

51.07



The War.

There is, evidently, a deep feeling in official circles, that the recent brilliant victory of the Union men will result in a return of at least some of the seceded States to their senses and their allegiance.

Provision is being made for their coming, in the order of their enlightenment, without waiting for the benighted ones out in the cold. The march upon Augusta is no mad frolic, as the Democrats describe it.

If it were, they would be silent enough till the end came. They knew it is another of the deadly wounds of the Northern steel, and they fear that its success will render their cause hopeless.

Sherman takes thirty days rations with him; he can easily make this sixty days, by issuing half rations, if necessary, and raise as much more by pillaging the country. That is 120 days supply sure.

There is now existing a re-actionary spirit, in the southern states, and it is getting so strong that it is almost impossible to check it, especially in Georgia and North Carolina. We are of opinion that if one State comes back, the whole Confederacy will be counted a thing of the past, in a few months.

General Butler, it is said, has refused the office of Secretary of War, for the present, but is quite evident that something beyond his duties as a department commander is marked out for him by the President. We hold it to be quite uncertain that Stanton will be removed. When we hear of a man in office being sick, we are inclined to ask, with Tallyrand, "What reason has he for being sick just now?"

It would be a great pity to lose the services of Farragut, by locking him up in an office. It is by no means sure that a good leader will make a good chief of a government department. Such a man can see better for himself than others.

The invitation given by some of the Richmond papers to Stephens, Brown and Bruce, to resign, is but renewing the camp fire before retreating.

The damage done by Forest at Johnsonville is nothing tremendous—somehow about \$1,000,000.

A few preparations are needed, and then we shall hear of news from Richmond.

The overwhelming reverses of the treason party, in the late elections, have proved the fact that the North means to win; and it will not be long before her intentions are converted into facts.

The true test of stability is the price of gold; and that has come down so low, that speculators are being ruined by the hundred, and much of the suffering of the poor caused by war prices has disappeared.

Popular Manias.

All people have their peculiarities: and what is true of individuals is true of nations. In Montana, the most enterprising Americans are to be found; and naturally, the popular action becomes intensified, until too often it happens, that a good thing is run into the ground by the fierceness of pursuit; temperance slides by easy stages into excess, and lastly, evil itself wears out, or at least takes a new channel.

In our memory there have happened quite a variety of popular manias. The "retrograde mania" was a good one. This we encountered as we came near Virginia, in the days of our pilgrimage. Strings of the genus noodle, on horse, mule, and, or on ass back, with the eternal "We've got no work to do—do—do" in their mouths, ever chattering the same false dirge, blocked the way. Then came the "stamped mania."

Every other man was out to Kootenai or the Yellowstone. Men watched every fellow hunting a cow; and we knew of over 20 miners, with picks, shovels, kettles, frying pans, blankets, &c., &c., following a man who was looking for a stray hog, for two days; fully persuaded they must be near the gulch, till the "discovery" or the hog revealed the nature of the claim. "The butcher-shop mania" is just now subsiding; but its fierceness was so great that it would not have surprised us to hear of a proposition to rent the church for a "meat market," had it lasted. We almost feared to look an ox in the face. The "gold quartz mania" is now raging. Certificates of interest in No-man's-land gulches have brought a high figure, and, and many a recorder has spent days in registering granite lodes, the official document bringing from \$4 00 to \$10 00 according to the eloquence of the seller and the credulity of the buyer. Now also is the day of dance-houses, and such is the fever, that it is nearly impossible to find seven-eighths of the able-bodied males of our city after night-fall, without going the rounds; marriage and gray hairs to the contrary notwithstanding. What will turn up in the future, we do not know; but of this we are certain, that such inconsiderate rashness entails much suffering and whets the strappers appetite for a new repast, paid for by the green ones. For our part, we believe in enterprise of all kinds, but we know of a surety, that a little prudence and foresight would leave many a purse comfortably abate, whose owners face as if prolate as his sack. Look before you leap is a well-tried maxim, and if a man will only practice it, so long as he is not content with merely looking, but is active, persevering and aware to useless extravagance, he has reached the real Point of Rocks and may fill his pockets.

Education.

