

University of Oklahoma College of Law

University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons

American Indian and Alaskan Native Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899

2-11-1860

Message from the President of the United States, communicating four memorials of residents at and near the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, praying the extinguishment of the Indian title, a survey and sale of the public lands, the establishment of an assay office, and the erection of a new territory from contiguous portions of New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska, with his recommendation in relation thereto.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/indianserialset>



Part of the [Indigenous, Indian, and Aboriginal Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

S. Exec. Doc. No. 15, 36th Cong., 1st Sess. (1860)

This Senate Executive Document is brought to you for free and open access by University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in American Indian and Alaskan Native Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899 by an authorized administrator of University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact Law-LibraryDigitalCommons@ou.edu.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

Four memorials of residents at and near the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, praying the extinguishment of the Indian title, a survey and sale of the public lands, the establishment of an assay office, and the erection of a new Territory from contiguous portions of New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska, with his recommendation in relation thereto.

FEBRUARY 20, 1860.—Read, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

Eight memorials, numerously signed by our fellow-citizens "residents for the most part within the territorial limits of Kansas and Nebraska, at and near the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains," have been presented to me, containing the request that I would submit the condition of the memorialists to the two houses of Congress in a special message. Accordingly, I transmit four of these memorials to the Senate and four to the House of Representatives.

These memorialists invoke the interposition of Congress and the Executive for "the early extinguishment of the Indian title, a consequent survey and sale of the public lands, and the establishment of an assay office in the immediate and daily reach of the citizens of that region." They also urge "the erection of a new Territory from contiguous portions of New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska," with the boundaries set forth in their memorial. They further state, if this request should not be granted: "That (inasmuch as during this year a census is to be taken) an enabling act be passed, with provisions, upon condition that if, on the 1st day of July, 1860, thirty thousand resident inhabitants be found within the limits of the mineral region, then a territorial government is constituted by executive proclamation; or if, on the 1st day of September, 1860, one hundred and fifty thousand shall be returned, then a State organization to occur."

In transmitting these memorials to Congress, I recommend that such provision may be made for the protection and prosperity of our fellow-citizens at and near the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, as their distance and the exigencies of their condition may require from their government.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1860.

FOUR MEMORIALS FROM RESIDENTS AT AND NEAR THE EASTERN
SLOPE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

To his Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, residents for the most part within the territorial limits of Kansas and Nebraska, at and near the base of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, are impelled by resistless necessity to state to you in a concise manner the insecure condition of their present existence, and, if prolonged, the certain prospect of a state far less endurable. And if the undersigned shall happily succeed in impressing upon the mind of your excellency the force and truth of the views they entertain, it is their humble petition that, in a special message, the subject may, as speedily and urgently as to your excellency may seem proper, be presented to the consideration of the two houses of Congress.

A short *resumé* as to the time when, and the persons by whom, the original discoveries of gold were made in this region, may not be tedious.

Eleven years ago, in the month of August, a party of Cherokees and their allies, in search of game, but prepared for war, discovered, by mere accident, on the banks of the Cache à la Poudre, near its discharge from the cañons of the mountains, small quantities of quartz, partially studded with gold, which, being exhibited on their return, induced another and more peaceful expedition the following season, which resulted in still further, though limited, discoveries in other localities.

Here rested research until the spring of 1858, when a party of Georgians and Cherokees, headed by Messrs. Russell, McFadding, and others, established for themselves, and beyond all controversy, the existence of gold throughout that beautiful plateau, once the camping ground of Frémont and other explorers, now the seat of populous industry and a thriving city of four thousand inhabitants, whose growth has scarcely a parallel in the history of nations; watered by the Platte and its four immediate tributaries, and placed in direct contiguity with leads and seams of gold-bearing quartz which have been deposited upon the summits and within the bosom of the Rocky mountains, whose amazing extent and richness are now well and absolutely known, and which your memorialists do most solemnly aver and declare to your excellency, in their belief, from all the lights of intelligence, history, and information, is not, and has never been, equalled, or even approached, at any period or in any extended locality, upon the face of the globe.

In making these assertions and protestations your memorialists crave a generous credit for candor and truth from your excellency. The terrible privations and misery of an unprepared and insane flood of immigration in the earlier months of 1859, whose representations, aided by the statements of a false and interested press in the distant States, had possessed the mind of the whole Union of the existence of an alarming, infamous imposture, has gradually quieted in effect, until at this period the current truth is being felt in every State, of which

the astonishing facts can only be known here, and which time and events will, in the coming season, spread broadcast over the face of the earth.

In presenting particulars to the attention of your excellency, your memorialists state that, within the last four months, and far more within the latter than former portion of that period, leads of quartz, with their attendant pyrites or sulphates of iron, have been traced and probed with the very imperfect machinery and tools as yet in use, and within the radii, to the west, of from fifty to one hundred miles from the city of Denver, which, in the consummate belief of your memorialists, will afford active and profitable employment for capital and its hundreds of thousands of laborers for a period so long as your memorialists trust and hope the blessed union of these States shall endure.

The demonstrations of a few weeks have shown conclusively that the sulphates of iron—thousands of cords of which, thrown aside by miners ignorant of their value, and now in sight—are quite as valuable as the quartz, and yield from one to five cents to the pound.

There are two steam quartz mills of limited capacity now in operation, and a few others in process of erection; but next year the cumbersome wagons of the contracting freighter over the wilderness of plains, starting from the Missouri to our country, will be laden with hundreds of powerful crushers, and still the number and industry of our miners will demand a supply of thousands more.

The discoveries in the gulches on the waters of the Platte and Arkansas, issuing from the savannas and reservoirs of the middle and south parks, recently made, are so considerable that within two months from the mineral springs of Pike's Peak, one hundred miles from this locality, to the waters of the Blue river, a supposed tributary of the Grand river, and thence of the Colorado, stores of goods and hundreds of men (some with families) have taken up their winter quarters for earlier action the coming season; while the gulches in the vicinity of Gregory's and the surrounding mountains, which were worked at an earlier day, have steadily increased in productiveness and value, and will resume their yield to their owners in the early spring.

It may, in contrast with this somewhat glowing account, seem strange, from the returns of the mint, that the amounts of dust from hence should hardly be observed, when the returns of California are considered.

Your excellency will understand that no additional discoveries to those of Russell and his party, in this vicinity, prior to the last days of May, were made, and that weeks elapsed before the achievement of any assured success. The process of excavation, difficult at all times, became infinitely more tedious and disheartening from the almost total want of proper and sufficient implements. No idea had been previously entertained, no preparation made, and no capital existed to aid the will and industry of man in encountering and pursuing the devious track of fissures from the summits to the bosoms of the mountains, whose chaotic confusion of place the eye can trace, but no pen may describe.

