The Montana Post.

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

Saturday, - - - - Feb. 25th, 1865.

Prospects of Our Territory Relatively Considered.

Whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of the most incredulous, concerning the future of Montana, must now give way before the pressure of the daily accumulating testimony in favor of the richness and large area of the gold and silver bearing deposits of this region. It is no longer a rich but solitary gulch that invites the operations of the miner; but, scattered everywhere in the path of the explorer, lie vast and diversified mineral treasures, requiring only time and labor for their development on a scale of magnificence not surpassed, at any rate, by the placers of California or the quartz lodes of Colorada. The communication from Last Chance gulch, which may be received as an unexaggerated statement of fact announces the opening of forty miles of rich gulch, and from other sources of information, we gather the important fact that gold and silver bearing lodes lie scattered all around in the neighboring hills and ravines.

It has been the custom to consider this Territory as a place removed by sixteen hundred miles of weary and dangerous travel, from the States, but this will soon be only a story of the past; for the construction of a direct road to some point in Iowa is a question of time, and probably a very short period only will elapse before we shall look mainly, if not entirely for road communication with the East, to a route that will end at the Rocky Mountains, instead of crossing them twice, in its tedious and sinuous course.

Our climate also, which not only permits but favors the growth of winter wheat, is a great advantage to us. Next winter, we fully expect that flour will not average more than $15 per sack, and that a falling market, caused by home production, will render a residence in this Territory not so burdensome to settlers, considering the facilities for making money, as the more moderate rates of outlay in the older cities beyond the river. While, however, the projected road is at present merely a matter of plan and debate, the most strennous exertions are being made to render the Missouri and Yellowstone route available for the transmission of the many thousands of tons of freight and the stream of emigration which will reach this country in the spring and summer of the present year. Thirty-six steamers, we are informed, will ply on the waters of the two rivers we have named, and, with a few improvements, the passage might be made with speed and certainty, during six months of the year, at any rate.

Any person familiar with the mineral topography of Colorado, is aware that the range of the lode districts is very limited. Taking Central City as the middle point, the most of the lodes of Colorado lie within a circle whose diameter is but a few miles in length. It is calculated that not one per cent. of the lodes can be profitably worked, and yet it is nearly a certainty that the amount of the precious metals which will be taken from them will steadily increase for many years, perhaps, for centuries. In fact, the prosperity of Colorado is settled on a secure basis.

What then must be the great future of Montana? From our southern border to the British line, and from the Bitter Root to the Big Horn, the country is traversed by the fissures through which the molten gold and silver have been thrown within the grasp of the miner. Our farming localities are much more numerous and situated on a lower level than those south of us. The soil is generally much more productive, and in fact, the arid, barren, and almost perpendicular mountains springing from the plain, like a wall, are almost unknown, the slopes, for hundreds of yards, abounding with bunch grass. In many places, (as around Helena, for instance), the yellow pine and other timber is to be seen growing on all sides. Water, too, is usually plentiful or easily obtainable. Prospecting may be said to be in its infancy, and what may not be expected from the persevering and experienced labors of men, who, for five years, have sought the gold in every variety of strata and formation, as has already been done in Colorado? Our sister Territory is ready to become a State, and soon also will Montana be prepared to wheel into the same line. Courage, enterprise, and capital will, ere long, make this one of the most flourishing countries in the world; we have the golden lever that controls its movements, and the ridge of the Rocky Mountains for a fulcrum.

The New Road to Sioux City.

