



The Seat of Government.

It is always a matter of considerable importance, to fix the most eligible site for the capital of a State or Territory, and several considerations enter into the question of a wise selection. Naturally we look for a place possessing facilities for communication with the outer world and also with the towns in the country. No argument is needed to enforce the necessity of this qualification. The place should also, if possible, be central, in order to prevent a waste of time and a useless expenditure of money in mileage. This matter, however, though by no means trivial, is not by any means conclusive, and the idea of mere distance must be subservient to that of easiness and certainty of approach at all seasons. Another consideration is that it should be a place of recognized importance, and, relatively, of large population, especially under a republican form of government, of which public opinion forms, or should form the basis. Now in Montana, we know of no place except Virginia City that possesses these requirements, and we should naturally expect that the task of fixing the seat of government would be comparatively easy; but, alas, selfishness at work, and the everlasting wire pulling that is so destructive on this continent, seems to warp the judgment of the Legislature, and blind the people to their interests. Perhaps Hell Gate or Fort Union, or Bannack may be selected. Setting aside the convenience of the people, the idea of economy, and the pressure of public opinion, the advantages to be derived from the location of the capital in this place, are not of a nature so overwhelming as to render a fierce struggle a matter of necessity. It will go hard with a good many representatives at the next election, if they should vote for choosing a hole and corner village as our political centre, but the people of the only natural capital of Montana can live without the presence of their law-givers, even though their ears may not be gladdened by the sound of their ravishing eloquence, or their eyes delighted with the sight of their glibly presence. If men are strangers to their true interests, and to the wishes of the majority, we cannot help it. We must find more sensible people to represent us, next time we make a selection of legislators.

Agricultural Resources of Montana.

In our last issue we pointed out the wonderful mineral resources of this Territory, but the candid enquirer will soon become satisfied that great as is the mineral wealth of this country, it is more than equalled in importance by the agricultural capabilities of the soil. At first sight this may seem almost paradoxical, for the pilgrim who has traveled hither has seen but little to encourage such a belief. The reason, however, is obvious. The agricultural parts of the country lie in sections like oases, though neither few nor small, and the main traveled road passes through only one large fertile valley—that of the Stinking Water. All the root crops and cereals have flourished for years in the Bitter Root Valley, and fine crops have been raised during the past season at Deer Lodge, Prickly Pear, and in the Jefferson, Madison, Beaverhead and Stinking Water valleys. Besides these, there are hundreds of more circumscribed localities where everything that will grow in the northern States can be raised, to even greater advantage than there. The climate is salubrious, the water pure and sufficient for irrigation, which is the simplest process imaginable. In the neighborhood of Virginia City and Bannack, fine vegetables have been raised, to the profit of the growers and the comfort of the people. At first, the thirst for gold absorbed all the interest of immigrants, but now that permanent effort and settlement has taken the place of nomadic adventure, it is only just that we should inform those at a distance of the great advantage which must attend the tilling of the soil in these regions. The long distance even from Salt Lake, and the much more arduous and lengthy journey which must be taken by those who bring supplies from the States, act as protective laws in favor of the farmer, and ensure him a remuneration not hitherto recorded in the annals of husbandry. As a grazing country, Montana cannot be surpassed. Experience has now fully demonstrated that cattle and sheep thrive better, in ordinary seasons, when turned loose in the valleys and on the slopes, than in any part of the States, even when, as is there usual, good timothy hay and clover are unsparingly given. There are some great peculiarities of climate which are all in favor of the stock raiser. The quantity of snow which falls in those northern districts is not nearly so great as that which so deeply covers the ground farther south; and the bunch grass, so abundant in the valleys, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, is not withered, and appears in the winter, but nutritious in the highest degree. Horses, even in deep snow, can always find plenty of food. The hardy and thriving condition of the thousands of Indian ponies that never go under a roof or receive any food from the hands of their owners, is a sufficient proof of this fact. Sometimes