Your memorialists are not inclined to weary your excellency with long accounts of the particular embarrassments of their present existence, but they do protest and proclaim that the voices of from eight to ten thousand human beings—fellow-countrymen all—of right should

be heard by Congress and the Executive, and immediate relief extended in the preservation of their lives, their persons, and their property.

Your memorialists, and those they represent, are without law, except the law of public opinion. They reside on plains and in mountains, the possession, for a great part, of hostile Indians, and to which the Union alone has the right of ultimate domain.

The acts of the legislature of Kansas, intended to establish jurisdiction, having no validity, are disregarded as of no avail. The hardy, industrious miner, in pursuit of discovery, exists in hourly peril of his life, while the acts of the provisional government, and the authority of vigilance committees, existing alone by public opinion, arising from some extreme necessity of social disorder, are soon disregarded as powerless and insufficient.

In the name, then, of common humanity, and by force of the guarantees of protection which belong of right to citizens of the republic, wherever they may be, the undersigned invoke the interposition of Congress and the Executive in their behalf, in the early extinguishment of the Indian title; a consequent survey and sale of the public lands; the establishment of an assay office (not at Saint Louis, nor upon the Missouri slope, but *HERE*) in the immediate and daily reach of the citizens of this region.

Your memorialist do further most humbly, but earnestly, pray that a government of law may be vouchsafed to them at an early day by the present session of Congress over a district of country, the boundaries of which are hereinafter indicated. This prayer, as will be perceived, is the voice of five thousand men, pioneers of bravery, whose efforts, in the midst of privations, are footsteps of civilization and improvement, all tending, by Divine preparation, to aggrandize and enrich this already prosperous and glorious Union.

Of the influence which this discovery of gold, in large and rich deposits, must exert upon the future of the Union in settling existing disputes between statesmen, politicians, and speculators, as to the route of a railroad to the Pacific ocean, the undersigned will not indulge a calculation.

That it will hasten and establish thus far a great public highway between the Missouri and the base of the Rocky mountains, is as inevitable, in their judgment, as destiny.

It is not deemed advisable to refer particularly to the obvious necessity of the erection of this new territory from contiguous portions of New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska. That this region has not and cannot have peaceful political affinities with these four territories, is too obvious to admit of reasoning; and hence, after much reflection, the undersigned have concluded to apply for a separate organization, with the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point where the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude crosses the one hundred and second degree of west longitude, and running north on said meridian to the forty-third degree of north latitude; thence west on said parallel to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence south on said meridian to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence east on the said parallel to the place of beginning.

The undersigned herewith present to your excellency a correct map of this region, drawn and compiled from the latest and most positive sources of information, and in the correctness of which all reliance may be placed.

In concluding this memorial, already too lengthy, the undersigned, in behalf of themselves and those they represent, desire to say that, if the views of Congress are not such as herein expressed in regard to the propriety or necessity of a territorial or State organization at a period so early as contemplated, then, and in such an event, the alternate petition is presented: That (inasmuch as during this year a census is to be taken) an enabling act be passed with provisions, upon condition that, if on the 1st day of July, 1860, thirty thousand resident inhabitants be found within the limits of the mineral region, then a territorial government is constituted by executive proclamation; or, if on the 1st day of September, 1860, one hundred and fifty thousand shall be returned, then a State organization to occur. With one or either of these propositions your memorialists would gladly rest content.

Your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

W. G. Pell,
George Nichols,
F. H. Sockman,
R. L. Low,
H. S. Tracy,
E. Donnelly,
M. G. Smith,
J. L. Boutwell,
C. T. H. Eigser,
A. W. Havin,
E. D. Hunt,
S. P. Drew,
William H. Hotchkiss,
John Leonard,
S. M. Lubley,
M. D. Cowser,
William Alkire,
A. Gardner,
Milton Andrew,
H. D. Sage,
P. Holden,
D. Spielman,
D. Cronk,
Alfred Cushen,

D. W. Bradford,
S. W. Tower,
James Barker,
S. Gram,
J. Stokes,
C. Lothere,
H. Tracy,
A. Stout,
C. Nikoles,
J. Rothroik,
J. Whitney,
A. J. Macky,
P. Quigley,
J. C. Ganes,
D. Williams,
R. L. Simpson,
Wm. W. Clifton,
George Briggs,
Thos. F. Evans,
Henry A. Evans,
Henry C. Norton,
A. A. Brookfield,
H. M. Skinner.

To his Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, residents for the most part within the territorial limits of Kansas and Nebraska, at and near the base of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, are impelled by resistless necessity to state to you, in a concise manner, the insecure

condition of their present existence, and, if prolonged, the certain prospect of a state far less endurable. And, if the undersigned shall happily succeed in impressing upon the mind of your excellency the force and truth of the views they entertain, it is their humble petition, that in a special message the subject may, as speedily and urgently as to your excellency may seem proper, be presented to the consideration of the two houses of Congress.

A short *resumé* as to the time when, and the persons by whom, the original discoveries of gold were made in this region, may not be tedious.

Eleven years ago in the month of August, a party of Cherokees and their allies, in search of game, but prepared for war, discovered by mere accident, on the banks of the Cache à la Poudre, near its discharge from the cañons of the mountains, small quantities of quartz, partially studded with gold, which being exhibited on their return, induced another and more peaceful expedition the following season, which resulted in still further, though limited, discoveries in other localities.

Here rested research until the spring of 1858, when a party of Georgians and Cherokees, headed by Messrs. Russell, McFadding, and others, established for themselves, and beyond all controversy, the existence of gold throughout that beautiful plateau, once the camping ground of Frémont and other explorers, now the seat of prosperous industry and a thriving city of four thousand inhabitants, whose growth has scarcely a parallel in the history of nations; watered by the Platte and its four immediate tributaries, and placed in direct contiguity with leads and seams of gold-bearing quartz, which have been deposited upon the summits and within the bosom of the Rocky mountains, whose amazing extent and richness are now well and absolutely known, and which your memorialists do most solemnly aver and declare to your excellency, in their belief, from all the lights of intelligence, history, and information, is not, and has never been, equalled or even approached, at any period, or in any extended locality, upon the face of the globe.

In making these assertions and protestations, your memorialists crave a generous credit for candor and truth from your excellency. The terrible privations and misery of an unprepared and insane flood of immigration in the earlier months of 1859, whose representations, aided by the statements of a false and interested press in the distant States, had possessed the mind of the whole Union of the existence of an alarming, infamous imposture, has gradually quieted in effect, until at this period the current truth is being felt in every State, of which the astonishing facts can only be known here, and which time and events will, in the coming season, spread broadcast over the face of the earth.

