The Montana Post.

D. W. TILTON & CO., Proprietors.
VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

Saturday, - - - - Dec 10th, 1864.

Opening of the District Court.

There has never yet been seen by man, a place which has risen from a state of non-entity, to the position of a flourishing commercial emporium, in the same time as Virginia City: but proud as we feel of our prosperity, still prouder are we of the progress which is being daily and rapidly made in the onward march of civilization amongst us. One of the most important steps that a people can take is the peaceful inauguration of the reign of law and order. In another column will be found a report of the opening of the District Court, on Monday last, and we have great reason to be thankful that the administration of justice is entrusted to so able a man as Judge Hosmer. Any one reading his charge to the Grand Jury must be struck with admiration at the masterly manner in which the delicate subjects therein discussed are handled. We think that none of the Vigilantes can feel hurt, or even otherwise than gratified by the excellent remarks of the Chief Justice concerning that invaluable institution. The peril to life and property which these heroic men encountered, when first they stemmed the tide of lawless force and bad villainy to halt or die, has entitled them to the lasting gratitude of the men of Montana. Many a snowy couch did they press, many a weary journey did they make before crime, with pallid check, fled cowering at their very name. None were ever armed with such powers and used them so fairly; and if every action is not equally entitled to commendation, it is but honest to admit that there is no man who could hope to succeed as well, had he the same dangerous and bloody path to travel ere the haven of peace and security was reached. For many months the streets of the sister cities have been as safe to the unarmed pedestrians as the best guarded thoroughfares of New York or Boston; and this without parade or ostentation. The conviction that the stern arm of retribution would reach the criminal, wherever he should hide, had become universal and flight itself was small security, in a majority of cases. So far as the offences of murder and robbery are concerned, we very much doubt whether the law itself will afford a more absolute protection; but there are other infractions of right that cannot be settled by the tree and cord, and for these, the visitations of authorized justice are the only true remedy.

While, then, we feel pleased with the task of recording our thanks to those heralds of law, whose swift and inevitable sentence and execution alone rendered possible the advent of law accompanied by power to enforce its decisions, yet we must rejoice that the day has arrived when the services which we so thankfully acknowledge are no longer necessary. Yet are our quondam judges not dead but resting from their labors. Let not villany dare to resist the law. We presume that all good men will feel elated at the prospect which opens to the longing view of the advocates of public decorum and respect for morality and religion. Soon, our weary merchants, our toiling laborers, and our tired professionals will be able to hail the dawn of a day of rest, after the labors of the week. Soon the quiet of the Sabbath shall proclaim the recognition of those principles and practices which the wisest and best of our race have ever declared to be essential to the true prosperity of all communities. We felt assured that the sagacity of our people would lead them to see the true policy to be pursued. We knew that, here, to see, is to do: but that such results should be attained with such small means, in the teeth of such unpropitious circumstances, and in so short a time, is what neither we nor any others, expected or even hoped.

Our Legislature is to meet on Monday next. We trust that much good will be done and much evil avoided. It is a task of immense magnitude and importance to frame a code that shall allow perfect freedom, and, at the same time, restrain incipient license. Nor is it easy to reconcile warring interests, and yet be just to all. In proportion to the wisdom and single-mindedness of our legislators will be their approach to a perfect system of legislation; and as on the one hand it will be an honor of no small magnitude, to be counted among the worthy men who shall first give to Montana an equitable, far-seeing, and far-reaching polity; so, on the other hand, no grave will be deep enough to hide the shame of him, who shall barter his reputation and degrade his name, for any consideration, personal or political. May Providence smile on our efforts, and Wisdom direct our councils.

ERROR.—In our report of Judge Hosmer's Charge to the Grand Jury, we find that we have accidentally omitted some words which alter very materially the meaning of a sentence. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and all we can do is to give the error and the correction. The whole charge is well worth the most attentive perusal. In the first line of the second paragraph, for "such society originating in necessity, have been communities without law;" read—"such societies, originating in necessity, have been common of late years in communities without law." We must regret that any negligence of ours should have marred the effect of such a production.

Important Meeting of the Miners of Summit Valley District.