there are deep snows, but the straw and hay of the farmer can always supply any deficiency, of fodder accidentally needed. Millions, many millions of cattle and sheep can be fed bountifully in Montana, almost without expense. The rearing of hogs is not more troublesome than in the States, as pens grow with great luxuriance, and root crops may be raised ad libitum. The health of the porcine delegation which parades our streets without any care, is most amazingly excellent. Our own observation has convinced us that fall wheat, to any extent, can be surely produced on hundreds of thousands of acres. The climate is, in every respect, more superior to that of western Canada. The rain is not, indeed, so plentiful, but irrigation is so simple and easy that a man may moisten himself as to the time and quantity of moisture to be supplied to his crop. Rust, the dread of Canada, is here unknown, and the diseases arising from a long continued and exhaustive routine cannot, under any circumstances, affect our prosperity for at least one generation, while ordinary care and skill will exclude them forever. Few of our valleys are much higher than Salt Lake, and there apples, peaches, plums, etc., grow abundantly. At this moment the ground in agricultural districts, is nearly without snow, and in none of them is the depth more than half that which is common in the State of New York or Upper Canada. A word of caution we feel bound to give, as the result of much practical acquaintance with the raising of all kinds of farming produce, and that is, avoid purchasing seed from a southern climate or a virgin soil. Bring it from a worse climate and a poorer country; then it will thrive in its new home at least one-third better than that which is brought from a milder climate and a more fertile locality. Potatoes for seed should be late sown and watered. The dryer the potatoes and the fitter for the table, the worse seed does it make. Those who contemplate bringing seed from the States should remember these things, in order to avoid unnecessary disappointment.

This spring, the indications are that a large breadth of land will be put under wheat, especially on the Gallatin, where the Masses. Cover are preparing to erect a flouring mill. We trust that among the many who will come to our land of wonders, not a few will be farmers, and, whatever may be the lot of those who try their riches in a more condensed shape, they will be rewarded in a manner such as their highest flight of fancy never conceived. Those who come by the river route, will find hundreds of thousands of acres in the valleys of the Missouri proper, the Yellowstone, and many smaller tributary streams, which will yield a magnificent return for their toil. There is land enough in Montana for more farmers than the western States can spare, and grazing for more stock than can possibly be wanted for any purpose, for centuries to come. To this must be added the golden inducement of high prices. We need not be dependent on the States or on Utah. We have room, soil and climate, far more than sufficient for all who will come to make fortunes by supplying our wants.

The Indians.

General McDowell has issued an order that all Indians taken shall be handed over to the civil authorities. The step is ridiculous, expensive, and a premium on crime. It will, however, end in the extermination of the red skins. Blue pill is the best medicine for thieves and murderers, especially west of the States. The whole thing will be resolved into "no quarter." Justice to the (marauding) Indian is most conveniently given in three ways—lead, steel or hemp, wind and weather permitting, if not, whether or no.

Col. Chivington will be received on his return like David after the death of Goliath. His is the true way to settle Indian difficulties. A savage cannot be trusted. The lust for blood and rapine never is eradicated. It may slumber, but let it once be aroused, and it concentrates the sleeping energies of years in the atrocities of one outbreak.

Education.

Some few weeks back, we offered to our readers some thoughts on education, mainly relating to its results in after life. We also ventured to draw the distinction between good and bad education; but our remarks were not intended to suggest any practical plan of training. This deficit we now propose to supply.

Two questions of great moment here present themselves for solution. 1st: When shall we begin? and secondly, how shall we proceed? Were education a mere matter of literary acquisition, we might dismiss the subject by observing that elementary instruction is best commenced by the parents—especially the mother—where that is possible, and that, as soon as the child can speak. There is no danger of precocity followed by mental imbecility, unless the teaching is too long continued or too heavily pressed. A child taught almost from the cradle, gets a natural liking for books and general information, and is never a dullard. It is only when different tastes are formed, that learning becomes disagreeable. The opposite and most mistaken idea is the cause of the wearisome labor and painful discipline that can hereafter alone repair the loss of precious time, so heedlessly and unwisely expended in rendering subsequent efforts irksome and uncertain of success. Only make the lessons short, lively and informal, accompanying correct answers with smiles of approbation, and the little people will learn to read correctly and with pleasure; at a cost of less than half the labor bestowed in teaching the child fustian phrases of no earthly importance, imitating the cries of the lower animals, and implanting deceit and untruthfulness in its young heart by paying it with sweets and kisses for declarations of attachment which are as comprehensive in their sphere of application as a woollen night cap in a lodging house, fitting everybody, and belonging to nobody.

