulch (discovery,) electing one delegate; at White's Gulch (discovery,) electing one delegate.

In the county of Jefferson there will be a primary meeting at Jefferson City, electing three delegates; at Prickly Pear City, electing two delegates.

In the county of Missoula there will be a primary meeting at Hell Gate, electing one delegate; at Willow Creek, electing one delegate.

The primary meetings in the other counties will be held at the county seats.

[The names attached to the call will be published when then are all returned from the different counties.]

The Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad is now being constructed through this country with a rapidity almost unparalleled in the history of Railroad building. The hills are being cut down, vallies filled up, bridges erected, and all kinds of Railroad work going on as fast as 2500 able-bodied men, with full complement of teams can do it. It is astonishing to see how much such a force, when directed by able and skillful Superintendents, and the appliances of modern engineering can accomplish. We had hardly begun to realize that the work had commenced east of Newcastle, before the steam horse was snorting on the hill-tops at Clipper Gap, in the heart of the mountains, 43 miles from Sacramento and 1800 feet above the sea. Soon his shrill whistle will be heard at Illinoistown. We learn that the Directors have fixed September 1st for that event, and if it can be accomplished in that time it will be done. The work is heavy but the force is strong.

Our citizens now fully realize that the Pacific Railroad is becoming a fixed fact, and not many years will elapse before the completion of this gigantic work will be celebrated and what a celebration it will be. A continuance of the energy now displayed will soon carry the road over the mountains, and then a rapid race for Salt Lake. The heavy work on the line west of Salt Lake, is right here in Placer county, and is now being vigorously attacked by the Company. We never imagined the work would be so heavy, or that it could be completed so rapidly.

One of the most interesting excursions that can be made by sight-seers, is a trip on the Railroad line from Clipper Gap to Illinoistown. The cuttings are all in rock of greater or less hardness, and the boom of the powder blast is continually heard—frowning embankments rise as if by magic—high trestle bridges spring up in a week. Let those who are skeptical about the construction of the work visit that portion of the road and their eyes will be opened.

Persons who never saw the line before the work commenced, or while it is in progress, can form no correct idea of the immense amount of labor required to construct the Railroad over the mountains. But the Company do their work well, and when finished it will be one of the greatest feats of Railroad engineering in the world. Ten, yes twenty miles of valley road can be made as easily as one of this mountain line. Everything about the road is of the most substantial character. Travellers state that it is not expelled by any Railroad in the Atlantic States. For one, we are proud of this movement of California enterprise.—*Auburn Stars and Stripes.*

WE are informed by a Clear Creek farmer that the grasshoppers are being destroyed by millions, by a small grub or maggot, that grows in their bodies. From present indications this pest will soon be among the things that were. In all grasshoppers examined, and many have been, the grub is found in a greater or less stage of growth: Success to the maggots!—*Daily News.*

This was the case in Canada West two or three years ago.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.—Slavery now appears to be doomed the world over. By the Constitution of Brazil, slavery will expire in that Empire in twenty years; but many of the leading statesmen are anxious for its more speedy end.

From Blackfoot.

OPHIR CITY, M. T., June 30, 1865.

ED. POST:—On last Wednesday, mounting my horse, I set out from Helena to Blackfoot, the center of the late gold excitements. The distance from Helena, by the trail, is estimated at twenty-five miles. By the wagon road it is about fifteen miles farther. The trail leaves the Greenhorn road about half a mile west of the crossing of Ten Mile Creek, and thence passes over a low Divide to Greenhorn Gulch, where it intersects the Mullin road.

A large amount of labor has been performed on this gulch, in the way of drain ditches, etc., for the purpose of prospecting it; but the gulch is now measureably abandoned. I saw but one man at work on it. At the forks is a little group of cabins, which I presume once aspired to metropolitan honors, but which will now require a Goldsmith to immortalize their departed fame. A blacksmith shop and a ranch are all the urban features it now can boast.