The miners of Summit Valley Ditsrict have held a meeting and passed some very stringent resolutions as to their views on the much canvassed question of quartz lodes. They feel strongly, and they speak very strongly. This is not tobe wondered at; for there is no harder life than that of the prospector and miner. In frost and snow, without shelter, and often without food, the hardy explorer pursues his calling; and it is not strange that he is unwilling to part with his dear earned and much coveted prize, on account of some technical irregularity in the form of asserting his claim. It may seem to some that the prospector's life is easy. We have heard of men "having nothing to do but ride round and stick up a stake, and then pocket a fortune." This sounds well; but is a totally incorrect view of the case. Let any men try a little "riding round" in a country where, for many a weary mile, no cabin or trace of human habitation is to be found. Let the additional luxury of 20 deg. below zero, enforced by a cutting wind, be added, and the fortunate discoverer has pretty well paid for his lode, ere he gets it. This latter object, however, is by no means certain of attainment. It very frequently happens that food, horse and man give out ere the eyes of the toil-worn wanderer have been gladdened by the sight of the "color," even, of the long sought gold. The case is still stronger where a man has spent much money and labor in sinking a shaft, and then finds himself liable to be cheated out of his reward by some quick-eyed loafer who is ready to play bald eagle to his fish hawk, and snatch the booty he has risked so much to obtain. We think that all that can be required is that a stake or even a stone of sufficient dimensions to bear a legible inscription recording the fact and date of the finding, should be conspicuously and firmly driven into the ground, or elevated above the level, so that it cannot fail to be seen and understood.

In fact, these matters can no longer be suffered to remain in abeyance. A thorough, simple and practical mining code must be draughted at once, and passed without delay. Interests are so extensive and so complicated, that anything short of a well understood, just and practical law would only lead to a relapse into the club and revolver times.

Jumping claims is a very ready way of obtaining property, but unless it be regulated so as to prevent its being allied to statutable robbery, much mischief must ensue.

There seems to be some difficulty in making quartz lodes real estate, by an act of the legislature, from the fact that the title to the lands of Montana is in the hands of Congress: but then this point can be settled, and a little judicious negociation will effect the change of proprietors. The usual way in which Congress has acted, is the "masterly inactivity" process, that is to say, Congress permits the Territorial governments to do as they please, and the title they give is secure against all parties except the United States. Mineral lands are specially exempt from survey and sale by the Land Commissioner. Another affair is the Indian title, but we apprehend it would be hard to enforce this unless the savages were armor plated. Their conduct has been too blood-thirsty and predatory to admit of much argument here about their rights: but it should be settled at Washington. Such steps are undoubtedly a necessity. The very fact of the hardships to which miners are exposed places them among the energetic poor; and any attempt to insist upon the expenditure of a sum of money on a quartz lode, is not only ridiculous as effecting robbery, but smacks of feudal oppression and tyranny too much, to be relished by American citizens. It is virtually handing over the property of every poor man to the grasp of the capitalists; and of corporate bodies nothing generous can be expected, as their physical organization prevents them from being kicked, and spiritually considered, they have no soul to be saved.

A reasonable time should be allowed, during which the owner should have the opportunity of finding capital or disposing of his interests, and then the lode should be sold by public auction. Jumping in such cases should be ignored—perhaps in all cases: for it is a kind of mental, rather than bodily, activity which is a cross between gambling and robbery—and tendeth not to edification. It should be most particularly enacted that no man shall stake a claim, without a *bona fide* discovery having been made and *proved*.

There is yet another very difficult subject to handle, and that is the law of watercourses. As this is more important to miners than to any others, except millers, a thorough system should be adopted, cutting off the stream of litigation, otherwise certain to flow, from this never-failing fountain of strife.

Of course it will be necessary to regulate not only the present district laws of miners, but also the power to make them or change them. This also is most important; for a very sea of trouble may spring from the contradictory and selfish enactments of isolated parties having only their own ends to serve. It should be remembered that fifty men may make the laws of a gulch which may contain ten times the number within a month—a large proportion of whom may be anything but satisfied with the legislation of the "oldest inhabitants."

We trust that when we are talking about legislation, we shall at any rate receive the benefit of clergy before execution at the hands of the lawyers, if we submit to them that it will be well to repeal the entire Idaho statutes and then substitute a new code. Repealing portions of acts and leaving others standing is nothing short of opening a floodgate through which uncertainty and litigation will continually flow.

Many other subjects will demand consideration and a most momentous task lies before our legislators.

Public Health vs. Private Gain.