Great however as is the importance of intellectual culture in infancy, its value is merely nominal when placed in comparison with moral discipline. Almost universally, children are irretrievably spoiled before they are four years old. At the age of three months, moral training should be commenced. A baby knows its mother's voice even sooner, and can be quieted or

made to smile by a slight variation of its tone. It should be taught by insensible degrees to obey its parents. A firm, steady, ceaseless determination, accompanied by never-failing love and patience, succeeds as surely as thunder follows lightning, but moral education, as usually practised, is a heterogeneous and fluctuating assemblage of caresses, scolding, kisses, slaps, caudles, deceit and untruth, which leads to contempt on the part of the child, and deserved though fruitless sorrows for the parent. The first requisite in moral training is the inculcation of unhesitating obedience. This is the foundation; without it, all else is vain and futile. Unless this be made a habit, quarrelling, discord, hatred, disrespect, and every social evil may be expected to follow. We would carry our child to the grave, a hundred times sooner, than see it grow up the impudent, ignorant, godless insolent little ruffian that we meet on every street now-a-days. Another thing never to be forgotten is entire truthfulness on the part of the parent and of all about the child. Falschoods concerning goblins, threats of unexecuted punishments, promises of rewards never intended to be given, make children finished liars about as soon as they can speak. If, also, a father or household companion is a drinker, a swearer, or a profane person; or if he be deceitful, tyrannical or vindictive, one lesson in each of these vices will likely unhinge the whole fabric of education and destroy the child.

Secure the love of the child by the genuine exhibition of your own; then give it an example to follow, and you will have done your part, and need only commend it to the care of the Almighty, and claim his promised aid. With regard to schooling, it is necessary in nearly every case and probably beneficial in all. A home-taught boy is generally either a rube booby or an amiable milk-sop. With girls the case is far different. The schooling is indispensable, yet the mother makes the girl, and his comrades make the boy. Boys should be thoroughly taught all that you wish them to practice when men. When a child is training at school, any interruption of its studies should be carefully avoided, and holidays, beyond those of the school term, should be fixed and never deviated from, except in sickness, and the acquisition of lawful knowledge made the end of all labor. If it is intended to keep a girl unmarried, all her life, it is still necessary that she be well-educated, but in a wife it is indispensable, for though no one wishes to make a slave of his partner in life, yet a thorough, practical knowledge of housewifery is an essential. A gay, indolent, ignorant, loose-ended novice is as great a curse, as a good wife is a blessing. Three particulars remain to be noticed. "Birds of a feather flock together." Choose the feathers. Let no entreaty or suggestion of expediency permit you to allow your child's association with unworthy companions. A day of such license may be fatal. When an infant can speak, it should be taught reverently to ask God's blessing and be instructed in Bible truths. This knowledge is carried to the grave, we know, and to Heaven we believe. Never omit to take your offspring, despite wind and weather, to the house of God. Let your sons and daughters see the beauty of holiness exhibited at home. Let your family devotions be short as well as fervent. About as many children imbibe a dislike to religion from long-winded and tri-syllabic devotions, as from any other cause. Let your words be few and well chosen, and let your deeds be an index of your creed. Do not neglect physical education. Early to bed, early to rise, warm clothing, simple diet, fresh air, vigorous and systematic exercise, and the absence of candies, pies, fermented liquors, spices, tea, coffee, &c., and you will have something to look at, as well as something to love. Choose for your teacher such a person as you wish your child to be, and you will have done well. Passing through the streets some time since, we saw a pallid, sharp-looking, hands-in-pockets, young hopeful. To him thus spake his mother: "Come in, sir, or I will give you a whipping with this rod." (holding up something like a wheat straw). "Shut up, old woman," said little six year old; "That's about played out." Surely a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame.

Discovery and Settlement of Alder Creek.

There are comparatively few, even of the old (?) inhabitants of Virginia who are acquainted with the facts attending the discovery of the gulch in which stand the *trio juncto in uno*, Virginia, Nevada and Central City. To such the following account will not approve unacceptance: In the spring of 1863, L. Simonds, Henry Edgar, William Fairweather, T. Cover, Harry Rodgers, Barney Hughes, George Orr, and William Sweeney started north from Bannack on a prospecting tour. At Deer Lodge they changed their course, aiming for the Yellowstone. George Orr remained at Deer Lodge. At the Yellowstone the party was coralled by the Crow Indians. After some detention, an exchange of horses, more satisfactory to the Indians than to our prospectors, and the still more unsatisfactory exchange of provisions without value received, the party left in the night, with the exception of Simonds, who preferred remaining with the Indians rather than running the risk of getting safely away. They travelled as fast as they could, not waiting to prospect, until they camped on the east side of Alder creek, just above the Fairweather discovery. William Fairweather crossed the creek, and seeing a place where the bed rock projected above the surface, he returned to the camp, and, in company with Henry Edgar proceeded to prospect the bar. The first pan of dirt yielded \$1 75; and finding good prospects at other points, William Fairweather, Henry Edgar, T. Cover and Barney Hughes staked off four claims, on what is known as the Fairweather bar; the claims running across the creek so as to include the bottom, and four claims on what is now known as the Cover bar. These claims also extended across the bottom. Harry Rodgers and Sweeney staked off two claims on the Rodgers bar at the foot of Wallace street, one claim on the Sweeney bar across the creek, and one on the Cover bar. Being without provisions, the party then proceeded to Bannack for a supply. On their return they were accompanied by their friends, who proceeded to stake off the gulch, on the 6th and 7th of June.

