The Montana Post.

J. BUCHANAN, Editor.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

Saturday, - - - - Sept. 3, 1864.

THE LATEST NEWS.

We had hoped that the Indian scare had subsided, but late news make it bad enough. We make all allowances for telegrams, for we know something as to how they are gotten up; but, from the fact that our mail communication is cut off east of Salt Lake, the company being obliged to take off their stock, whilst many of the stations are in the hands of the Indians, confirms our worst apprehensions, and makes former reports no exaggeration.

In Western Kansas, and even near St. Joseph, the Indians are committing depredations—murdering women and children, burning houses, &c. It appears that several tribes have banded together for the purpose of plunder and murder. The people of Denver City are much alarmed. The militia are called out. Gen. Curtis had arrived at Fort Karney, and had a talk with the chief of the Paunees. All looks well, but why don't we hear of something being done? Let the rifle and saber be used and that speedily. Are these men afraid of hurting the Indian?—if they are, let them go home and not stand in the way of the people who will redress their own wrongs, if Government gives them a chance. If Sully, Fitch and Curtis don't understand their business, in the name of humanity, let them stand aside, and give room for somebody that does. This dallying and putting on airs on the part of offices that is about played out.

Turning to the States, the thunder of battle in different sections of the South is flashed to our ears along the trembling wire.

Mobile as well as Fort Morgan still holds out. At last advices our land forces were within 300 yards of the Fort, and it is tho't the garrison is not in condition to withstand a seige.

Sherman is at Atlanta, though the city and its defences are yet in the hands of the rebels, his army has recently done severe fighting, and report favorably as to results. Grant is in front of Richmond with his left wing resting on James River. Terrific fighting with artillery and musketry have been continued with no decisive results.—The rebel works are very strong, while Lee's forces are estimated at 75,000; Grant's forces must be twice that number. A large body of rebels are in the Shanandoah valley, while bodies of cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery are yet in Pennsylvania. At last accounts the Confederates were slowly falling back down the valley. Grant had sent reinforcements to drive the Confederates out of the valley, and prevent their crossing the Potomac, which they have not yet attempted.

In Western Virginia, near Charleston, a severe engagement took place, resulting in a federal victory. Many of our officers have been killed and wounded. We have lost many brave men since our last writing, whilst the Confederates have also lost heavily. The rebel General, A. P. Hill is reported seriously wounded, as well as Gen. Lee, son of R. E. Lee, with many others of lesser note. Severe fighting has been going on at Charleston, South Carolina. Ft. Sumpter and the city being under fire of our guns. We wait anxiously for news from that quarter.

The draft for 500,000 men under the late call has been ordered to take place on the 5th of this month, the enrollment having been completed. One hundred per cent. is added to this number, making the number to be drawn one million. Credits, of course, will be deducted for all who have volunteered since the call. Symptoms of dissatisfaction are apparant in several districts, owing to the heavy draft. The $300 clause has been stricken out—no man can pay commutation money—a drafted man can furnish a substitute. This, we think, is wrong, as substitutes will run far above the reach of a poor man. He must go, no matter for his family, while the wealthy hires a man in his place and stays at home. Our motto is, if a man is drawn, let him fill his own place. The rich have as much interest in preserving the Government as the poor, yet the latter do the fighting. The trouble is the rich make the laws, "that's what's the matter."

The argument on the other hand is, that by furnishing a substitute the rich man pays the poor one a large price for going as a substitute. This argument is, that the poor man volunteers for the sake of money. This is an argument that poor men fight for money, which is a base slander.

A Good Enterprise.—Mr. Cover, one of the discoverers of the gulch at this city, will soon visit the States for the purpose of purchasing machinery for a large flouring mill, which he will put in operation next summer, on the Madison, at the point where the Bridger Cut Off crosses the same. A City has been laid out at this place, and as it will be the great thoroughfare for all persons coming into this Territory and departing, must make a business place. The enterprise is a good one, just what the people in the valley need, while the large amount of grain produced will pay the enterprising owners. We wish all such men success.

Outrages on the Gallatin.—We are informed that during the present week a couple of men on the Gallatin, wantonly killed two Indians, taking their horses, &c. The object of some men appears to be to provoke further hostilities on the part of the Indian. While we are no friend to the red skin, still we denounce all such acts.

May's Minstrels.—The first performance of this celebrated troup will come off this evening, the 3d inst, in the Post Office Building. Go and see them.

