

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Territorial Officers.

GOVERNOR, STEVEN EDGERTON, Bannock City; ATTORNEY GENERAL, H. P. FORNEY; JUDGE, JOHN W. HOPKINSON; CLERK, JAMES G. GIDDINGS; COMMISSIONER OF LANDS, I. B. WILLISTON; COMMISSIONER OF MINES, E. B. NEALEY, Virginia City; COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, MARSHAL, C. J. BOCK; SECRETARY, GENERAL, M. BOYD.

County Officers of Madison County.

County Commissioners, JAMES FERRELL, SAMUEL W. STANLEY, FRED K. ROOT; Probate Judge, THOS. C. JONES; Sheriff, JAMES K. ROOT; Recorder, R. M. HASAMAN.

Municipal Officers of Virginia City.

Police Judge and Ex-Officio Mayor, G. G. BISSILL; Members of Council, E. K. WOODBURY, SAM. SCHWARZ, JAMES GIBSON, N. FORD; Marshal, JERRY NOLAN.

Virginia City Wholesale Markets.

REPORTED BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER. (DUST FLY #2.)

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including wheat, flour, sugar, and other goods.

Masonic.

The regular communications of Virginia City Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. M., are held on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month.

Church.

Worshiping every Sabbath by Rev. A. M. TOMER, 11 A. M., at the Court House. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. All are invited to attend.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. L. McManis, W. Y. Lovell, McMath & Lovell, Attorney at Law, Virginia City, M. T., will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to them. JAMES GIBSON, Notary Public, Virginia City, M. T. All kinds of work done on short notice and at low rates. J. H. N. GREEN, Attorney at Law, Virginia City, M. T. All kinds of work done on short notice and at low rates. STAR BAKERY AND SALOON, Nevada City, M. T. Pete Ryan, proprietor. All persons wishing good bread are requested to call. Also, for furnished with the best of flour. Here is the place to get a honest price of pie, and something to web it with. EWIS & HALE, Manufacturers of Jewelry, Jackson street, Virginia City, M. T. Strict attention given to repairing all classes of watches, and warranted to satisfaction. Deep constantly on hand a large stock of jewelry. Every thing in our line at our lowest rates. UMBRELLA YARD, Idaho Falls, Virginia City, M. T. James Gen. All kinds of umbrellas, which will be sold at low prices. J. B. CO., Wholesale and Retail Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc. St. Louis winter wheat, and a large stock of meal for sale by the hundred, or in any quantity. H. H. HALL & CO., Proprietor, Nevada City, Montana Territory. The proprietor announces to his old and new customers that he is now in possession of the most complete stock of goods, and that he is prepared to give satisfaction. His table furnished with the best of goods. J. B. DAVISON, Proprietor, Nevada City, Montana Territory. The proprietor announces to his old and new customers that he is now in possession of the most complete stock of goods, and that he is prepared to give satisfaction. His table furnished with the best of goods. J. B. DAVISON, Proprietor, Nevada City, Montana Territory. The proprietor announces to his old and new customers that he is now in possession of the most complete stock of goods, and that he is prepared to give satisfaction. His table furnished with the best of goods.

The Montana Post.

THE ONLY PAPER IN THE TERRITORY.



OUR AGENTS.

JOHN HEALEY, of Virginia City, is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions, and moneys for same. His receipt will be good. MAJ. UPSON, of Fort Benton, is our authorized agent at Fort Benton and vicinity. MR. SMITH, at Silver Creek; MR. BATES, at Prickly Pear; Also the Carrier, going from this city to Fort Benton; The Post-Master, at Bannock City; Also the Post-Master at Salt Lake; MR. CONNELL, at Deer Lodge. All of the above named gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the paper, advising of local work, and receipt for the same.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

"Business men, if you are wise, You'll take the Post and advertise."

If you want a "square" drink, go to the Montana Restaurant. We've been there.

CALL on the men who are not afraid to pay the printer. You will find them gentlemen, and fair dealers. See their cards in to-day's paper.

