THE MONTANA POST.

D. W. TILTON, & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

"My Country, May she Always be right, But My Country, Right or Wrong."

VOL. 1. VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864. NO. 7.

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The Montana Post

D. W. Tilton, & Co.,

D. W. Tilton. Ben. R. Dittes.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Attorneys at Law, Virginia City, M. T., will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to their care. 1-3m

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Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler. Particular attention paid to repairing all classes of watches. Any part of any watch can be made new at this establishment, and warranted to give satisfaction.—Call and examine specimens of Jewelry made from the native gold. 1-1y

CALIFORNIA HOTEL,
Nevada City, Montana Territory.
LOUIS BELANGER, - - - - - Proprietor.
This hotel is situated on Main street, and in the best part of the City. The table supplied with the best the market affords, and the saloon furnished with the best liquors.
Rooms and beds can be had at reasonable prices. Charges for board moderate. 2

FOUND.

A CERTIFICATE OF TEN SHARES OF THE consolidated Silver Star Company. The owner by proving property and paying for this advertisement can have the same at the City Book Store, Virginia City. 4—tf

MECHANICAL BAKERY,
Cuver street, Virginia City, M. T. Pullman & Kandall, proprietors. Keep on hand all kinds of bread, cakes and pies, which are going off like "hot cakes," at cheap rates. 1-6m

STAR BAKERY AND SALOON,
Nevada City, M. T. Peter Ryan, proprietor.—All persons wishing good bread are requested to call. Prices low. Also, beer furnished with the best of drinks. Here is the place to get an honest loaf, a cake or pie, and "something to wash it down." 1-6m

LUMBER YARD.
Idaho street, Virginia City, M. T. James Gennall, proprietor. Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of the best lumber, which will be sold at low rates. 1-1y

Drs. BROOKE & GLICK,
Jackson Street, below Wallace Virginia City Montana Territory.
3-1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. D. F. ABGER.
Office in Eagle Drug Store, Virginia City. 1-1y

J. J. ROE & CO.,
Wallace street, Virginia City, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Stoves, &c. St. Louis winter wheat, flour, and corn meal for sale by the hundred, or in quantities to suit. 1-3m

IDAHO HOTEL,
Wallace street, Virginia City, M. T. J. M. Castner proprietor. The proprietor announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate boarders by the meal, day or week at low rates. His table furnished with the best the market affords. 1-1y

LEWIS & HALE,
Manufacturers of Jewelry, Jackson street, Virginia City, M. T. Strict attention given to repairing all classes of watches, and warranted to give satisfaction. Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Jewelry. Every thing in our line made to order at low rates. 1-3m

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HAIR DRESSING ROOM.
Hair Dyeing and Cutting Done in GOOD STYLE.
TOM. WHITE, Proplietor.
3—1y

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Wm. DECKER.
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE IN POST OFFICE BUILDING. Patients visited at their residence when desired. tf—3

ROATH & CO.,
AMERICAN WATCHES JUST RECEIVED DIrect from the manufactories.
Every description of Jewelry manufactured from the Native Gold. Call, Examine Specimens, and then judge.
Sign of the MAMMOTH WATCH.
NEVADA CITY, Montana Territory.
Virginia City, Sept. 10, 1864.
3—6m

Wm. DECKER.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Real Estate and Mining Agency.
All business promptly attended to. Office in Posf Office Building 4—tf

J. T. HENDERSON,
PAINTER AND SIGN WRITER.
Office on Cover Street, Virginia City.
5—6m

LIME AND BRICK.
BY
HENRY BAIER.
Also Flue Building, and all kinds of brick work done to order. 5—3m

Wm. CHUMASERO.
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Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon.
MUSTACHE AND HAIR COLORING.
South Side of Wallace Street, Va. City
LYONS & WHITE, Proprietors.
3—1y

F. C. CORNELL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at the Nebraska House, nearly opposite the Post Office.
AS THE DOCTOR HAS ENJOYED A SALUBRIous and successful practice for upwards of 30 years and as he has permanently located in this city he feels confident in soliciting a liberal share of the public patronage. 6—3t

PLANTER'S HOUSE
Corner of Idaho and Jackson Sts., Virginia City, Montana Territory.
WM. & JOHN A. SHOOT
(Formerly of the Planter's House, Hannibal Mo.)
PROPRIETORS.
THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE, FORMERLY conducted by Wm. Sloan, Esq., having been enlarged and re-fitted is now open with every facility for the accommodation of Guests and Boarders. Comfortable rooms and beds are provided, and the table is carefully furnished with the best the market and seasons afford.
Passengers for the early Stage Coaches can obtain good lodgings here and be wakened at the proper hour. The patronuge of the public is respectfully solicited. Wm. & Jno. A. SHOOT,
4—tf Proprietors.