Our attention has been called to this subject, by the sight of a document purporting to be a petition to the Legislature, praying that no charter be granted to a certain company, therein referred to, which has, at great expense, brought a supply of water into town, for domestic purposes. We confess that we are enemies to the *principle* of monopoly: but there are cases, and most especially such as the present, where we should be sorry to see a claim so well founded, ignored. If there is one thing, more than another, required in Virginia City, it is pure water.

It may not be generally known that Judge Lovell has analyzed an ounce of water obtained from one of the sources of supply used in this place, and the result is the appearance of a pretty strong dose of COPPER. Now if one ounce contains any considerable quantity of so poisonous a mineral, what must be the condition, as to health, of the thousands who drink some thirty to fifty ounces of it in a day? We need scarcely make the inquiry, for every one knows that the bad water is the cause of nearly all of the sickness, with which so many have been visited.

The water brought from the spring about a mile a half from town is so much purer than the other, that medically speaking it is comparative innocent. It is in fact very clear and palatable water and but slightly mineral.

Our readers will ask, what is the meaning of the petition? and they will not be very pleased to hear that the opponents of a most righteous monopoly, highly beneficial to the public, are actuated by a desire to to run their own grindstone at the expense of the health of the entire body of the citizens. It appears that some of the miners having claims on the Discovery Bar have thought it likely that there might, possibly, be a haul taken from the public purse, in the shape of compensation for the alleged loss of the water; which instead of evaporating during a run of nearly two miles in an open ditch, and supplying both the men of the city and also much cattle, is carried down to them, clean, at nearly the same point of delivery on their claims as formerly; we believe also in increased quantity. Now we hold that provision for the security of individual property is a paramount duty on the part of the Legislature; but we are sure that it is no part of a legistator's functions to decree the destruction of the public health, and the reproduction of mortality, for the sake of any man or set of men. It is utterly futile for the interested few to aver that they bought the stream; for it was subject to a much greater waste before the completion of the tubing than now; and no man can buy a stream above him, from a man having no claim to the head water. The supply must be at least equal in quantity, and immeasurably more fit for washing, than before: so that no damage can accrue to the miners. There will probably be a considerable surplus, after deducting all the water used for the accommodation of the people, and this can be turned into the old channel.

It is a settled principle of social law, confirmed in thousands of instances, since the introduction of railways, that the claims of individuals must give way to the exigencies of the public service; and we consider this so evident a proposition, as to require the aid of no argument to enforce its adoption as a legal axiom. We therefore trust that our legislators will show themselves worthy of the choice of the people, and we expect that they will protect and reward the promoters of an enterprise at once so innocuous and so beneficial, as the construction of the water-works now nearly completed. If they grant no worse charters than the one sought, they will deserve a monument at the hands of the electors, recording the fact of their unparallelled devotion to the interests of their constituents. We trust, however, that all care will be taken to secure the permanence and efficient action of the machinery for carrying out the avowed designs of our hydraulic benefactors.

[Communicated.]

Circular of the Academy of the Holy Family.

Four Sisters of Charity, through a wish to impart the blessings of education to the young females of this Territory, have found their way to our mountains, and are now located at St. Ignatius Mission, in a beautiful valley about thirty-five miles north-west of Hell Gate.

All parents, therefore, anxious to have their female children brought up in sound moral principles, to a proper training of the mind, and to laborious habits, are hereby invited to intrust them to the motherly care of these Sisters, who will open their boarding school early next spring, 1865.

They will teach reading, writing, grammar, composition, arithmetic, history, geography, and the French language if especially required, sewing, embroidery, knitting, cooking, washing, ironing, in short, all that is understood under the extensive word of housewifery.

The terms are as follows: Entrance fee, $5. Board per month, $25. Washing and ironing, $5. Payment invariably six months in advance.

Children must be provided with bed clothing, two dresses for week days, half a dozen of handkerchief, three towels, comb and a small basin for washing, spoon, knife and fork. They will buy here their school books.

The sisters will also receive male children from 5 to 12 years old.

For the sake of uniformity and good order all the pupils will assist at the religious exercises of the Institution.

All letters either received or sent by pupils will be subject to the inspection of the Lady Superior.

Parents are required to leave a little money with the Sisters for any unforseen want, for they will make no extra expenses for the pupils.

For orphans, the expenses of tuition &c., will be considerably lessened if necessary.

