



UNION TERRITORIAL TICKET.

For Congress. WILBUR F. SANDERS. For the Council. WILLIAM CHUMASERO of Virginia. JOHN S. LOTT of Nevada. JAMES GIBSON of Summit.

Election Precincts.

In the coming election, to be held on Monday, October 24, 1864, the polls will be opened at the following places, and at each precinct there are appointed three Judges of election named below whose duties shall be such as are usually performed by those officers: MISSOULA COUNTY.—At Willow Creek.—Judges of Election, R. B. Johnson, Jesse Burr, Elijah Clafin. Hell Gate, at Warden & Co.'s Store.—Judges of Election, M. M. Tipton, John Higgins, David Peley. Jocko.—Judges of Election, James S. Morgan, Thomas S. Moxley, J. D. McAnally. DEER LODGE COUNTY.—Stuart & Co.'s store, Judges of Election, James Stuart, Fred Burr, J. Rinald. Oconto, (Gold Creek) at Birdsell's store.—Judges of Election, P. A. Thompson, R. Nelson, A. Cook. JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Silver Creek, at Silver City, Judges of Election, George Detwiler, Jos. Davidson, Jacob Smith. Prickly Pear, at Toll Gate.—Judges of Election, J. G. Crooks, J. P. Harlow, J. Mann. Beaver Town, Courtwright district at Courtwright's. Judges of Election, M. Courtwright, J. N. Buck, L. Sayle. Gallatin, at J. Wilson's.—Judges of Election, Joe Wilson, Frank Stone, Thos. Miles. Upper Gallatin Valley, at Bozeman.—Judges of Election, J. M. Bozeman, J. Ellis, Gordon Campbell. YELLOWSTONE COUNTY.—Emigrant Gulch, Judges of Election, Silas Millard, Samuel East, Wan. H. Perkins. MADISON COUNTY.—Summit.—Judges of Election, W. A. Stroyer, M. D. Post, Joseph Brown. Highland.—Judges of Election, John Reed, Edwin Mitchell, Col. Dewey. VIRGINIA.—Judges of Election, James Fergus, Frank Taylor, J. T. Henderson. NEVADA.—Judges of Election, M. H. Lott, Andy O'Connell, Charles Boehrer. Junction.—Judges of Election, A. B. Davis, S. Lober, C. P. Storm. Pine Grove District, California store.—Judges of Election, Robert Berryman, W. McCollum, William Welch. Mill Creek, at Smith & Vantman's.—Judges of Election, Jos. H. Cowan, Geo. W. Parker, J. M. Bradley. BEAVER HEAD COUNTY.—Bannack City.—Judges of Election, Harrison G. Otis, A. J. Smith, D. H. Hopkins. SIDNEY EDGERTON, Governor.

To the Polls! Hurrah for the Union!

All Union men are requested, as they love their country, their homes, their liberties and their children, to wait no bidding, but come at the opening of the polls, and cast their ballots for God and their native land. "Know ye not that who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

Territorial Militia.

The Governor, availing himself of the very general concurrence of citizens to this plea, as a ready means of disseminating the intelligence, has issued his proclamation calling for the immediate enrollment of the militia. We consider this a wise measure.

Surrounded by hostile savages, and dependent as we are upon unrestricted communications for the very necessities of life, it becomes a duty of the Government to afford armed protection, in case of assault upon the person or property of the inhabitants of this Territory whether located or wayfaring, and also to give that firmness and stability to the authority of the civil power, which a military body alone can afford. We feel sure that the very rumor of such an organization will prevent many an outrage, which would otherwise occur; and further, it will bear testimony to the resources and ability of this Territory, both of which must have existence, before such a step could be taken.

The measure is in no way political. It is part of the Governor's mission and duty to support and enforce the laws; and, moreover, all that is wanted to complete the whole programme, now that the Chief Justice, Associate Justices and the necessary legal staff are in residence within the limits of Montana.

