

THE MONTANA POST.

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

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

TERMS: \$7.50 Per Year in Advance

VOL. 1.

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

NO. 10

The Montana Post

D. W. Tilton, & Co.,
D. W. TILTON, BEN. R. DITTES,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office at the City Book Store, Corner
of Wallace and Jackson Streets.

TERMS:
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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

DAHO HOTEL,
Wallace street, Virginia City, M. T. J. M. Castor
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 market affords. 1-1y

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

Official Directory.

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ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, AMI GIDDINGS,
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Treasurer, ROBERT N. HILL,
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Members of Council, E. K. WOODBURY,
SAM. STEWART,
JAMES GIBSON,
N. FORD,
Marshal, JERRY NOLAN.

Masonic.

The regular communications of Virginia City Lodge, V. D., A. F. & A. M., are held on the 2d and 4th Saturdays in each month.
P. S. PEOUTS, W. M.
ALEX. DAVID, Sec'y.

Church.

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

Business Cards.

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

W. J. McCOMBIE, [HARRY BURNS
McCORMICK & BURNS,
Attorneys at Law, Virginia City, Montana Territory.
Office at Dence & Stuart's. 1-5m

W. M. STAFFORD, R. B. PARROTT, L. W. BORTON,
Col. Iowa, Col.

STAFFORD, PARROTT & BORTON,
Attorneys at Law, Office on Idaho street, opposite
the court house, Virginia City, Montana Territory.
2-3m

H. MOIER,

Barman, Virginia City, Montana Territory.
Meals served at all hours. Also the best of liquors.
1-3m

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Boot & Shoe maker, Virginia City, Montana Territory.
The best of custom work always on hand.
Give me a trial. 1-5m

JOSEPH CRUIT,

French Baker, Nevada City, Montana Territory.
would say to his numerous customers that he is al-
ways on hand to stuff the mouths of the hungry—
give him a call. 1-5m

D. R. H. N. CREPIN,

Physician and Surgeon, formerly assistant in the
Hospital du Midi in Paris, and attached to the New
York Hospital, New York—recently from Dubuque,
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racks, main street. 1-5m

S. T. BETLER,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler. Particular
attention paid to repairing all classes of watches.
Any part of any watch can be made new at this es-
tablishment, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cell 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 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 advertise-
ment can have the same at the City Book Store,
Virginia City. 4-1y

MECHANICAL BAKERY,

Cover 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. 1-5m

SUBBARIAN BAKERY AND SALOON,

Nevada City, M. T. Patrick 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 on honest
bread, a cake or pie, and something to wash it
down. 1-5m

How I Caught the Wolf.

Editor Post:—Noticing that my first
communication has found favor in your
eyes, I will give you, from time to time,
such incidents of my life among the In-
dians as I think will be interesting to your
readers, and as an earnest of this promise,
I now propose to tell your readers "How I
caught the Wolf."

One bright winter's morning, if I re-
member right, it was the day before Christ-
mas, myself and several men, at that time
employed at Fort Bannack, started to inspect
our traps, set the night previous. The
place we had selected for our operations
was about half a mile from the Fort, and
when we arrived on the ground, we found
we had done a good night's work. Seven
wolves and five foxes had forfeited their
liberty as a penalty of their curiosity in
examining the baits. In my strongest trap
I found a beautiful specimen of the regular
white wolf, which, on my approach, came
to meet me, as far as the chain would ad-
mit, showing his teeth, and promising to
be an ugly customer, if intent on making
an attack. Before going any further, I
will here state, that in order to preserve
the skins of animals caught in traps, it was
customary with us to kill the animal with
a long pole, instead of shooting, which
latter would have been the most convenient
and handy method of disposing of an animal
in a trap.

I took the pole which we always kept on
the ground for that purpose, and aimed a
blow at my exasperated captive, but, miss-
ing him, struck the hard, frozen ground,
and shivered the pole to pieces. The animal
became furious, and charged several
times at the nearest man, fortunately, how-
ever, the chain prevented him from doing
any harm. Nothing was now left but to get
a gun at the Fort, which I did, in double
quick time. On returning to the scene of
action, I met the rest of the men coming
back, who told me that the wolf had broken
the chain, and had gone off with the trap
hanging to his fore foot. They pointed out
the place where the rascal had descended to
the river bottom, urging me to attempt the
recovery of the wolf and also the trap. It
was plain that if I lost the wolf, I should
certainly never see the trap, which was an
item of considerable importance to me, as
the Company charged ten dollars apiece for
steel traps. The gun I had brought from
the Fort was a fine lock, and was known as
a trade gun, such as the Fur Companies fur-
nish to the Indians. This weapon was of a
large bore, and first rate in a close en-
counter, but nearly worthless at long range.
Every man was furnished with one of these
guns, if he was not possessed of one him-
self, and ten dollars was to be paid to the
Company if it was lost or broken.