In presenting particulars to the attention of your excellency, your memorialists state that within the last four months, and far more within the latter than former portion of that period, leads of quartz, with their attendant pyrites or sulphates of iron, have been traced and probed with the very imperfect machinery and tools as yet in use, and within the radii, to the west, of from fifty to one hundred miles from

the city of Denver, which, in the consummate belief of your memorialists, will afford active and profitable employment for capital and its hundreds of thousands of laborers, for a period so long as your memorialists trust and hope the blessed union of these States shall endure:

The demonstrations of a few weeks have shown conclusively that the sulphates of iron—thousands of cords of which, thrown aside by miners ignorant of their value, and now in sight—are quite as valuable as the quartz, and yield from one to five cents to the pound.

There are two steam quartz mills of limited capacity now in operation, and a few others in process of erection; but next year the cumbersome wagons of the contracting freighter over the wilderness of plains, starting from the Missouri to our country, will be laden with hundreds of powerful crushers, and still the number and industry of our miners will demand a supply of thousands more.

The discoveries in the gulches on the waters of the Platte and Arkansas, issuing from the savannas and reservoirs of the middle and south parks, recently made, are so considerable, that within two months, from the mineral springs of Pike's Peak, one hundred miles from this locality, to the waters of the Blue river, a supposed tributary of the Grand river, and thence of the Colorado, stores of goods and hundreds of men (some with families) have taken up their winter quarters for earlier action the coming season; while the gulches in the vicinity of Gregory's and the surrounding mountains, which were worked at an earlier day, have steadily increased in productiveness and value, and will resume their yield to their owners in the early spring.

It may, in contrast with this somewhat glowing account, seem strange from the returns of the Mint, that the amounts of dust from hence should hardly be observed, when the returns of California are considered.

Your excellency will understand that no additional discoveries to those of Russell and his party, in this vicinity, prior to the last days of May, were made, and that weeks elapsed before the achievement of any assured success. The process of excavation, difficult at all times, became infinitely more tedious and disheartening from the almost total want of proper and sufficient implements. No idea had been previously entertained, no preparation made, and no capital existed to aid the will and industry of man in encountering and pursuing the devious track of fissures from the summits to the bosoms of the mountains, whose chaotic confusion of place the eye can trace, but no pen may describe.

Your memorialists are not inclined to weary your excellency with long accounts of the particular embarrassments of their present existence, but they do protest and proclaim that the voices of from eight to ten thousand human beings—fellow-countrymen all—of right should be heard by Congress and the Executive, and immediate relief extended in the preservation of their lives, their persons, and their property.

Your memorialists, and those they represent, are without law, except the law of public opinion. They reside on plains and in mountains, the possession, for a great part, of hostile Indians, and to which the Union alone has the right of ultimate domain.

The acts of the legislature of Kansas, intended to establish juris-

diction, having no validity, are disregarded as of no avail. The hardy, industrious miner, in pursuit of discovery, exists in hourly peril of his life; while the act of the provisional government, and the authority of vigilance committees, existing alone by public opinion, arising from some extreme necessity of social disorder, are soon disregarded as powerless and insufficient.

In the name, then, of common humanity, and by force of the guarantees of protection which belong of right to the citizens of the republic wherever they may be, the undersigned invoke the interposition of Congress and the Executive in their behalf, in the early extinguishment of the Indian title, a consequent survey and sale of the public lands, the establishment of an assay office (not at Saint Louis, nor upon the Missouri slope, but HERE) in the immediate and daily reach of the citizens of this region.

Your memorialists do further most humbly but earnestly pray, that a government of law may be vouchsafed to them at an early day by the present session of Congress, over a district of country the boundaries of which are hereinafter indicated. This prayer, as will be perceived, is the voice of five thousand men, pioneers of bravery, whose efforts, in the midst of privations, are footsteps of civilization and improvement, all tending, by Divine preparation, to aggrandize and enrich this already prosperous and glorious Union.

Of the influence which this discovery of gold, in large and rich deposits, must exert upon the future of the Union, in settling existing disputes between the statesmen, politicians, and speculators, as the route of a railroad to the Pacific ocean, the undersigned will not indulge a calculation.

That it will hasten and establish thus far a great public highway between the Missouri and the base of the Rocky mountains, is as inevitable, in their judgment, as destiny.

It is not deemed advisable to refer particularly to the obvious necessity of the erection of this new Territory from contiguous portions of New Mexico, Utah, Kansas and Nebraska. That this region has not, and cannot have, peaceful political affinities with these four Territories is too obvious to admit of reasoning; and hence, after much reflection, the undersigned have concluded to apply for a separate organization, with the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point where the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude crosses the one hundred and second degree of west longitude, and running north on said meridian to the forty-third degree of north latitude; thence west on said parallel to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence south on said meridian to the thirty-degree of north latitude; thence east on the said parallel to the place of beginning.

The undersigned herewith present to your excellency a correct map of this region, drawn and compiled from the latest and most positive sources of information, and in the correctness of which all reliance may be placed.

In concluding this memorial, already too lengthy, the undersigned, in behalf of themselves and those they represent, desire to say, that if the views of Congress are not such as herein expressed in regard to the propriety or necessity of a territorial or State organization at a period as

early as contemplated, then, and in such event, the alternate petition is presented: That (inasmuch as during this year a census is to be taken) an enabling act be passed, with provisions, upon condition that if, on the 1st day of July, 1860, thirty thousand resident inhabitants be found within the limits of the mineral region, then a territorial government is constituted by executive proclamation; or, if on the 1st day of September, 1860, one hundred and fifty thousand shall be returned, then a State organization to occur. With one or either of these propositions your memorialists would gladly rest content.

Your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Geo. W. Brown,
 W. B. Beall,
 F. Dorsett, Jr.
 J. Kinney,
 S. B. Browning,
 Henry Daniel,
 E. B. Waterbury,
 Geo. Smith,
 H. Carlin,
 N. Cremer,
 Chas. A. Lawrence,
 J. B. Black,
 Charles Nichols,
 James Sullivan,
 C. A. Ross,
 Levi Kime,
 James Kime,
 Jacob Donaker,
 John Brandly,
 Thomas Thorne,
 Thos. O. Duncan,
 J. W. Harrison,
 Silas Wheeler,
 E. W. McGinnis,
 John B. McDougal,
 John L. Merrick,
 W. H. Headley,
 F. Tehulz,
 J. C. Stiles,
 A. R. Studson,
 R. B. Bosum,
 Patrick McGinnis,
 Wm. H. DeGraff,
 E. Wansacr Wynkoop,
 J. P. Sears, jr.
 Edward C. Baird,
 Stephen Marsten,
 Jno. Spriggins,
 J. A. Banfield,
 R. T. Beall,