Proceeding up the gulch through a canon, for several miles, a succession of sharp craggs, loom up on your left. You leave the gulch to your right, and ascending a densely wooded slope of about 25 degrees, stand on the crest of the backbone of America. This is the great range, which, with its prolongations, sweeps the sheer length of the Continent, and separates the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic. In front of you, robed in its emerald mantle, and surrounded on every side by dense forests of evergreen, lies as beautiful a park as ever graced a mountain landscape. Here you first see the waters of the Pacific, which, gliding through peaceful vales and dashing through frightful chasms, swell into mighty rivers ere they mingle with the billows of

"The deep, deep sea."

Well do I remember, the emotions that filled my bosom, when a mere lad, in '49, I drank my first cup from the Pacific springs. Then, scarce a mark of civilization greeted the eye from the Missouri to the Sacramento. In crossing the crest of the mountains, we felt that the curtain had fallen behind us, shutting out all that pertained to a Christian land. Before us the horizon was wrapt in a gloom, dark and cheerless as the Atlantic before Columbus threw the blaze of his genius across its trackless waves. But

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Sixteen years have wrought a wonderful change. You no longer look towards sunset upon a wild, desolate, inhospitable waste. Cities have sprung up, as if by magic; States have risen out of chaos, like a Phœnix from her ashes, and everywhere throughout the desert and mountain solitudes American enterprise has hewn its way, and sped the radiant beams of civilization along its path.

On the summit the road and trail diverge, the road leading to the left, down Little Blackfoot, and the trail to the right, along an undulating slope, diversified by green fields and evergreen groves, crossing the Blackfoot several miles above the road. This stream is here about twelve inches deep and twenty feet wide. The scenery along its bank is truly magnificent. You now ascend a heavily timbered spur of the mountain, rising several hundred feet higher than the main Divide, and displaying on its eastern brow several huge snow banks, which old Sol has not, as yet, been able to dissipate. The trail now leads down a gulch about four miles, where a wide expanse of low undulating ridges, covered with a mantle of grass as fresh and vigorous as a May meadow, opens to view. You are now in the Blackfoot mining region. From this point to Ophir City, you are continually delighted with the beauty of the scenery, the fertility of the soil, the freshness and luxuriance of the verdure, and the cold, sparkling brooks that in every hollow bound over white pebble beds, and through rich alluvial bottoms. More anon. D. R. L.

THE Grand Chapter of Free Masons of the State of Maine have voted the sum of $300 to Dr. Mackey, of Charleston, for his great service to the Union prisoners during the war.

Our friend, E. B. Neally, smiled like the last rose of summer, as he handed us the subjoined paragraph:

Mr. Chamberlain, of Illinois, highly recommended by Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and by the Supreme Court of Illinois, for the District Attorneyship of Montana Territory, came here to secure his appointment; but after waiting a few days, seeing how beset the President was, enveloped his recommendation in this note:

"JUNE 2d, 1865.

"*To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States;*

SIR:—I thought of asking an office from you; but seeing the crowd boring you for that purpose, I'll be d—d if I'll do it.

Most respectfully,
GEO. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

The President saw the papers, and at once endorsed upon them his appointment. —*Wash. Chronicle.*

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, Virginia City, Montana Territory, July 4th, 1865.

To obtain these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising.