The boys urging me on I concluded to try
to overtake and kill the wolf, so, following
his track, I soon found myself in the Mis-
souri bottom among the thickets of the
willows, and on the other side of it, I
descried my wolf, with the trap hanging to
his forefoot. On the impulse of the mo-
ment I fired my gun without taking aim,
and of course missed him. The wolf now
struck into the willows, and I followed him
as fast as possible, the brush every moment
becoming closer under foot, and I found I
was beginning to gain on the animal, until
we both emerged from the brake and entered
upon a timber road, cut through the
willows for the purpose of hauling wood.
I now slackened my speed, and commenced
loading my gun, going along, however, as
fast as circumstances would permit. As I
was driving the ball home, I broke my ram-
rod, the ball not getting home by six or
eight inches. Now I was in a fix, but being
excited, and having the wolf in view, I
clutched my gun and started at as fast a
pace as ever I did in my life. Soon my
speed commenced to tell on the wolf, which
still kept the road, giving me the advan-
tage. On we went, for nearly half a mile,
till I was close upon him. His tongue was
hanging out, and he was barely able to
drag himself along, and numbered as he was
by the trap which hung to his foot. Sudden-
ly he stopped and faced me, presenting
as good a set of teeth as one might
either wish to see or possess. It strikes me
in reflection, that my hair began to change
its angle of elevation, until it left the hori-
zontal, and assumed the vertical. My hand
also trembled a little. To find one's
self alone in the woods with such a partner,
is not very agreeable, reader, which
statement you can verify by trial, in case
of unbelief. No time was left for indulg-
ing in such considerations, so I clutched my
gun and aimed a tremendous blow at my
adversary, which he, by a quick move,
evaded, and as the stock struck the ground
close to him, he broke one spring and clutched
it. The barrel broke off, while parts of
the lock flew in all directions, nothing hold-
ing the stock and barrel together but the
guard. The wolf held fast, and so did I.
Finally, by twisting, I detached the barrel
from the stock, and raising it high above
my head, with one blow laid the wolf over.
Following up my success, I beat the animal
until I was tired, and then, according to
immemorial custom in such cases, I sat
down and contemplated my work. I was
about a mile and a half from the Fort, and
after I shouldered the wolf, his hind legs
would drag the ground, which will give an
idea of his size, especially when I say I am
five feet four inches in height. I got him
safely to the Fort, where I received \$2.50
for the skin and paid \$10.00 for the gun.
On a close calculation I found the hunt
rather an unprofitable operation.

A SPANKING JOKE.—A lady correspondent of the Boston Post, who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes as fol- lows: "Oh, mothers! hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature." On which the Post remarks: "Mothers of ten do, with an old shoe, to the boy's benefit."

Two Notches on a Pilgrim's Staff.

NOTICE NO. 2.—THE INDIAN FIGHT.

After many minor incidents of travel had
been observed and registered in the office of
"the warbler of the brain," I began to
think that the last stage of the route would
be almost eventless, but I was soon unde-
ceived. Arrived at the Junction, where
the road forks, one leading to Bannack, and
one to Virginia, we camped at a small
creek fringed with willows, from which it
derives its name. Our fire was made, bread
baking, and that over delightful operation,
dish-washing, fairly under way, when two
men rode up to the camp, and asked if we
had been to see the Indian fight. The
question seemed so odd, that we naturally
sought an explanation, and were told that
portions of two tribes, the Bannacks and
Pen d'Oreilles were actually engaged in hot
(Indian thermometer) conflict, about a mile
off. Out came rifles and pistols, and away
went our folks to see the scrimmage. The
sun was near the setting when we started,
and we found that the distance was a prairie
mile, but at last we reached the ground and
looked round for the combatants. By the
aid of an older settler, that is to say, a man
who had been there a half an hour, we dis-
covered the following hostile operations:
Every now and then, a puff of white smoke
would burst from a clump of willows at
the foot of a hill, on which were lariatied
some Indian ponies. Around three sides
of this clump, rode a band of Indians at
full speed, without any regularity. As each
came to a favorable spot, he let fly with his
rifle among the willows and received a re-
turn without any harm being done. The
horsemanship was splendid, the yelling terri-
ble, but the fighting a barlesque.