We are convinced that public opinion will endorse the measure as inaugurating the permanent reign of law and order, the desire of every good citizen. It has only been delayed, to prevent a possible misconception of its object, and we have no doubt that it will meet with a hearty response.

VOTE FOR W. F. SANDERS.

Union Meeting.—An appreciative audience of the people of Biven's Gulch assembled at Bagdad to hear speeches from Mr. Sanders and John S. Lott, Esq. Mr. Neil Howie, our popular and efficient sheriff, an old resident there, happening to be present, was called out for a few remarks, and made a neat little speech, in declining to make a speech. There was none of the usual electioneering matter in the remarks of the speakers, but plain talk by a man which produced the happiest results.

The Eastern Elections.

From the East comes the first sign of day, and in the East, the weary sentinels have seen the dawn, while the tramp of the advancing Union column shakes the earth. State after State wheels into line of battle and the erstwhile exulting foe trembles to abide the shock. The Keystone warriors have met the foe and driven him back. Ohio marches with the light of triumph on her brow, Indiana stands victor on the field, and Maine has wrested the sword from the traitor's hand; the wild clangers of the victors rend the air. Thank God for it! "As cold waters to a thirsty soul," so is good news from a far country. Another fight and another victory add to the fame of Sheridan and Torbet. Twenty-six miles from the scene of combat the enemy was described on a tight run, while everything on the way was captured. Victors at the polls and on the battle field, well may we say "Magna est veritas et prevalebit." Lincoln, the choice of the people shall hold the seat and grasp the reins of power, while stricken rebellion, with muttered curses, leaning on disaffection with pallid countenances and smiting knuckles, shall gaze at the upraised sword of justice—with less horror than his ally, only because with more manhood. And are we, the denizens of the upper air, to crouch in our mountains, to the foe whom our brethren have routed in the prairies of Indiana, the hills of Pennsylvania, in the pine woods of Maine, and the wheat fields of Ohio? Men call these Rocky Mountains the back-bone of America. Let us show that we are for the Union and as firm as the rocks themselves.

Nothing can be more useless than the maneuvers of the opposition. Suppose they were to succeed. The greater the triumph, the greater the following humiliation. If they still think of McClellan's election, it is with the courage of despair, and not with the buoyancy of hope. We hope that no man will be so silly and so wicked as to use threats or excite strife on the 24th. Though the contest is over, so keen let not the name of the most orderly mining city on the continent be disturbed by an appeal to brute force, a useless step in any event. A few short days, and the news will be exciting enough. With hatred, men will ask for the paper, and never did gambler watch with more trembling lip, the hazard of the die, than will they who have invoked the aid of miracles to work injustice, and who have sought their own honor in their country's shame. It is said that Pennsylvania never throws a vote away. So may it be, and please God, so it will be.

In the mean time, it behooves each Montana Unionist to play the man. Let him do his duty and peace, order, harmony and brotherly love will reign triumphant, while our annals shall be bright and unscathed as the sunlit stream. The friends of the Union have no hatred to men, but to principles. Abandon the wicked strife; cease from fomenting discord, where it can never avail, except to invite retribution, otherwise unthought of. Join with us to build a true temple of Peace, entered through the gates of oblivion. Then with riches pouring in to her lap from a thousand streams; earth smiling as she presents her offerings at the shrine of plenty; her children many in numbers but one in heart; Montana shall enjoy a deep and tranquil prosperity undisturbed by towering empires or crashing thrones. Thank God for the good news!

BE EARLY AT THE POLLS.

The Situation.

It seems almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of the telegraphic news received. If ever there were places where Union men might expect to be beaten, Ohio and Indiana were the most likely localities for such reverses. Ohio, the state of Vallandigham, the boasted fortress of the most obnoxious Copperheads, has risen in her might, and declared by a majority of 20,000 votes, that traitors can claim no home and no sympathy in that State.