F. Shannon,
 L. Blossum,
 James Naigle,
 B. F. Berkley,
 R. S. Baker,
 W. Pell,
 W. S. Buckwalter,
 C. J. Goss,
 J. Whitney,
 C. M. David,
 C. Whipple,
 J. French,
 Charles E. Cook,
 George Bicknel,
 S. G. Hotchkiss,
 Malcomb Read,
 Silas Vants,
 Henry Tridey,
 L. C. Stanley,
 John W. Sampson,
 Thomson Smith,
 Jas. Wagstaff,
 P. L. Woottan,
 Geo. E. Spencer,
 S. W. Humphrey,
 Z. M. Allen,
 John Yourt,
 George K. Smith,
 Oscar B. Tolled,
 C. R. Thorne,
 Thomas Derkin,
 Geo. Wynkoop,
 L. Goodall,
 B. Willson,
 Job Moore,
 Wm. Magee,
 Jerome Pollock,
 Wm. Larimer,
 B. D. Williams,

To his Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, residents for the most part within the territorial limits of Kansas and Nebraska, at and near the base of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, are impelled by resistless necessity to state to you, in a concise manner, the insecure condition of their present existence, and, if prolonged, the certain prospect of a state far less endurable. And, if the undersigned shall happily succeed in impressing upon the mind of your excellency the force and truth of the views they entertain, it is their humble petition, that in a special message the subject may, as speedily and urgently as to your excellency may seem proper, be presented to the consideration of the two houses of Congress.

A short *resumé* as to the time when, and the persons by whom, the original discoveries of gold were made in this region, may not be tedious.

Eleven years ago, in the month of August, a party of Cherokees and their allies, in search of game but prepared for war, discovered, by mere accident, on the banks of the Cache à la Poudre, near its discharge from the cañons of the mountains, small quantities of quartz, partially studded with gold, which, being exhibited on their return, induced another and more peaceful expedition the following season, which resulted in still further, though limited, discoveries in other localities.

Here rested research until the spring of 1858, when a party of Georgians and Cherokees, headed by Messrs. Russell, McFadding, and others, established for themselves, and beyond all controversy, the existence of gold throughout that beautiful plateau, once the camping ground of Frémont and other explorers, now the seat of prosperous industry and a thriving city of 4,000 inhabitants, whose growth has scarcely a parallel in the history of nations; watered by the Platte and its four immediate tributaries, and placed in direct contiguity with leads and seams of gold-bearing quartz, which have been deposited upon the summits and within the bosom of the Rocky mountains, whose amazing extent and richness are now well and absolutely known, and which your memorialists do most solemnly aver and declare to your excellency, in their belief, from all the lights of intelligence, history, and information, is not, and has never been, equalled, or even approached, at any period, or in any extended locality, upon the face of the globe.

In making these assertions and protestations, your memorialists crave a generous credit for candor and truth from your excellency. The terrible privations and misery of an unprepared and insane flood of immigration in the earlier months of 1859, whose representations, aided by the statements of a false and interested press in the distant States, had possessed the mind of the whole Union of the existence of an alarming, infamous imposture, has gradually quieted in effect, until at this period the current truth is being felt in every State, of which the astonishing facts can only be known here, and which time and events will, in the coming season, spread broadcast over the face of the earth.

In presenting particulars to the attention of your excellency, your memorialists state that within the last four months, and far more

within the latter than former portion of that period, leads of quartz, with their attendant pyrites or sulphates of iron, have been traced and probed with the very imperfect machinery and tools as yet in use, and within the radii, to the west, of from fifty to one hundred miles from the city of Denver, which, in the consummate belief of your memorialists, will afford active and profitable employment for capital and its hundreds of thousands of laborers, for a period so long as your memorialists trust and hope the blessed union of these States shall endure.

The demonstrations of a few weeks have shown conclusively that the sulphates of iron—thousands of cords of which, thrown aside by miners ignorant of their value, and now in sight—are quite as valuable as the quartz, and yield from one to five cents to the pound.

There are two steam quartz mills of limited capacity now in operation, and a few others in process of erection; but next year the cumbersome wagons of the contracting freighter over the wilderness of plains, starting from the Missouri to our country, will be laden with hundreds of powerful crushers, and still the number and industry of our miners will demand a supply of thousands more.

The discoveries in the gulches on the waters of the Platte and Arkansas, issuing from the savannas and reservoirs of the middle and south parks, recently made, are so considerable that within two months, from the mineral springs of Pike's Peak, one hundred miles from this locality, to the waters of the Blue river, a supposed tributary of the Grand river, and thence of the Colorado, stores of goods and hundreds of men (some with families) have taken up their winter quarters for earlier action the coming season; while the gulches in the vicinity of Gregory's and the surrounding mountains, which were worked at an earlier day, have steadily increased in productiveness and value, and will resume their yield to their owners in the early spring.

It may, in contrast with this somewhat glowing account, seem strange, from the returns of the Mint, that the amounts of dust from hence should hardly be observed, when the returns of California are considered.

Your excellency will understand that no additional discoveries to those of Russell and his party, in this vicinity, prior to the last days of May, were made, and that weeks elapsed before the achievement of any assured success. The process of excavation, difficult at all times, became infinitely more tedious and disheartening from the almost total want of proper and sufficient implements. No idea had been previously entertained, no preparation made, and no capital existed to aid the will and industry of man in encountering and pursuing the devious track of fissures from the summits to the bosoms of the mountains, whose chaotic confusion of place the eye can trace, but no pen may describe.

Your memorialists are not inclined to weary your excellency with long accounts of the particular embarrassments of their present existence, but they do protest and proclaim that the voices of from eight to ten thousand human beings—fellow-countrymen all—of right should be heard by Congress and the Executive, and immediate relief extended in the preservation of their lives, their persons, and their property.

Your memorialists, and those they represent, are without law, except the law of public opinion. They reside on plains and in mount-

ains, the possession, for a great part, of hostile Indians, and to which the Union alone has the right of ultimate domain.

The acts of the legislature of Kansas, intended to establish jurisdiction, having no validity, are disregarded as of no avail. The hardy, industrious miner, in pursuit of discovery, exists in hourly peril of his life; while the acts of the provisional government, and the authority of vigilance committees, existing alone by public opinion, arising from some extreme necessity of social disorder, are soon disregarded as powerless and insufficient.

In the name, then, of common humanity, and by force of the guarantees of protection which belong of right to citizens of the republic, wherever they may be, the undersigned invoke the interposition of Congress and the Executive in their behalf, in the early extinguishment of the Indian title, a consequent survey and sale of the public lands, the establishment of an assay office (not at Saint Louis, nor upon the Missouri slope, but HERE) in the immediate and daily reach of the citizens of this region.