The appearance of Alder creek at this

time is strikingly different from what it then was. The deer and the antelope fed undisturbed. The low bottom was covered with a dense growth of alder; the higher banks sent forth a pleasant perfume from the blossoms of the wild cherry which were then in bloom, and the grass was rich and luxuriant where there was no timber. But the hidden treasure—the white man's gold, had been discovered, and he was there to worship at its shrine, with all his frontier habits of destruction. On the 20th day of June, some careless pilgrim let a fire spread among the dry grass, about three-fourths of a mile above what is now Virginia City. The wind was blowing down the gulch, and the fire, fed by the dead timber of a former growth, rushed madly down the gorge, leaving nothing of the standing trees but their blackened trunks. Since then, changes have been rapid. The gulch is burrowed and upturned for 16 miles. Gold dust by the ton has been taken from its hiding place. Towns have been built, roads opened, and all the elements of civilization are rapidly developing within our borders. Although it is but twenty months since gold was discovered here and not two years since it was first found at Bannack, there is much food for reflection among those of us who were here from the beginning—who came into what is now Montana in the first hour of the day. They well remember the danger there was from the hostility of the Bannacks, and the still greater danger that existed on account of the lawlessness of desperadoes. After a while these were more systematized, and road agents and robbers walked uncontrolled through the land. Then came pleasing visions of the vigilantes—God bless them. The capture and trial of Ives followed. The noble and fearless men who prosecuted him—may they also have their reward. We owe them a debt of gratitude. The public execution of the ring-leaders shortly after, inaugurated the reign of peace and order and now we rest safely under the protecting shield of the civil law, with a consciousness that there is still a power behind the throne.

Another matter of reflection is the subsequent career of the six men who discovered this untold wealth. Not one of them is now with us. All have departed. Harry Rogers and William Sweeney have gone to Victoria's dominions, their purses well filled, carrying with them the only thing in our country they did not despise. Thomas Corv has gone to the States, intending to return in the spring. William Fairweather is in San Francisco, and the others are in parts unknown. They discovered fortunes for others and had fortunes for themselves within their grasp. Have they all taken good care of their treasure, and, like wise men, provided for the future? Alas for the habits and want of forethought of many of our miners. We fear not. There are too many allurements and temptations in mining camps for the moral courage of some men. The hard earnings which would have made them comfortable through life, are too often squandered in a few weeks in the grog shop, the dance house, at the gambling table or in the house of sin. The miner, when he becomes suddenly rich, finds hosts of friends, not for himself, but for his money, and when that is gone, he is again neglected. It is time that hard-working men should open their eyes and see how many men, and women too, are living in luxury on the fruits of their toil. There is, and must necessarily be, a vast amount of vicissitude and disappointment connected with the search for gold; but, when to this is added the foolish extravagance and improvidence of those whose enterprise has been the means of providing wealth for hundreds, and competence for thousands, we cannot but lament the fact, and fervently hope that our miners will take a useful lesson from the records of the past, and reserve for the wants of old age, the riches which they so foolishly squander in the heyday of wealth and prosperity.

New Laws.

We call the attention of our readers to the three acts, copies of which appear in our columns. The one relates to ranchmen, another to gambling, and the third contains the law controlling and regulating the settlement of the public lands. We congratulate those possessed of stock that they will no longer have to pay men for riding their horses to death under pretext of grazing them. The forfeiture of the ranching fee and \$25 per day for the use of the animal, are very good safeguards against this common but most nefarious proceeding.

The prohibition of all dice games and of such traps for the unwary as three card monte, &c., is a most excellent step on the part of the Legislature. The games mentioned are only polite wars of stealing.

The law of occupancy and title to the public lands is one of great value, removing the uncertainty and dispelling the doubts of the community on this most important subject. Squinting is virtually abolished, as the pre-empting notice must be filed in the recorder's office, in order to make a title. It is also a piece of welcome intelligence to creditors that the interest of debtors, in lands or improvements, is liable to seizure and sale, and the miner will be glad to see that the title of the occupant of the pre-empted lands does not cover the precious metals. Gold and silver leads are safe.