Gallatin City.

We have got the head line, and being leaded looks well on paper. Not wishing to say by any means that this is a paper town, "Oh no!" The old mountaineers frequently resort thither when game becomes scarce in the settled portions of the Territory to hunt, and Antelope are readly brought down in the city limits. We don't know the town company, but presume when they laid off the city was like the fellow that set the hen on an hundred eggs, he wanted to see her spread herself. We learn at latest advices from a gentleman who had just passed through the city that it contained one family, but they were daily looking for *another*. There was a certain Mr. Campbell who was some two months in the country last year, and who sometimes writes for the Chicago Tribune, this gentleman went home "with sore feet" published a pamphlet giving all the particulars of our Territory, in which Gallatin fills a prominent place. The picture in the pamphlet shows a church with a somewhat tall spire, a military post, with paper soldiers of course, a steamboat at the wharf busily discharging her cargos &c. We dont know how much he received for all this trouble, if he got nothing he must have been taking "a drop of the critter." until steamboats, soldiers, churches and large townsites danced in his imagination, for surely none before or since have been able to discover any of these things. Having thus briefly described the city, and having ourselves been sold, thinking at one time to locate there, we of course feel a little tender on the subject.

We will now give the history of many Western cities, the proprietors of some have made money while others "can't yet see it."

A few men form a company, choose one if necessary for president, another for secretary, they then go to work and stake off a large track of land for the city, sometimes build a house, or several of them, and thus they have the town, the land usually belonging to the Indians, there being no title in the government. Where their title comes from it is hard to tell. They can't pre-empt until the government receives a title, nor can they convey to others that which they themselves do not possess. Quick claim deeds are given or bonds to make deeds when title is acquired. People purchase of these companies sometimes paying large amounts, and may make money by so doing, where the city is rapidly growing, but those buying without seeing or starting to a place without knowing what it is are very apt to be *sold*. Whether Gallatin will be able to hold her "oats" remains to be seen, but she is certainly at the present in bad condition, *let it be so recorded*. In the valley of the Madison in the vicinity of Gallatin quite a number of farms have been opened the present summer and we are informed that vegitables &c. are first-rate, the corn is not good. These farmers may help Gallatin, but we dont think she will help herself, we hadn't thought of buying lots in Gallatin, so dont think you fellows who are laughing, that our object is to bring down the price.

Death of William Smith O'Brien.

William Smith O'Brien, head of the Irish rebellion in 1848, and brother of Baron Inchiquin, who was Sir Lucious O'Brien before he succeed in the peerage, died 17th ult. He was born at Dromoland, the family seat, in the county of Clare, in 1803, and claimed to be a direct descendant from the ancient king of Munster. His education was English—at Harrow and Cambridge. A huge landed property was possessed by his mother, Miss Smith, of Cspermoyle, out of which she made him such a liberal allowance that he was able to enter Parliament in 1830 for the borough of Ennis, and he sat from 1835 to 1845 as a member from Limmerick. Although a protestant and connected in blood with aristocratic families, he accepted O'Connell as his political leader, and joined him in seeking repeal of the union as the only remedy for the wrongs of Ireland. A difference of principle separated them at last. O'Connell, who was a strong monarchist, believed in the efficacy of moral force. O'Brien a republican, believed that physical power alone could extort "justice for Ireland" from the British government. O'Brien was leader of the Young Ireland party when O'Connell died, in 1847. In the following year, the third French revolution broke out. Lamartine proclaimed that France would assist all oppressed and Struggling nationalities. O'Brien went to Paris, where he mistook the complimentary language of the provisional government, and returned to Ireland certain that France would assist in an attempt to separate Ireland from England.

Lord Clarendon, the viceroy, saw the coming crisis, and suspended certain disaffected districts," besides suspending the habeas corpus act. O'Brien held on his course, very hopeful and eager, reviewed large assemblages of the peasantry, and determined on insurrection. His commencement was an attack on a police station at Ballingarry, (July 28, 1848,) but his few followers fled. He escaped, but was arrested in the following September, on a charge of high treason, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, on the 9th of October. The capital punishment was commuted to transportation for life, and he received a full pardon in 1856, which enabled him to return to Ireland. Political excitement had fallen to a discount during his exile, and, without abandoning his cherished principles, he did nothing to promulgate them—except, now and then, to assert them in his letters to the newspapers.

In 1858 he visited the United States, where he was extremely well received.