JOHN S. ATCHISON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
REVENUE STAMPS AND BLANKS
FOR SALE AT
ALLEN & MILLARD'S BANK.
VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY.
4—tf

PEOPLE'S MARKET.
Wallace St., Next Door to Weary's New Bank.
MEATS, VEGETABLES, GAME,
&c., &c., &c.
STEWART & BALL.
4—tf

MONTANA BILLIARD HALL,
Virginia City, Montana Territory. Schwab & Sabobkie, Proprietors. 1-6m

Written expressly for the Montana Post.

Five Days Besieged by Indians.

During the fall of 18—, I was engaged, while in the employ of the Fur Company, in getting out saw logs for Fort B——, and had a very narrow escape from being captured by the Indians, and feeling sure that none of those who shared the danger will ever forgot the circumstances, I write this account, trusting that it may meet the eye of some of my companions, now scattered by the hand of Destiny, far and wide over the face of the globe. The simple and unadorned narrative of our trials and deliverance, may perchance recall with feelings of pleasure, the memory of our friendships during the days of our wanderings among the red men.

Our shanty was of triangular shape, built close to the banks of the Missouri. The entrance was from the river side, the back of the building presenting a square face towards the dense woods which stretched for three miles back to the foot of the bluffs. To get out the requisite number of logs would have taken us about 15 days; so we started with ten days' provisions, depending on killing some game with which we calculated to eke out our supply for the remaining five days.

We were getting along finely, and had one half of our raft afloat, when on the seventh day, we were startled by the hasty return of the man who was attending to our stock, who brought the alarming intelligence that he had seen a war party of Indians, but whether they had seen him or not he could not tell. All that remained for us to do, was to prepare, as well as possible, for all emergencies. We could not leave by land, as the Indians were between us and our horses; and to try to escape on foot would have been madness. Having no boats of any kind, we could not hope to escape by the river. So we were forced to remain in *statu quo*, and await the denouement, which was not long delayed. Among my six comrades there was one, a Spaniard, who deserves especial mention. He was as brave a man as I ever met with, and had we followed his advice, several lives would have been spared. As night closed in, we increased our watchfulness, and soon we descried the forms of the Indians moving stealthily along through the underbrush. The moon went down about midnight, and hardly an hour had elapsed ere we became aware of the near approach of the red devils. We had kept ourselves ready for action ever since dark, and when the Indians with a terrible yell, made a rush for our little fortress, the crack of seven rifles somewhat astonished them. Not expecting so determined a resistance, they withdrew and left us undisturbed for the rest of the night. At day break, we all felt like sleeping, but, by order of the Spaniard, whom we considered as our commander, two kept watch while the others sought repose. As we began to suffer from thirst, he concluded to go for water, it being but about thirty feet to the river, and a steep bank intervening between our shanty and the stream. He supposed he could creep along unobserved, but he was mistaken, for as soon as his body was fairly out of the door, twenty shots were fired at him simultaneously, fortunately without effect, and in another moment he was in our midst. During the day several attempts were made by him to get to the water, but all failed. During the night the pangs of thirst became an additional source of trouble, and we also observed with the greatest consternation the smallness of our stock of provisions. During the day, the red skins kept themselves out of range of our guns, but when the second night closed in on us, we had the satisfaction of seeing one of the Indians fall by the rifle of the Spaniard. After the moon went down and darkness covered the woods, our leader was fortunate enough to slip unobserved to the river, and return with a bucket full of the long coveted water. Never did I think more of the Missouri water than I did that night. We were left undisturbed during the remaining hours of darkness.

The second day at noon, the Spaniard concluded to try to make his escape to the Fort and get assistance. He started, and was gone not more than one hour, when we heard him coming through the dry brush and tall weeds at full speed, the Indians not twenty yards behind him. They must have been determined to get him alive; for as he says, they could have shot him several times.