Your memorialists do further most humbly, but earnestly pray that a government of law may be vouchsafed to them at an early day, by the present session of Congress, over a district of country, the boundaries of which are hereinafter indicated. This prayer, as will be perceived, is the voice of five thousand men, pioneers of bravery, whose efforts, in the midst of privations, are footsteps of civilization and improvement, all tending, by Divine preparation, to aggrandize and enrich this already prosperous and glorious Union.

Of the influence which this discovery of gold, in large and rich deposits, must exert upon the future of the Union, in settling existing disputes between statesmen, politicians, and speculators, as to the route of a railroad to the Pacific ocean, the undersigned will not indulge a calculation.

That it will hasten and establish thus far a great public highway between the Missouri and the base of the Rocky mountains, is as inevitable, in their judgment, as destiny.

It is not deemed advisable to refer particularly to the obvious necessity of the erection of this new Territory from contiguous portions of New Mexico, Utah; Kansas, and Nebraska. That this region has not, and cannot have, peaceful political affinities with these four Territories, is too obvious to admit of reasoning; and hence, after much reflection, the undersigned have concluded to apply for a separate organization, with the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point where the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude crosses the one hundred and second degree of west longitude, and running north on said meridian to the forty-third degree of north latitude; thence west on said parallel to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence south on said meridian to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence east on the said parallel to the place of beginning.

The undersigned herewith present to your excellency a correct map of this region, drawn and compiled from the latest and most positive sources of information, and in the correctness of which all reliance may be placed.

In concluding this memorial, already too lengthy, the undersigned, in behalf of themselves and those they represent, desire to say, that if the views of Congress are not such as herein expressed, in regard to the propriety or necessity of a territorial or State organization, at a period so early as contemplated, then, and in such event, the alternate petition is presented: That (inasmuch as during this year a census is to be taken) an enabling act be passed, with provisions, upon condition that if, on the 1st day of July, 1860, thirty thousand resident inhabitants be found within the limits of the mineral region, then a territorial government is constituted by executive proclamation; or, if on the 1st day of September, 1860, one hundred and fifty thousand shall be returned, then a State organization to occur. With one or either of these propositions your memorialists would gladly rest content.

Your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

M. L. Blunt, Golden city,
 William Allen, Golden city,
 D. W. King, Golden city,
 D. J. Munro,
 Henry Gibson,
 J. Davis,
 S. A. Withington, Golden city,
 J. S. Maynard,
 W. H. Musson,
 H. Morey,
 C. M. Graham,
 J. Casto, Mount Vernon,
 Wm. Hunt, Mount Vernon,
 W. T. Kendall, Mount Vernon,
 L. Shoup, Mount Vernon,
 J. M. Shoup,
 C. J. McDuffee, Mount Vernon,
 Wm. H. Guthrie,
 Charles Cooper,
 Wm. T. Wilborn,
 B. K. McGalliard,
 A. Burns,
 W. James Warden,
 Ephraim McLaughlin,
 Leonard J. Pollard,
 Albert Sherburne,
 Charles H. Simmons,
 A. J. Williams,
 David Roberts,
 Jacob Sipe,
 H. L. Wright,
 Joseph Straw,
 Ephraim Barnes,
 William Roth,
 J. H. Dunagan,

Patrick Connelly,
 Walter Pollard,
 George West,
 George Morrison,
 James McIntyre,
 J. R. Gilbert,
 William Shepherd,
 Daniel McCrery,
 A. E. Dwight,
 M. V. Baughton,
 James Brown, Mount Vernon,
 Redman McKinzie, Mt. Vernon,
 C. Dorsey, Mount Vernon,
 R. L. Bright,
 O. K. Harvey,
 D. R. Wight,
 James Dougherty,
 P. Doane,
 George Miller,
 W. Moore,
 R. Monroe,
 P. Stout,
 C. Johnston,
 J. D. Wagnor,
 A. McAfee,
 B. Simmons,
 E. Chids,
 B. R. Wood,
 M. Childs,
 William Barnes,
 Louis Todd,
 Philip Renou,
 J. Seits,
 L. Burkehouse,
 M. Vounsdaу,

R. Williams,	K. Nagel,
D. Morehead,	Peter Stein,
F. West,	Hanas Narham,
Philip Jones,	R. Hurnel,
A. L. Jacobs,	P. Easter,
L. Loomis,	Moses Deitz,
R. Brand,	Carr Wood,
P. Sloan,	A. Death,
L. Lock,	P. Mundy,
D. Durant,	R. Graves,
M. Coleman,	Simon Lupton,
P. Swigart,	P. Duncan,
D. Lowe,	L. C. Louis,
A. T. Rummel,	P. H. Woodworth,
Peter Greenish,	Josiah Chandler,
George W. Brizer,	Thomas Garnett,
James J. Rariden,	Abram Looney,
Charles Barton,	Erick Bottolson,
H. B. Eighmey,	V. N. Estergaard,
Geo. Le Ferre,	Jno. Hart,
John N. Neulin,	Robert Patterson,
Josiah Chandler,	Patrick Simmons,
Archibald Bennett,	Martin Malone,
David Orr,	J. Q. Shafer,
Joseph Randall,	Geo. C. Coleman,
George D. Read,	John Rice,
Gregory Fredley	Albert Law,
Benjamin Riley,	Alfred Lossing,
Karolus Warga,	Daniel Shevely,
Benjamin Bernhurst,	W. J. Blair,
Peter Green,	J. F. Reynolds,
J. Temple,	Samuel W. Beall,
Andrew Lyons,	L. Weeks,
W. W. Scott,	D. Stuart,
Isaac Garnett,	George Sterritt,
J. F. Allen,	Stephen Davenport.
Charles E. Tucker,	

To his Excellency the President of the United States :

SIR: The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, residents for the most part within the territorial limits of Kansas and Nebraska, at and near the base of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, are impelled by resistless necessity to state to you in, a concise manner, the insecure condition of their present existence, and, if prolonged, the certain prospect of a state far less endurable. And if the undersigned shall happily succeed in impressing upon the mind of your excellency the force and truth of the views they entertain, it is their humble petition that in a special message the subject may, as speedily and urgently as

to your excellency may seem proper, be presented to the consideration of the two Houses of Congress.

A short *resumé* as to the time when, and the persons by whom, the original discoveries of gold were made in this region, may not be tedious.

Eleven years ago, in the month of August, a party of Cherokees and their allies, in search of game, but prepared for war, discovered by mere accident, on the banks of the Cache à la Poudre, near its discharge from the cañons of the mountains, small quantities of quartz, partially studded with gold, which, being exhibited on their return, induced another and more peaceful expedition the following season, which resulted in still further, though limited, discoveries in other localitiés.