Any person who has crossed the plains, in the orthodox fashion, whether drawn by long-horned or long-eared animals, must be fully alive to the advantages of a good road; and as the class of people who were once "pilgrims on the world's highway," is pretty extensively represented in Montana, we present our views with more confidence to our readers, since the majority of them have suffered the very evils, which, on pretence of shortening the distance now traveled, are to be most tremendously increased by the new road *via* Sioux City, a road of which it is sufficient to say, that the feelings of the mire-bespattered individual who crosses it, when waist deep in the sloughs which form, on a charitable estimate, about seven-eights of the road, are little more removed from despair, than the emotions of a "road agent" caught napping in an oak grove, by a scouting party of vigilantes. Between Sioux City and Fort Dodge is a tract of country called Purgatory, aptly so named; and such, that if any one crosses it without violating the third commandment more than a thousand times, he is, by the law of the road canonized, and considered a saint. Except in an extraordinarily dry season, the depth of mud through this long, weary, fathomless stretch of semi-fluid abomination is so great, that three journeys across the plains are not worse than its passage once. With a heavy load, it is simply impossible. From Fort Dodge east to Cedar river, where the wretched survivors would strike the railroad, (they would be able to strike nothing very hard except their breasts), maybe called Purgatory the less; the road not being, on the average, more than two feet deep, except in the holes, but there are stretches of a hundred yards, to be found, without either a slough or a hole. Taking the back track from Sioux City, a courageous lot of men, in plate armor, would probably, at the present time, be able to save their scalps from the Sioux, twice out of five journeys, and a guard of a thousand men would perhaps increase the proportion to three times out of five, which would be desirable. This is the road for a bald-headed man, but long hair or curls would be certain death to the owner.

The eastern mail, to Sioux City, is not large, in an avoirdupois point of view, about three letters being the average—the weight varying from one to two ounces, exclusive of newspapers. As it is practically impossible for the freight to come half way by water, and half way by land, advantage of the river navigation to Sioux city cannot be taken, save by passengers. It is something over nine hundred miles from Bannack, by the proposed mail line, through the very heart of the Sioux range to the river—not a habitation being on the route, and this through a country in possession of bloodthirsty savages; while, on the other hand, by the Bozeman route, which leaves the North Platte at Deer Creek, or at the bridge, the distance to St. Joseph is not more than about eleven hundred miles by a good road east of the mountains, all the way. The first seventy miles is bad for stock; pasture being very scarce and the water alkalied; but a little search would result in a much shorter route, leaving the Platte sooner, and striking the present road where the grass, wood and water are abundant. Now we have already a good road to Laramie, and a safe one. If the remainder of the trail be guarded by a few troops, and occupied by ranchmen at stated intervals of a few miles, about all that can now be done, will have been accomplished. Every ranchman could honestly realize a fortune in two or three years. Eventually a straight line to the North of the Sans Arc mountains, connecting with some railroad in northern Iowa, or more probably Minnesota, will be completed. In this event, the distance will be shortened as much as practicable; till then, we cannot cease to advocate the Bozeman route, as by far the best, and the shortest yet discovered. We never heard of any teams turning back, on that route, but have met many scores which had ventured to try the Bridger cut-off, in every respect a much worse road, returning in a woful plight. Let us

> "—— rather bear the ills we have
> Than fly to others we know not of."

There is nothing to prevent the formation of a good trail, well watered, well timbered, with excellent grass and fair grades, along Bozeman's line; but, to venture by Sioux City through hostile Indians, and then to flounder despairingly through Purgatorial sloughs, would be a pitch of folly akin to madness. Any one trying the route will testify that this is no fancy sketch.

Some More News from the "Poor Indian."