Smith O'Brien was a man of earnest sincerity, but did not possess eminent ability, either as a speaker or writer. He was so intensly republican that he indignantly declined the prefix of "Honorable," to which he was entitled, as brother of a peer. A more amiamable man never lived. It was his fortune to have "fallen upon evil days," and to have loved Ireland, 'not wisely, but too well." Had he succeeded in breaking the Union in 1848, he certainly would, though a Protestant, have been unanamously chosen first President of the Irish republic.—Phila. Press.

Mines in Trinity.—The Trinity Journal of August 6th has the following:

During a recent visit to the northeast corner of the county we gained much information relative to the late copper discoveries near Trinity Center, and have good reason to believe that within a year from this date large quantities of rich ore will be shipped from the several ledges in that section. Work is actively progressing in the Cooper Creek mine. Although the lead has not been reached yet, a considerable quantity of rich float ore has been taken out. Two or three miles east of the Copper Creek mine a ledge has been discovered and dubbed the "Rattlesnake." It was located by residents of Whiskeytown, Shasta county and the rock so far as taken out is rich in copper. The "Mountain King," and one or two others, are commanding much attention. Indications of copper may be found any where in the high, bleak-looking range between the Trinity and Sacramento, and we shall not be surprised to hear that ledges as rich as any on the coast have been discovered before the end of the year.

Through the kindness of a subscriber we are permitted to publish the following.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL AT SWAN LAKE, AND JUNCTION WITH COL. THOMAS.

Bloody Manifesto of the Hostile Sioux—Their Message to the Long Knives—Murder of Capt. Fielding by the Cut-Head Sioux—The Heads of Cut-Heads Cut Off.

[Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.]

Camp of the Northwestern Indian Expedition, near Swan Lake, D. T., June 30, 1864.

Swan Lake is the point designated by General Sully where the Minnesota branch of the expedition was to unite with the column from the Lower Missouri. We arrived here yesterday, but as yet no information of the approach of Colonel Thomas has been received. Rockets have been sent up for the last two nights, but the watchers from the high hill tops have seen no answering signals.

The steamboats conveying supplies for the expedition and the new forts to be established above, are lying a few miles below here. Fears are entertained that they will be unable to proceed farther on account of the low water, and unless they are considerably lightened, or a rise, which is unlikely to occurr, it must tend to disconcert the plan of the campaign. The General, however, is determined to find the Sioux if he has to "pack" his mules and horses to the Black Hills.

The determination of the warriers of the Western tribes, in solemn council, is at length conveyed in a message to the "Long Knives." They desire the Government to pay them for the buffaloes killed last year, and make good all losses and damages sustained by them from the expeditions of Generals Sibley and Sully last season, (the Buffalo question is the most important in the eyes of the Sioux, and makes a figure in their councils,) and insist that roads shall not be laid out on their lands, nor travel be permitted in their Territory. "Upon these terms and no other," say they, "can we remain at peace with you. If these propositions are rejected the war must go on; and every officer captured alive will be made to eat the flesh of the soldiers or men he leads, and are captured with him."

Can human ingenuity devise anything more hellish than this? Is there any trial, any torture, within the whole range of human conception coupled with satanic wickedness to inflict upon their victims? Death in any form accompanied with the most excrutiating pain, is *sweet* compared with the horrible fate which would await their unfortunate captives.

If any doubts have been entertained of the belligerent intentions of the Missouri Sioux, none exist now. On the third day out from Fort Sully, signs of lurking savages were discerned, and the scouts gathered enough to conclude that the designs of the prowling savages were anything but friendly; yet nothing certain was ascertained until the third day (28,) when the first act of hostility on the part of the Sioux occurred. The shooting and death Captain Fielding, the Topographical Engineer of the expedition, settled all speculations in that direction. The officer was a captain in the 2d United States cavalry, and was recommended to the position of engineer to this expedition by the Smithsonean Institute, on account of his scientific attainments. In order to make his notes of the line of survey more complete, he often ventured farther on the flanks than prudence would warrent, a fact which was noticed by the General, who only the day before cautioned him in that respect. In return, the Captain remarked that he had lived twelve years with the Indians, and believed them to be a much abused race; that he had no fears of their harming him if they were not disturbed. His residence with Indians more in offensive and less treacherous and warlike than the Sioux, had awakened his sympathy for, and helped to form a false estimate of, the character of the wild Dakotas of the plains.