A		
Akin Jarvis-2	Archibald John M	Adamson Peter
Austin Chas H-2	Anderson L H	Adams W J
Allen S C	Admire Chas P-2	Adams Henry
Abbott Samuel	Anderson Noah	Arn Ferdinand
Austin Wm W	Allen B C	Averill Jas N
Averill Jas N	Allison A N	Arnote A J
Ashworth Moses	Askin W H	Armstrong Noah-3
Arnett Henry	Abbott E B	
B		
Burlingame A W	Bishop John F	Beall John N
Buckman Frank	Blair Wm A	Black G W
Butts Jacob	Benson L W	Belcher B B
Bunn Hiram-2	Beck J C	Bethmar Ed
Burriss Louis	Berry Thos E	Boggs John
Burse Wm	Blakeman W T	Burr Jesse
Buterfield Lewis	Bailey Hezekiah	Balch Jas A
Buttles M M	Barnes Mrs Rose L	Barlow Geo S
Branham M-3	Baley Wm H	Barton Rufus
Bruce John P-2	Babcox W H	Bradley J M
Breck E W	Berrean James	Brelsford Jos M
Bratt D B	Bracher Green	Bronson Wm H
Bratt Wm B	Bertell Geo-2	Brownell Miss L M
Breedlove John	Bohannon L T	Burrell John
Brown Miss M	Boyd Geo C	Burgess Dudley
Brown Eli W	Bond E F	Bush P
Bacon Geo H	Bowen David	Brundage Geo
Boyer John	Brownlee Miss M J	Bradley Macon
C		
Christman D D	Cornick Daniel	Chiles T H
Crawford Frazer	Cowen Andrew	Christian P A
Crow Gallen-2	Conolly Nicholas	Chapman Jacob
Cribbs Geo	Culbertson A J	Chin Mrs Bell
Conkey L E	Oramer Albert	Cetchen David
Clark H T	Cronk H B	Carpenter N P
Clark Ellwood	Crowell Mr	Casey R T
Cowles S M	Crawford Alphonso	Carpenter R H
Cobely Joseph	Crawford H F	Carpenter E S
Clough Emory	Cooper Miss J D	Canady Milton
Clayton Joseph J	Cooper Mrs Joshua	Carruthers John S
Clinton Patrick	Cooley Wm	Campbell Rev T F
Colens Steven	Cooley Wm A	Carroll Richard
Coleman Wm J	Cowley A R	Case Geo W
Clayton Joseph J	Cobb Charles	Carey Hamilton
Church W S	Clippard John F	Campbell Lester
Chick Wm	Clark Joshua	Carroll W G
Carpenter E W-3	Clarkin Owen	Case W W
Chamberlain Mr	Cl d E W-2	Carveth Silas
Cowell C G	Clark Leonidas	Clark Ben
Cambell Floyd	Chinn Wm H	Confer Hiram
D		
Dyke James	Dashbach Franz	Day Dudley
Druliner G S	Deets Henry	Deborde Jesse M
Drew John D	Davis Charles M	Dillon Samuel
Dugan James	Derrick John	Dimit James B
Dowden Miss E	Denison John W	Donley Joseph
Dickson J T-2	Davis Sam C	Doty D L
Dicken Thos W	Dawkins John J	Donegan W M
Dimming Joseph	Dewar John	Dyer G M
Dotson Wm L H	Davis & Westland	Dysant James C
Dewees Simeon B 3	Davis John W	Duvall John C
Dexter Benjamin	Dolman Cyrus	DuBois Robert H
Davis Preston L	Decker Wm-2	
E		
Evans Phil E	Ebea Thos M	Eby Miss Mary-3
Evans Mrs P E	Endicott Jos M	Ellison Richard
Eyerly H D	England George	Emmerson Mrs E
Eslick Miss Lizzie	Edwards Joseph	Ellis John 2
Elder John C	Estes F M	
F		
Fiske Eugene D-2	Fisher T J	Frost Dr D H
Fitch H M	Fletcher David	Ferguson B
Ford R S 2	Flint John L-2	Frankland Wm R
Ferguson R H	Fortney Mrs T	Fiske Chas H
Fair Geo W	Fox Isaac M	Fox J W
Farwell M C-5	Fockler A B-2	Flanigan Chas
Ferguson George	Flanigan John-2	Fox Wm D
Faber John	Farley M C	Foulds James