OUR THANKS.—We tender our heartfelt thanks to Major Upson, Agent of Indian Affairs at Fort Benton, for many favors. Long may you waive, Major.

FRIND BAKER, of Fort Benton, has our thanks for kindly furnishing us with a horse whereby we reached this city of "steady habits."

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.—Our subscribers receive all the telegrams of the week from Salt Lake for ten cents, which otherwise costs them \$1.80—that's the difference.

TO OUR PATRONS.—All persons subscribing, not receiving their paper, will please give notice at this office. We will see that all are supplied. Just commencing, our Carrier may overlook some. All shall have their papers.

We commence this week a synopsis of our long and arduous trip up the Big Muddy. If it should be interesting to none of our readers, we being deeply interested, found it exceedingly so to ourselves. In duty to others that like us might be imposed upon by lying steambot men, we give our trip.

TO THE RECORDERS OF THE DIFFERENT MINING DISTRICTS.—We have been requested, by a large number of our miners, to publish the Mining Laws of the different Mining Districts. We will be pleased to accommodate, if the different Recorders will furnish us copies.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—We learn that our friend CHAMBERLAIN, whose acquaintance we made at Fort Benton, has opened a first class boarding house, in Nevada City. He is just the fellow to keep tavern, while his lady is an excellent cook. We will be down about those "diggings" shortly, for we're getting hungry.

WILL THE BOYS IN THE DIFFERENT CAMPS write us briefly, keeping us posted in what occurs of interest to our readers? Write us the facts briefly in your own way, and we will see that it is put in the proper shape. Don't be backward or bashful—the editor has quit using starch or wearing paper collars.

PARTIES IN THE STATES.—The political complexion of the different parties in the States, is somewhat like the old fellow's get "badly split up." When the machine gets fairly in motion, we will try and post our readers. It is a triangular fight, and somebody will be badly beaten. The chap that gets the most electoral votes will be mighty apt to be elected.

TO THOSE GOING TO THE STATES.—Notwithstanding the Indian troubles, the coaches of the Overland Line are bound to go through. This is the safest and quickest route to the States. The proprietors of the line are gentlemen who will do the fair thing. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

We are requested to state that the Wagon Road from this city to Summit City, is now completed so far as Highland. It is said to be a good road, and will be of great advantage to the miners, as provisions and goods can be transported on the road with wagons much cheaper than by pack animals.

TO THE BOYS.—We have been so busy that we have had no time to run around. So we expect to take some leisure to visit the different camps, and chat with the boys, and we shall be very "dry." A hint to the wise, &c.

MR. DOZ, son of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is in our city, stopping at the Planter's House. He was one of the "unfortunates" of the Yellowstone. Bob is a "brick."

We are informed that Mr. E. B. Nealey, Attorney General of this Territory has just arrived in town. He is a native of Iowa, and a lawyer of fine promise. We have not yet had the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

