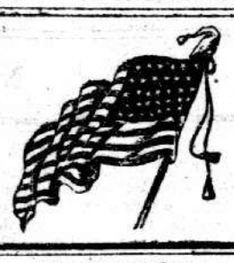
# The Montana Post.

D. W. TILTON & CO., Proprietors.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

Saturday, - - - - Feb 18th, 1865.

### No Dispatches

were received here by the last coach from Salt Lake City, on account of the wires being cut by the Indians, in the vicinity of Mud Springs.

### Apologetic.

For the last three months, by the most strenuous efforts, we have succeeeed in making such additions to our stock of material, as have enabled us to present the Post to our readers, on white paper. The expense has been extremely heavy; but this we have not considered an excuse sufficient to warrant our resorting to a substitute. The impossibility of obtaining a further supply, just at present, alone compels us to appear in our present dingy looking garb. Just as soon as the defect can be remedied, we shall resume our usual and more becoming white dress. The weather, the roads, the snow, and the Indians are all we can offer in the shape of apology to our subscribers. In the mean time we shall continue to issue the Post every Saturday, availing ourselves of the best article that the market affords for the purpose of publication.

### Future Prospects of Virginia City.

In view of the recent discoveries at Last Chance gulch, Silver Bow and eleswhere, some people, not remarkable for a large development of the reflective faculties, have ventured to prophecy that Virginia City is "gone up." This elegant phrase, in our opinion, applies only to property, which has, decidedly gone up, and is still increasing in value. Each additional proof of the wealth of Montana is so much in favor of the stability of this place. Naturally, it is the commercial centre of Montana, and now that it is made the capital, and incorporated, there can be no doubt that wonderful as its past progress has been, still more astonishing will be its future prosperity.—Only eighteen months since, some log shanties of the most primitive kind, were all that distinguished the locality of our present metropolis, with its 3,000 resident citizens and its large floating population.

Stone houses, architectually imposing, are scattered in all directions, and preparations are making for such substantial additions to our buildings as will soon render the appearance of our streets similar to that of cities in the States. Winter is always dull in the mountains. The snow on the Divides prevents all traffic; but the local indications, and the news from all quarters warrant the belief, that the abdication of King Frost is all that is needed, to make our streets once more present the animated spectacle of last summer, on a much extended scale. Instead of listlessly toasting their feet before the stove, the class of idlers and despondents whom we have mentioned, had better prepare to avail themselves of the opportunity to better their condition which the immense influx of strangers, in spring, and the circulation of gold from the gulch, will be sure to present to the enterprising. Enough of pay dirt is already excavated, and waiting only for warmer weather, in order to be sluiced, to set all the springs of commercial prosperity in running order. Never were our prospects as brilliant as at present, commercially or socially. We now have buildings in which our business can be conducted; Churches and Sabbath Schools are open for the young and old, on the Sabbath, and day schools are in vigorous operation. Our Theatre is supported with increasing zest, and the general desire for social comfort is remarkable. Everything betokens the march of improvement, and the rapid advance of civilization. Each discovery will be a new mine of wealth for our people, so long as miners have wants and means. It would be very strange indeed, if all the keenest and most enterprising of our business men were so deluded as to invest their capital in building houses of stone, and otherwise preparing for a permanent and much increased business in a city not likely to increase in population and importance; yet, Mr. Ohlinghouse is about to erect a three story stone building, General Dorris, so well known among the early settlers of the Alder Creek gulch, has contracted for a large edifice of the same material, and our worthy Mayor, P. S. Pfouts, will soon have commenced his fire-proof three story. These houses, and many others, will stand like a "Testimony of the Rocks," in proof of the conviction of all sensible men, that Virginia, must continue to remain, as it now is, the recognized chief city of Montana. In addition to this, as soon as the weather will permit, Ben Holladay will put on a daily line of coaches for Salt Lake City, and the mails will punctually arrive three times per week. Even now, Oliver & Co., the pioneer express men of this region, have established regular communications with Last Chance, Prickly Pear and the Deer Lodge mines. Finally, a line of telegraph is projected which, when completed, will connect us, *via* Salt Lake City, with the Pacific States on the one side, and the Eastern States on the other. Notwithstanding the, as yet, somewhat hypothetical wonders of Last Chance gulch, the sparkling lodes of Silver Bow, the riches of Prickly Pear, and the inexhaustible wealth of Deer Lodge, the "Golden Arrow" points steadily to Virginia City as the future "Queen of the Mountains."