Frances Alexander	Felgar Adam	Freeman H N
Ford James M	Ferguson N H	Fleshman Jacob
G		
Gentry Mrs Sarah E	Gill John G	Glossen W R
Gordon Harrison	Gatten Wm	Gonce John W
Gallagher John T	Gardner J S	Goodwin J L
Gentry Bartlet	Genhard Wm H	Gray T B-2
Garland Seth	German Nelson	Griswold Lewis-4
Grove Wm	Graves E G & Co 3	Green Francis
Grames Martin	Grant Isaac B	Greenberry F T
Gilmore M A	Gregg A H	Groves Greer W
Goodell Chas	Graves E G G	Greenlee Oliver
Gibson George	Gies Wm	Gruber B
Gilmore Owen	Gilkey W F	Griffith John-2
Gallup John W	Glazier Clark	Griswold I
H		
Hays Jess V	Henry Wm-2	Henkler Geo
Hunt Thos B	Harvey Dr L F	Hays R H
Huffman Charles	Haverstick Sam	Harris Jerome B
Huck Frank 2	Harris W M	Hall D R
Husken James	Hajeh Frank	Handley John M
Hurst J P	Harrington Steph	Hauxhurst James
Horton James B	Halley L G	Hammons John
Homsby John	Hastie Joseph	Hart A M
Horgham A N	Harris John	Hall Hugh C
Hossmer John	Hall Sargent	Houpes B F
Holcomb M T	Hawkes John	Halloway M
Horsh Geo F	Harris John	Henry H W
Hombrecht A	Henry C H-3	Hickman E L
Holiday Mortimer	Harris W E	Hightower Mrs L
Holler J H	Hardwicke T W	Howe Joseph
Howe Joseph	Hallett T C	Horrell C C
Howes R B	Hardwick Thos	Horrell Mrs Mary A
Hilton J B	Hacker Geo W	Holland Henry
Hill C	Hawkins E G	Hopper Joseph W
Hildreth Chas	Hayhurst Thomas	Gobart Chas
Herman John	Harzey Wm G	Hynes Wm J
Herbert George	Herrick Geo E	Harlburt D C
Heaton Wm F		
I		
Irwin John H	Illingworth W D	Ishmael Eldridge
J		
Johnson Oliver	James James	Judge J B
Jones P T	Jenkins James-3	Jones Michael-2
Jones John M	Jamison J B	Johnson Solon
Jones E E	Jewell A W	Johnson Steven
Jankson Henry	Jacobs J B	Johnson D J-2
Jessup S A-4		
K		
Keltner Morgan	Ketcham Dr D H	Knox Andrew
Knight Alex	Kennork Timothy	King Jas O
Koons Mrs S A B	Kennedy J J	Keller B
Korns John T	Kelly Geo A	Kesshner Leonidas
Korns John	Kemper T B	Kempp Phillip
Kingsly A B-4	Kemp H W	Kaup John B
Kinyon P D	Ken Wm H	Keaton Chas H
Killgore Allen	Kramer Wm	Kemp H W
Kinghorn John	Kramer John A-2	Kudffenberger J
Keller H D	Kramer Fred	Karren Thos
Kelly Dennis-3	Koons Sterling	
L		
Lycan Jas M	Liter W H	Lovell Robert
Lynch Maurice	Lighter Wm L	Leeper Mr M
Lyde L F	Litchenthaler W	Lemmons Geo
Ludlow Frank	Loere Jas B	Longwell D M
Lyon Robert	Laid Morgan	Linman John
Loveless H S	Lasley Thompson	Lawrence Milo
Larkin John	Leforgey Isaac M	Lee John M
Ledbeater M D	Lewis Thos-2	Lemon J F
Lisle Jo D	Langhouse Sam	Lindsay Andrew
Linley Jas R	Ledford Miss L	Low W H
Likely H N	Lovejoy Anson	Lahey Richard
Link W W	Low Jas B	Layard T
Linebaugh John		
M		
McGarvin M-2	Marshall J A	Mathews L
McConnell F	Martin Wm	Mathews L O
McKee E E-2	Morse J C	Martin W F
McIlvine R E	Madera S L	Maher Ed
McLaughlin Wm	Maritz A	Mulkerns John
McGarvin M	Martin Wm R	Martin Mrs E A
McClang E C	Merriss F	Merris Thos
McFarlin Wm	Merritt B	Machen H