VIRGINIA CITY.—On arriving at this place what astonishes any stranger is the size, appearance and vast amount of business, that is here beheld. Though our city is but a year old, fine and substantial buildings have been erected, and others are rapidly going up. We are safe in saying that 100 buildings are being erected each week, in Virginia City and its environs. Nevada and Central City are equally prosperous. Indeed the whole appears to the stranger to be the work of magic—the vision of a dream. But Virginia City is not a myth, a paper town, but a reality. That it is a fast place none will doubt. The business men are enterprising, energetic, and being well acquainted with the wants of the miner have large and well selected stocks for our trade. It may be asked by our readers in the States, why this prosperity? The answer, gold. No richer diggings exist, we believe, anywhere, than are found in our gulches, while rich quartz leads abound through our Territory. The amount of precious metal existing in these leads will not be known for hundreds of years; for none can estimate the period when they will be exhausted. The placer diggings will require years to work them out. So that the future of Montana Territory is bright and dazzling. Many persons are taking out \$150 per day to the hand. We were shown a nugget taken out at the Summit, worth \$700—a beautiful specimen. Many other fine specimens can be seen in the windows of our bankers. Wages are high—from \$6 to \$12 per day. Old miners have the preference as they are worth much more than green hands. Anything in the shape of labor commands high rates. We know of none having claims, but are taking out large amounts, and as the dirt will pay by a second washing, and the ground has not been a fourth gone over mining will be the principal feature of our business for years. The other side of the picture is this—we desire not to deceive, but to give facts. All the claims, as a matter of course, around our city, have long since been taken up. These must be purchased, and that too at very high figures. A "Pilgrim," as the emigrant is called, who comes here must work for somebody else, or if he has means, purchase a claim, or strike out for other diggings, several of which have recently been discovered in our Territory. Many persons arriving here, not finding nuggets of gold on the pine trees, and finding mining very hard work, and they not fairly able to compete with old miners, become discouraged, and return home. This, we think, is folly, as there is no need of any person being out of employment who makes the effort to obtain it, and that too at good rates. An ordinary laborer can get \$6 per day, and this in gold, making it equal to \$12 in greenbacks. He can board himself for \$1.00, thus receiving \$11 in greenbacks per day. This will seem fabulous to our Eastern readers, but it is true. The abundance of gold makes everything high; and business active—hence the rapid growth of Virginia and Nevada cities. Hereafter, we shall speak of our neighboring villages which are rapidly growing into importance.

OUR VEGETABLE MARKET.—Many persons have the idea that our country is not adapted to agricultural purposes. This may be and we think is true of a portion, but we have seen many large potatoes, turnips, onions, etc., that have been raised in our valleys. On the Madison farming is carried on quite extensively, and we are informed that the crops with the exception of corn are quite good. In the Bitter Root Valley the crops are good and a large surplus will be produced, which will find a ready and good market. Let a portion of our citizens turn their attention to farming and stock-raising—they will make money, and the people will receive provisions much lower—a plenty can be produced to sustain our population though it were quadrupled; this would keep our money at home. We think it far better to pay the farmer at our door a good price for provisions than to purchase in the States or at Salt Lake, and pay the enormous price for freight. Let our people look at this matter and see the money in it, and we will have many thrifty farmers next season. By-the-by we see that certain gentlemen, who are building a temple at Salt Lake, have raised the prices of provisions enormously. Did they take into consideration that it takes two to make a bargain? They being a little short about this time, we think they are as much in need of our gold as we are of their cabbages. Speculators for a time may monopolize the markets, but it is only for a short period; let those having anything to sell find the market and dispose of it, and a proper investment of the receipts generally yields a larger profit than is obtained by holding on when the market is good. Our produce men will see to it that our city will be well supplied with abundance for the winter.

OUR TRIP FROM FORT BENTON.—Though the distance is only two hundred and sixty miles, yet we were fifteen days on the way. The road is good, the country principally prairie which is well watered and affords abundance of rich pasture ranges. Many farms are being taken up, and soon there will be a considerable population in that direction engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. This is what we want—open up farms, boys, and you will be richly repaid for the little labor required. We visited Silver Creek, where diggings have been discovered; here we found some fifty miners opening up claims. We took dinner with our old friends who came with us up the river, and a good one it was. Boys, don't let the keg get empty, we may call again. Passing on, we stopped a few hours on the Prickly Pear; here mining is carried on quite extensively; there has been nothing big as yet found, but the average is good, each man taking out, as they informed us, from six to fourteen dollars per day. Claims can be obtained here very reasonably. In this vicinity is found very rich quartz leads, containing silver and gold. One lead (Cartridge's) assays over \$600 gold and \$200 silver to the ton. There is an abundance of leads in this vicinity and many of them are very rich. On Dry Creek, between Silver Creek and Prickly Pear, gold has been recently discovered, and a big stampede has taken place thither. The scarcity and the distance that water has to be brought will make it expensive, and though the ground may pay, enough is not yet known to create a stampede. Usually at those points parties interested get up sensation mongers to get a rush. The boys should be on their guard.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.—SERENADE.—His SPEECH.—Governor Edgerton paid our place his first visit last week, and became the guest of W. F. Sanders, Esq., our townsmen. On Friday evening, his honor was given a serenade. A large crowd gathered—the band discoursed sweet music. His honor was loudly called for, and addressed the crowd briefly. He remarked that the growth of our beautiful city appeared the work of magic; the vast richness of our Territory, its climate, mountain scenery, &c., were beckoning the honest emigrant to this "Switzerland" of America. As the Executive of our Territory, he pledged his word that the laws should be executed. This is what our people want, and what we know the Governor and his appointees will give us. Being one of us, the Governor will labor earnestly for the interest of our Territory. His remarks were conservative—no political harangue was indulged in. This was right. The Governor, we think, is the right man in the right place. Long may he reside amongst us.

