

The Dead Soldier.
Above the smould'ring embers' fitful glow,
Her low, dark figure cowering and afraid,
A stricken mother rocked her hapless brood,
With withered hands clasped clasped above her head,
Weeping hot tears like drops of molten lead,
She waits for the coming of the dead—

Him, her first-born, who from his mother's side
Went forth amidst his country's perils,
And in the fierce assault, unflinching, died,
And each night and weeps memory agonized
Each instant of his life gone past,
Down to the bitter hour she saw him last.

Then grew she cold and still; her quick, sharp ear
Caught the far sound she longed, yet feared to hear—
The sound of a drum the something drawing near.

She heard it stop before her own door, and
She heard the tread of men upon the floor,
Heard them set down the burden that they bore.

And she arose and laid the dead face bare,
And like a sphinx she gazed on it in stare,
Gazed on it with white lips and marble stare.

And stood and gazed and moved not till the night
Wore out its watches, and the morning's light
Laid on the soldier's brow a halo bright,

And with it passed away the bitter spell,
And broken ino tears to earth she fell,
And cried, "O God, 'TIS WELL! Thou doest all
things well!"

Patriotism and Partisanship.
Editor Post:—We often hear this remark: "We have nothing to do with politics here; we are neither Confederate nor Union." Now, Mr. Editor, I am not going to open a partisan debate, nor endeavor to arouse a fierce division of the good people of this Territory, but I do wish to say a word as to the incongruity and evil tendency of this remark so often heard.

It assumes that to be for or against the Government, is merely a difference of political opinion; an unimportant division of parties with which we have nothing to do. There can be no greater fallacy, and nothing more dangerous to the right understanding and appreciation of our duties as American citizens.

Strictly speaking, political parties are no more. It is not a question of measures, or how the government shall be administered, but, simply—shall we have a government? Call certain divisions of politicians by the name of parties if you will, and apply old or new names to these combinations, still, underlying all there are only two great divisions; viz: *lovers and haters* of their country, or in the words of Douglas, patriots and traitors; those who are striving to uphold the government, and those who are striving to tear it down. It is no harmless political difference, but either *patriotism or treason*.

Now treason is a crime, not a political opinion, and treason against a government which was the hope of the world, is, above all, the wickedest and blindest of crimes. And when men say we should care nothing whether people sympathize with treason or loyalty, it seems to me they must either have fallen very low from what was once thought to be the pride and duty of American citizenship, or become very obtuse in their intelligence.

It is very true, that in our commingling together as neighbors and fellow-citizens, and in our business relations, we need not go constantly about obtruding our opinions and feelings upon those who may deem them obnoxious; but should we care nothing whether men are patriots or traitors; whether their sympathies and utterances are with the good old Union or rebels in arms?

Can we so recede to the brave adventures giving home, comfort, friends, health, and sweet life for the government which has given us such a world of blessings, and which was the bright beacon to struggling humanity the world over; and to give our hands with an equal good will to him whose sympathies are with the grand old cause of justice and free institutions, and to him whose heart is given to (I will use a mild word) the misguided men who are stabbing with material daggers the heart of our common mother country?

When we can forget our nation, loaded with debt by this causeless rebellion; when we forget the foul treason of ambitious Catalines nurtured and honored at the national expense; when we forget the hundred battle-fields soaked with the best blood of the land; when we forget the pyramids of desolate homes; when we forget the splendid yet moving spectacle of a patriotic people pouring forward year after year with treasure and life to lay on the altar of our country; when we forget all the agony, and grief, and self-sacrifice with which the nation is struggling with fevered but determined hands to beat back the terrible perils which threaten us; when we forget how much is at stake; and, when we forget all the pure teachings of a storied past, and all good hopes of a beckoning future—pardon us, if not still then, can we be indifferent or look back upon the cause of all this ruin and anguish, other than as a *horrid crime*, and not a simple, harmless, immaterial difference of political opinion?

We are fighting in as grand a cause as ever served an arm,
Or fired the patriot's leaping pulse,
Or lent romance a charm.
Great as the cause, to us, to us,
The Ages troop to see
The glorious light which halos o'er
This crusade of the Free!

Behold God's chariot in the van,
God's angels hovering near—
See martyrs, heroes, dominions
Who've held their life so dear;
See that "All-Hail-Herbert!" see
The Present so sublime!
And feel the cause we bear
Noble one, all hands, all time!

From Fricky Fear.
SEPTEMBER 14th, 1864.