In our last issue we offered a few remarks on education, principally as affecting the male portion of the community; but the subject is of at least equal importance as regards the female sex. As education makes the man, so in a more especial sense it makes (or mars) the woman; and woman must fill the all-important offices of wife, mother, and nurse, while our race shall last. Let us add some important considerations by way of adjuncts to these statements.

Great men have always (as a rule) had great mothers; and the reason why so few great men have had sons worthy of their fathers has been that the mothers of their children have not been above mediocrity. Let us also remark that miners, seamen, soldiers, and all who live without the civilizing influence of female society, are of the roughest, in their manners; and that too, just in proportion to their partial or total deprivation of the blessings of female society; while it is a mere truism to assert that where woman is under-rated and servile man becomes, according to the accident of birth and location, an indolent, ferocious, ignorant tyrant, as a Turk or an Indian; a barbarous nomad, like the Tartar; a besotted rule-of-thumb, antediluvian, like the Chinese, or a biped brute, like the New Hollander or Fuegian. There is yet another preliminary consideration to be thought of, which is, that woman's education must be thoroughly implanted in youth; for in after years the additions stand out prominently, rather as discrepancies than ornaments—additions rather than improvements. Take, for instance, the wife of some man whose heroism or ability as a soldier has raised him from the ranks to the position of a field officer or general. We venture to assert that all the attention the most experienced instructors, all the resources that wealth can purchase, power command or society communicate, can never give either the manners, the gait, the appearance or the speech of an educated lady; while all must have noticed that a vulgar woman is only made more odious by the aid of fine clothes and gilded surroundings.

In every street we meet the most convincing evidence of the truth of these conclusions.

After a life, though not a long one, of most varied experience in men and manners, we have failed to know, personally, a single family with a good mother at its head, which ever went to ruin as a whole. We have seen such women chained to tyrants, drunkards, debauchees, idlers, villains and fools; and the family has been somehow (God knows how, and woman did it), raised and generally, they have steered clear of the father's vices; while, on the other hand, we have never met a case of a family ruined by a bad mother, which was not ruined and destroyed, and that beyond power to avert it, on the part of the father. From these incontrovertible premises we think we have deduced the following unanswerable axioms: 1st, That on the proper education of women mainly depends the social status of the people; and secondly, that this education must be implanted in youth. A good mother is one of the vertebrae of society.

Granting the truth of what we have said, who will be deaf to the call of honor, humanity and virtue, as to refuse his assistance to place the future guardians of our homes, our families and our happiness, in their true position, by means of a thorough education. Look at woman fallen by neglect, and then view her raised by education. "Look on this picture," and then on that, and there can be no choice, where intellectual manhood is not overerwed by brutal sensuality. Want of education is the gloomy void, the yawning Charybdis in which millions of the fairest have been sunk. Awhile we have seen them flitting unsteadily on the verge, but alas! their's has been the lot of

"The snow-flake in the river, A moment when—then gone forever."

On the other hand, the education which makes and sends her to the dissecting room, the bar, the pulpit, the platform, the ballot box is a robbery of society. It takes the lady of our love, the queen of our home, the mother of our children, the nurse of the sick, God's choicest gift to man, the one creature all beautiful and all good, and it gives us, what? Fill up the hiatus as you will, but for our part, our prayer will ever be—from schemes and Bloomers, good Lord deliver us.

Verily we opine that if the want of education is the Charybdis of womanhood, most assuredly the vicious training that ends in unsexing its victim is a wrecker's light, a false beacon which has lured many to destruction on that stern and gloomy Scylla—upon whose unyielding rocks have perished dismantled, disfigured, mangled and mutilated, many a fair argosy laden with blessings, but cast away by the ignorance of the pilot.

The all-important question now arises—how shall we avoid this two-fold danger? This we propose to answer when we treat of practical education.

Winter Amusements.

The only way to prevent the youth of our city from seeking unlawful pleasures is to give them an opportunity of enjoying themselves in a more orthodox fashion; and surely there are enough young people among us to organize quite a number of societies or associations in which both sexes, either separately or collectively, might find unexceptionable means of recreation.