Saturday he returned to Bannock, but will soon revisit our city, where we hope he will conclude to remain.

After the Governor closed his remarks, Mr. Sanders and other gentlemen were called for, several of whom came forward and addressed the crowd with happy effect.

A BALLOON ASCENSION.—Recently an aerial gentleman wanted a fair lady to accompany him in a lofty flight. The lady had a lover, who in attempting to persuade her to desist, poured out his soul in poetry in this wise:

"When spirits see a mortal rise, So wise, so beautiful and fair, They'll woo her spirit to the skies, And keep the angel sister there."

To this, Pranties takes up the strain as follows:

"That graceful chap with whom you fly, In spite of all you do or say, Whilst soaring in the upper sky, Will get you in the wily way. She didn't go up."

STOCK-RAISING IN MONTANA.—We never saw a country more adapted to stock-raising than Montana—the grass is abundant, beautiful streams of clear sparkling water flow through rich valleys; cattle are rolling fatness. In the valleys but little snow falls in the winter, the atmosphere being dry, and having long periods of dry weather, the grass in the winter is like the best of hay. The cattle feed on this during winter and are fat in the spring. Beef can be had here for one cent per pound, as the labor and cost of raising stock is comparatively nothing. The latter market is good and will be for years, as many of our people prefer beef. The Eastern stock-raiser must feed from five to six months in winter, and must stall-feed to produce beef. This is sustained with great cost. Here our market is better than his, hence our advantage. No country where cattle must be maintained on grain and hay can compete with us, as we will soon satisfy our Eastern boys.

OUR HARBOR THANKS.—We hereby return our warm thanks to the people of this Territory, and especially to Virginia and Nevada cities, for the prompt manner in which they have come forward and sustained us. The Post is now a fixed fact, and in return we present you our paper, leaving you to be the judges as to whether you receive the worth of your money. Having few exchanges as yet, our paper is mostly original; it uses plain language, for we wish to talk to a plain and honest people. You wouldn't let "a poor orphan boy stand out in the cold." Nobly have you responded to sustain your "home organ," and in return we will give you a paper you need not be ashamed of. To our subscribers we would say, like the omnibus man, "there is still room for one more."

PREPARE FOR A RICH TRIP.—SING-SING ENTERTAINMENT IN THE FUTURE.—The justly celebrated Troupe, "May's Ethiopian Minstrels," are now in our city, and have leased the Theatre Building, in Post Office Block. This troupe has won golden laurels in the States, and we are glad they have paid our city a visit. Their entertainments are of a high character. No gentleman should fail to bring his wife or daughter. The performance, while alluring, is yet amusing and interesting. The simplest order will be observed. Let us give the troupe a full house. This matter will be given of the first entertainment.