We feel both wearied and disgusted with the constantly recurring news of "Fresh atrocities on the Platte," "Indian Outrages," "Train Burned," &c., &c. We well know that the Government has enough on hand, at present, in the shape of war, but still, there is absolute necessity for the protection of those to whose successful labor the country must mainly look for a restoration of the specie now so far exhausted by the expenses of a protracted struggle. Governments and oxen (we do not mean to be uncivil), move very slowly. They get over a good deal of ground, when once started, but the *vis inertiæ* of officials is tremendous. There is one way, which, if adopted, would, we think, prove effectual to restrain the ravages of the red men—which have become unendurable. Let the Government organize a body of cavalry in the outlying Territories, for service against Indians *only*, and let this latter fact be made a certainty, then there will be thousands ready to leap into the saddle, who will do such fighting in mountain style as will completely settle the difficulties in which we are getting, day by day, more hopelessly involved. Mountaineers are the men to fight Indians. They know them, despise them, and have good cause to hate them. A battle with Indians is, to them, a great and much coveted excitement. So dreaded are they by the savages, that they seldom fail to defeat any body of them with which they may come into collision. The rules of discipline are not effective against Indians. A thorough knowledge of his weapons, a frame strengthened by exposure and vicissitude, a sort of cool, sardonic disdain of danger, an entire confidence in his horse and a bitter hatred of a red-skin, together with a master knowledge of his arts, are the qualifications of the true Mountaineer. He values mutual support enough to look well to his flanks and rear; but, directly the charge is agreed upon, each man takes a bite on his quid, shakes himself in the saddle, gathers his reins, looks to his caps and knife, and then with a wild hurrah takes his own line, and selects his own antagonist. A few moments settle the matter, and after a short respite all but the desperately wounded, and the dead, are as ready as ever for a new encounter. Let Government give us authority to raise a corps of Indian fighters like these, consisting of about 1,000 men, and all the Indians they will leave to plague the poor pilgrim will not be many. Six pieces of light ordnance, three rifled pieces and three howitzers, should be added to this force. A chief elected by the men, ought to be placed at their head, and if the "poor Indian" troubles their line of road, after one season's work, we would not object to pay the damages.

Education.

The settlement of this Territory, and its permanent occupation by many hundreds of families render the question of the education of the young, second in importance to nothing that can occupy the attention of those having the good of the people at heart. It is a fact, unfortunately admitting of no contradiction, that where this powerful aid to social and material progress is most needed, there it is least thought of. Especially is this the case in mining countries. The incessant bustle and excitement caused by new discoveries have the bad effect of distracting the minds of those whom it most particularly concerns that they should build their hopes of a people's prosperity, on a basis both broad and secure. The erection of our social edifice on any other foundation than that of the cultivated and and educated intelligence of the masses must in the end prove most disastrous. It is beginning at the roof instead of the sill. Many honest but mistaken individuals, have been led away by the notion that we should thus begin the training of the young, and that we should teach them to look upwards, before they look around. This is, however, an egregious, though a pleasing fallacy, involving the old and exploded dogma, that "Ignorance is the mother of devotion." Blind fanatics and unreasoning enthusiasts are thus reared; but intelligent moralists, fitted for the task of ministering to a nation's weal, are, with rare exceptions, to be found only amongst those whose minds have been cultivated in early youth. Above all things, in a country like ours, the education of the female portion of the community is a paramount necessity.—What is man without intelligent female society? The old Chief of the Cherokees showed his wisdom and penetration when he petitioned the Government to educate the girls instead of the boys, if one class only should be instructed. Said he: "When I was young, they taught only the boys. They grew up and married ignorant squaws, and the children all took after their mothers." It is possible to educate nearly all the girls of Montana, and a very large proportion of the boys also, if the inhabitants of the place will set about the task with a tithe only of the earnestness which the momentous interests involved, so imperatively demand. In every mining camp a school can be started and a beginning made.

The provisions of the new school act will soon be made public, and all that the guiding and fostering hand of authority can do, will not be wanting towards the establishment of a system of education, which shall prove one of the greatest public blessings that ever was bestowed on a young and growing country. If we want empty jails, full churches, happy homes, the law of love and the love of law, let us build school houses, wherever there are a dozen children to be found An honest and single-minded public officer may do much to forward and direct education; but from the people must come the will and the money. Give us the former, and we will find the latter. It is only a question of amount and appropriation. Which will the men of Montana pax? A large sum to punish crime, or a small one to prevent it? The vote on this one-sided question will not *long be delayed*.

Veto Message.

We call attention to the message of the Governor, which will be found below. The intense loyalty of the Legislature has doubtless, rendered that body too favorable to the Negro. We have not yet seen the joint resolution of the House and Council, thanking the Negroes for their service in the field. Perhaps it will come when the snow melts. Black will then be in the ascendant:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Bannack City, Feb. 8, 1865.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I beg leave to return herewith, with my objections, House Bill, without No., entitled "An Act to regulate proceedings in Courts of Justice in the Territory of Montana.