A Law Relating to Gambling.

An Act prohibiting certain games in Montana Territory.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana:

SECTION 1.—That if any person shall deal or play at, or make any bet or wager for money, or other thing of value, at any of the games called or known as, three card monte, [e] strap game, thimble-rig game, patent safe game, black and red, (commonly known as the ten dice game), any dice game, two card box at faro, or any similar game or games, or shall induce or attempt to induce any person whatsoever to make any bet, or wager at any such game, every such person so offending, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, in the county jail, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment by any court of competent jurisdiction.

used within said house, shop, tent, saloon, booth, place or enclosure, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall forfeit any license he may have obtained to keep any tavern, saloon, shop, or other place.

Sec. 2.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and approval by the Governor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

We will start an Express line from Virginia City to Prickly Pear and Deer Lodge, on Monday, January 30th, and every Monday thereafter; from Prickly Pear every Thursday; through to one day. We shall also start sleighs for Salt Lake City, on Thursday, January 26th, 1865, carrying passengers, letters and light packages. Please present all just claims against us and get your pay.

Ed-22 A. J. OLIVER & CO.

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the Commissioners named in the act to incorporate the city of Virginia, passed at the first session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, of the city of Virginia, M. T., on Monday the 5th day of February, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing the following city officers for said city, for the term prescribed by law, to-wit: one Mayor, one Marshal, one Police Magistrate, one City Clerk, one City Attorney, one City Assessor, one City Treasurer, one City Street Commissioner, and two Aldermen for each Ward.

The election in the several Wards in said city, shall be held at the following named places, and the following named persons are appointed Judges of election:

1st Ward—At Kiskadden's building; J. E. McClurg, Major Hadley and Granville Stewart, Judges of election. 2nd Ward—At Prof. Dimsdale's School House; John Aulis, James Yorgas and John H. Ming, Judges of election. 3rd Ward—At building known as "Great Republic"; A. E. Graeter, L. W. Fray and W. W. Morris, Judges of election. The Judges of election will be governed by such instructions as they may hereafter receive from the said Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of said charter.

R. M. CAMPBELL, J. J. HULL, JULIUS BUCHS, Commissioners. Virginia City, M. T., Jan. 20th, 1865.

The Division of the City of Virginia into Wards.

THE City of Virginia is hereby divided into the following Wards, by the Commissioners named in the city Charter, in pursuance to the provisions of said charter, to-wit:

All that portion of the city lying west of Jackson street, is hereby designated as the First Ward. All that portion of the city lying south of Wallace street, and east of Jackson street, is designated as the Second Ward. And all that portion of the city lying north of Wallace street, and east of Jackson street is hereby designated as the Third Ward.

Done at the city of Virginia, M. T., this 20th day of January, A. D. 1865.

R. M. CAMPBELL, J. J. HULL, JULIUS BUCHS, Commissioners. Jan. 20th, 1865. Ed-22

PATEE HOUSE LOTTERY

GRAND BENEVOLENT PLAN.

Arrangements are already made for the sale by Lottery of the Patee House in St. Joseph, Mo.—There will be

525 PRIZES,

valued at \$140,000—70,000 shares or Tickets at Two Dollars each.

The Hotel and Block of seven lots 45 by 100 feet each, on which the Hotel stands, will be the first prize.

One best toned Piano, the second prize. Two Billiard tables, one prize each.

Thirty marble top bureaus, one prize each; together with a large amount of valuable furniture as per advertisement, that can be seen with agents.

THIS enterprise is the most magnificent of the kind ever started in the West. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the proceeds will be set apart for benevolent purposes, and divided between those towns and cities in proportion to the number of tickets sold in each. Ladies should be interested in the purchase of tickets as there are a number of large mirrors, beds, the splendid furniture in the Bridal Chamber, etc. This magnificent plan is founded on benevolence as the dividend of \$25,000 will be for the relief of the poor.

DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE AT

ST. JOSEPH MISSOURI

APRIL 20th, 1865.

REFERENCES.

Theron Barnum, of the Barnum Hotel, St. Louis A. Beattie & Co., John Corby, Milton Tooth, Bankers, St. Joseph, Mo.

P. S. PFOUTS, Agent for M. T.

Tickets for sale by C. W. Peary, Tutt & Dennell, at the Billiard Saloon, and at D. W. Tilton & Co.'s City Book Store. Ed-22

Stray Notice.