EMIGRATION TO MONTANA THIS SEASON.—The rich discoveries of gold in quartz leads, as well as rich gulch diggings, last year, in the Territory, has brought a very heavy emigration this year. Indeed, we would be safe in saying that not less than fifteen thousand have already arrived and more are yet on their way. In anticipation of this our merchants and grocers have prepared for the wants of the people, and food, groceries and clothing of all kinds are here in abundance and at cheap rates; food, especially, is low, and we would advise those of our readers who are permanently located to lay in their supplies for winter, as prices must necessarily advance. This may not be just the time to purchase as the market yet has a downward tendency, but provisions must go up before spring much higher than present prices. Notwithstanding the heavy influx of people labor still keeps up from five to six dollars per day, and work for all. The mines are paying well, but claims are taken up and held high. New fields are opened, and we are satisfied that rich gulches will be discovered the present summer. Many of our people are farming and grazing as this is found to be a very lucrative business; stock-raising especially cannot fail to be exceedingly remunerative when we take into consideration the present high price of beef, and when it costs nothing to raise cattle but simply looking after them, as they live all winter on the grasses of our valleys and are fat in the spring; thus our stock-raisers are saved the trouble of laying up provender in the winter. The emigrants coming into the country are with few exceptions intelligent, industrious and enterprising men, just the population to develop the vast resources of our Territory. We wish them success in their various pursuits.

THE USE OF DEADLY WEAPONS.—We see a poster on our streets warning all persons against the use of deadly weapons, under the pretext of self-defense, or in any other case, except for the protection of life and property, and then only as a "last resort," saying that all who violate this notice will be visited with summary punishment. This notice is signed by the Vigilance Committee. From what our community know of this Committee they know it is not a "myth," but what is written will be executed. Being a stranger we are not acquainted with the domestic troubles of our people; but presume that there is good reason for the creation of the Committee. Many persons having arms and frequently under the influence of liquor, do things which they afterwards regret, and when it is too late to recall their rash act. The honorable and sensible communities like ours are not to be easily roused as they men do so, they should be careful how they use them. We "take notice and govern ourselves accordingly."

TO ALL WHO WISH TO RETURN TO THE STATES.—We have recently seen Captain Frank Moore, of the steambot Otter, now lying at the mouth of the Marias River, 12 miles below Fort Benton, undergoing repairs. She will return to the States in five or six weeks, thus giving those a chance who wish to winter at home, for a speedy and cheap transit. The boat is light draft, and commanded by old "Frank." The passengers will have a good time. Notwithstanding, in to-day's paper, we speak of the LaCrosse Line, all the passengers who came up with Capt. Moore, speak in the highest terms of him as a man. He has had experience in "artillery practice"—the "bloody Ingins" had better look out. Terms of passage we do not know, but presume that Frank will have sense enough to inform us before he leaves for "America."

SCHOOL.—We are glad to inform our readers that Prof. Dimsdale has opened a school on Idaho Street. In a rapidly increasing community like ours, a school is a matter essential to the stability of the place, and anything so truly American as an education for the young, irrespective of party, creed or profession, should command the support of all good men and true of a nation, whose institutions can flourish only among an enlightened people. Prof. Dimsdale is highly recommended by well known authorities, and we hope to see the first class school which he desires to organize and maintain, permanently established in our midst. Parents and guardians should send their children to school, even where some sacrifice of personal ease is the result.

DIED.—Mr. Samuel Reed, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Highland District—a member of the celebrated Reed Company—was shot in an affray last Monday, by a man named Billings, and died the succeeding day. An investigation of the affair the next day, resulted in discharging the man Billings, from arrest. Affrays of this kind are becoming of too frequent occurrence, and something ought to be done to put a stop to them. Mr. Reed was an exemplary man, and his relatives and friends have the sympathies of the entire community.