### U. S. Internal Revenue.

For the benefit of our readers, we have prepared a summary of some of the requirements of the U. S. Internal Revenue Law, which, for want of space, are presented in a form necessarily concise.

All persons engaged in any business, are required to apply for license at the office of the Assistant Assessor, who returns a list of the applicants, to the Collector, who gives public notice when they are to be paid.

Between the first and tenth days of each month, all manufacturers, auctioneers, bankers, butchers, express companies, hackmen, proprietors of omnibuses, coaches for carrying passengers, concerts, theatres, museums, lotteries, and newspapers, &c., must make returns for the month previous, under oath, to the Assistant Assessor. If they fail to do so, the Assistant Assessor, must, after the 10th of the month, make his own estimate for each delinquent, and add fifty per cent. for such delinquency.—After such estimate and return to the Collector, no appeal can be had, save to the Commissioner at Washington. These monthly duties, must be paid between the 20th and 30th of each month, or a penalty of ten per cent. is added. All taxes of whatever kind, remainining unpaid for ten days after the lists are received by the Collector, are increased ten per cent. for default; and after a lapse of another ten days, the Collector issues a warrant without further delay.

Closing up business does not affect the liability of an applicant to pay a license duty.

Persons selling merchandise from wagons must take out a peddler's license.

The penalty for neglecting to take out a license or make a return, is imprisonment for two years and a fine of five hundred dollars, beside the duties assessed, which may be distrained for, without further process of law.

Our business men will do well to give their attention to this matter, as due notice has been given, and delinquents will have their names handed over of the Attorney General for indictment before the Grand Jury.

### That Advertisement.

In the *Vedette* of the 28th ult., appears an "advertisement" over the signature of "Vindicator," in which "a man called DIMSDALE" is attacked with great ferocity, and certain alleged perversions of fact, in his report of the fight between Con Orem and Hugh O'Neil, are pointed out with a zeal whose intensity would have been very destructive had it been "according to knowledge," but as this does not appear on the face of the record, and as a diligent inspection of the word D-I-M-S-D-A-L-E does not afford any *prima facie* evidence of moral turpitude, the owner of that befouled patronymic consents to bear both the name and the aspersions cast upon it without any further notice, feeling at the same time a melancholy commiseration for the unfortunate advertiser, who is so ashamed of his own, as to cover the original "Windy Tater" with the antique shroud of "Vindicator." Fact being *non est inventus* in the allegory before us, the *statements* and inferences we proceed to demolish, as follows:

"Item in the 1st place." The days of ancient Rome were not the palmy days of the "ring" because there was no *ring* used. Secondly: The combatants fought with the *cestus*, (a bruising glove like metal knuckles), and not with the naked fist.—Thirdly: Fair play was *not* such a jewel; for, at the caprice of the spectators, the turning down of their thumbs was the signal for the decapitation of the loser in the strife, by the headsman in attendance for that purpose; in which event, or in case of his death by a blow of the *cestus*, he was dragged to the *spoliarium*; horses being attached to his body, by ropes and flesh hooks. Fourthly: Gladiators did *not* fight to revenge personal injury &c. They were reared, trained and exhibited in the same manner as wild beasts were—for the amusement of the citizens. Palmy days? Oh, cruel and learned "Windy Tater." Having strengthened ourselves by the repetition of our classic friend's motto in the original tongue, "*Fiat justicia ruat cælum*," we are enabled to contemplate without horror the spectacle of a knight of the period alluded to, in "boots and spurs," riding a course with grinded lances, for the honor of his ladye love. Our memory had recalled visions of mailed hose, greaves, cuishes, &c., as the envelopments of a knight's lower extremities, but with a firm determination to obtain a drawing of those "boots," we resume our analysis.