Things now began to wear a desperate aspect. Our provisions had failed, and the Indians seemed determined to starve us out. We dared not leave the shanty, not knowing how many of the red devils we had to contend with. Never did I feel so faint as on the evening of the third day. In the evening, we could see the Indians moving through the woods, and shortly after they opened fire on us. The thickness of the logs prevented this from doing any harm, and shortly after we saw them retreating down the river bank. We were thinking that we had got rid of our beseigers, and started out next morning for the fort afoot, but hardly had we left the shanty, when we were received with a shower of bullets, which luckily did us no fatal injury, only wounding one man in the thigh. With difficulty we dragged him into the shanty, and made up our minds that we would sooner die the slow death of starvation, than be captured by our savage foe. Our captain then proposed to make an attempt to get off by the way of the river. To this we all agreed, and he promised to lay his plans before us in the evening. Hunger being now felt much more keenly than ever, we tore off the soles ef our moccasins, which were made of raw bull hide, and being soaked in water, were cut into strips and greedily devoured by the whole party.—If such provender did not satisfy our hunger, it at least kept us alive. Night came on once more, but the moon shining brightly till early in the morning we had to defer our escape till about daylight. The Spaniard led the way, but hardly had he left the shanty, when the report of a rifle was heard, the ball striking close to his head. We were forced to give up our hopes of escape for that night, and next day, we finished our moccasin soles, waiting patienly for the friendly darkness. Before sunset, it commenced to cloud up; and soon it began to rain slowly and steadily with every appearance of continuing to do so all night. The time of our deliverance drew nigh. Soon after twilight it got so dark that nothing could be seen farther than a foot ahead. The Spaniard, after cautioning us to be as silent as possible, led the way, and creeping on our hands and knees, we left the shanty, reaching the river bank in safety and unobserved. By feeling along we found the raft, and by the utmost exertion, with our sheath knives, we cut loose two logs apiece, working breast deep in the cold water, faint from hunger, the rain drizzling down on us, and each with a pole in his hand shoved off. The current set off from the bank where we started under. We had chosen such a place to facilitate the starting of our raft. We rapidly left the dangerous vicinity and floating along silently, reached the fort by sunrise, where we were espied by the guard, and taken from our floats in a skiff, more dead than alive. May I never experience another such a siege.

[We should say one was enough, and congratulate our friend on his escape.—Editor Post.]

The Pride of Birth.

If there is any one kind of vanity more essentially silly than another, it is the pride of birth. We pardon the veteran who perpetually relates his story of foughten field and glory won; we excuse the diplomat who speaks of giving peace to the world; and we even palliate the vanity which is engendered by the possession of a fine form, a beautiful face or a musical voice; but our gorge rises against the booby who delights in proclaiming the questionable honors of his descent from a long line of titled freebooters, strong armed fillibusters, or, worse still, land owning nobodies. For the bumptious air of the latter class, we cannot afford anger. It would be laughable if it were not so contemptible. To the aristocracy of good deeds and unsullied reputation, we willingly defer, but to the multitudinous assemblages of gilded ignorances, (sometimes they are not even gilded) we yield no foot of ground. In trade or in agriculture, this aristocracy is a most absurd affair. Bar iron looks down on tenpenny nails; forty-rod in the barrel casts a withering glance at whisky in the glass; the keeper of an eating house considers the cook very low; even the mule-bestriding wagon boss scoffs at the muleteer, while the planter shrugs his shoulders at the farmer of a quarter section. Wherever we see an attempt to enact the big Indian, we put down the actor for a ninny. Not to mention the trifling deviations from the seventh commandment, to which aristocratic families have ever been liable, if history is to be relied on, and which may vitiate (oh, horror,) the stainless pedigree of a Fitzphlunky or a Vandermon; the mere fact that great men seldom have great sons is a certificate that, like the potatoe, your highly descended spoon has the best part of him under ground. Worth constitutes the true nobility. He who serves his countrymen best should enjoy their respect in the highest degree; but, with Pretence, upon whose crooked shoulders accident has pitchforked a gilt jerkin, may Providence grant us one fair dealing, and no more. May we be permitted to buy him at our price and sell him at his own. The hand of the decent mechanic is worth the shaking. The stout fist of the tiller of the soil gives a manly and a welcoming grasp, but the white veal of your two fingered dandy would sicken the stomach of a man, if the lisp and imperfect speech of the creature did not act as a counter-irritant. "He who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor of his species," but he who rests his claim to honor on the celebrity of a dead man is like a crooked line in mathematics, the sooner he is rubbed out the better, even for appearance sake.

Colorado Election Returns.—We clip the following from the Denver *News*. It will be seen that the State question has been lost, the "anties" carrying the day, so far as heard from, by almost 1,000. The remaining counties to come in will scarcely change the figures much either way.