REBEL IRONCLAD.—Upon the occasion of every petty success of the non-resistant rebel craft, known as "ironclads," portions of the press have deemed it incumbent upon them to deride our own vessels of this class and to soundly berate their qualifications and all concerned in their construction and management. We are told that with the small means at their command the rebels have built and put in commission some terrible ships, which have achieved far greater results than our own vessels. The truth of the matter is that the rebel iron-plated vessels are of no value whatever, except to furnish a pretext for the enemies of the government to deride and cripple its efforts to subdue the rebellion. They are not for all time, but for a day, and a short one at that. They are reported in telegrams as about to emerge from their fastenings, to sink, burn and destroy; but when the time arrives an unavoidable postponement occurs. Perhaps after much vaporing they do venture to attack some half-armed gunboat or transport, and having drowned some dozen men, or fired a shot through some tug's boiler, which the exigencies of the service have transformed into a gunboat, we read bombastic reports of their achievements. These familiar with the facts, and willing to place them on record, know full well that from the advent of the Merrimack, down to the disappearance of the last one, the Abasco, their triumphs have been as short-lived as their existence. The vessels which survived the shock of battle are moored peacefully in sluggish waters. The Southern rebel ironclad Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Holme's Revenge are no more. Those nearer home are, with few exceptions, also destroyed. And one of the latest conceptions of the rebel—North Carolina—is hoisted by her own petard, or in other words, broken into by our weight. Three of those terrible Confederate ships of war lie beyond the obstructions on the James river, at Fort Darling; their tremendous offensive power is reserved, we suppose, for the defence of Richmond, for up to this time they have not "offered the gag of battle," as being run down and sunk by our vessels is a humiliatingly called by the rebels. Their time will come, as all others have, and we hope that we shall soon cease to read reports of the "immense smoke," etc., these iron-plated ships make when coming down to annihilate Union gunboats.—Scientific American.

INDIAN TROUBLES EAST.—We have been permitted to copy the following telegram, says the Daily Union Vedette, relative to the Indian troubles eastward. It is greatly to be hoped that the savages will speedily be punished and driven from the stage line. A lengthened stoppage of the mails across the continent would be a serious matter, and we are convinced every effort will be made to reestablish the line. The expedition of Sully up the Missouri river against the Sioux seems to have been ill-advised. All events is resulting badly. We should understand that when it was contemplated, the expedition was intended to be projected in Washington, strenuously objected to it, unless the mail and telegraph lines could be applied protection. It is understood that Gen. Sully's orders were to guard against what seems to have occurred. It took now as though his whole force, about 5,000 men, traversing the northern regions in a body, had driven the Indians southward and across the lines of travel from the East to the West. Bands of savages, whom Sully is unable to overtake or bring to a stand, are now in the country and breaking up our communication with the East. How long this state of affairs will continue it is impossible to say, or whether it is practicable for Gen. Sully's command to follow the stage route and drive them from the stage road. Troops are assembling in Kansas and Colorado, and we trust they are in sufficient numbers to protect our important overland routes. The following is the telegram referred to. It is dated at Cottonwood, one hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, Aug. 16th, 10 P. M.

W. S. HALSLEY.—Our line is broken up from Julesburg to Kearney. Have taken stock off safely. Send passengers no farther than Denver. I may have to draw the stock off between Latham and Julesburg. Things look very badly. There is not a single ranch between Julesburg and Cottonwood but what is held by the Indians. I have got your last run down as far as this place. Geo. K. Oz.

MONETARY.—REPORTED BY ALLEN AND HILLARD, BANKERS. VIRGINIA CITY, AUG. 24, 1864. Exchange on New York, selling at par. Treasury Notes, buying at 50 cts. for dust. Gold selling at 60 cts. for dust. Gold Dust, buying at \$30 to \$34 per ounce. Cold Dust, buying at \$14.00 to \$15.00 for extra. Coin, buying at the premium.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE. Ben Hollada, Proprietor. Carrying the Great Through Mail between the Atlantic and Pacific States. The line is now running in connection with the daily coaches between Atchinson, Kansas, and Fairbairn, California. Tri-weekly coaches between Great Salt Lake City and Walla Walla, via Boise City, West Bend, and Tri-weekly coaches between Great Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Montana, via Bannock City.

Carrying the United States Mail. Passengers and express matter. Also, daily coaches between Virginia City and Bannock City. Coaches for Great Salt Lake City leave Virginia City every

TUESDAY, FRIDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING. connecting at Fort Hall with coaches to Walla Walla, and at Great Salt Lake City daily lines to Salt Lake.

ATLANTIC STATES, DEPARTURE. Reporters carried in coaches and express matter. The further public notice.