The objectionable section of this act is numbered 324, wherein it is attempted to grant rights and privileges to Chinamen, Indians, and persons of African descent, which the same section denies to white men. I am fully aware of the patriotic course pursued in the present civil war by the Negro population of the United States, entitling them to the lasting gratitude of the nation, but I cannot acknowledge that those services are of more value, or more unselfish than similar labor performed by white men.

And if, in this respect, the honorable members of the Legislative Assembly should differ with me, I submit that this would not justify the invidious distinction against the white race, in this section, attempted.

Why should the litigant Negroes have greater facilities afforded them by law to show to a jury the facts upon which they base their most important rights, than two white men similarly circumstanced?

Our jurors and courts are composed exclusively of white men, and I consider the Caucasian race competent to weigh evidence coming from any witness of any race, wisely, justly and well.

I feel it my duty to meet at the threshold this effort at class legislation, and to claim for the white man, the right to introduce evidence of any and every description tending to establish the right of the litigant, and should this species of class legislation be permitted to pass unnoticed, how soon might we not expect some other infringement upon the rights of the whites.

The especial friends of the Negro should be satisfied that the African has an equal right in court, and should not thus attempt to assert for him a legal superiority.

If this species of legislation is to be practiced, I greatly fear that the negro population of the States, now eminently a floating one, will swarm hither in great numbers to enjoy these especial favors which are thereby secured to them.

When suitors in our courts earnestly ask why they may not have law, according them the right to use the evidence of a Negro, to establish their right, will it be a satisfactory answer to such interrogators to say, because you are a white man.

While sympathizing with the ardent patriotism of the honorable members of the Assembly, in their laudable desire to recognize and reward, in some fitting manner, the unselfish devotion to our country and flag displayed by the aforesaid race, yet I will not allow my sympathy to lead me so far from the obvious rule of common justice as to permit this infringement upon the rights of my own white race.

I hope the two Houses of the Assembly may so amend this section, as to grant to white persons the privileges in this section, as it now stands, granted only to colored persons. And I would respectfully submit that the passage of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, tendering to the Negros of the United States the thanks of this Territory for their heroic sacrifices for the preservation of the Republic, will, in a less objectionable manner accomplish all you contemplated by the passage of the section I cannot approve.

Respectfully yours,
SIDNEY EDGERTON,
Governor.

An Ordinance,

Concerning Offences in the Nature of Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I.—OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD MORALS AND DECENCY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Virginia,

§ 1 That if any person shall keep a common ill-governed or disorderly house every such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars together with costs of suit.

§ 2 If any person shall be guilty of keeping or maintaining, or shall be an inmate of or in any way connected with or in any way contribute to the support of or be found staying at any house of ill-fame or place for the practice of fornication, or knowingly own or be interested in as proprietor or landlord of any such house, after being notified by the mayor to remove from the same every such person shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of suit, and in the further sum of twenty dollars and costs of suit for every twenty-four hours the said house shall be continued after the first conviction.

§ 3 If any person shall appear in any public place in this city in a state of nudity, or in a dress not belonging to his or her sex, or in an indecent or lewd dress, or shall make an indecent exposure of his or her person, or be guilty of any lewd or indecent act or behaviour, or shall exhibit, sell or offer to sell any indecent or lewd book, picture or other thing, or shall exhibit or perform any indecent, immoral or lewd play or other representation, every such person, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of suit.

§ 4 If any person shall inhumanly, unnecessarily or cruelly, beat, injure or otherwise abuse any dumb animal, every such person shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and costs of suit.

§ 5 If any person shall be drunk or in a state of intoxication in any highway, street, thoroughfare, or other public place within this city orin any private house or place to the annoyance of any citizen or person, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than three dollars together with costs of suit; and the city marshal and all police officers are hereby authorized and empowered and it is hereby made their duty to arrest or cause to be arrested, with or without process, any person found violating the provisions of this section and to commit such person to the city jail or other safe place in said city, until sober, at which time, or as soon thereafter as may be, such person shall be taken before the police magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

§ 6 If any person, unless he shall have obtained a license therefor, shall set up, have or keep any kino table, faro bank, shuffle board, bagatelle, playing cards, or other instrument, device or thing whatever, whereon or with which money or other article, shall, in any manner be played for; or if any person shall play for money or other valuable thing at any game with cards, dice, or with any article, device or thing whatever, which may be used for the purpose of playing or betting upon or winning or losing money or other property, or shall bet on any game, not a licensed game, others may be playing, every person so offending, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs of suit for each offence.