Con Orem's history is a *verbatim* reprint from the *Clipper* of the 30th of May, 1863, inserted at his request. Hugh O'Neil was requested to furnish his autobiography, the fact above mentioned being stated to him, with the comment, that it would appear unfair to give the history of one without printing that of the other. In the hearing of a most respectable citizen, a friend of O'Neil's, he said that he "didn't want it put in at all," and he added as a reason, that he didn't fight for notoriety, but "*for the* MONEY"—the statement of "W. T." to the contrary notwithstanding. A reference to our report as to our giving *only* Hugh's birth-place, will at once settle the question of this nameless paper spoiler's veracity. It was only after long-continued and repeated solicitation, that Hugh O'Neil gave the few facts concerning his previous career, noticed in our report.

This verdant "Dimsdale" omitted to notice the fact that O'Neil "knocked Orem completely outside the ropes:" from two causes, 1st, because he didn't see it: 2d, because O'Neil did not do it. The blow was given close to Orem's corner; Orem's two seconds and Hugh O'Neil were between the reporter and Orem. On diligent enquiry, he afterwards found that Orem's body fell between the ropes, his feet remaining *inside*. If "W. T." were knocked out of a window in the fifth story, he would be glad to have his feet stay inside, instead of being completely out, "he would know the difference." The reporter can not see that there is any extra heroism in knocking a man down at the ropes in preference to any other place. These considerations prevented the re-setting of that part of the report. With regard to the "draw," the reporter appealed to the referee and to a number of other parties, and received the information we gave. He also both saw and heard scores of outsiders calling out and cheering with satisfaction at this way of winding up the contest.

Concerning the "pull at the bottle"—Hugh O'Neil *did* take the "pull" and *was* revived. The *evil spirit* that lurks in this announcement, is at once detected by the piercing glance of this nameless Joshua, this son of Nun (None?) It must have been his brother who, on coming to his sick master's bed side, frantically exclaimed: "He must die: he has eaten his horse! See! There is the saddle under the bed!"

——"trifles light as air,
Are, to the jealous, confirmation strong,
As proofs from Holy Writ."

The weight of the men, the reporter was obliged to take from the men and their seconds, which he did, in both cases. To ensure accuracy he enquired of them separately, at different times and places; the answers all agreeing. We are dealing with the Advertiser in these and the following remarks, and not with Hugh O'Neil, who is a gallant man, and never compiled the wonderful congbmeration of words which we are examining.

It has been the reporter's unpleasant duty to record three prize fights in this city, in one of which a fellow-countrymen of his own was beaten; in another, an American suffered defeat. No partiality was complained of in either case, nor would he stoop to slander a son of that Green Isle, to which he is attached by the holiest ties. Among the children of Erin are his dearest and oldest friends. But though he loves the poorest of that nation, who have successively crowned with victory the Lillies, the Lion, and the Eagle, neither will he condescend to flatter even as brave a man as O'Neil by omitting a truth or disguising a falsehood. In the heat of a conflict any man may momentarily forget the regulations of a long and complex code. O'Neil did this, and no more. To tell it inflicts no wound on his honor, to omit it, would be an indellible disgrace to any one claiming the name of a man.