EDITOR POST.—Some ten days since, I came out to this place with a party, with a view of prospecting for silver. We have struck a rich claim, at least such is the opinion hereabouts. This part of the country seems to be everywhere intersected with gold and silver bearing strata. So many stakes in making claims have been set up, that it is actually difficult, at times, to drive along the hills. People occasionally discover as many as ten leads in a day. Everyone of us seems infected with the silver fever. Many have secured "a good thing," but the majority of the leads will not pay the Recorder's fees. Some of the ores we have seen here, will compare favorably with that of Washoe and other districts of Nevada. If the ore yields in the ratio indicated by the assays, we have no hesitation in stating that when the leads are properly opened, this part of the Territory will be second to no locality as a mining district. It should be remembered that ores usually become richer as the lead dips downwards. Of course all will not pay. If one in every five does, it will exceed our estimate. There can be no definite opinion formed of the yield of a lead until after the expenditure of a much greater amount of labor than has yet been bestowed upon the best claims here. Notwithstanding we feel sure we have a "dead thing" and it is pleasant to think so for a time.

There have been two or three new town sites surveyed within the last fortnight, along the creeks and building is going on rapidly.

The locality affords many facilities for wintering, not to be found elsewhere, and persons in search of such a place should come at once. The grass and water are abundant and good, while the fine timber affords a shelter to be equalled only in a very few favored spots, throughout this region of country. Two saw mills are in course of erection, and it is expected, will be in operation this fall.

Mining is being pursued on a somewhat extended scale along the creek, principally on the bars, but there has been some good prospecting along the bed, and we expect a great "stampede" hitherwards in a few days. However, present indications will scarcely justify one.

Mining is still going on at "Last Chance" gulch, but nothing has yet been found of extraordinary richness.

At Silver creek, it is reported some good leads have been discovered. Farther on, at Pagan gulch, some gold has been obtained, which caused a stampede in that direction.

Recently, at Silver creek, two Indians entered a cabin in the absence of the owner, and having discovered some whisky, drank to intoxication. On his return, the man, seeing the Indians aiming their guns at him, shot one with his revolver; the other ran off. The whites are apprehensive of danger from the Indians as there have been several similar occurrences lately, and many Indians seen in the vicinity. No damage, beyond the loss of horses and money has yet been sustained by the miners. We expect an express to start soon from Virginia to Benton. When it arrives, we shall know more of what is going on. As it is, we are considerably "out in the cold."

I brought a copy of the Post out, but there is but little of it left. It has been read to pieces. You had better send some copies to the boys, as all would gladly take it. There is a hot spring here, owned by Mr. Dustin. It is already a local institution, and will become valuable property in course of time.

You may expect to hear more anon, from yours, truly,
ROVER.

The New Postal Law.
On looking over the Act of Congress which was approved on July 1st, and now accompanied by the "notes" of the Postmaster General, we find several sections of very great importance generally. First, we notice the

LETTER CARRIER SYSTEM.
Letter carriers will be appointed and their salaries fixed by the Postmaster General, as heretofore.

Where letter carriers are appointed, their duty is to deliver all letters concerning which there is no positive direction to the contrary.

It is the special duty of Postmasters to provide that all letters are regularly, frequently and promptly delivered by the carriers, so that citizens may have no excuse for clinging to the old custom of calling at the houses of owners in order to promote the public convenience and at the same time reduce the labor in the Post Offices. Postmasters will especially discourage the use of private boxes, and steadily aim at reducing them to the lowest number possible.

In order to facilitate the carriers' work, citizens must be induced to provide letter boxes at their houses and places of business.

Where carriers are not yet employed Postmasters should immediately recommend one or more for the appointment, selecting only young, vigorous and trustworthy men, in whom the people may fully confide.

To give this branch of the public service the utmost efficiency, the Postmaster General has now established a letter carriers' division in connection with the appointment division of his own Department, and assigned thereto the experienced General St. John B. J. Skinner, who will supervise the duties of the new desk in addition to those of the principal clerkship of the appointment division.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.
This section is specially designed to encourage parties to purchase postage stamps and stamped envelopes, as articles of trade, to be resold and thus relieve Post Offices of the labor connected with making sales in small quantities.

Postmasters will accordingly sell postage stamps in quantities not less than one hundred dollars in value, and stamped envelopes in packages containing not less than five hundred envelopes, at a discount of five per cent. from the face value of stamps and from the current prices of envelopes, including stamps.

In order to obtain credit for the discount thus allowed, a voucher must be procured in each case, signed by the purchaser and the Postmaster, showing the original value of the stamps and envelopes of each denomination and the amount deducted, and the actual amount paid for them.

Postmasters will report monthly to the Third Assistant Postmaster General the amount of such sales.