§ 7 If any person shall keep a hurdy-gurdy or dance house, a disorderly or gaming-house, or shall permit or suffer any faro-bank, kino table, or other instrument or device whatever, used for playing games of chance, to be set up and used, whereby any game of chance shall be played for money or other article of value, in any building or tenement in his possession or under his control, unless such person shall have obtained a license therefor, every such person shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars together with costs of suit.

ARTICLE II.—OFFENCES AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY.

§ 1 If any person shall within the limits of this city, fire or discharge any cannon, gun, fowling-piece, pistol, or fire arms of any description, or fire, explode, or set off, any squib, cracker, or other thing containing powder or other combustible or explosive material, except, on the 1st day of January, 8th of January, 22d of February, 17th of March, 4th of July, and the 25th of December, without permission from the city council, or written permission from the mayor (which permission shall limit the time of such firing and shall be subject to be revoked by the mayor or city council at any time after the same has been granted) every such person shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than one dollar and not exceeding ten dollars together with costs of suit.

§ 2 If any person shall immoderately ride or drive any horse, jack, mare or gelding, in any avenue, street, alley, or lane, within the limits of this city, every such person shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty-five dollars and costs of suit; and it is hereby made the duty of the city marshal, and it shall be lawful for any citizen to stop any person who may be immoderately riding or driving as aforesaid.

§ 3 If any person shall vend, give or deliver within this city, any deadly poison, knowing the same to be such, without marking the same in legible characters, "poison" every such person, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than five dollars and not exceeding twenty-five dollars and costs of suit.

§ 4 All scaffolds erected in this city to be used in the erection of stone, brick or other buildings, shall be well and safely supported, and of sufficient width and properly secured, so as to insure the safety of persons working thereon, or of persons passing under or by the same, against the falling therefrom or of such material as may be used, placed, or deposited thereon; any scaffold which may be otherwise erected shall be deemed a nuisance; and any person who shall erect, or use, or cause to be erected or used any scaffold contrary to the provisions hereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs of suit, and to a like fine for every day the same shall remain after notice to remove.

§ 5 If any person shall leave any horse, horses or other animals attached to any carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, sled or other vehicle, in any street, avenue, alley, or lane, within this city, without securely fastening such horse, horses, or other animals, and any damage shall ensue therefrom, every such person, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay to the city a sum not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars together with costs of suit.

§ 6 Any person who shall use any sport or exercise likely to frighten horses, injure passengers, or impede or embarrass the passage of vehicles, shall forfeit and pay to the city for each offence, not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars and costs of suit.

ARTICLE III.—OFFENCES AFFECTING PUBLIC PEACE AND QUIET.

§ 1 If any shall in this city make and countenance or assist in making any improper noise, riot, disturbance or breach of the peace, or shall use profane, obscene or offensive language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, every such person shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, together with costs of suit.

§ 2 Any two or more persons who shall assemble together in this city with an intent to do an unlawful act, or being assembled shall mutually agree to do an unlawful act, with force or violance against the property of the city, or the person or property of another, or against the peace or to the terror of others, and shall make any movement or preparation therefor; and every person present at such meeting or assembly who shall not endeavor to prevent the commission or perpetration of such unlawful act, shall on conviction be severally fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offence together with costs of suit.

§ 3 All persons who shall collect in bodies or crowds for unlawful purposes, or for any purpose to the annoyance or disturbance of citizens or travelers, shall be subject severally to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars together with costs of suit.