We append below the majorities by counties as far as we have learned them. None of the counties, except Gilpin, are yet complete, and those we take from the *Journal* of the 14th which has many obvious errors in its figures. There are so many reports about different precincts, and so many figures make so much extra work to change and revise them that we have consolidated them into counties as below, and will thus give them as nearly as possible until official returns are placed in our possession.

Gilpin County Agst. Con.	1029—Maj.	
Arrapaho " (in part,)	3	"
Clear Creek, " "	160	"
Jefferson, Co. " "	95	"
Total,	1287	"
Boulder Co. (in part) for Con.	200	"
Weld, " " "	6	"
Larimer " " "	8	"
Total,	214	"

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.

Jos. Shelby's rebel cavalry, said to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong, occupied Fredericktown, 20 miles from Pilot Knob, yesterday. Shelby's design has not yet been developed.

Gen. Wing, commanding the district of St. Louis, took a brigade—A. J. Smith's troops and went out last night and is otherwise fully prepared to meet the enemy.

Pilot Knob is well fortified and garrisoned. Cape Girardeau, on the river, can stand a siege, and the only damage the rebels can do, is to temporarily cut the Iron Mountain railroad.

When Price crossed the Arkansas river, some days since, at least part of his forces moved towards Batesville, evidently with the design of joining Shelby in north east Kansas, and, with their combined commands, invading Missouri from the south east.

The force occupying Fredericktown is doubtless the advance of this column, which is estimated to be 10,000 or 12,000 strong.

Gen. Smith, with the 15th corps, left Brownsville on the Duvall's Bluffs and Little Rock railroad a few days ago in a northerly direction. Shelby will have to look sharply after his rear. The situation will probably develop itself in a few days.

It is now said that Price has entered Missouri with a force estimated at 30,000. His plan, as supposed, is to control a portion of the State, and with three columns endeavor to capture all the important points held in the country.

It is expected that Kirby Smith would join him with from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

In Arkansas the guerillas were also concentrating for this movement. The column now in the south-east is doubtless under Shelby, who has some 6,000 to 8,000 men.

Reports are in circulation to-night, that part of the force which occupied Fredericktown yesterday had captured Cape Girardeau to-day, but this is doubtful. They may have been demonstrating in that direction, but the post is too strong to be taken by cavalry.

We have the following additional from St. Louis:

Military preparations here are very active. The blacksmith shops have been busy all day shoeing cavalry horses. Ordnance stores are being sent to different points and everything is being put in fine train for immediate active service.

Gen. Pike has called all the enrolled militia out. Gen. Rosecrans will issue an appeal to morrow, calling the people to arms. The trains from the Iron Mountain railroad are still running. So far as known the railroad has not been molested.

Washington, Sept. 26.

Dispatches from Sheridan up to 11 o'clock on Saturday night, dated 6 miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on a general engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly and he had no cavalry present to hold them. Torbett had attacked Wyckham's forces at Surrey and captured a number of prisoners.

Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with 1,100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, cassions, timbers, and a large quantity of entrenching tools, small arms and debris. No list of captured material has been received.

The small towns through the valley have a great many rebel wounded.

Gen. Stevens reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, with twenty captured guns and 80 additional captured officers.

Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel department of the south-west.

Dispatches received this morning from Sherman's command states that Hood appears to be moving towards the Alabama lines in great force. Rebel raiders are operating against Sherman's communications and had captured Athens, Alabama. Vigorous exertions are being made to overtake and destroy this force.

Jeff Davis is reported to be at Macon.

Reports have also been received from Major General Canby. Gen. Steele has been strongly reinforced and has taken the offensive.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated ten o'clock last night, report no military operations.

The above comprises the substance of the military information proper for publication received to the present date by this department. [Signed] STANTON.

When the resolution of the late Baltimore convention, declaring that they deemed it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils and regarding as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorsed the principles set forth in the series of resolutions which should characterize the administration of the government, was, shortly after its passage, read by Postmaster General Blair, he at once verbally tendered his resignation, which was not formally made or accepted until to-day, as will be seen by the following correspondence. It is understood that ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio will be his successor.

Washington, Sept. 23.

Montgomery Blair:—

You have generously said to me more than once that whenever your resignation could be a relief to me, it was at my disposal. The time has come. You know very well that this proceeds from no dissatisfaction of mine with you personally or officially. Your uniform kindness has been unsurpassed by that of any friend. For you to remain would only make trouble in your department and in those of some others. It is not too much to say, that in the three years and a half, during which you have administered the general post office. I remember no single complaint against you in connection therewith.

[signed] A. LINCOLN.