Indiana showed the darkest and most gloomy prospect for all who watched for the dawn of freedom—and yet there among Knights of the Golden circle and a host of affiliated infamies, the old flag has triumphed with an equal majority, showing a nett Union gain of 19,000 over last year's vote.

In Baltimore, where the sight of a blue coat, two years since, was sufficient to fire "My Maryland's" heart even to rock throwing and the fiercest demonstrations of rage, a majority expected to reach 9,000 and exceeding 8,000 has been obtained.

The children of William Penn have also vindicated their honor and wiped off all aspersion on their fame—the exact amount of the majority is not yet ascertained, but it will scarcely be less than 23,000 and likely double that number.

On the portals of their temples of sin, the disaffected may write leharod, for the glory is departed from them, and whose enters their secret coconaves fancies that he reads as with a hand on the wall, "whoso enters here gives up all hope."

In Montana, the effect is great, and will be greater. It is a crime to defend an untenable position, punishable by the laws of war, and no true man will expose himself to the imputation of unreasoning malice by offering bootless opposition where even success itself would be far, far worse for the party in the end than defeat.

The day is dawning, the clouds are breaking, old traditions of home, and bright and proud memories of the palmy days when the voice of the American people was a law in the far off Isles of the South or wherever wood and iron could float, or water bear their flag, and on the 24th, we shall see many a Union ticket, where a Copperhead was considered as sure a shot as a hay stack at twenty paces, or a barn at a rod.

Political Discussion.

Mr. Sanders' challenge to Col. McLean has been accepted, and the discussion is to come off on Saturday at 2 p. m.

Why I Cannot Vote the Democratic Ticket.

First.—Because I am a Union man, and the secessionists vote the Democratic ticket, so there can be no Union about it, or they would sleep in the other bed.

Second.—Because Fernando Wood the leader of the Democrats, brought in a bill supported by his party, to take away the miner's property, and I want to secure it to them with a good title.

Third.—Because I cannot understand how a peace democrat, (if honest) can vote for McClellan, who is for war. There is inconsistency and falsehood on the face of it.

Fourth.—Because the Democratic canvassers maintain their entire loyalty and devotion to the Union cause, when asking a loyal man's vote, and tell a secessionist that they are Jeff's men, but to keep it dark.

Fifth.—Because I hold a Copperhead to be the meanest politician on the face of the earth, and all the Copperheads vote the Democratic ticket.

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Seventh.—Because peace offered by the North means "let the South go," and then I must pay for what the South will have to pay if the war goes on.

Eighth.—Because I cannot, if I so vote, ever look a widow or orphan in the face after bringing the father or the husband to death, and then surrendering all that he had won. I should feel like a murderer.

Ninth.—Because the South declares that peace, with Union, is impossible—and I will not insult victors by proclaiming them vanquished, and their beaten foe conquerors.

Tenth.—Because I want no hungry politicians in office. I want just men, and the Democrat candidates look to the fleece and not the flock.

Eleventh.—Because I go for the Union, and prefer joining men whose creed and actions agree, and the first measure of a Democrat would be to strike some twelve or thirteen stars from the Union flag.

Twelfth.—Because to send a delegate to Washington, holding the principles of the Chicago Convention amalgamated with the Richmond Virus is an insult to the government, treason to my country, and treason against God and my own soul. Therefore as I can't vote for it, by the Shade of Washington, I'll vote against it, and please God, early in the morning.

Don't vote any ticket that has not W. F. SANDERS name on it.

Great Union Meeting.—Speech of the Governor.