Eight of the Pen d'Oreilles had made a
raid into the Bannack territory, with a
view of recouperating their stock of horses
and lifting a little hair of the Bannacks, if
possible. Happening to obviate one gen-
tleman of the Bannack persuasion they
shot and scalped him, taking his rifle and
horse. This being found out, the Bannacks
started in pursuit, and had corralled the
enemy in the bushes aforesaid, yet though
the Bannacks were fifty, and the Pen d'Oreilles
eight, not once did they even think of a
charge. The noble savage is a coward at
heart. Like a cat, he will spring on his
prey, but, unless the odds are on his
side, no Indian ever thinks of attacking an
enemy. The whites took the matter as good
sport, walked about, criticising the shoot-
ing, mode of warfare, &c., without inter-
fering. It was evident that the Bannacks
were no match for their opponents, for
though six to one in number, they continued
their circuitous operations until dark, and
then off went the Pen d'Oreilles. We have
heard of Yankee bargains, and tough ones
at that, but we saw an instance of the "dol-
lar lever" here that completely put every-
thing else in the shade.

The Pen d'Oreilles, having possession of
a scalp, was all the trouble; otherwise they
would not have been attacked by the Ban-
nacks, who have a wholesome dread of
their superior prowess. A Yankee on the
ground hearing of the *casus belli*, was im-
mediately struck with the idea that a trade
might be made, and so off, he started for
the Pen d'Oreille lodgment, and offered an
ounce of gold for the scalp, but he failed to
get it for that or any other price. On being
asked what he wanted with so disagreeable
an object, he replied that he had some
ingenious would give a good many "penn-
ies for that bit of hair, if he could only
manage to buy it. During the fight, both
sides appealed to the whites for aid, and
deplored the affording any assistance to
their adversaries.

The party in charge of the wagon was
wondering when we intended to go back,
when a long train of red cavalry appeared,
howling lamentably, precisely as the keen-
ers at an Irish wake or funeral. Not being
posted on the variation of yells, the gen-
tleman thought that his hair was about under-
going some surgical operation, and felt ac-
cordingly. The howling company passed on,
and were followed by a band of war-
riors, who surrounded the wagon with ex-
clamations of "tabbak," "bisbeek," &c.,
and being attended to, departed. Two or
three Bannacks were wounded, and one, on
the next day, showed us a ball which had
entered the stock of his gun between the
head plate and the butt and remained im-
bedded in the wood. His gun was pre-
sented in the act of firing, so his escape
was a pretty close one. The Pen d'Oreilles
had two wounded, but bore off the scalp in
triumph. Two horsemen could have swept
the Pen d'Oreilles from the face of the
earth in half as many minutes.

When our party awoke in the morning,
we were surrounded by Bannacks—"Good
Injins," "no steal boss," &c., who fed us
an appetite not affected by the loss of the
scalp on the preceding day. Powder, ball,
and caps were what they wanted, and hav-
ing obtained a supply in exchange for
mountain sheep meat and dressed deer
skins, they retreated to their mountain
fastnesses and we bowled along to Virginia.

SOME of the *quidnuncs* are circulating a
rumor that a large party of belligerents are
preparing to make a raid into Mexico from
the Western and Southwestern States, in
behalf of the Mexicans and against the
French, having been induced so to do by
offers of great chances at the gold and sil-
ver mines of that country, in case of suc-
cess. Were the rebellion ended, the Mexi-
cans could doubtless get tens of thousands
of hardy adventurers to take shares in their
rich mines on condition that they should be
worked with bayonets whenever occasion
should require, as well as with less murder-
ous implements.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18th.

Returns from eighty counties in Ohio
give a Union majority of 26,163. It is es-
timated that the soldiers' vote will make
the Union majority 74,000.

ROATH & CO.,

AMERICAN WATCHES JUST RECEIVED DIRECT
FROM THE MANUFACTURER.
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.

Wm. DECKER,
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Real Estate and Mining Agency.
All business promptly attended to. Office in
Post Office Building. 4-1y

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

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

Wm. CHUMASERO,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, VIRGINIA CITY, MON-
TANA TERRITORY. Office, corner of Wallace and
Jackson streets, at J. A. Ming's Store. 4-1y

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

PLANTER'S HOUSE

Corner of Idaho and Jackson Sts., Vir-
ginia 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 of the mar-
ket and seasons afford.