To the President:—

I have read your note of this date referring to my offer to resign whenever you should deem it advisable for the public interests that I should do so—stating that, in you judgment, that time had now come. I now, therefore, formally tender you my resignation of the office of Postmaster General. I cannot take leave of you without renewing expressions of my gratitude for the uniform kindness which has marked your course towards me.

Yours, very truly,
[Signed] BLAIR.

Washington, Sept. 26.

Montgomery Blair, in a letter to an afternoon paper says:

My offer to resign was not made because the principles adopted at Baltimore were objectionable to me. On the contrary—it was made in good faith, with a view to allay the animosities among the friends of those principles and in order to secure their triumph.

Blair, by request of the President, will remain in the post office till his successor is qualified. Nothing has been heard from Governor Dennison, who is canvassing in Ohio at a point where there is no telegraphic connection. No doubt is entertained that he will accept the office.

New York, Sept. 26.

The *Commercial's* special says, a gentleman just from Montgomery reports 480,000 bales of cotton at that city and vicinity.

It is said that the military authorities are about to create extensive fortifications at the east end of the gaps in Shenandoah vailey to prevent further raids.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.

From Mobile the Tritina brings news of a gunboat expedition up Fish river. Sawmills, grist mills, a ship yard and lumber were destroyed—valued at a million of dollars. Returning, it was found that the rebels had felled trees across the stream. At the same time a force appeared on the banks of the river and fired upon the boats. The gunboat Randolph cleared a passage for the rest of the fleet.

A telegraph cable has been laid between Forts Morgan and Gaines. The guns, machinery, etc., of the monitor Triumph will be raised. It is thought the hole in the ram's bottom is so large it cannot be raised. Fort Gaines was in fine condition. Very little of Fort Morgan can ever be made serviceable.

Vicksburg, Sept. 21.

Gen. Dana has commenced active operations in this district. A large cavalry force left last night under Col. Osborn, which will be followed by a large force of cavalry. The result will probably be known in about ten days.

Washington, Sept. 26.

Forrest with his whole force advanced upon and destroyed the Sulphur Springs trestle work yesterday. Col. Pace, commanding at Elk River bridge, evacuated that point at daylight and Forrest took possession this morning. His force is estimated at 7,000 strong, with 3 batteries.

On Saturday, in the fight at Athens, 500 men of the 5th and 8th Indiana cavalry were captured by Forrest. He is represented to have butchered all the negroes captured who wore Federal uniforms.

From dispatches captured on a Confederate staff officer it appears that Early was instructed by Lee to hold the valley at all hazards. Sheridan is still pursuing him, picking up prisoners all along the road.

It is stated on reliable authority that the prisoners captured within the past three days will number 3,000. No fears need be entertained of the enemy making a raid in Sheridan's rear by the crossing through Laurai valley.

It is not believed here that Early will be able to reach Staunton with one-third of his original command. Reinforcements have been sent to Sheridan from this vicinity and have reached Strasburg. Many of the rebel wounded who hid away among the citizens of that village have been handed over to our troops.

St. Louis, 26.

On the recommendation of Mayor Thomas and many of the leading men of this city, Rosecrans has issued an order suspending all business not absolutely necessary after twelve o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing the citizens for home defense. Exempts are requested to join this organization.

Rosecrans has also issued an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Missouri to take up arms and defend their homes and repel the invaders of the State. Officers and soldiers now under discharge are also appealed to. Those in the city are requested to report to Col. Lepold, who will combine them with his own troops and form a brigade of veterans for the defense of the city.

Pilot Knob has been evacuated and the troops fallen back to Minerel Point. Gen. Ewing has 3,000 infantry of Smith's command.

Price is said to be with Shelby. Their combined strength is from ten to twelve thousand, with 16 pieces of artillery. Their advance reached Farmington, 20 miles northeast of Pilot Knob, yesterday. No confirmation has been received of the capture of Cape Girardeau—as reported. Preparations for offensive and defensive movements continue.

New York, 26.

The *Herald's* Orleans correspondent has the following: The trans-Mississippi rebels, numbering 25,000, are moving towards Missouri.

The Louisiana Legislature meets in two weeks. The U. S. Senators to be elected by it will be Governor Hahn and perhaps General Banks.

It is rumored that Maj. Gen. Hurlburt will be assigned to the command of the Gulf Department.

The *Tribune* correspondent learns from a rebel Captain, Lee's army a month ago was from 65,000 to 70,000 strong, including the whole of Early's command. Lee was the only general in whom the Southern people had any confidence, but his army was full of disaffected men.