He had moved during the day's march with the most advanced scouts, who at high noon looked from the bluffs into the narrow valley of the Little Shayenne. We had already marched twenty miles, and it was the intention to camp at the head of the timber on that stream; the sun's rays were scorching, and seeing a large tree in the valley which cast an enviting shade, the temptation to visit it was to strong to resist, and the Captain, accompanyed by an orderly and a scout, turned his horse's head in that direction, descending into the valley. The scout passed over the now nearly dry bed of the river, and removing the saddle from his horse, picketed it out to gaze; the Captain also dismounted and stepped down to a pool of water to get a draught, and was in the act of dipping it up, as three Indians who were concealed among the weeds on the bank above, rose and fired upon him, two shots taking effect, one through the right arm and the other through the breast.

Their attention was now turned to the scout, at whom they discharged a dozen or more arrows, though harmlessly; the carbine in the hands of the scout discouraging further attempts to kill him, and stampeding two of the horses, they started toward the coteau to the eastward. They were not able to secure the horses, but succeeded in driving them off in the direction they wished to escape.

The wounded captain was shortly after lifted into an ambulance and taken to camp, suffering great pain. No surgery could afford him relief, and in two or three hours he was a corpse. A few minutes before he expired, taking the hand of Captain Pell within his own, he said: "I shall not be with you to-morrow, Captain, I shall leave you to-day;" and then exacted a promise from General Sully that his remains shall be sent to his wife. Dr. Johnson, of Brackett's battalion, through whose skill the General was enabled to fulfill his promise, embalmed the body the night following, which will be sent to his friends on the first returning steamboat.

The orderly at the first shot hastened to the general, who had halted the command on the brow of the bluffs to select his camp ground, and, acquainting him with the faces, two companies were instantly dispached in pursuit. From the hill tops the pursuers and pursued could be easily distinguished for three or four miles away, the cavelry rapidly gaining the distant specks, and soon coming with the Indians, scouts, who were keeping the retreating Sioux well in sight, but making no attempt to kill or capture them besides firing a few shots at great range. The arrival of soldiers put a new phase upon matters, and to avoid their better aimed bullets the Sioux threw themselves on their faces in a buffalo wallow, not deep enough, however, to shield them, and a few volleys directed at the spot but the villians beyond the power of doing more harm.

THE KILLED RED SKINS

were thought to have belonged to the Cut Heads, a division of the Yanctonais tribe of the Sioux, whose villages, previous to the massacre of 1862, were situated on the "Head of the Coteau des Prairies." They were armed with guns, and carried, in addition, bows, with quivers well stocked with arrows. In their flight they had thrown off every article of clothing on their persons, carrying nothing but their arms. The heads were struck off and placed on poles near the place where the captain was shot. In moving from camp the next morning the road led by the spot, and as we observed the ambulance bearing the body of the officer, moving slowly by their heads, with their ghastly, grinning countenances, the long, black hair whipping in the wind over their repulsive features, we felt that a just vengeance had overtaken the villianous Sioux, and that such a fate was richly deserved.

A large band of the Titonwans Sioux are said to be encamped on the Reo River, on the west side of the Missouri, and only about sixty miles from here. If this is true we shall cross the Missouri lower down then was at first designed, and take a direct course for the nearest village, as General Sully is fully alive to the work he is sent out to perform, and will let no opportunity pass to strike an effective blow. If not true, we shall hardly leave the valley of the Missouri until the site for the new fort (Fort Rice to be called) is selected. If we wish to live on the border with any sense of security, we must deal with those savages harshly. A blow must be struck which will strip the barbarism from their savage nature. And discover what little semblance they bear humanity through the effect of dread and terror.

In previous communications by "this command," I referred to the Minnesota battalions; now, since we are consolidated with other troops, "we" signifies the entire force moving against the hostile Sioux.

I shall still endeavor to keep you informed of the whole or detached parties of this expedition, if my plain statements are at all desirable.

IOIMANI.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL THOMAS.

P. S.—I dislike postscripts, but I must add the arrival of Colonel Thoma's command since the above was written. The Minnesotians are now going into camp a mile or so to the north of us.