Passengers for the early Stage Coaches can obtain
good lodgings here and be washed at the project
free. The patronage of the public is respectfully
solicited. Wm. & John A. SHOOT,
PROPRIETORS. 4-1y

JOHN S. ATCHISON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

REVENUE STAMPS AND BLANKS
FOR SALE AT
ALLEN & MILLARD'S BANK.
VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY.
4-1y

PEOPLE'S MARKET.

Wallace St., Next Door to Weary's
New Bank.
MEATS, VEGETABLES, GAME,
&c., &c., &c.
STEWART & BALL. 4-1y

LUMBER YARD.

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

DRS. BROKE & GLICK,

Jackson Street, below Wallace Virginia
City Montana Territory. 2-1y

MONTANA BILLIARD HALL,

Virginia City, Montana Territory. Schwab &
Sabalkis, Proprietors. 1-5m

Latest by Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 1864.

Judge Advocate General Holt's report
upon the testimony gathered by him con-
cerning treasonable secret societies for-
med in loyal States as adjuncts to rebel-
lion, is published in the *Evening Post*
of to-day. According to the report,
this treasonable order embraced soci-
eties bearing various titles, such as
Mutual Protection Society, Circle of Honor,
Circle of Knights of the Mighty Host of
the Golden Circle, Corps de Belgique,
Southern League, Order of American
Knights, Order of the Sons of Liberty,
Knights of the Order of the Sons of Lib-
erty, Peace Organization, Star Organiza-
tion, American Organization, Democratic
Invincible Club, Democratic Reading
Room, McClellan Minute Men. The latter
title is one borne by a secret political asso-
ciation in New York, and other parts of the
Northern States.

Judge Holt says it would seem to be a
branch of the O. A. K's, having substan-
tially the same object to be accomplished,
however, by means expressly suited to lo-
calities in which it is established. As chief
secretary of this association, Dr. R. F.
Stevens stated, in June last, to a reliable
witness, whose testimony has been furnis-
hed, that those who represent McClellan's
interest are compelled to preach a vigorous
prosecution of the war, in order to secure
the popular sentiment and allure voters.

The McClellan Minute Guard, as appears
from a circular issued by the Chief Secre-
tary at New York, is organized upon a mil-
itary basis, similar to that of the Order
proper. It is composed of companies—one
for each election district—ten of which
constitute a brigade, with a Brigadier Gen-
eral at its head. The whole is placed un-
der a Commander-in-Chief. The first Sur-
vivor Commander of the Order was P. C.
Wright, editor of the *New York News*, who
was last May sent to Fort Lafayette. Val-
landigham was his successor. Robert Hol-
loway of Illinois, was the Lieut. General,
and acted in Vallandigham's place during
his absence. Col. Sanderson in his report
on the progress of the Order, expresses his
opinion that the order was founded by Val-
landigham during his banishment, upon
consultation with Jeff Davis and other
prominent traitors at Richmond. An Order
in Indiana boasts that the ritual came di-
rect from Davis, and one of the witnesses
positively states that Davis is a member.
The number belonging to the Order has
been variously estimated at from 300,000
to 1,000,000. Vallandigham in his Dayton
speech, put it at 5,000,000, which is prob-
ably nearer the truth. They are collected
through Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri
and New York. In March last, the entire
armed force of the Order, capable of being
mobilized for effective service, was rep-
resented to be 340,000 men.

The testimony shows that arms had been
furnished members. In D. W. Voorhees's
office there were found letters to ex-Senator
Wall of New York, in regard to the pur-
chase of 20,000 Garibaldi rifles to be for-
warded to them. Men and arms were to be
forwarded by way of Canada, and paid
for by assessment upon the Lodges. Much
testimony was taken upon this point, and
the report is full of evidence of extensive
operations in this particular.

The ritual contains a broad declaration
of rights, and against the authority of the
Federal Government to coerce by force the
arms of a sovereign State; and avers that
the Executive officers of Government may be
expelled by force of arms when they re-
fuse to administer the Government in ac-
cordance with the letter of the accepted
Constitution. The oaths declare that the
members will defend with arms, the prin-
ciples of the Order whenever directed by
competent authority of the Order.

It was admitted by one of the Order in
Missouri, that on joining, he understood
the object was to furnish aid to the Con-
federate government. He adds, that the
Order is hostile in every respect to the gen-
eral government, and friendly to the so-
called Confederate government. It was
exclusively made up of disloyal persons
desirous of serving for the independence
of the Confederates, and with the view of
restoring the Union as it was.