ON THE TICKET FOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
George B. McClellan, the nominee for Vice President, on the ticket with George B. McClellan, is a member of the present Congress, representing the First District (Cincinnati) of Ohio. He was also a member of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, from the same district, and before that for several years, a conspicuous member of the State Legislature. McClellan is classified as a Democrat, and generally, in Congress, worked with his colleagues Samuel S. Cox and Alexander Long, the Copperhead Representative from the 2d Cincinnati District. On the vote for Speaker of the House, in December, 1853, McClellan voted for Cox, along with Voorhees and other extreme radical Copperheads and peace Democrats. The reasonable presumption is that he never favored the war and does not now.

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DEAD LETTERS.
Section 10. And be it further enacted, That the twenty-eighth section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March 3, 1863, be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of the following clause, namely: And when any letter bearing a request for its return to the writer, in case of its non-delivery, shall have been so returned to the office at which it was originally mailed, then in that case it shall be obligatory upon the person to whom such a letter has been returned to receive the same and pay therefor the postage specified in this section; and, in default of said writer to receive and pay for the letter so returned, he shall be subject to a penalty of \$10, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 10 of the law of March 3, 1863, here referred to, is one of great importance, as it enables writers of letters which may remain unclaimed, to receive them back again without going through the dead-letter office. Particular attention is called to the instructions on this subject in July, 1860; May, 1861, and with Section 23 of the Act of March 3, 1863.

The present law imposes a penalty of \$10 on any person who refuses to pay the postage on a letter returned to him at his own request, and Postmasters are directed to enforce this provision against all persons who may persist in such refusal.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.
The bases on which salaries will be adjusted is the aggregate compensation of Postmasters as derived from commissions, box rents or other sources. Thus, under the first adjustment, the salaries will be made equal, as nearly as may be, to the compensation heretofore received.

Sec. 2. This section contemplates increasing salaries of Postmasters in proportion to the increase of their business; also, a reduction of salaries where there is a diminution of business.

Postmasters at offices of the first, second and third classes will be specially notified, before September 30th, of the salaries allowed them, respectively, from July 1st.

Those of the fourth and fifth classes will receive commissions, as heretofore, and render accounts accordingly, for the quarter ending September 30, 1863. Their salaries will begin October 1st.

ROCKFELLOW & DENNEE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
STORAGE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
No. 2, JACKSON ST., VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

CONSIGNMENTS.
Particular attention given to the sale of
FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
and all kinds of
PRODUCE.
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BAR FIXTURES
TABLE
FURNITURE, &c.

FOR SALE.
I HAVE FOR SALE TWO RANGES ON THE Stinking Water; also one good business house in Virginia City, and one good residence; also one Ranch on the Madison. Enquire of
Wm. CHUMASERO.

LUMBER YARD.
WE HAVE IN OUR LUMBER YARD AT THE foot of Idaho street, Virginia City, a complete assortment of WHITE PINE, and other lumber, and can supply customers on the shortest notice. Orders may be left at the Court House and will be promptly filled.
THOMPSON & CO.

WILEY LEAVE VIRGINIA CITY FOR GREAT Salt Lake City, Utah, every Tuesday and Saturday after the 18th inst., over the NEW CUT-OFF.
NEAREST ROUTE BY
70 MILES.
TIME 4 DAYS!!!

Passengers allowed twenty-five pounds baggage in TREASURE, or anything they may choose to carry.
Treasure shipped upon the most reasonable Terms, and by the most trustworthy Messengers, well known by the community at large.

Line to East Bannack.
Leave this City on Mondays, Thursdays, Sundays and Wednesdays.

TIME NINE HOURS.
D. W. TILTON & CO., Agents.
Virginia City, M. T., Sept. 10, 1864.

McBRIDE, BAUMGARDNER CO.
No. 40, Jackson St., opposite the Post Office, VIRGINIA CITY, Sept. 1, 1864.

PFOUTS & RUSSELL.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Dealers in
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL
DRY GOODS STORE.

JNO. HOW

ON THE CORNER OF IDAHO AND JACKSON STREETS

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE AND SPLENDID selection of Merchandise—Consisting in part of a beautiful selection of

PRINTS,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
PLAIDS,

BLEACHED & BROWN MUSLINS
BALMORALS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY of every Description
GLOVES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS,
CAMBRICS,
LAWNS,

SHAWLS,
TABLE LINENS,
FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Furnishing Goods for Gents and Boys.

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTS AND SHOES
CROCKERY, GLASS
and
HARDWARE without limit

A very superior article of
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
TEA,
BACON and

SADDLERY
HARNESSE LEATHER,
SPURS, &c. &c.

Old Bourbon

JOHN HOW.