McDaniel C M	Merritt L	Mullen Peter
McRoberts C H-2	Malson D D	Myers Wm A
McLarty A	Mitchell E	Morris J D
McRoberts Robert	Miller J F-2	Montague A O
McKinzie S G	Miller Z Z	Morris J B
McMaste H B	Mills Jacob	Moody J Y
McKinney Mrs M	Mitchel E	Milns Geo
McClung E C	Mitchell Shen	Mihle W
McFarlin F	Mitchell W D	Morgan J F
McRoberts C H	Monagan J	Moore J L
McQuillen M	Minsey J	Monset E
McCutcher A	Montony Sall	Morgan John
McKay H S	Miller S H	Murro Miss M A
McCord S T	Melon E	Muller S H
McRoberts J F-2	Missplay W L	Miller E
Mc Farlin G	Mahan T B	Mullen Peter
McKey D W		Mulloy M C
N		
Nash Albert	Novinger Simon	Newbern Thos
Nelson Peter	Norris A J	Newton H L
Nierling H	Nunn J M	Norlindh Erix
Nason Richard	Nisbith B H	Norris Alex
Nelson Jas	Newson Miss M E	Neu J L
Nash Albert	Noble J L	Nicholdson H
Needham J	Newton O J	
Noble A G	Newby Milton	
O		
Ornduff Geo	Ornduff V L	Owens E F 2
Orr Mrs E	Overman Wm	
P		
Piper W J	Patterson Jesse	Pierson J R
Parberry Dr Wm	Pool Joseph	Powell S
Pitcher Geo E	Pfell Henry-2	Pritchett J H
Pitcher G L	Piper O A	Prother Samuel
Pistol S C	Pannell W B	Pool L
Pickels Wm	Patton John B	Philo S D
Pendry James	Parker D R	Pinkerton E
Parke W M	Pitts Jasper	Probolt H A
Pigg John M	Pitcher G I.	Pool John
Paintor H K	Pickens Wm	Powell S W
R		
Reid John	Richards J W	Ridder Robert
Renbarger H C	Roberts H D	Richmond I
Ryan Dennis-2	Ringsley A J	Rorick Peter
Russell Jacob	Reesman J T	Ramsey J A
Robinson Mrs A	Rogers E W	Reynolds Wm
Rogers J D	Rogers Joe	Render J C
Rountree V K	Rodegeb Henry	Richey Porter
Ryan B B	Robinson Wm	Rarick Peter-2
Rudd J P	Ronsin T T	Rankins Alex
Rumley Miss H	Roberts S	Reetz Jacob
Roger J M	Robbins Clint	Ridder S E
Roberts W	Rogers Chas	Ramsey Geo
S		
Smith & Miller	Shields Wm	Sample K
Smith R R	Sholes W L	Sayes W J
Smith Augustus	Sicoke Franz	Striblin P T
Smith W B	Scholar J G	Stark R J
Smith B M	Shaw J G	Stiles F M
Smith Joe	Speer James	Stapleton J L
Smith F W	Sutton C W	Stranahan D C
Smith B M	Stanton A	Stucky Jacob
Smith J W	Stine Joseph	Swearinger E A-2
Smith B F	Stark J R	Stephens Z
Smith Miss Frank	Sutherlin Emby	Stratton Dr F M
Smith G W	Sheis O J	Sulivan J A
Smith W V	Skales Eames	Stephens Wm
Smith Henry	Shea Daniel	Swet Moses
Smith C B	Scary J M	Stephenson Mrs V
Smith Franklin	Sibley C P	Stephenson R J
Smith F M	Schenck G L	Swartz Jon
Sloson W E	Strong C L	Sanders J W
Sours Thos	Stevens Thos	Schmidt B
Snow Robert	Stephens A J	Snyder J W-2
Slone C M	Sulivan A	Snowdon Chas
Squire Enoch	Stott James	Slider David
Singrey Jacob	Sykes H N	Shanks Joseph
Shaw F D	Stewart Ben	Simpson J S
Simonds Dawson	Scarborough A N	Seavey G E
Simpson N P.	Sulivan H T	
T		
Taylor A G	Taylor Legrand-2	Tullow Noor
Tarbox Bela	Taylor M G	Tarwater S D-2
Tanner A N	Taylor A L	Teasdale J Y
Tuller J H	Tompkins D D	Tracey Saml
Thompson W T	Tripp E D	Troste Wm
Thompson Presley	Tripp Wm	Trimble J S