On Thursday evening, Gov. Edgerton addressed a numerous assembly of the citizens. The night was extremely cold, yet the attention of the audience never flagged, and on no less than three occasions, when the speaker seemed about to close his remarks, he was met by loud cries of "go on." The Governor's trumpet gave no uncertain sound. He plainly and unmistakably laid down his platform to be entire and unyielding devotion to the Union and the government. He declared that there were but two parties; one for their country and one against it. Montana was the property of the United States, and with God's help should continue so. From that day forward it was his determination that treason should bite the dust, or that every resource of the government should be exhausted in the struggle. He ridiculed the idea of sending to Congress a disaffected Delegate. He would be as useless for good as an Indian image, and not one dollar could be obtained by him for the Territory. The bill for taking away the miners' claims and property, was introduced into congress in his hearing, by Fernando Wood the leader of the so-called Democrats. (A voice: Leader of the New York mob!) Did they want that party to represent their interests? After taking a survey of the recent political victories and of the military position, and the successes of Grant and Sheridan, he declared that by war only, peace could come. They were taunted with wishing to raise the negro to a level with the whites, and prophecies of the amalgamation of the races, by northern agents, were freely uttered. Such taunts ill became men who had most likely risen from the embrace of their slave, and the census showed that in Virginia alone, there were twenty thousand more half breeds than in all the free States and of these last, nine-tenths were born in the South. He had no fears of the negro supplanting him or becoming his equal in rank. It was not in his belief, but if he could attain an equality of word and usefulness, he wished him God speed. He stated that this year's emigration was an improvement on the last year's, and next year would bring thousands of loyalists from the army, who would show small favor to secessionists. He would war young and old to leave the ranks of treason before taking the fatal step which should brand them as enemies of their country. The young had a bright future before them if they were loyal and the old should remember that to die a Copperhead was the most dreadful of all deaths. He solemnly warned the leaders that if any outrage took place at the polls, similar to the scene of last year, that they should answer for it, to the last cent they possessed. The Union men should give them a fair and equal chance at the polls, but they should not surrender any of their own privileges; on the contrary, they should maintain them to the last.

the last. He called for three cheers for Sheridan, the hero of the Shenandoah, which were heartily given, and followed by a like number for Grant, the Union and the Governor.

Judge Biswell announced the discussion between W. F. Sanders and Col. McLean for 2 p. m., Saturday, when the meeting adjourned.

Take your dinner with you, when you go to the polls.

Great Union Meeting at Nevada.

A very enthusiastic and yet practical Union meeting was held at Nevada on Monday evening.

Chief Justice Hosmer, made a most excellent and telling speech, and was followed by Judge Chumasero, who handled the subject in a most masterly manner and was heartily greeted by the audience. As a practical and thoroughgoing exposition of the Union policy, the Judge's speech was most valuable, and the reception it met was most cordial. Judge Chumasero will run well.

Col. Nelson informed the audience that it was his first appearance as a political speaker. He was more used to fight than to speak. During three years' active service in the South, he had seen enough to convince him that the opposition of the North to the extension of slavery was not the cause but the excuse for the rebellion. The secessionists had long been maturing their plans, and when they found they were unable to rule the northern people they inaugurated the present war, which must be met and put down by war. He had been an inmate of the same house with General Fitz Hugh Lee—and he could tell them from the General's own mouth that the way in which the South sought victory, was not by force of arms, but by taking advantage of the machinations of traitors in the North. Long ere this, they had expected the north-western States to cast off their allegiance from the flag of the United States. They were called abolitionists. It was none, but a Democrat of the old stamp, who had left his party because they thwarted the government and because they thwarted the Government and associated with Copperheads. The abolition he and his friend Sanders wanted was the abolition of the Southern Confederacy. The emancipation of the negroes was a military necessity, and might be compared to the conduct of a man who wrenched from his antagonist the stick with which he was laboring him. The southern agents around, he despised. If they wanted to aid the South, let them take a gun and join the southern army. But this they dared not do. For a secessionist in the field, he might entertain the respect accorded by all men to a valiant soldier, however much he condemned the cause and the motives which led him to fight against his country, but for the Copperheads, he felt only disgust and contempt. He had served three years, and he was ready to serve three more to put down the rebellion; but he believed the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to office would be a death blow to the southern cause. He called upon all men to rally round the flag and sat down amid general applause.