For further information apply to

M. GRASSI,
Superintendent of St. Ignatius Mission.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Nov. 19.

The Herald's Hilton Head letter gives a list of nine Union officers who escaped from the rebel prison at Columbia, and after 12 days' hardships reached our fleet. They state that privates at Columbia are infinitely worse off than our officers. Many have nothing to cover their nakedness but grain sacks, and dozens crawl out of their ptison pen every night, and are shot at by the guards. Many are killed in this manner. Those who escape to the woods are hunted by dogs, and torn and mangled. Captain Parker, who escaped on the 5th of October, was hunted by blood hounds, which tore him so horribly that he died in a few days. About 2,000 prisoners are in this pen, and hundreds are on plantations without shoes. For days together all rations are withheld from the prisoners. The rebel officers offer food to those who will take the oath of allegiance and join the southern army. In this way, under the pangs of hunger, many have taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

The Richmond Sentinel says: In commenting upon the probability of having sealed up nearly every other seaport, the Yankees are bent upon the destruction of Wilmington, the Augusta Constitutionalist congratulates its readers that this point bids fair to put a period to the audacious luck of Farragut. It is stated that no more tremendous earthworks exist on this continent than those that bulwark Cape Fear. Nature, besides, has done much for its protection. The bars are shallow, the channels narrow and immediately under our guns. By the most skillful navigation alone can the breakers be avoided, the slightest variation precipitating vessels upon their remorseless fangs. In addition, every precaution has been taken to counteract an investment by land.

The Herald's Chattanooga correspondent of the 15th says, all the arsenals, foundries, and rolling stock in Atlanta have been destroyed, as also the factories, mills and foundries from Chattanooga to Atlanta. For several miles, Buford destroyed the railways, which were torn up and the iron was put beyond use or brought to the rear. Atlanta is no longer of military importance. The country for miles around is wasted and beyond the possibility of service to the rebel army.

Rebel papers state that an immense fleet of transports has arrived in Mobile bay.

A mail boat from City Point brings information that on Thursday heavy firing occurred in Butler's front at Dutch Gap, occasioned by the rebels attempting to force our picket lines. They were completely routed.

It is rumored in Washington that McClellan has consented to head a commission of Democrats to visit Richmond to confer with the rebel government respecting peace, on the basis of Union.

Grant's army is not yet going into winter quarters. Military men look for stirring news from there.

The Enquirer has another special, which says, on the 18th the rebels captured part of a picket line between the James and Appottomax, numbering 60 men.

To a gentleman in this city, Gen. Grant said on Sunday, "The Confederacy is a mere shell, and I know it, and Sherman will prove it." In answer to the question—whether in his opinion, 90 days would bring the end? he said with a grim smile, "I am not a 90 days man, but we shall see what shall happen in six months."

The Tribune's special says: Stanton was again at his office yesterday, and has no idea of leaving the Cabinet.

Gen. Rawlings, Grant's chief of staff, telegraphs here that there is a great panic in Richmond concerning Sherman's movements.

A missionary, who travelled some forty miles with Price, reports that the Gen. told him that he had lost over 10,000 men in killed, wounded and desertions, and his expeditions had been most disastrous.

The Danish Lower House adopted the treaty of peace by a large majority.

The Times says, advices from New York in regard to the mode which the Washington government received the news of the capture of the Florida, was awaited with the greatest interest by the mercantile world. One reason for the importance attributed to these advices, consists in the inference that if the affair be permitted or be endorsed by Lincoln's Government, it will henceforth entirely extinguish any power on the part of the United States to assail by privateers, the commerce of any nation that may be at war, since the precedent will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel whatever may be the port in which she may seek shelter or supplies.

Quebec, Nov. 28.

Owing to reliable information that southern rebel sympathizers in certain towns in Canada are manufacturing clandestinely, and collecting at convenient points, shot, shell and cannon, the Government has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation, or carrying coastwise, or by inland navigation, arms or ammunition.

A slight demonstration was made on Wednesday on Butler's front by his troops, but it was forced back without accomplishing anything.

The Express reports the arrival of heavy reinforcements to Grant within the past few days.

In the affair of Thursday night they claim to have captured our picket line for 600 yards.

Mosby has written a letter to Sheridan, announcing the execution of seven Union prisoners, in retaliation, and also announcing his intention to continue if any more of his men are executed.

It is currently reported at Fortress Monroe on Monday, that General Butler had blown the end out of his canal and let the water in.