The Treatment of Gold Ores.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The recent sudden and enormous development of the mining interest of this country, especially in the direction of the gold and silver ores of out Western Territories, has brought up, more urgently than ever, a metallurgical problem, upon the satisfactory solution of which hangs the fate of most mining enterprises in those regions. The problem is the thorough desulphurization or roasting of the sulphuretted ores of the West, by a simple and practicable process. These sulphurets contain the precious metals, either in the metallic state or in chemical combination; and, until the problem of their treatment is solved, failure or only partial success will be the reward of the miner. It is true that various attempts have been made to do this; but without detracting a single iota from their respective merits, it must be admitted that they have not yet satisfied the requirements of the case—their deficiencies lying partly in inherent sources of failure in the methods themselves, and partly in the application of unreliable or inappropriate apparatus. Under these circumstances, and considering the ignorance which still seems to prevail in regard to the extraction of gold (in parricular) from its ores, a brief consideration of the various modes in which this may be accomplished may not be without interest.

There is, first of all, a distinction to be made between those ores which contain gold in its free metallic state in quartz and other vein-stone, or in oxydized ferruginous matter, and those in which the gold, or a portion of it, is intimately associated with sulphurets of iron, copper, etc., either in a metallic form or as a sulphuret. While the ores of the former class, after being pulverized, may at once be subjected to some gold-extracting operation, those of the latter class require a previous decomposition, so that the particles of gold inclosed in the crystallized pyrites may be set free and the sulphurets of gold reduced; otherwise the yield—for instance, by direct amalgamation—will seldom raise above one-fifth of the gold contained in the ore, except in cases where a large amount of gold is visibly disseminated through the pyrites. In these cases, especially when no proper facilities for roasting are at hand, it may be expedient to amalgamate to crude ore; but the tailings, in which a large portion of the gold will remain, should be carefully saved for future treatment by a more rational process. In South America, and in some of the southern States of this republic, sulphuretted gold ores have been treated in the following rude manner: The pulverized ore was amalgamated—yielding about thirty per cent. of gold; the tailings were then allowed to decompose for several months, under the natural effect of moisture, heat and exposure to the atmosphere, after which they were again amalgamated. At the second amalgamation, the yield of gold was as great as at the first. Under this rude process, some forty per cent. of the gold was finally lost.

Passing by the primitive methods of collecting the precious metal from pulverized ores by means of hides, blankets, grooved inclines or riffles, cradles or rockers, pans and other contrivances, in the application of which the specific gravity of the metal is used as the sole agent for collecting it, we come to the process of amalgamation with mercury, by means of which, in all parts of the world, by far the greatest amount of gold has been and is still obtained. The modes of amalgamation may be divided into:

OPEN AMALGAMATION.

This is characterized by the conveyance of the pulverized ore by a current of water through apparatus charged with mercury. Rockers, stirring tubs, Tyroleso bowls, and their various modifications, form the apparatus commonly employed. The tenacious crushing of the ore is generally performed by stamps, after which it is not unfrequently passed through Chilean or drag mills, which are also charged with mercury, and thus serve the double purpose of grinding the ore still finer and amalgamating a portion of the gold. This operation, although very common, is exceedingly wasteful, and all that can be said in its favor is, that it allows the working of large quantities of ore with comparatively little machinery. For this reason it is properly applicable only to poor ores. An inherent source of loss in this method is the following: Superficially considered, it would seem that the particles of gold should, in passing with the water through the amalgamating apparatus, gradually sink, by their specific gravity, to the bottom, and thus touching the mercury, be taken up by it. Experience, however, has disproved this theory; and closer investigation of the subject, together with experimental demonstration, establishes the fact that the precious metals, especially gold and platinum, have the peculiar physical property of condensing on their surfaces a film of air or any other gas. This film of condensed air, adhering to the small particles of gold, neutralizes their specific gravity and causes them to float, for a time at least, in water. Any one taking a pinch of gold dust and dropping it into a tumbler of water will be satisfied of this. Fine particles of gold thus suspended in water, will pass through all open amalgamating apparatus, of whatever number and construction, and finally be washed away. It has been found that scarcely ever more than one-half, and frequently less than one-third of the gold contained in the ore is saved by this operation, although the yield may be somewhat augmented by the used of hot water or by heating the apparatus employed.