Now for what our scribbling friend does not vindicate, but omits. Dr. Crepin saved O'Neil from defeat, twice. First, by bleeding the inside of his eye, then closing, with great skill, and some difficulty, from the pressure of the crowd, so saving him from being blind, and by medical treatment, restoring him when his lungs gave right out at an early stage of the fight. Can our friend say "no" to that, or will he venture to assert that it is consistent with the rules, for an outsider to perform surgical operations in the ring, to enable a man to defeat another, (as *he* says) thirty-five pounds lighter? Orem received no surgical aid. Hugh O'Neil fought his best for three hours and ten minutes, and in all that period he could not manage to knock Con out of time. If Hugh had been Con's equal as a scientific boxer, with even thirty-five pounds on his side, he should have knocked him to jelly in an hour. There is nothing remarkable in a man even thirty-five pounds heavier than another, beating him to a stand still in thirty minutes. The wonder is how a little man could stand up at all against such odds. Hugh did not walk home. He walked some distance, supported by two men, became blind, and went the rest of the way in a wagon. Con's seconds forced him to be carried: he wanted to walk. It should be remembered that in ten minutes more the time-keeper would have needed a candle, and Hugh an extra pair of eyes: that Con three times refused to "draw," and that his second did so for him, saying "Con you've won this fight twelve times. They won't give it you, any how, and I'll 'draw' it, *as they want it*." Whether or not Hugh said what the admirer of leaden knuckles attributes to him, the facts here stated are unquestionable. Hugh struck Con by far the heaviest blow he delivered during the fight, with his right hand, under the ear, after the round was finished, as Con's seconds were stooping to lift him.—This was the 167th round, and the blow hurt Orem more than all the rest of his punishment. Where is the man who will so disgrace himself as to say no to that? In the 163rd round, Con fell on one knee, and rested on his outstretched hand. Hugh lifted him three several times, and struck him repeatedly. Let "Vindicator" put that down and disprove it. Hugh seized the ropes and held his opponent to them, until drawn off by the referee. Is that true, or is the act according to rule? In the 147th round, Hugh straddled Orem, sat on him, and struck him when down, as he lifted up his head. Is that so, or no? Hugh's hand, *as stated in the report*, was disabled in the 7th round. Con's left shoulder was so disabled by a fall, in the 25th round, that he could not even guard with that arm, and thus received all the material punishment he got, &c., &c., &c. Now, that Hugh intended to act foully, we do not for a moment believe. Foul is a technical word in the P. R., and signifies an infraction of the rules. These rules were read, and did Hugh keep them? Both men went down twice or three times without a blow: but as no harm was done or material advantage gained, it was not noticed by the referee and would not now be mentioned, but for the prattle of "Vindicator." Con never struck foul *once*.

About the $800 *only*, said to be received by O'Neil, this should also be stated: The tickets were all taken by a man and put in a sealed tin box. The receiver was appointed by Orem, and O'Neil was requested to name another. When counted out by the men's agent, each man received, in dust, his exact share of the gross proceeds, deducting the expenses, about $425. There were no $2 tickets and the music was $25 and not $100. But as there are only five imitations of Ananias and Sapphira in "Vindicator's" statement, it is not worth mentioning in view of the rest. The fall of a shed introduced some three or four hundred ticketless spectators, and so crowded the hall. Mr. Nelson can give the figures if required. He lost $35 short weight, in the money taken, and paid it.

Finally, the reporter heard Con say that if Hugh's friends were so in love with that "black flag," and also, if the battle would be according to the rules of the P. R., and not a rough-and-tumble affair, and if nothing else would do, he would try to raise $10,000, and "trot it out" for another touch at *long metre*.

We beg to offer a little advice to "Vindicator." If he will rush into print, let him first learn to write twenty times as many facts in about one-tenth as many words as he now employs, and secondly let him ascertain the facts of each case and tell the truth about them. The infraction of these rules, about twice in each sentence, mars his present style. After mature deliberation we would recommend him to give a course of lectures on the ancient customs of the Romans and the Feudal Chivalry.—Many things, previously unknown to scholars, would thus be rescued from an oblivion which only his talent can restore to the anxious gaze of the learned. We are happy that our friends of the *Vedette* were paid for their labors, as it must have gone hard with men accustomed to set up that paper, to be compelled so far to deviate from their usual style. As Vespasian said of a certain tax, "The money does not smell badly." So much for "Vindicator." Concerning the whole affair, we have to remark, that of the combatants nothing derogatory can be said. Hugh is as brave as a lion, and would not break the rules, we think, if he knew it. Con is a general as well as a soldier. Both are good men—few, if any, better. Hugh has one awfully bad friend, and he calls himself "Vindicator."

### Bannack Correspondence.

[From our Special Correspondent

BANNACK, Feb. 9th, 1865.

DEAR POST:—This is a stormy path I travel. I am sometimes overwhelmed with hostile foes. I am now among pitfalls and snares. Once, because I mildly suggested that traitors deserved a "Tyburn Tippet," "R. H." rushed frantically to their rescue; but I did not deign a reply.—I propose, however, in some future communication, to give your readers my views upon the real question which his letter raises, as I consider it the most difficult question that the Rebellion leaves for the American people to decide. But my grief was nothing compared with that which overwhelmed and overshadowed me on that ever-to-be-remembered last Monday.