Professor Dinsdale then occupied the attention of the audience in his own peculiar way, much to their satisfaction, and was followed by Mr. Sanders, whose arguments were of the same forcible and unanswerable kind, as those which he made at Virginia. We can add that they were equally well accepted and applauded.

Judge Lott wound up the proceedings with a forcible and practical exposition of the Union creed, and the meeting, well pleased, separated with three cheers for the Union and the candidates.

LET US ALL VOTE FOR W. F. SANDERS. Political Discussion. VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., Oct. 19, 1864. WILLIAM CHUMASERO, Esq. Sir: In answer to the challenge made by authority, in the MONTANA POST of the 15th inst., requesting Col. Sam McLean, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, from this Territory, to meet, and discuss, at Virginia City, the political issues of the day, I have the pleasure, as Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee, on behalf of Col. McLean, to inform Wilbur Fisk Sanders, Esq., the administration candidate for Delegate to Congress, that Col. McLean accepts the challenge, and designates Saturday, October 22nd, at 2 o'clock p. m., as the time, and Virginia City as the place for the political discussion. Respectfully yours, &c., W. L. McMAHON.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., Oct. 19, 1864. W. L. McMAHON, Esq. Sir: Your letter of this date accepting, on behalf of Col. McLean, the challenge of Wilbur F. Sanders, Esq., the Union nominee for Delegate to Congress, and designating Saturday, October 22nd, at 2 o'clock p. m., as the time, and Virginia City as the place for a public discussion between them on the political topics which now agitate the American people, has been received. On behalf of Mr. Sanders, I have to state that both time and place suggested by you are acceptable.

In conducting the discussion, I propose that each candidate be allowed one and a half hours, or longer, if desired by your principal. That the discussion be opened by one party with a speech of one hour. That the other reply with a speech of one and a half hours' duration, and that it be closed by the first speaker occupying not more than one half hour, leaving to you the choice of opening and closing, as you may see fit. Other details can be arranged between you and myself, at any time hereafter. Respectfully yours, W. F. SANDERS.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Bannack City, M. T., October 20th, 1864. I hereby request the citizens of the different counties and precincts of Montana Territory, to assemble, between this date and the twenty-fourth (24) of November next, for the purpose of forming themselves into militia companies subject to my orders. All communications to be addressed to Col. John A. Nelson, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Muster rolls and all the necessary blanks can be obtained at his office, Wallace street, Virginia City. SIDNEY EDGERTON, Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, approved May 26, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana," it is provided, that until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may designate the Territory and assign the Judges who may be appointed to preside in the several counties and places for holding courts, to the times and places for holding courts, in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him:

Now, therefore, I, SIDNEY EDGERTON, Governor of the Territory of Montana, by virtue of the authority thus vested in me, do direct the Territory as follows:

The county of Madison to constitute the first judicial district. The counties of Beaver Head, Deer Lodge and Missoula, to constitute the second judicial district. The counties of Jefferson, Chouteau, Big Horn, Yellowstone and Dawson to constitute the third judicial district.

Judge Hezekiah L. Hosmer is hereby assigned to the first judicial district. Judge Lorenzo P. Williston is hereby assigned to the second judicial district. Judge Ami Giddings is hereby assigned to the third judicial district.

Courts will be held at Virginia City, in the first judicial district, on the first Monday of December, the first Mondays of February, April, June, August and October.

Courts will be held at Bannack, in the second judicial district, on the first Mondays of January, April and August.

Courts will be held in the other district and subdivisions at times and places hereafter to be designated in testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand at Bannack City, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States, the 20th day of October.

The right ticket has W. F. SANDERS' name at the head.

Union Meeting at Junction.