CLOSE AMALGAMATION

In this method a sufficient quantity of water is added to the ore (pulverized by means of rollers or other suitable machinery) to form with it a thin, pulpy mass, which is then agitated in an amalgamating apparatus with mercury, for a longer or shorter period—determined by experience as requisite for absorbtion of the most of the gold. The tailings are then washed off by means of a current of water leaving the amalgam to which a new charge of ore is added, and the operation is repeated until the mercury has become sufficiently charged with gold, when the amalgam is separated by straining. The principle apparatus with which this method is carried out are barrels revolving upon horizontal shafts, Chilean and drag mills. Of these the latter two afford the advantage of regrinding the ore, and thereby insuring a higher yield. They were formerly built mostly of stone, but iron Chilean mills having been introduced, modifications of the drag mill built of the same material have followed, which are known as "Freiberg" or "Frieseberg" pans, a name which has no significance. It is apparent from the very nature of this process that by its proper application all free gold contained in the ore might be extracted if the operation were only sufficiently prolonged; but as there is a certain limit which must be set in practice, no such complete results need be expected. Under the most favorable circumstances the yield may be brought up to eight per cent., and perhaps—more the process lasting sixteen to twenty hours for the barrels, ten to twelve hours for the Cailean mill, and six to eight hours for the drag mills, and periods of time, of course, vary in consequence of the better or poorer construction of the apparatus.

BY AMALGAMATION.

According to this method the pulverized (and sometimes oxydized) ore is brought into direct contact with the mercury, under such conditions that each particle of gold may be adsorbed. This seems to be theoretically the very ideal of an amalgamating process, as there is no medium present through which, on the one hand, the gold might be carried off, or on the other hand, the contact of the two metals might be prevented. Unfortunately, however, there is a practical obstacle very difficult to overcome. It is a peculiar property of mercury that after it has been once minutely divided or "cut up" by friction or otherwise, it will not reunite into globules, but remains a "flour" among the tailings. A patent has recently been obtained for a dry amalgamator, the construction of which promises most favorable results: but as it has not been subjected to thorough trial, it is impossible to pronounce upon its merits.

AMALGAMATION BY MEANS OF MERCURIAL VAPORS.

In this process the pulverized ore is suspended or agitated in an atmosphere of mercury in a gaseous state. A contrivance to this end has also been recently patentened but still awaits the verdict of experience. It is sufficient here to remark that the difficulty regarding the "flouring" of the mercury appears to attach to this operation in a still more fatal degree than to the foregoing. It is a serious question, moreover, whether this out of amalgamation can be carried on to any large extent without endangering the health of the workmen.

Important Amendments to the Enrollment Act.

On Saturday last, both Houses of Congress finally passed a bill to abolish the $300 commutation clause of the enrollment act. The bill as passed embraces several other important changes in the present law, and is as follows:

The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years, for military service. And any such volunteers, in case of draft, as herein, after provided, any substitute shall be credited to the township, ward or city precinct or election district, or of a county towards the quota of which may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute. And every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of one hundred dollars; and for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and, if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars; one third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service. And, in case of his death while in service, the residue of his bounty shall be paid to his widow, if not, to his children, or, if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

In case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward, or city precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled: and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the government as commutation, to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to peform military service.

It shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisania, to recruit volunteers under any call, under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and the respective sub divisions thereof which may procure the enlistment. The following is a continuation of the bill:

Section 4. Drafted men, substitute and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their own respective States, which, at the time of assignments, may not be filled to their maximum number.

Section 5. The twentieth section of the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for purposes," approved Febuary 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge miners under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section.

Hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without consent of his parents or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionaly discharged upon repayment of all bounty received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who shall knowingly enlist a person under sixteen years of age shall be dismissed the service with forfeiture of all pay and allowances and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court martial may direct.

Section 6. Section third on an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended so as to authorize and direct the District Provost Marshal, General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any District, as provided by said section.

Section 7. That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at their places of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Section 7. All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, and who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in the said service and not enrolled prior to July 24th, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their residence being made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

Section 9. If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the provost marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may, be and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him, and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost marshal of his district, if such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Section 10. and 11. Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the right of persons to procure substitute.

Removal.—Lewis & Hale, these popular Jewelers, have removed to their new store on Jackson street, where they are prepared to do all kind of work on a much larger scale than heretofore. Give them a call, if you want a beautiful ring made or a fine watch repaired.

MARRIED—In Nevada City, August 23, by Judge Bissell, Mr. Andrew O'Connell, and Miss Elizabeth H. Turpin, both of Nevada City.

Sensible people, take notice—boys it is going to be a cold winter.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

Ben Holladay, Proprietor.

Carrying the Great Through Mail between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

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Passengers and express matter.

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Coaches for Great Salt Lake City leave Virginia City every

TUESDAY, FRIDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING,

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