Here rested research until the spring of 1858, when a party of Georgians and Cherokees, headed by Messrs. Russell, McFadding and others, established for themselves, and beyond all controversy, the existence of gold throughout that beautiful plateau, once the camping ground of Frémont and other explorers, now the seat of prosperous industry and a thriving city of four thousand inhabitants, whose growth has scarcely a parallel in the history of nations; watered by the Platte and its four immediate tributaries, and placed in direct contiguity with leads and seams of gold-bearing quartz, which have been deposited upon the summits and within the bosom of the Rocky mountains, whose amazing extent and richness are now well and absolutely known, and which your memorialists do most solemnly aver and declare to your Excellency, in their belief, from all the lights of intelligence, history, and information, is not, and has never been, equalled, or even approached, at any period, or in any extended locality, upon the face of the globe.

In making these assertions and protestations, your memorialists crave a generous credit for candor and truth from your excellency. The terrible privations and misery of an unprepared and insane flood of immigration in the earlier months of 1859, whose representations, aided by the statements of a false and interested press in the distant States, had possessed the mind of the whole Union of the existence of an alarming, infamous imposture, has gradually quieted in effect, until at this period the current truth is being felt in every State, of which the astonishing facts can only be known here, and which time and events will, in the coming season, spread broadcast over the face of the earth.

In presenting particulars to the attention of your excellency, your memorialists state that within the last four months, and far more within the latter than former portion of that period, leads of quartz, with their attendant pyrites or sulphates of iron, have been traced and probed with the very imperfect machinery and tools as yet in use, and within the radii, to the west, of from fifty to one hundred miles from the city of Denver, which, in the consummate belief of your memorialists, will afford active and profitable employment for capital and its hundreds of thousands of laborers, for a period so long as your memorialists trust and hope the blessed union of these States shall endure.

The demonstrations of a few weeks have shown conclusively that the sulphates of iron—thousands of cords of which, thrown aside by miners ignorant of their value, and now in sight—are quite as valuable as the quartz, and yield from one to five cents to the pound.

There are two steam quartz mills of limited capacity now in operation, and a few others in process of erection; but next year the cumbersome wagons of the contracting freighter over the wilderness of plains, starting from the Missouri to our country, will be laden with hundreds of powerful crushers, and still the number and industry of our miners will demand a supply of thousands more.

The discoveries in the gulches on the waters of the Platte and Arkansas, issuing from the savannahs and reservoirs of the middle and south parks, recently made, are so considerable that within two months, from the mineral springs of Pike's Peak, one hundred miles from this locality, to the waters of the Blue river, a supposed tributary of the Grand river, and thence of the Colorado, stores of goods and hundreds of men (some with families) have taken up their winter quarters for earlier action the coming season; while the gulches in the vicinity of Gregory's and the surrounding mountains, which were worked at an earlier day, have steadily increased in productiveness and value, and will resume their yield to their owners in the early spring.

It may, in contrast with this somewhat glowing account, seem strange, from the returns of the Mint, that the amounts of dust from hence should hardly be observed, when the returns of California are considered.

Your excellency will understand that no additional discoveries to those of Russell and his party, in this vicinity, prior to the last days of May, were made, and that weeks elapsed before the achievement of any assured success. The process of excavation, difficult at all times, became infinitely more tedious and disheartening from the almost total want of proper and sufficient implements. No idea had been previously entertained, no preparation made, and no capital existed to aid the will and industry of man in encountering and pursuing the devious track of fissures from the summits to the bosoms of the mountains, whose chaotic confusion of place the eye can trace, but no pen may describe.

Your memorialists are not inclined to weary your excellency with long accounts of the particular embarrassments of their present existence, but they do protest and proclaim that the voices of from eight to ten thousand human beings—fellow-countrymen all—of right should be heard by Congress and the Executive, and immediate relief extended in the preservation of their lives, their persons, and their property.

Your memorialists, and those they represent, are without law, except the law of public opinion. They reside on plains and in mountains, the possession, for a great part, of hostile Indians, and to which the Union alone has the right of ultimate domain.

The acts of the legislature of Kansas, intended to establish jurisdiction, having no validity, are disregarded as of no avail. The hardy, industrious miner, in pursuit of discovery, exists in hourly peril of his life; while the acts of the provisional government, and the authority

of vigilance committees, existing alone by public opinion, arising from some extreme necessity of social disorder, are soon disregarded as powerless and insufficient.

In the name, then, of common humanity, and by force of the guarantees of protection which belong of right to citizens of the republic wherever they may be, the undersigned invoke the interposition of Congress and the Executive in their behalf, in the early extinguishment of the Indian title, a consequent survey and sale of the public lands, the establishment of an assay office (not at Saint Louis, nor upon the Missouri slope, but HERE) in the immediate and daily reach of the citizens of this region.

Your memorialists do further most humbly, but earnestly, pray that a government of law may be vouchsafed to them at an early day, by the present session of Congress, over a district of country the boundaries of which are hereinafter indicated. This prayer, as will be perceived, is the voice of five thousand men, pioneers of bravery, whose efforts, in the midst of privations, are footsteps of civilization and improvement, all tending, by Divine preparation, to aggrandize and enrich this already prosperous and glorious Union.

Of the influence which this discovery of gold, in large and rich deposits, must exert upon the future of the Union in settling existing disputes between statesmen, politicians, and speculators as to the route of a railroad to the Pacific ocean, the undersigned will not indulge a calculation.

That it will hasten and establish thus far a great public highway between the Missouri and the base of the Rocky mountains, is as inevitable, in their judgment, as destiny.

It is not deemed advisable to refer particularly to the obvious necessity of the erection of this new Territory from contiguous portions of New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska. That this region has not, and cannot have peaceful political affinities with these four Territories, is too obvious to admit of reasoning; and hence, after much reflection, the undersigned have concluded to apply for a separate organization, with the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point where the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude crosses the one hundred and second degree of west longitude, and running north on said meridian to the forty-third degree of north latitude; thence west on said parallel to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence south on said meridian to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence east on the said parallel to the place of beginning.

The undersigned herewith present to your excellency a correct map of this region, drawn and compiled from the latest and most positive sources of information, and in the correctness of which all reliance may be placed.

In concluding this memorial, already too lengthy, the undersigned, in behalf of themselves and those they represent, desire to say that, if the views of Congress are not such as herein expressed, in regard to the propriety or necessity of a territorial or State organization, at a period so early as contemplated, then, and in such an event, the alternate petition is presented: That (inasmuch as during this year a cen-

sus is to be taken) an enabling act be passed, with provisions, upon condition that, if, on the 1st day of July, 1860, thirty thousand resident inhabitants be found within the limits of the mineral region, then a territorial government is constituted by executive proclamation; or, if, on the 1st day of September, 1860, one hundred and fifty thousand shall be returned, then a State organization to occur. With one or either of these propositions your memorialists would gladly rest content.