The coach that is to bring the Post here is the event of the week, and could have seen the disappointment manifested by the members the week before, as they tore the packages open and began to look in vain for "Franklin's" letter, it would have moved your heart with pity. If you did not pay for these letters, they would be written in pity for the disappointed gentlemen, whose sad looks on this occasion so mutely pleaded for my lucubrations in your columns.

The Council sent for seven copies of your paper—the House none; but half the time the Council cannot get their papers, owing to the superior alertness of the members of the House in that science known by the euphonious name of "bumming." Last Sunday, however, the Council had the papers they ordered, and read them until they retired to virtuous repose, and so the House had to wait, until the "wee sma' hours" to peruse the Post. They waited impatiently but of course the papers could not be saved from those scientific body-snatchers. In the morning I saw several members with faces as red as that of a dissipating duenna—but as this was not unusual it excited no remark. I looked into the two Houses, and then went to my work, unconscious that there lowered over my head a cloud charged with impending ruin. In serene quiet I delved in the earth for six long hours a ruined man and did not know it. I thought I was all right. During that day at my work I speculated upon the propriety of accommodating "R. H." and other inquisitive Eves, by repudiating my *nomme de plume*, and giving "his (Franklin's) name to the public." But then I knew I should be bored as well as bribed. I thought of the flattery and drinks that would be urged on me; of the gewgaws and grants—the charters and "chips"—that would come to me unbidden, and I said devoutly, "deliver us from temptation," and resolved not to solve the mystery; although there is not a man here who does not know who your correspondent is, yet no two agree. When I went up town, I learned that the House had passed the resolution I enclose concerning me.

Proud hope, that during that day had soared so high, said good bye, and reluctantly I, in the language of Gen. Banks, said "let her slide." I must be a great libeler. "The greater the truth the greater the libel," said a learned judge once in giving the jury his charge. I presume it is the law on which the House acted. Mr. W. J. McCormick, is it not enough to be the father of such abominable English? Will you madly persist in fathering such ridiculous nonsense also? Had you called for a committee of investigation, it would have fooled no one but yourself. Had you asked the Post, no idiot would have been misled. How much less this shrewd people, by the passage of a blackguarding resolution, so filled with filthy names (8 in number) that had it ever commanded a majority in any convention of vixens and viragos, Thersites would have vetoed it because it was too ultra, if not for fear they all would be indicted as "common scolds." Did I—did any one think you would plead guilty? Nary!! Do you think I am a journalist with a jewsharp, or a damsel with a dulcimer. Don't you know that the scum which nightly accumulates in the filth of that market yclept Billingsgate, may be gathered as easily in my skimmer as your own. Look at your hands. Does your mouth taste sweet? And then, going back to classic ages when Rome wedded learning, justice and law, in indissoluble bonds, do you read that the law-givers ever vented their spleen on "scribblers" by throwing such dirty filth into the air, in the weak hope that it would come down in the right man's eyes. I offer one hundred dollars reward for each and every man in this Territory, who was convinced by the passage of that resolution that there has been no corruption in this Legislative Assembly.

I find so much crowded into the last few days of the session, that I forward you three letters, which please insert as you desire.

Several other matters of public interest require discussion, and I may, from time to time, send you letters for publication from here or some other portion of the Territory, but I do not mean to write more concerning this Jeremy Diddler—this Tittlebat Titmouse who ran such a famous tilt with FRANKEIN.

THE NEW CODE.—At a meeting of the county commissioners, held on Tuesday, it was resolved that a person duly authorized, be sent to Bannack to obtain a verbatim copy of the laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly. There are now in custody, several prisoners whose trial cannot be had, legally, without consulting these statutes, several modifications of the jury law and other important provisions being therein contained.

### An Ordinance,

Establishing and regulating the Police Department.

§ 1 Be it ordained by the City Council, of the City of Virginia, That there shall be and is hereby established a police department for the city of Virginia, which shall consist of the City Marshal, and such police officers as shall be appointed from time to time by the City Council.