The purposes of the Order are shown to be
the aiding of soldiers to desert, the des-
truction of private property, and the pro-
secution of private property, and the pro-
secution of Union men, assassination, and
to further the establishment of a Northern
Confederacy.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says: Offi-
cial returns from 59 counties show a Demo-
cratic gain of 16,300, and a Republican
gain of 2,600 over the gubernatorial vote of
1863. This excess deducted from the Re-
publican majority of that year, leaves a
Union majority of 1,950, with the counties
of Clarion, Forrest, Jefferson, Mercer, Ve-
nango, Wyoming and York yet to hear
from.

Cincinnati, Oct. 19.

The Peace Convention met here yester-
day with closed doors. Fifty delegates
were present. A committee on resolutions
was appointed, when the convention ad-
journed to meet to-day. It is understood
that independent Presidential nominations
are to be made.

The report of the Committee on resolu-
tions was adopted. They are for peace on
the basis of the sovereignty of States, con-
demn the action of the Chicago Conven-
tion, repudiate McClellan, and calls for a
Convention of States to settle difficulties.

Long and Singleton were spoken of as
candidates for the Presidency and Vice
Presidency.

Halifax, Oct. 19.

It is rumored that the steamer Roanoke
was captured by the rebel Lieut. Braine,
who took her to Bermuda and landed the
passengers. Not being allowed coal or
provisions, he proceeded to sea and burned
the Roanoke. On returning with his crew
he was at once arrested by the British au-
thorities.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 19.

A party of 25 armed men rode into Sta-
bans this afternoon and robbed three banks
of \$150,000. It is supposed they were
Southerners from the borders of Canada.
Five citizens were shot and one of them
has since died. Having accomplished their
object the band left immediately for Canada.

New York, Oct. 19.

The news of Early's defeat received in
England caused a three per cent. fall in
the Confederate loan. The loan has fallen
28 per cent. in three weeks.

The proprietor of the Overland Stage
Line has decided to change the route from
the river road over to the cut-off, and run
the Salt Lake and California mail direct via
Denver. Heretofore, Denver has been sup-
plied with mails by a branch road.

Important as our victory was over Hood
at Altoona, it was not made apparent by
the first report. It appears there were one
million and a half of rations there, of
which Hood was informed by female spies,
who ascertained the fact. Besides Altoona
was so situated, that with 10,000 men
Hood could have held the place against ten
times his number. Hood attempted to
surprise and capture the place, but as soon
as Sherman learned the direction Hood had
taken, he sent forward three columns of
troops with 15 days rations to the relief
of the garrison.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.

Gen. Fisk returned to Jefferson City this
morning from a reconnaissance to Boonville.
The garrison at Glasgow, consisting of be-
tween 500 and 600 troops, and 300 citizens,
who helped to defend the place, arrived at
Boonville under an escort of 57 rebel
troops. The rebel force that attacked
Glasgow under Clark, was fully 4,000
strong. White and Shelby with some 2,000
more shelled the town from the opposite
side of the river. The rebels lost from 2
to 300 killed and wounded in the attack.
Our loss is 30 or 40. Col. Harding surren-
dered the place on condition that his men
be paroled and furnished an escort through
the rebel lines, and the officers to retain
their side arms and horses. Quantrel and
Jackson were among the rebel army.

Price encamped at Marshall, Lafayette
county, on Sunday night and camped the
country between that place and Lexington.
He was said to be greatly encouraged at
the small force opposing him, and talks
confidently of remaining in the State.

Jackman and others enlisted a large
number of recruits north of the Missouri
river. Chariton and Howard counties each
furnished 1,500, Boone 2,000, Randolph,
Calloway and Monroe, about 1,000 each.

Washington, Oct. 18.

Admiral Porter, commanding the North-
Atlantic Blockading Squadron, commu-
nicates to the Navy Department informa-
tion of the capture of the English blockade
runner *Dalton*, on the 10th. She is steel
built, and on her first trip having been only
13 days at sea.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th states
that 85 shots had been fired at the city
since the last report, and 25 at Sumpter.

New York, Oct. 18.

The *Scotia* has arrived. Sheridan's con-
tinued successes gave great satisfaction to
the friends of the Union cause.

Bell's Life says neither Mace nor Coburn
can claim the stakes, and recommends Co-
burn to accept Mace's challenge to fight in
England. It says it was clearly Coburn's
fault that no referee was chosen.

M. Mercier, Minister to Washington, has
been transferred to Madrid. M. Christian
Renault goes to Washington. The Pope
Renault goes to the Franco-Italian Con-
vention. Continued uneasiness prevails in
financial circles. England bank returns
show a heavy falling off in the reserve of
notes, dispelling all hopes of reduction in
discount.

Nashville, Oct. 17.

Hood's army has moved to the North of