A large and respectable assemblage, far outnumbering the crowd who listened to an exposition of what the Democrats call their platform, met on Wednesday evening at Junction, and were addressed in forcible and pungent style by Messrs. Cook, Robertson, Tufts, Chumasero, Sanders and Lott, on behalf of the Union party. The good cause flourishes and prospers. It seems impossible to say where all the Union men come from. In localities where few were expected to be found, they are numbered by scores and even hundreds—and the right sort at that. A few low fellows of the baser sort, endeavored to interrupt the meeting, but having collapsed, through a speedy exhaustion of their limited oratorical powers, a change of base was their only resort and was executed with celerity. Men on the ground, belonging to both parties, stated that the numbers present doubled that of the Democratic gathering. The latter party estimated their infantry at 400.

HOW COLORADO TERRITORY ESCAPED AN INDIAN MASSACRE.—The Rocky Mountain (Denver N. T.) News of August 31st says: Few are aware how narrowly the people of Colorado escaped a general massacre less than a week ago. The Indians had collected at a camp on Beaver creek to the number of nearly 1,000. There were arms, bow warriors, all mounted, without tents or baggage. On a certain time, which was to have been last Monday night, or on the first or second one thereafter, they were to divide and strike simultaneously upon all the frontier settlements. About 300 warriors were to attack Pueblo and then to sweep the settlements along the Arkansas and Fountain-qui-Bonille; 200 were to aim for the headquarters of Cherry creek, destroying the settlements right and left; a force of 100 was to attack Fort Lupton and the settlers thereabout, and a fourth party of 800 were to take Latham and then clean out the settlements along down the Platte river to the Junction or beyond. Their plans were admirably laid, and had they been carried out the most wholesale Indian massacre ever known would have visited our unfortunate Territory ere this. When almost ready for its execution, two Cheyenne under chiefs visited the trading post of an old plains trader for whom they had a strong friendship and warned him of what was coming. They told him he must move himself and family and drive his stock away, or they would share the fate of the balance. He instantly mounted his horse and in company with a third Indian chief who had remained friendly, rode sixty miles to this city without stopping. He laid his information before the Governor's military couriers were at once dispatched to all the threatened points, and every possible precaution taken to circumvent the savages.

Fortunately, it was in time to prevent the most awful consequences. The Indians found the whites on the alert, and the threatened blow was deferred, for the present at least. Thus a friendly Indian has performed the most signal service and saved hundreds of lives. But for his devotion, the horrors of Minnesota, upon a far larger scale, would have been re-enacted in our very midst. During his absence the white trader's stock was all stolen by the savages, and a neighbor lost one hundred and fifty head of horses and cattle.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—W. Salmon, of Austin (N. T.) has invented a method of working silver ore which has proved, it is said, very satisfactory, and is destined to produce a revolution in the process of extracting silver. He is the same individual who invented the propeller amalgamating tub, which is spoken of at Austin as doing good work, although it is a small machine. He has the new process of working ore the Reese River Territory.

Salmon has lately been experimenting on working chlorinated ore without using copper as a precipitate. Thinking that he had found a satisfactory method, he yesterday made a trial of his discovery against the old way, managed by one of the most experienced amalgamators of the country. The result was very satisfactory to the inventor, as by his working the pay was much larger and of a purer quality than by any other process. The trial was made upon sixty pounds of ore from the Whitlash, which had been crushed and roasted at Furriss Mill. The product was twenty-four ounces of very pure bullion, nearly 1,000 fine. This is done without the use of metallic copper, but with chemicals, a secret of the inventor, that cost only one-fourth of the cost of copper. We trust that the discovery is all that it is claimed to be, as such a cheap method of working the ores will be of the greatest value to this section.

FOR RENT.

ONE-HALF OF ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS HOUSES IN TOWN. Enquire at the City Book Store. W. F. SANDERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Strayed. ABOUT two months ago I lost a Bull Pup in charge of a man at Deer Lodge. The dog was foxed close, color white and went by the name of Lucy. I do not know the man's name I left him with, but if he or any other man will return him to the California Exchange I will give him \$20.00. H. W. BUTLER.