Lectures and singing schools are prominent among the class of attractions which interest all. Debating societies always enlist the sympathies of intelligent young men, and we trust that these things will not be forgotten or suffered to languish, for much positive good can be done, and much evil prevented by satisfying the desire for innocent pleasure, ere it changes to a morbid craving for excitement, which growing with indulgence at last derives no satisfaction from anything that is not beyond the pale of morality. Parents and guardians will do well to consider these things in time.

"The reason why snow is white, is because it isn't black, or green, or blue."—Demer's News.

Juvenile Jailbirds.

It is a deplorable fact, but true to the old adage, "As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," that in our city there are a number of boys from eight to ten years old, and some older still, who are left to take care of themselves, ramble the streets at all hours, and employ their time as they choose, without restriction. The negligence of the parents or guardians, is too apparent in this, not to be noticed by any one, but if the guardians of the growing generation would or could only see the disastrous results that follow invariably in the wake of neglected youth, they would be terrified at beholding their offspring at unseasonable hours in houses of disrepute, or at the many dancing resorts with which our city is cursed. A young lad is easily led astray by a single cup of the curse of the world—whisky and when he once has a taste of the cup, is soon initiated by bad company in the mysteries of thievery, and his life may end in the prison or on the gallows.

Parents and guardians look well to your charge, for ere you may think of it, a life entrusted in your hands, may be lost to purity, to society, and to God.

We are sorry to say, that we have noticed of late, quite a number of boys on our streets, seemingly belonging to no place, doing nothing in day time, and frequenting some of the Hurdy-Gurdy dance houses at night. They drink, they smoke, and they swear; have money and spend it freely, but it remains a mystery to us where they get it. Now we would suggest to those that have charge of these youngsters, to look after them—give them some employment—send them to school, or devise some plan to turn them from the path of vice, and avoid the miserable end that inevitably follows an ill-spent youth.

From Deer Lodge.

DEER LODGE MINES, Nov. 27. DEER LODGE POST.—Here, we are in the midst of quartz excitement. Every day brings several newly discovered lodes to the Recorder's office. Samples of some recently found, we herewith send to your city for assaying. They may be seen at the office of Messrs. Lovel & Hatch.

The miners have not gone down far on any of the lodes. They have, however, sunk a few holes to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet, and one on the Missouri lode about 30 feet. There are 140 lodes discovered and recorded, within an area of about four miles in diameter. Claims are taken on these lodes about 1,400 each way from the discoveries.

Your very affable townsman, J. H. Brown, Esq., had the satisfaction of taking a lump of metal, about the size of a grain of wheat, which looks very much like silver, from a very small piece of ore, yesterday. The ore had been heated to red heat in a common wood fire. The blistering process (the only one known here) goes on almost constantly every day.

A company on the Original lode, I am authentically informed, refused \$3,000 for one claim on the same lode a few days since.

We have not had much snow as yet. The ground is not covered at this time. Your gentlemanly agent, Mr. T. A. Lewis, is making a canvass for the Post and I have no doubt will get many subscribers. We have game and fresh trout in abundance. Yours &c., QUARTZ.

WALKING LEAVES.—Some English sailors landed upon the coast one day, and after rambling about until they were tired, they sat down under a tree to rest. A puff of wind came along, and blew off a shower of leaves, which after turning over and over in the air as leaves generally do, finally rested on the ground. As it was midsummer, and everything appeared quite green, the circumstances puzzled the sailors considerably; but their surprise was much greater, as you may well suppose, when, after a short time they saw the leaves crawling along upon the ground towards the trunk of the tree. They ran at once for their vessels, without stopping to inquire into the matter at all, and set sail from the land where everything seemed to be bewitched. One of the sailors said that he "expected every moment to see the trees set to dance a jig." Subsequent explorations of Australia have taught us that these walking leaves are insects. They live upon trees. Their bodies look very thin and flat, their wings forming large leaf like organs. When they are disturbed, their legs are folded away under their bodies, leaving the shape exactly like a leaf, with its stem and all complete. They are of a bright green color in the summer, but gradually change in the fall with the leaves to the brown of a frost-torn vegetation. When shaken from the trees, they lie for a few minutes upon the ground, as though they were dead; but presently they begin to crawl along towards the tree, which they mount again. They rarely use their wings, although they are pretty well supplied in this respect. The Australian continent is remarkable for many singular peculiarities, both of vegetable and animal life, but this one is the most wonderful.