Forrest has a pontoon across the river at Chickawa. Deserters and scouts reported to the gunboats that Hood's army is 35,000 strong, with 37 pieces of artillery. He intended to operate in Middle and Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, and was marching on Pulaski, Tennesee. He expects ultimately to seize Cumberland Gap. His men greatly need clothing and supplies, which they hope to obtain by plundering the towns through which they pass.

Brig. Gen. Berry, chief of artillrey of Sherman's army, arrived here yesterday, seriously ill. He left Sherman on the morning of the 12th, at Kingston, Ga. He says Sherman has every infantry, cavalry and artillery soldier he wants. The men have received eight months' pay. The outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid winter campaign. The moral of the troops are unequalled. The genius of Major Sherman will carry the army triumphantly through the work it has to do.

On Monday night last, Hood's entire force, including Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate vicinity of Tuscumbia.—Florence, Alabama, is watched by a body of troops under the command of Thomas, and of such strength as will render the invasion of Tennessee impossible. The withdrawal of Hood for service elsewhere is an operation of extreme delicacy.

Another account says that Sherman's headquarters on Monday were at Kingston, with the 14th corps. He issued an order, telling his troops they were about to pass through a country heretofore uninterrupted by either army and were expected to subsist on the country, taking all the horses and mules within reach.

The 14th corps, the rear guard of Sherman's army, moved from Kingston on Monday.

New York, 20.

The Times' Washington special says, it is not contraband news to say that Sherman will touch at Macon. His army numbers 50,000, including 9,000 picked cavalry under Kilpatrick. He has rations for thirty days for man and beast. After arriving at Macon, he will probably go to Milledgeville where he will divide his army, sending part to Savannah and part to Augusta, which he will fortify and receive supplies up the Savannah river, so as to move on Columbia and Charleston. This programme will destroy the railroad system of Georgia; also all manufactories of shell, fixed ammunition, etc. It is impossible for Beauregard to interrupt Sherman.

It appears that such has been the atrocious cruelty of the rebels in Missouri, that the Union men have organized with the determination to exterminate the perpetrators of such outrages and their abettors.

Grant is now impregnably fortified, and leaving his defences amply guarded, he has commenced a movement of his army. The 9th corps has started. All the mounted cavalry in the department of the gulf are concentrated under Lee to assist Sherman.

There is no sign of the evacuation of Petersburgh.

New York, 20th.

Early is stated to be going into winter quarters near Staunton.

A motion of Mr. Essard, to treat for peace, introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, was unanimously voted down.

The Tennessee river is lined with rebel pickets from Pine Bluffs to Johnsonville.

Col. Brooks with 2,500 rebels attacked Fayetteville, Arkansas, but was repulsed. Price, on the retreat, came up and bombarded the place with two guns, but Curtis and Blunt coming up the rebels skedaddled, with the loss of nearly 100 killed and wounded.

The latest dispatches place Sherman at the outworks of Macon. He is probably at his way to Savannah where he will strike for Charleston.

Richmond dispatches assert that Sherman cannot take Macon. There is a difference of opinion.

From Deer Lodge County.

Pursuant to previous notice a convention of the miners, claim holders, and citizens generally of Summit Valley District, in the county of Deer Lodge, Montana Territory, was held on the 3rd instant, at which the following action was had:

On motion, D. R. Beck, Esq., was called to the chair, and Anson Ford was chosen Secretary. The President, on taking the chair, in a few pertinent remarks stated the object of the convention, was to pass a few resolutions, and acts, having reference to the past as well as the future regulation of the Dittsict of which the following is a correct report, to-wit:

SECTION 1.—Believing that this District and all this mining region, the mining interests is, and should be the paramount one, upon the success of which all others are dependent and to which all others should, and to be successful must be subserservient, and that prospectors and miners therefore must be sufficiently protected both by district laws and legislative enactments: this convention ordains and enacts that a claim shall in this district be regarded as lawful when it is marked by a stake sufficiently large to write upon it a plain inscription, naming the lode, or gulch, or placer upon which it is placed, the owner's name, the number of the claim from discovery, the number of feet claimed, the date when the claim is made, and recorded in the books of the county Recorder within ten days thereafter.