§ 4 If any person shall disquiet or disturb any congregation or assembly met for religious worship by making a noise or by rude and indecent behavior or profane discourse within their place of worship, or so near the scene as to disturb the order and solemnity of the meeting, every such person shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars together with costs of suit.

§ 5.—If any person shall disturb any lawful assemblage of people, by rude and indecent behaviour or otherwise, every such person shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars together with costs of suit.

§ 6.—If any person shall wilfully give, or make, or cause to be given or made, a false alarm of fire, every such person shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, together with costs of suit.

§ 7.—If any person shall use or employ any loud noise or offensive device or performance as a means of attracting people to an auction or for any purpose whatsoever, without premission in writing from the mayor, every such person shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor more twenty-five dollars, together with costs of suit.

§ 8.—Any grocer, innkeeper, or other person, who shall keep any common, ill-governed or disorderly house, or who shall suffer any drunkenness, quarrelling, fighting, unlawful games, or riotous or disorderly conduct whatever on his premises, shall be subject to be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, together with costs of suit; and if licensed, shall be subject, on conviction, to a forfeiture of his license, to be entered, in every case, as part of the judgment.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFENCES AFFECTIG STREETS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY.

§ 1.—If any person or persons shall dig any hole, drain, or ditch, in any street or alley in this city, without first having obtained a written permission from a member of the city council or the street commissioner every such person shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay to said city a sum not less than five dollass, together with costs of suit.

§2. —If any person or persons shall, without having first obtained permission of the street commissioner, or an alderman in the ward in which the same may be, dig, remove or carry away, or cause or procure the same to be done, any stone, earth, sand or gravel from any street, alley, or public ground in this city, every such person shall, on conviction be fined for each offence in a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, together with costs of suit; and every load or parcel removed shall be deemed a separate offence.

§ 3.—If any person shall injure or tear up any side-walk or pavement in this city without due authority, every such person shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay to said city, a sum of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, together with costs of suit.

§ 4.—If any person shall hinder or obstruct the making or repairing of any pavement, side or cross walks, which may be in course of construction pursuant to any ordinance, resolution or order of the city council, or shall hinder or obstruct any person employed by the city council or the street commissioner, or person employed by him in making or repairing any public improvement or work ordered by the city council, every such person shall, on conviction be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars, together with costs of suit.

§ 5.—No city officer, contractor, or other person in this city shall make any excavation or dig any hole, drain or ditch, in any highway or thoroughfare, without providing, during the night, a temporary fence or suitable obstruction around or in front of the same, in order to prevent persons, animals or vehicles from falling into the same; and every person offending against the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay to said city, for each and every offence, a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, together with costs of suit.

§ 6.—If any person shall hitch or fasten any horse or other animal to any ornamental fence or railing, or to any ornamental or shade tree, or to any lamp post, or shall injure or destroy any ornamental or shade tree, shrub, lamp post, fence or railing in or upon any public ground, street, alley or other public place, or upon any private premises, every such person shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, together with costs of stit.

§ 7.—If any person shall injure or destroy, or assist in injuring or destroying any bridge or its appurtenances, or any fire engine, house, or any other public building or property belonging to said city, every such person shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not not exceeding one hundred dollars, together with costs of suit, and shall be subject to the payment of all damages.

Passed February 16th, 1865.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the brides father, by Judge J. S. Lott, Mr. J. R. TAGART to Miss MARY A. GATES, both formerly of Colorado.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. CARROLL. GEORGE STEELL.

CARROLL & STEELL,

STORAGE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

FORT BENTON, M. T.

HAVING been located at this point for several years in the employ of the American Fur Company, and for the past year been engaged in the Forwarding and Commission business, we respectfully solicit the patronage of parties shipping

GOODS TO THE MINES OF MONTNA

Via Fort Benton. We have now two large and commodious

WAREHOUSES,

At this place, and being personally acquainted with most of the freighters from Fort Benton to the mines, we are able to forward freight

On More Advantageous Terms

Than any other parties. We refer to

J. J. Roe & Co., Rockfellow & Dennee, Dance & Stuart, King & Gillett, and George B. Parker, Esq., Virginia city.
R. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., Thomas Ryan and John G. Copelin, St. Louis.
D. Constable & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Worden & Co., Hell Gate.
F. M. Thompson, Esq., Bannack, and freighters from Fort Benton generally. 27—1m

Notice.