GENERAL BUTLER'S VOLUNTEER AID.—General Butler lately had occasion to receive on his staff a volunteer Aid. Hearing this fact, Gen. Halleck addressed Gen. Butler a letter, in which he quoted from a circular issued by Gen. McClellan, forbidding the appointment of volunteer Aids, and requested to be informed whether the officer in question was expected to be paid. Gen. Butler replied that he was not aware that G. B. McClellan commanded the army; that he was very sure he did not command his department. He further added that as he was not a French gentleman, there was no likelihood of his embroiling us with foreign nations; that he was appointed on his staff, because his services were valuable, and that he presumed the United States Government would find enough to pay him withal.

THE SORT SIST.—The Boston Post says: "A lady correspondent, who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes to an exchange as follows: 'O mothers! hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature. Mothers often do with an old shoe, to the boy's shoe.'"

Wise and Otherwise.

What words in Genesis form a precedent for the use of the rod? Adam, Seth, Eve, Cain, Abel.

What was probably the trade of Adam after the fall? It is likely he was a sugar-boiler. We know he raised Cain (cane).

What scripture name would an auctioneer use to make a fleshy horse go? Jehoshaphat. (Gee-horse-so-fat.)

It is becoming customary in the eastern cities, when a strong-minded woman takes a husband, to name him after his wife; thus, Mr. Angelina Understone.

Any gentleman who denies the truth of the Mosaic writings will oblige us by stating which came first, the egg or the hen? Why are cavalry soldiers the best miners in hot weather? Because they always raise the dust.

What beast entered the ark last, and why? The elephant; because he was delayed in packing his trunk.

Why is the pen-maker the most bare-faced of scoundrels? Because he makes men steel (steel) pens, and says they do write (right).

"What is the name of your boy sir?" "Ocean Wave Watson, my dear sir. Born just outside the banks of Newfoundland, sir. Set my heart on making him a preacher, sir." "Make him a theologian, my friend."

"Why so?" "Because you see drinking is likely to ruin him." "How's that?" "Didn't you say he was half sea over at his birth?"

Why is a hen the most enlightened of the animal creation? Because her son (sun) never sets.

"Father, why can't I marry Ann Brown? Why, my boy, you see there is a very uncertain prospect before you; for 'An' is an indefinite article."

What relation is the entry mat to the front door? A step—fa(r)ther.

What part of the house is more or less sickly? The window always has more or less panes.

"I can't bear children," says Mrs. Blank. "Perhaps if you could, you would like them better," says Mrs. Tenfold.

What insect is the only one charged with sin in the Bible? The wicked-flee ( flea ).

LOVEABLE WOMEN.—According to a new "Theory of Harmony and Form," certain combinations of a circle, triangle and square produce a perfect type of female beauty. This may be called reducing loveliness to a mathematical demonstration. We have always considered women a wonderful problem, yet never suspected that this was the true solution. But perhaps the theory is only symbolical. A hoop is only a circle, the Englemae cocked hat is a triangle, and the fashionable cloaks are all squares. Possibly the new theorists intend it to be understood that these three, with a good-looking girl "included," constitute the best ideal of feminine fascination. If so, we don't agree with them. The "Theory" goes on to say, however, that the "regulation of the geometrical figures must be in accord with certain harmonic proportions existing in music" from which we infer that a lady must exude a beautiful appearance to most advantage when dancing to the sound of a piano.

Our own notion of a truly lovable woman—and none other is really beautiful—is not in mathematical, though it may comprehend harmony and melody, especially of the voice. There are women of street, maidenly natures, growing up in the practice of kindnesses, of tender household duties, of simple pious aims, and of genial, pleasant accomplishments.

"Till, at the last, they set themselves to man like perfect music unto nobly words."