I HAVE on my Ranch at the head of Deer Creek 7 head of Stray Steers, with various marks and brands. The owners, if any, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold at the expiration of 30 days for the same. O. C. WHITNEY, Virginia City, Jan. 17th, 1865. Ed-22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of execution in my hands issued out of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District, on the 7th day of January 1865, against the property of Jesse Tullford, I shall sell public auction on Tuesday the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the interest of the said Jesse Tullford, in the following described property, viz: One log house and lot at Highland, in Highland city.

J. N. HOWIE, Sheriff. Jan. 17th, 1865. Ed-22

Silver Bow Creek Miners' Meeting.

PETER SLATER, President.

THE object of the meeting being to repeal the law with regard to claims being laid over until the first of May, 1865. On motion of Mr. Conner, J. M. Thomas was chosen Secretary.

Resolved, That all persons wanting to go into ditch companies that are on the ground owing claims can go in by giving fifteen days notice previous to going to work on the same.

Resolved, That all claims not represented at the expiration of fifteen days from date shall be jump.

Silver Bow Creek, Summit Mountain District, Deer Lodge County, M. T. J. M. THOMAS, Secretary. Jan. 15, 1865. Ed-22

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE, formerly occupied by Rockfellow & Dennee, No. 5, Jackson Street, Virginia City, M. T. Apply to GEO. B. PARKER. Jan. 19, 1865. Ed-22

FOR RENT,

ONE-HALF OF ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS HOUSES in town. Enquire at the City Book Store. Ed-22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

All you that want CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, Direct from the Agricultural Department at Washington, call at DANIEL & STUART'S. 21-41

FOR RENT.

THE Middle store in Kiskadden's Stone Building on Wallace street. For particulars enquire of Geo. Mann, next door, or 21-1 m W. STANFIELD.

Passengers & Freight Wanted for Silver Bow.

A Four Mule Team will make weekly trips from Virginia City to Silver Bow, carrying freight, packages and passengers. Enquire at the store of F. OLINGHOUSE & CO., P. O. E. Store, 21-3m Virginia and Silver Bow Cities

ANNOUNCEMENT.

City Marshal.—We are authorized to announce Mr. Thos. Baruz, as a candidate for City Marshal, at the ensuing City election. 21-41

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has received letters testamentary of the will of Thomas M. Kenna, deceased, from the Probate Court of Madison County, Montana Territory. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased will present them to the undersigned, at his place of business in Virginia City, in said County, within ten months from this date together with the necessary vouchers. J. B. COX, Executor. January 14th, 1865. 21-41

J. S. Rockfellow. W. McK. Dennee.

ROCKFELLOW & DENNEE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

STORAGE & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS.

STONE BUILDINGS.

Corner Wallace & Jackson Streets,

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana Territory.

Advances made on

CONSIGNMENTS

Particular attention given to the sale of

FLOUR,

BACON,

LARD,

BUTTER,

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

PRIME MESS PORK,

POTATOES,

ONIONS,

OATS,

DARLEY,

WHEAT,

and all kinds of

PRODUCE.

COFFEE, NAILS, RYE WHISKEY,

SUGAR, GLASS, BOURBON WHISKEY

TEA, LAMPS, IMPORTED BRANDY

SPICES, OILS, HAVANA CIGARS,

SOAP, SHOVELS, SMOKING TOBACCO,

CANDLES, PICKS, CHEWING TOBACCO,

DRIED & CAN FRUITS

And a COMPLETE Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

REFER TO:

Messrs. Holladay & Halsey, Gilbert & Sons, Howard Livingston, E. C. James Bromley, Esq., Messrs. Kimball & Lawrence, Wm. Jennings, Esq., Salt Lake City.

John Hughes, Esq., Denver City, Col. T. Messrs. Allen & Mitchell, Bankers, Messrs. Edrington & Co., Creighton & Co., Hon. Jas. G. Spratt, Virginia City, M. T. Ed-22

STONEMAN HOUSE!

Hynson & Harper,

BEG to announce that they have opened their Saloon, which, at a great expense, has been made the

A NO. 1 HOUSE IN TOWN.

The Bar is stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and the comfort and enjoyment of their guests will be their constant aim. Ed-22

Mohegan's Restaurant!

IDAHO ST., VIRGINIA

Second door below Planter's House,

THIS House will keep open day and night for the accommodation of guests. Meals served up at all hours. Grumpy Fish, and all the luxuries of the season from the country, afford, neatly and satisfactorily served up. A Bar, supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, is connected with the establishment. Ed-22