Your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

A. Foster,
 A. Budder,
 John W. Anthony,
 Frank Coleman,
 J. N. Bradley,
 R. P. Bradley,
 F. M. Baugh,
 J. W. Reddick,
 W. F. Sloan,
 John W. Ham,
 J. D. Henry Croft,
 D. W. Fletcher,
 H. G. Otis,
 Fred Z. Salamon,
 John Moodie,
 John Lawrence,
 A. Jacobs,
 G. N. Keller,
 Moses Young,
 N. D. Summers,
 William West,
 John Mack,
 R. J. Reed,
 C. Crag,
 W. H. Huston,
 J. Migett,
 John Thompson,
 Alex. Williams,
 John B. Atkins,
 Capt. C. P. Marion,
 Samuel G. Donn,
 Thomas J. Higginbotham,
 John Sheeve,
 P. H. Presten,
 Samuel Adams,
 W. Allison,
 B. W. Wisebart,
 J. Shropshire,
 J. W. Bates,
 S. M. Irwine,
 David Logan,

F. R. Applegate,
 M. Windship,
 J. M. Lacy,
 H. R. Hunt,
 Jos. H. Bryant,
 Foster Weserne,
 H. Thompson,
 Augustin Alley,
 George L. Nelson,
 Hobart Ford,
 H. D. James,
 E. H. Schubring,
 George Le Ferre,
 S. Hauken,
 John McStern,
 William F. Kelly,
 Joel Gotlib,
 Felix Poznainsky,
 Isidor Strasburger,
 W. A. Adams,
 Josias Allen,
 D. Smooke,
 William Rafton,
 A. J. Middleton,
 R. J. Davidson,
 William Campbell,
 Moses Thurston,
 Adams Young,
 H. Overton,
 H. Curtis,
 F. Lemon,
 T. Monroe,
 R. Ames,
 Amos Castleman,
 John McCormick,
 George Forbes,
 James Jackson,
 Cyrus D. De Forrest,
 D. J. Moore,
 L. M. Logan,
 William Wilder,

G. Armstrong,
 M. Lewis,
 L. Faulkner,
 J. B. Rodenstein,
 S. M. Ruth,
 M. Sternberger,
 G. W. S. Bohm,
 Wm. Morrison,
 B. Moore,
 L. Lavingwell,
 Ira Smith,
 Lawrence Davis,
 S. Heavenrich,
 M. Finch,
 John McConihue,
 Wm. Deevis,
 Theo. Parks,
 F. D. Whitehead,
 Joe Little,
 Wm. Riley,
 James Sutton,
 J. K. Wall,
 D. O. Richardson,
 Walter Kellogg,
 Kent Harrison,
 W. N. Bradley,
 Thomas Peterson,
 A. W. Kent,
 A. W. Bantan,
 Emerson Davis,
 Franz Werner,
 Augustus Spiers,
 Peter Smith,
 Nicholas Kramer,
 F. K. Shanon,
 Louis Wall,
 Moses Kellogg,
 Nathan Stratton,
 A. G. Page,
 C. C. Hyde,
 George B. Allen,
 Peter Haas,
 Joseph Coppersmith,
 C. D. Farwell,
 Louis Behm,
 F. A. McComas,
 R. Dalton,
 W. E. Ewing,
 M. Gimbel,
 B. Gimbel,
 M. Bronson,

D. D. Moorehead,
 J. D. Wagonor,
 Philip Stein,
 Samuel Kuhn,
 R. Rindskopf,
 D. Henderson,
 Clinton Briggs,
 D. D. Belden,
 R. Hughs,
 Wm. Rutt,
 George W. West,
 George Yest,
 Wm. Freohlich,
 D. Preston,
 Ph. Myers,
 F. Shattner,
 A. Craig,
 James Elliot,
 James Hanlys,
 Geo. Alvord,
 Moses Willing,
 J. N. Holland,
 O. Redick,
 D. Curran,
 J. D. Ramage,
 Aaron Thompson,
 Geo. Hightower,
 R. Morris,
 F. Suett,
 R. Courtright,
 Jochan Müller,
 H. Murat,
 J. B. Reid,
 J. Lewis,
 Louis Willse,
 M. Dalton,
 Wm. N. Ryders,
 Reuben Dunn,
 F. McComas,
 Wm. Donalson,
 B. Morrison,
 J. H. Morton,
 S. Ewing,
 Reuben Wood,
 F. Parks,
 S. Butterfield,
 M. Bamberger,
 G. Hopkins,
 M. Williams,
 D. Burnett,
 W. Herzog,

E. Elkhorn,	R. Fielding,
R. McDonald,	D. Bliss,
W. G. Preston,	William Briggs,
R. C. Ellworth,	D. Rankin,
Edward Karezosky,	P. A. Preston,
Thomas Pollock,	W. Snell,
Washington Woodbury,	E. G. McNeely,
Edward Moore,	Thomas Wells,
Wm. Kronig,	Harrison Calkins,
S. H. Carr,	J. B. Riggs,
H. Keitze,	W. R. Gordon,
J. H. Hutchison,	T. H. Warner,
A. N. J. Crook,	John Knoeppel,
L. E. Choffee,	Th. Knowles,
John Wright,	John Andlem,
C. K. Gardiner,	Henry Murphy,
Wm. R. Harvey,	E. C. Trettle,
Geo. S. Bronson,	Bitar Buillinger,
Samuel W. Harlan,	Henry Springer,
J. Denkinger,	C. J. Horner,
James McGargill,	J. H. Bradbury,
W. S. Welch,	George Phillips,
John Smith,	Rufus Farrington,
C. W. Holmes,	T. J. Hickman,
W. D. Hickman,	John Tubb,
Richard Williams,	Chas. L. Dahler,
B. M. Henderson,	Thomas M. Moody,
D. M. Lachlen,	Jacob T. Masterson,
T. Wilcox,	Jacob Harrington,
Thos. O. Duncan,	H. H. Thomas,
Oliver J. Valliant,	John W. Leland,
William Cox,	C. King,
Mahlon Davis,	Wm. Forrest,
Mark Wittgenstein,	J. D. Shaw,
George E. Gordon,	John Laukiner,
Wm. H. Todd,	James Brady,
P. P. Ellmore,	L. Cropper,
Frank O. Edwards,	L. C. Woodward,
James Lowry,	John H. Ming,
Wm. McBride,	J. G. Mogatt,
H. C. Chain,	Amos Wood,
Carroll H. Wood,	George H. Steel,
Archibald Cribbs,	R. P. Bradley,
J. H. McCleary,	John Bertwistle,
Jacob Cribbs,	J. S. Hiffner,
Charles Ehuke,	Thomas Hughes,
A. G. Reed,	Wm. V. Rowley,
Madison West,	A. R. Miles,
James L. Winslow,	L. B. Duke,
Jacob Johnson,	J. V. Earl,
W. J. Clarke,	A. P. Vasquez,