§ 2 The Mayor shall be the head of the police department and shall direct the same generally—shall see that the several members of the department are prompt and faithful in the discharge of their several duties—shall have power to appoint special police officers to fill any vacancies that may occur, either by resignation, death or otherwise, until such appointment can be recorded and reported to the city council—he shall also have power to appoint special police officers when an increase in that department is required for the peace and good order of the city.

§ 3 The police officers shall hold their offices for the time named in the order making their appointment; but no appointee shall hold his office for a longer term than one year, under the same appointment, and provided that he may be removed at any time by the city council.

§ 4 Police officers shall receive the same compensation as the city Marshal, for like services, and such other pay as may from time be allowed by the city council.

§ 5 The mayor, aldermen, city marshal and police officers, as conservators of the peace, shall have power to arrest, or cause to be arrested, with or without process, all persons who shall break the peace, and take them before the police magistrate, or may commit such persons or admit them to bail as the case may require.

§ 6 They shall have power to arrest, or cause to be arrested, as aforesaid, all persons who shall be found in the act of violating any ordinance, or who may be reasonably suspected of having committed any crime or misdemeanor, or of having violated any ordinance of the city for the preservation of the peace and good order thereof. They shall also have power to detain or cause the detention of all such persons in custody in the city "Lock-up," or jail, or any other place of safety in said city, over night and over the Sabbath, until such person or persons can be duly examined by, or tried before some competent magistrate.

§ 7 The city marshal shall be the chief of the acting police, and all the police officers shall be in subordination to him, except in cases otherwise provided by ordinance. It shall be his duty to cause the public peace to be preserved and to see that all the laws and ordinances are enforced; and whenever any violation thereof shall come to his knowledge, or be reported to him, he shall cause the requisite complaint to be made and see that the evidence is procured for the successful prosecution of the offender or offenders.

§ 8 It shall be the duty of the police officers to aid and assist the city marshal in the execution of the duties herein set forth, and they shall have power and authority in the city to serve and execute warrants and other process for the apprehension and commitment of persons charged with, or held for examination or trial, or taken in execution, for the commission of any crime or misdemeanor or for the violation of any law or ordinance of the city; and while serving or assisting in the execution or service of any such warrant or process they shall be vested with and have all the power and authority conferred on constables at common law and by the laws of this Territory.

§ 9 Any police officer who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by the ordinances of this city, or who shall in the discharge of his official duties be guilty of any fraud, extortion, oppression, favoritism, partiality, or wilful wrong or injustice, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence together with costs of suit.

§ 10 Every person appointed to the office of policeman shall be at the time of his appointment a citizen of the United States, and a qualified voter in this city, and previous to exercising any of the duties of his office shall, before some person legally authorized to administer the same, take and subscribe an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office, according to the best of his knowledge and ability; and also the oath prescribed by the charter of the city of Virginia for the mayor and aldermen of said city, and shall cause such oath or affirmation to be filed in the office of the city clerk.

§ 11 Any person in this city who shall resist any police officer or member of the police department in the discharge of his duty, or shall in any way interfere with or hinder or prevent him from discharging his duty as such officer or member, or shall offer or endeavor so to do, and whoever shall in any manner assist any person in the custody of any police officer or member of the police department to escape or to attempt to escape from such custody, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue any persons so in custody shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, together with costs of suit.

§ 12 It shall be the duty of all persons in the city when called upon by any police officer or any other member of the police department to promptly aid and assist him in the execution of his duties. Any person neglecting or refusing to give such aid and assistance shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, together with costs of suit in the discretion of the court or magistrate convicting.

§ 13 Any person arrested without warrant for any offence under any ordinance, may be admitted to bail by executing a bond to the city with sufficient surety to be approved by the officer making the arrest in double the amount of the penalty for the offence charged—conditioned that he will appear upon a day therein named, before the police magistrate and answer the accusation for which he has been arrested, and not depart the court without leave; which bond shall be attested by the officer making the arrest, and filed in the office of the police magistrate.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


### U. S. Internal Revenue.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Virginia City,
February 15th, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Collector of this District has received from the Assessor thereof his third monthly list of duties assessed, and that he will attend, to receive the same, at his office in Virginia City, until the second day of March, A. D. 1865; and all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties so assessed upon them, within the period of time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays excepted. N. P. LANGFORD,
25-1t Collector for Montana.