ADVICE THAT EVERY MAN SHOULD READ.—We have probably all of us, with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female has become dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed—not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness—to speak lightly of females, we recommend these hints as worthy of consideration: Never use a lady's name in an improper time or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the very worst members of the community—men lost to every sense of honor—every feeling of humanity. Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined, and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by some villain, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and bragging report. A slander is soon propagated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates, until its monstrous weight crushes its unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mothers and sisters are women; and as you would have their fair name untarnished and their lives unblemished by the slanderer's biting tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister or the wife of some fellow-creature.

Mrs. Partington had just returned from a shopping-trip. As she seated herself on the low stool to adjust her gaiters—some what disordered by her morning walk—she tenderly asked the (profoundly immersed in a big book) what he was reading. "History," replied he, without raising his eyes from the volume. "What history?" continued the old lady with a smile of affectionate interest. "European," he responded, rather curtly. "No such thing," retorted the now indignant and surprised dame, "I'm only trying my shoe."

An old woman in Yorkshire crossed a bridge that was marked as "dangerous" without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side of the river, she turned about and immediately recrossed.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress approved May 24, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana," it is provided that the persons elected to the first Legislative Assembly, shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint. Now therefore, I, SHERMAN BUCKNER, Governor of said Territory, by virtue of the power thus vested in me, do appoint that on the second Monday of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, said Legislative Assembly shall meet at Banck City, in said Territory.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Banck City, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. SIDNEY ELBERTON, Governor.

DIVORCES IN BOSTON.—There are now one hundred and sixty-six suits for divorce upon the docket of the Supreme Court in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. Some of these are old cases, and probably never will be tried. Others have been recently entered. The causes alleged for a judicial separation are cruelty, desertion, criminality, etc. In a majority of cases the wife seeks a divorce from the husband. There are also a large number of petitions of divorced persons for leave to marry again.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GURNEY & CO'S., BOOT & SHOE STORE.

STILL ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF GOODS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST and best assortment of our Custom Made Boots and Shoes, ever brought to this Territory, comprising our well known

MINERS' BOOTS, ENGLISH CAP BOOTS, All kinds of LIGHT and HEAVY KIP BOOTS, NAILED and UNNAILED CAVALRY BOOTS, SCOTCH BOTTOM BOOTS, SEWED and PEGGED CALF BOOTS, Single and Double Soles, OPERA BOOTS, CALF SHOES, GENTS FINE SEWED CLOTH & CALF GAITERS.

Also a large assortment of LADIES ENGLISH LASTING, KID, CALF, and FRENCH GLOVE GAITERS, SHOES, and BALMORALS. Together with MISSES' BOOTS and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SIZES and BALMORALS.

We also have a large Stock of HUFFALO OVERSHOES.

And a full Supply of HAYWARD'S DOUBLE AND SINGLE SOLE RUBBER BOOTS.

Making the Boot and Shoe business both in the Manufacture and Sale our entire and best occupation, we are confident of still giving the fullest satisfaction to our numerous customers.

N. B.—We WARRANT all our work. STORES AT VIRGINIA AND NEVADA CITIES. Virginia City, M. T. Nov. 29, 1864.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Beaver Head County, Panneck City, ss, the Territory of Montana.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county: YOU are hereby commanded to summon Patrick J. W. Wesson, Plaintiff, to appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, at my office in said city, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1865, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer to James Mansfield Plaintiff, in an action on contract for the direct payment of money, for the sum of Ninety (\$90 00) dollars, for which amount said plaintiff will take judgment against you if you fail to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Given under my hand at Banck City, this 21st day of November, A. D. 1864. J. P. WESSON, Justice of the Peace.

FOR SALE 10,000 lbs. CATS, 5,000 lbs. HAY, 10,000 lbs. ONIONS, 2,000 lbs. DRIED APPLES. ROCKFELLOW & BENNER, No. 5, Jackson Street, Virginia City, M. T. 15-17

FAUCETTE & SEBORG SADDLERS & HARNESS-MAKERS. CONSTANTLY on hand and manufacturing from the best material, saddles of Saddle, Bridle, Single and Double Harness, everything in stock in a first class saddle shop. 15-17