AS I am going to leave the country, I want every one to come forward and pay me what they owe. All those I owe present their bills and get the dust, at my old stand, foot of Wallace street.
2t—28 JAMES P. WELSH.

Lost.

ON Tuesday, the 7th inst., between Virginia City and Junction, a Blank Book, containing Photographs and Claim Certificates, Deeds and Notes. Any person finding the same and leaving at this office will be liberally rewarded. G. W. STOREY.
2t—*27

B. K. Martin, S. Wilson.

MARTIN & CO.,

AGENTS for the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Mining Claims. Persons wishing to purchase or sell Quartz or Gulch claims, or ranche or city property, will do well to give us a call. Prospectors for Quartz Lodes will find it to their advantage to see us before staking. Persons wishing to sell quartz claims, located in Colorado, can (by leaving with us a description of the same,) have the true present value ascertained without delay, and sales effected through our agency, and receive payment at our office or in Denver city. Conveyancing in all its forms, done with neatness and dispatch by the senior partner. We have for sale a number of valuable claims on gold and silver lodes, in different counties of the Territory, and a few superior gulch claims in Madison county, on reasonable terms. Office at the Assay Office of Cowen & Co., opposite the Post Office in Virginia City, M. T.
February 24th, 1865. 3m—27*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution in my hands issued out of the Justice's Court of Madison county against the property of Henyr Brain and in favor of John S. Crandall and James M. Gordon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Sheriff's office, on Monday the 12th day of March, A. D., 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., of that day, all the interest of the said Henry Brain in the following described property, viz: One Feed Stable, and Corral thereto attached, known as Brain's Feed Stable and Corral, situated on Main street, in Central city, in the county of Madison, Territory of Montana. NEIL HOWIE, Sheriff.
J. X. Biedler, Deputy Sheriff.
O. F. STRICKLAND, Complainant's Attorney.
February 17th, 1865. 27—3t

JOHN S. LEWIS, N. B HALE, D. M. GILLETT.

LEWIS & HALE,

Jewelry Manufacturers.

EVERY description of Jewelry made to order from the Native Gold, and warranted. Particular attention paid to repairing fine watches. Also Engraving done to order.

SIGN OF THE GOLD WATCH, Jackson St., Virginia City, M. T.
February 25, 1865. 27—tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Baume, Angevine and Merry, are hereby notified for

THE LAST TIME

to call at once, pay up, and save cost. Mr. G. W. Stapleton having resigned the Receivership in favor of Mr. Julius Busch, all accounts will be settled by the latter, at the Store of Erfort, Busch & Co.
27—tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me at the "Star Billiard Saloon" are hereby requested to call and pay up. JACOB HINEMAN.
Virginia City, Feb. 25, 1865. 27—tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that all persons indebted to the firm of Jas. M. Ryan & Co., are requested to call immediately and pay up, and save costs. The business of said house will be conducted in future by M. Heneberg, solely.
Nevada, Feb. 25, 1865. 27—tf

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

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. tf—21

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 11thday 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. 22—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*

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.

Estray Notice.

I 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*

ENCOURRAGE 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*

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-tf

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 se ttle immediately. A. SINGLETON,
Feb. 10, 1865. 4w-25 Receiver.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS

I. ROCKENFIELD & C. WHITSON

ARE prepared to do all kinds of Plastering in a Workmanlike manner and at a low figure, they both having served many years at the business. If you want a good job done, give them a call. For further particulars enquire at Griffith & Thompson's Store, Idaho Street.
3m—24

A. J. OLIVER & Co's.,

Express Line,

To Bannack, continues to run tri-weekly, between Virginia and Bannack cities. With fast stock, comfortable coaches and careful drivers, we solicit a continnance of the public patronage.
Virginia, Nov. 25, 1864. A. J. OLIVER & Co.