### Miner's Agency.

T. D. Brown & Son, of Great Salt Lake City, intend to add to their business, that of "Stock and Share Brokers," and to this end T. D. Brown will start in April for New York, to form a connexion with a responsible house there for the sale of "Feet" and "Claims" on Quartz Lodes, in Montana, Nevada and Utah. Specimens of quartz and authority, left with A. J. Oliver & Co., will be forwarded to us. We offer also to purchase on Commission, machinery or any sort of goods for Montana, and ship by the Missouri River, or freight across the plains, on receipt of the money and the orders. Reference by permission to Gov. Sidney Edgerton, J. M. Thompson, Bannack; Nat. Stein, Esq., A. J. Oliver & Co., Virginia.
February 18th, 1865. 26-tf

### Stray Notice.

TAKEN up at the California Ranche, 30 miles from Virginia City, on the Deer Lodge Road, one Roan Steer also one cow with calf. The owners of this stock, if any, are requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.
4t-26* NETTLER & BISHOP.

### Wanted.

ONE Large Wagon and six or eight yokes of oxen in exchange for Lumber, immediately. Inquire at the Lumber Yard, corner Broadway and Idaho streets. THOMPSON & CO.
Virginia City, Feb. 17, 1865. 1w—26

### Estray Notice.

HAVE on my Ranche at Meadow Creek, formerly called the More Ranche, one mare and colt. 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. PINCKNEY & NICHOLSON.
4t—26*

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a special writ of execution, in my hands issued out of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District, against the property of William J. Robinson, and in favor of Wesley Jones, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Sheriff's office, in Virginia City, on Saturday the 11th day of February 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the interest of the said William J. Robinson, in the following described property, viz: One house and lot situated on Jackson Street above Idaho, and immediately back of the Planter's House.
NEIL HOWIE, Sheriff.
J. X. Biedler, Deputy Sheriff.
Virginia City, Jan. 21, 1865. 23—3t
The above sale is postponed until Monday, February 20th, 1865, at 11 o'clock of that day.

### Estray Notice.

COME to our Ranche, about the 10th of January last, one Black Pony, about three years old, with some saddle marks; also, one Black Jack, about nine years old, considerably marked with a saddle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
RICHES, HAVER & CO.
Willow Creek, Feb. 3d, 1865. 4t-26*

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.
SOAP! CANDLES!!

POTTER, JOHNSON & TANNER, corner of Cover and Broadway streets, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail dealers. A miner's candle suitable for drifting, of the best description. Parties buying will save the freight hither and have a first rate article. 3m—26*

J. S. Rockfellow. W. McK. Denner.

ROCKFELLOW & DENNER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
STORAGE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
STONE BUILDING.
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,
BARLEY,
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, Hope and Livingstone, Esq., James Bromley, Esq., Messrs. Kimball & Lawrence, Wm. Jennings, Esq., Salt Lake City.
John Hughes, Esq., - - Denver City, Col. T.
Messrs. Allen & Millard, Bankers, Messrs. Erford, Busch & Co., Creighton & Co., Hon. Jas. G. Speaks, Virginia City, M. T.
2—6m

### Taken Up.

FOUR head of steers, various brands, two cows and one bull, at Nesbitt & Co.'s ranch, on the Jefferson river. For particulars enquire at Nesbitt's Meat Market, Nevada City. 25-1t

### Notice.

HARPER & HYNSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have been appointed receiver of the property and partnership effects of the firm of Harper & Hynson. And all settlements must be made with the undersigned. Persons indebted to said firm are notified that they must settle immediately. A. SINGLETON,
Feb. 10, 1865. 4w-25 Receiver.

JUST RECEIVED!
A CHOICE SELECTION OF GARDEN SEEDS.
GENUINE MEXICAN ONION SEEDS
BLASTING POWDER, etc., etc.
at GEO. H. HANNA & CO.'S,
25-2t Wallace Street, Virginia.

### Lost.

A PLAIN GOLD RING, with the name "Fanny" engraved inside. The finder by leaving it at this office will confer a favor on the owner and be liberally rewarded. 4t—25