C. S. Tower.
John G. Harris,
James Badger,
Luke D. Tierney,
Thomas M. Morand,
Wm. Blackstock,
W. Field,
Isaac H. Huguster,
Geo. W. Haskell,
J. S. Travilla,
R. Howard,
William Dunn,
Joseph L. Hampton,
A. W. Archibald,
S. McClury,
B. Shaffer,
Ed. C. Sumner,
O. F. Davis,
J. F. Sansom,
C. A. Henry,
Jos. R. Devor,
L. M. Douglass,
W. M. Dailey,
Joseph Rapp,
E. Z. Cozzens,
A. Hundley,
Leroy Southward,
B. C. Leonard,
T. Hubert,
Jacob Smith,
E. A. Willoughby,
Henry Conant,
D. S. Mack,
Wm. A. Smith,
J. A. Rimner,
Wm. Irving,
Jas. Williams,
Phillip Dorr,
F. Haskens,
M. Alexander,
Ed. Creighton,
M. Gumbert,
A. Kirch,
C. Dorsey,
G. Esekial,
David Bloom,
A. Weil,
P. May,
Saml. Mutherer,
W. P. Wallace,
John Stigall,

J. J. Carey,
J. P. Warner,
John A. Sowers,
Geo. Gohn,
A. W. Dodge,
H. A. Campbell,
A. P. Garwood,
E. G. Luther,
Jas. R. Craig,
Pablo Martin,
G. B. Jones,
A. C. Wilson,
C. B. Waterman,
J. G. Seely,
C. Wiltse,
James Q. Silver,
Harry Creighton,
John H. Lane,
Lewis Dow,
J. W. Earl,
R. P. Stanton,
O. J. Goldrik.
S. M. Perrin,
A. C. Johnstone,
James Embury,
August Brand,
C. W. McLellin,
T. M. Lipscomb,
J. M. Geldrigs,
William Smith,
M. A. Avery,
J. B. Lowry,
J. N. Lucas,
A. B. Donaldson,
R. Wood,
J. B. Blake,
R. Shaw,
Mike Warden,
W. Dewitt,
R. Shelby,
F. Bartruff,
Louis Fielding,
Wm. Sliefel,
Asa Kendall,
B. Hirshfeld,
John Stuart,
G. Jones,
R. Kiser,
Wm. Todd,
Thos. R. Gill,
J. C. Graham,

A. W. McFadden,	Wm. Regan,
James White,	D. O'Connor,
J. C. Grey,	H. Hill,
H. Whitehill,	P. McCarty,
Denison Mercer,	J. W. Fepps,
E. B. Klinetop,	H. J. Kelsey,
Louis Moefield,	Wm. Leek,
J. C. Roheir,	Undl. Hamel,
C. L. Dahler,	J. W. Parks,
B. Barber,	A. H. Harris,
Henry S. Kelly,	W. R. Trust,
A. B. Wade,	Wm. McBride,
H. E. Hunt,	J. H. Lawson,
Chas. Emick,	F. Campbell,
A. R. Peter,	M. Markan,
R. Hayard,	Geo. Smith,
J. M. Muldon,	R. McCurley,
F. Davis,	J. Dougherty,
H. DeGraff,	M. Downs,
E. N. Trettle,	F. A. Foote,
S. A. Stone,	R. Duslon,
J. B. Kellogg,	M. Faulkner,
R. N. Mady,	G. W. Bulware,
W. Yaber,	Wm. A. Kinnens,
C. A. Loomis,	S. McKay,
L. D. Lebold,	R. Teles,
A. E. Mayhew,	James Pinson,
M. E. Glasscock,	T. G. Guther,
John Irving, N. J.,	E. F. Clemell.
Lorenzo M. Freas, Pa.,	D. Ainsworth,
Wm. McKinney, Ill.,	D. L. Harley,
William Vandever,	Charles D. Berry,
Joseph Blocts,	Geo. H. Rice,
J. B. North,	John W. Fries,
Jesse S. Ford,	W. L. Jones,
J. D. Beebe,	T. J. Squires,
Abe. Flansburg,	S. Smith,
D. Harman,	R. Wentworth,
F. M. Boswell, St. Louis, Mo.,	L. Long,
Wm. B. Cadwell,	A. R. Voorhees,
D. McLeod,	J. W. Casper,
Wm. H. Judson,	S. Plunket,
John Vandever,	Wm. Stouvers,
S. A. Manlove,	R. Langly,
E. P. Hamilton,	Joseph Early,
E. E. Oakley,	M. Murphy,
Thos. Ralfe,	A. Burkly,
William Coleman,	M. Rogers,
J. H. Dunlap,	Y. Findley,
A. J. Cook,	L. Monheimer,
Wm. Park,	R. Calm,

Van Dermilian,
R. Doughlas,
S. Micheal,
Wm. Menken,
A. Harris,
W. Florence.
R. Mason,
W. Casper,
R. Firgin,
George Worthington.
Samuel Carhart,
E. E. Cheney,
W. F. Lewis,
Wm. Crawford,
Wm. Sowash,
H. Shedd,
Dr. Eitmann,
H. P. Cowenhausen,
L. J. Plunkett,
M. H. Dale,
John W. Jackson,
James Legro,
J. C. Jones,
Wm. H. Gamble,
Samuel Vondersmith,
J. J. McFarland,
W. M. Staley,
T. F. Weaver,
William C. Putleaf,
Jacob Bales,
William Argo,
E. E. Harachet,
Hiram Van Buren,
William Sayles,
William Painter,
William Donohue,

F. Friedman,
Moses Butterworth,
James Williams.
A. C. Lewis,
Francis McMimin,
Fafette Place,
John F. DeBarde,
A. J. Stevens,
E. Birdsill,
T. Wade,
James Peterson,
Charles Wm. Henry Harrison,
H. S. Mundy,
Geo. J. Perkins,
C. K. Flanegin,
Alexander Hemphill,
Henry Hemphill,
Osker Tehow,
George Stender,
James H. Ford,
James Jones,
Wm. Ruth,
A. B. Rountz,
Wm. Keith,
Menzo Keith,
M. W. Keith,
C. Woolworth,
E. B. Chandler,
A. Hall,
D. Black,
L. Slix,
R. Eskhard,
E. Myers,
Lewis Crownell,
Thomas Coryell,
C. D. Manus.