Strayed. LOST from Biven's Gulch, on or about Sept. 15th, four yoke of cattle. One yoke of red ones, one with horn broke off and white spot on near hind leg. One yoke, one brown one, one black, and one a roan steer with big horns. And two yoke all white, all branded on left hip with letter L. One yoke of the white ones have red spots on their necks. Any man returning one or all of them to Biven's Gulch, shall receive Five Dollars per head. JOSEPH KLINE.

W. F. Sanders. J. F. Cook. SANDERS & COOK. ATTORNEYS at Law, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 9-11

Notice. AN ASSIGNMENT having been made by the firm of Baune, Angovine & Merry, to me as receiver, of all their goods, accounts, chattels and effects, for the benefit of creditors, I hereby notify and request all persons having claims or demands against said firm to file them with the book-keeper at once, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to them will please settle immediately. G. W. STAPLETON, Receiver. 9-21

NOTICE. THE undersigned, having bought out Mr. Meisters entire stock of Watches and Jewelry, will continue the Jewelry Manufacturing and Watch Repairing business, at his old stand in E. H. King's store, corner of Wallace and Jackson streets, Virginia City. N. E.—All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no pay. ROATH & CO. 9-11

STUART & CO., Deer Lodge Valley, Montana Ter. Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Produce. And all articles suitable for the country trade. Virginia, M. T., Oct. 15, 1864. 8-6m

NOTICE. CAME to our Ranch last Spring the following described animals: One mouse colored milk brand, and one grey horse branded B on left hip. Scar on right shoulder. The owner or owners can find them at the stable back of Simon Cort & Co's Store, in Nevada City, pay charges and take them away. F. MULLEN. 8-21

VIRGINIA LIVERY, SALE & EXCHANGE STABLE. Wallace Street, Virginia City, M. T. THE undersigned having purchased the interest of W. F. Woods, and Wilson & Hardy will conduct it as a FIRST CLASS STABLE in every respect, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSES can be obtained at all times. Special care will be given to all stock entrusted to their care. N. H. WOODS, Oct. 8th, 1864. 71m H. A. BOLLER.

MERRIWEATHER & DAWSON, (Successors to) D. D. CARPENTER. AT THE CITY MEAT MARKET. Will keep as usual a full assortment of BEEF, ELK, MUTTON, VEGETABLES, &c., &c. All accounts to be settled with MERRIWEATHER & DAWSON. Please call and settle. Virginia City, M. T., Sept. 17, 1864. 4-11

LOST. A PLAIN GOLD CROSS, about three inches long, on Idaho Street. The finder will receive the value of the same by leaving it at the City Book Store. 71f

MINING CLAIMS FOR SALE. I HAVE FOR SALE two first rate Gulch Mining Claims in Summit District. They will be sold at a great sacrifice as the owner desires to leave for the State. 721 Wm. CHUMASERO.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. THE FINEST RESIDENCE in Virginia City A beautiful Stone Cottage, well finished, north east of Virginia City. All debts due the firm must be paid to J. P. Gibson, and all persons holding claims on the firm will please forward their accounts to J. P. Gibson for settlement. Blackfoot Butte Ferry, JACOB MEYER, Snake River, Sept. 22nd, 1864. J. P. GIBSON. G. W. Foster of Virginia City, and Walker & Gros, Salt Lake City, Utah, are authorized to receive money due the company, and receipt in my name. J. P. GIBSON. 741

QUARTZ HILL FOR SALE. I OFFER the estate for a fifteen stamp mill with an extra set of shafts, guldiggers for water wheels, Pillar Blocks, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash. Weights of stamps about five hundred pounds. Also twenty five feet of one of the best claims on the Bakomah Lodge, at Bannack City. W. F. SANDERS. 71f