Mons. Jos. O. Hamel HAS just received a lot of French Books from San Francisco, and is ready to open a French class to teach the French language. All those wishing to take lessons will please leave their names at TILTON & CO'S Book Store. Charge moderate. 15-17

JERRY COOK, ASSISTANT Assessor of Internal Revenue, let A Division, District of Montana. Place of business at the office of Thompson & Co's Lumber Yard, on Idaho Street, Virginia City. Nov. 24, 1864. 15-17

Found! A Colt's Revolver, Navy Size. The owner can get it at this office by proving property and paying for this advertisement. 15-17

Notice! I. V. L. THURMAN, who formerly kept a Grocery Store on Ferry Street, Banck City, will communicate his present address to Francis B. Hill, Virginia City, M. T., he will confer a favor. 15-17

EGNELL'S Virginia City, Pritchly Post and SILVER CREEK EXPRESS. Make Weekly trips between the above named places, with punctuality and dispatch. First class and good spring wagons. Office at King & Gillist's Store, Stone Wall Corner, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 15-17

BALED HAY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT ODELL & HARDING'S Hay Yard, on Northside Wallace Street, opposite Virginia Brewery. Nothing but the best quality of HAY—no swab grass of weeds. 15-17

VOLUNTEERS WANTED. CAPTAIN BOZEMAN being authorized to raise a Cavalry Company, will attend in person at the Virginia Hotel in Virginia City, from the 20th to the 25th, inclusive, the present month, for the purpose of taking recruits to accompany him in a single expedition in pursuit of marauding Indians, who have been murdering, robbing, and stealing horses. Said expedition will probably last from three to five weeks. All prices taken will be equally divided with the company. Virginia City, M. T., Nov. 24, 1864. 15-17

Administrator's Notice. Beaver Head County, Territory of Montana. In the matter of the Estate of George Corhart, deceased. To all whom it may concern: Letters of Administration having been granted by the Probate Court of Beaver Head County, to the undersigned, on the Estate of George Corhart, deceased, this is to notify all creditors or persons having claims against the deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within six months from this publication, to my attorney residence in Banck City, Beaver Head County aforesaid. JOHN CORHART, Adm'r. Successor to George Corhart, late Administrator of the Estate of George Corhart deceased. 15-17

YOUNG AMERICA EATING HOUSE. Wallace Street, Virginia City. Meals at all hours. Oysters and every luxury the market affords. The bar is supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. 15-17

NOTICE. THE undersigned, having bought out Mr. Meston's entire stock of Watches and Jewelry, will continue the Jewelry Manufacturing and Watch Repairing business, at his old stand in J. H. Mier's store, corner of Wallace and Jackson Streets, Virginia City. N. B.—All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no pay. 9-11 W. B. ROATH & CO. 15-17

WISCONSIN HOUSE. Idaho Street, Opposite Recorder's Office. Will give Board and Lodging at 25¢ per week. Any one who wishes warm, comfortable and clean beds, meals and liquors, let them call and see. 15-17

75 000 Pounds BALED HAY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. At Express Corral, East Wallace Street. Great inducements offered to Corral men, as I sell hay at wholesale, at a great reduction. Call and see. 14-15 T. B. MCKINSTRY.

A. J. OLIVER & Co's, Express Line. To Banck, continue to run semi-weekly, between Virginia and Banck cities. With fast stage, comfortable coaches and careful drivers, we solicit continuance of the public patronage. Virginia, Nov. 25, 1864. A. J. OLIVER & CO. 15-17

ELECTROPATHY. FORT YOU THAT ARE SICK! You that have got the Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mountain Fever, Summer Complaint, or any other disease incident to the climate, and can get no relief, try Prof. McKinstry's new system of Electrotherapy. It is a sure cure. Six years' experience in the States warrants him in saying that this is the most efficient method of curing disease that is now practiced. No unpleasant sensation is produced during treatment. Orders left at Major Hurdie's store, Main Street, Virginia, M. T. 12-15 W. B. MCKINSTRY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the Bowling Saloon, offer this establishment for sale cheap. Persons wishing to purchase must apply soon, as the present owners are about to leave the Territory. 14-15

FRANK L. WORDEN, M. W. TILTON, JAMES S. LANTIER, November 26, 1864.