SEC. 2.—It being a well known fact with us that many of our lodes traverse districts many miles from timber, the consequence of which is the extreme difficulty of procuring stakes of any kind, without great labor, to mark our claims thereon: Therefore, while it may be true that some of the stakes which have heretofore been driven for that purpose in this and other mining district of this mining region, may not, perhaps, come up to the stupid requirements of an act passed by the more stupid Legtelature at Lewiston, before this Territory was detatched from that of Idaho, still, we regard them of sufficient size for all useful and practical purposes—have, and do respect them, and therefore

Resolved, That as we did not come out to this inhospitable region, and expose ourselves to the inclemencies of the seasons, suffer from want of food, clothing and other necessaries, among hostile tribes, and the still more dangerous 'civilized' savages of the country for the benefit of any of these, but for ourselves, our families at home, we will, therefore, resist to the "bitter end" all and any attempts, coming from all or any parties to swindle, cajole or quibble any of us out of our hard-earned, just and equitable rights in this district.

SEC. 3.—In regard to any litigation which may arise in this district—now that this mining region has become a regularly organized Territo y of the United States, we believe, that, pending the action of our own Territorial Legislature, the common law, and its rulings in the proper courts, are sufficient for the proper adjudication of such cases, and therefore adopt it as the "code" of this district for the adjustment in the proper courts of any such litigations until the statutes of our Territory are in force.

SEC. 4.—We address the following memorial &c., to

The honorable, the Council and House of Representatives of Montana Territory:

WE, your memorialists and petitioners, the miners, owners of quartz lodes, and citizens of Summit Valley District, in Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, in convention assembled, respectfully represent that we regard the statute passed at the last session of the Legislature of Idaho, and which is claimed by some to be in force now in this Territory—as onerous, oppressive, and well calculated to suppress the development and progress of the whole country, and believing as we do, that the mining interest is, and must be the paramount one, THE interest, upon the success of which all others alone are entirely dependent, and to which if it becomes successful, all other branches of business will be indebted for their own success, and consequently to which all others should be subordinate. We, therefore, your petitioners, do most respectfully pray your honorable body: 1st—to repeal the entire statute above named, if, in your wisdom, you consider it operative in this Territory, and pass or substitute one better calculated to meet our wants, more simple in its provisions, less burdensome to prospectors or explorers, closing the chances of litigation which are liable to spring up under the Lewiston statutes, and better calculated to invite and encourage progress in the direction of the development of the country, leaving to your wisdom to frame such a statute without suggestions of our own other than to pass, at an early day in your approaching session, an act legalizing our former action in this district, which action you will find shadowed forth in the foregoing proceedings of this convention, and as in duty bound we will ever pray &c.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these proceedings to the MONTANA POST and request the proprietors to publish them in that paper, and also one to each branch of the Legislature.

On motion, the convention adjourned, *sine die*.

D. R. BECK, President.
ANSON FORD, Secretary.
December 3, 1864.

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 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, SIDNEY EDGERTON, 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 Bannack City, in said Territory.

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

SIDNEY EDGERTON,
12—td Governor.

MARRIED.

In Nevada city, on the 5th of December, by the Rev. Judge Bissell, Mr. LOUIS H. HOOKER, to Miss ELIZA ANN MCNABB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OCCIDENTAL BILLIARD HALL.

ROCKFELLOW & DENNEE'S BUILDING.

Jackson Street, Virginia City.

The finest tables in town. The bar supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars.

tf—16 JOHN H. MING.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by the Subscribers, one red ox, a regular fence-breaker, no other marks. Apply at the Elephant Corral, prove property, pay charges and take the cuss away. 4t—16*

Found!

A RED MOROCCO DIARY for 1864, containing letters and papers. The owners by proving property, and paying for this advertisement, can hear from it at this office. tf—16

FOR SALE

10,000 lbs. OATS,
5,000 lbs. BARLEY,
10,000 lbs. ONIONS,
3,000 lbs. DRIED APPLES.
100 Reams Wrapping Paper.
10 Kegs Belcher's Golden Syrup.
500 Gallons Sorghum Molasses,
20 Barrels fine Rye and Bourbon Whiskey.
12 Cases Rubber Boots.
20 Cases Plantation and Hostetter's Bitters.

ROCKFELLOW & DENNEE,
No. 5, Jackson Street, Virginia City, M. T.
15w—tf

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
of many varieties.
KIP SHOES, and
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' BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
BOOTS, SHOES and BALMORALS.

We also have a large Stock of

BUFFALO 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 legitimate 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. 22, 1864.
15—1y