THE MONTANA POST.

D. W. TILTON, & CO., Editors & Proprietors. "My Country, May she Always be right; But My Country, Right or Wrong." TERMS:—$7,50 In Gold Per Year in Advance

VOL. 1. CITY OF VIRGINIA, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865. NO. 31

The Montana Post

D. W. Tilton, & Co.,

D. W. Tilton. Ben. R. Dittes.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office at the City Book Store, Corner of Wallace and Jackson Streets.

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The regular communications of Virginia City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., are held on the 2d and 4th Saturdays in each month.

P. S. Pfouts, W. M.

Alex. Davis, Sect'y.

Church.

Preaching every Sabbath by Rev. A. M. Torbet, at 11 A. M. at the Union Church. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. All are invited to attend.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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SANDERS & COOK.

ATTORNEYS at Law, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 3—1y

W. L. McMath.] [W. Y. Lovell.

McMATH & LOVELL,

Attorneys at Law, Virginia City, M. T., will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to their care. 1-3m

W. J. McCormick. W. Y. Pemberton. H. Burns

McCormick, Pemberton & Burns.

Attorneys at Law, Virginia City, Montana Territory. Office in Content's Corner up-stairs. 1-6m

W. M. Stafford, R. B. Parrott, L. W. Borton, Cal. Iowa. Col.

STAFFORD, PARROTT & BORTON,

Attorneys at Law, Office on Idaho street, opposite the court house, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 2-3m

J. B. JUDGE,

Boot & Shoe maker, Virginia City, Montana Territory. The best of custom work always on hand. Give me a trial. 1-6m

JOSEPH CRUWIT,

French Baker, Nevada City, Montana Territory, would say to his numerous customers that he is always on hand to stuff the mouths of the hungry.—Give him a call. 1-6m

CALIFORNIA HOTEL,

Nevada City, Montana Territory.

LOUIS BELANGER, - - - - - Proprietor.

This hotel is situated on Main street, and in the best part of the City. The table supplied with the best the market affords, and the saloon furnished with the best liquors.

Rooms and beds can be had at reasonable prices. Charges for board moderate. 2

FOUND.

A CERTIFICATE OF TEN SHARES OF THE consolidated Silver Star Company. The owner by proving property and paying for this advertisement can have the same at the City Book Store, Virginia City. 4—tf

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

MEET regularly every Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Masonic Hall. By order of

6—tf Tom. Baume. Captain.

SECORD & FAUCETTE

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

CONSTANTLY on hand and manufacturing from the best material, all styles of Saddles, Bridles, Single and Double Harness, or anything else made in a first class saddler shop. 1m—14

JUSTUS COOKE.

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

Particular attention given to the sale of Live Stock and Real Estate, sales of Stocks of Goods in Store. Office at the Elephant Corral, Virginia City, M. T. 3m—18*

BUSINESS CARDS.

IDAHO HOTEL,

Wallace street, Virginia City, M. T. J. M. Castner proprietor. The proprietor announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate boarders by the meal, day or week at low rates. His table furnished with the best the market affords. 26-tf

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HAIR DRESSING ROOM.

Hair Dyeing and Cutting Done in GOOD STYLE.

TOM. WHITE, Proprietor.

29—1y

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Surgeon Dentist.

OFFICE ONE DOOR WEST OF POST OFFICE Building. Patients visited at their residence when desired. tf—30

ROATH & CO.,

AMERICAN WATCHES JUST RECEIVED DIrectfrom the manufactories.

Every description ofJewelry manufactured from the Native Gold. Call, Examine Specimens, and then judge.

Sign of the MAMMOTH WATCH,

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana Territory.

Virginia City, Sept. 10, 1864. 3m—31

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Office on Cover Street, Viginia City. 5—1y*

LIME AND BRICK.

BY

HENRY BAIER.

Also Flue Building, and all kinds of brick work one to order. 5—3m

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, VIRGINIA CITY, MONtana Territory. Office, corner of Wallace and Jackson streets, at J. A. Ming's Store. 4—1r

Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon

MUSTACHE AND HAIR COLORING.

South Side of Wallace Street, Va. City

LYONS & WHITE, Proprietors.

3—1y

JOHN S. ATCHISON,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

REVENUE STAMPS AND BLANKS FOR SALE AT

ALLEN & MILLARD'S BANK.

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY. 30—tf

MONTANA BILLIARD HALL,

Virginia City, Montana Territory. Sabolskie & Poznanski, Proprietors. 26-tf

F. C. Cornell, M. D. S. L. F. Ward, M. D

Drs. CORNELL & WARD.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

(Successors to)

Drs. BROOKE & GLICK.

Office on Jackson Street, below Wallace, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 1y—12

Virginia City Council, No. 2, U. L. A.

WILL meet every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of A. M. Torbet, Pres't.

H. J. Paulison, Sec'y. 18—tf

PLANTER'S HOUSE

Corner of Idaho and Jackson Sts., Virginia City, Montana Territory.

WM. & JOHN A. SHOOT

(Formerly of the Planter's House, Hannibal Mo.)

PROPRIETORS.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE, FORMERLY conducted by Wm. Sloan, Esq., having been enlarged and re-fitted is now open with every facility for the accommodation of Guests and Boarders. Comfortable rooms and beds are provided and the table is carefully furnished with the best the market and seasons afford.

Passengers for the early Stage Coaches can obtain good lodgings here and be wakened at the proper hour. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Wm. & Jno. A. Shoot,

19—tf Proprietors.

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*

JERRY COOK,

ASSISTANT Assessor of Internal Revenue, 1st Division, District of Montana. Place of business at the office of Thompson & Co's Lumber Yard, on Idaho Street, Virginia City. Nov. 23d, 1864. 14-tf

John S. Lewis, N. B Hale, D. M. Gillett.

LEWIS, HALE & CO.

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 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—21

From Grizzly Gulch.

March 15, 1865.

Editor Post:—It appears that this section of country is fast becoming a theme of lively interest to the people of the Territory and whether it merits the consideration that is now being bestowed on it, of course depends upon the intrinsic value of its mines; for whatever may be said to the contrary, this last named consideration, (*i. e.* the mines) is the only one sufficient to induce an intelligent people, who have been accustomed to the comforts of life, to endure the privations of mountain life.

No better index of the interest with which this section is regarded by the people of the mountains can be had, than the numerous communications which appear in your paper from week to week, containing as many and as various opinions as there are correspondents. It is certainly unfortunate not only for this section, but for the whole Territory, that this is the case, and were it within the province and power of an editor to discriminate between the real and the visionary, his discriminative powers wyuld be of incalculable benefit to all.

It is not my intention to enter into a lengthy controversy with any of your correspondents, but, miner as I am, and not a citizen of any town, speculator in any town site, or even a holds of any town property whatever, I cannot forego noticing a paragraph that appeared in a correspondence in your paper, dated at the town (Helena) situated at the mouth of this gulch. It is as follows:

"The city will be sickly during the coming summer, on account of the scarcity of water, there being but about a sluice head in the gulch, and when mining commences in earnest, it will be unfit for use, and if used, the result will be sickness."

Now your correspondent takes it for granted, that as soon as "mining commences in earnest," the people will not only be compelled to drink and eat dirt, but so far as water privileges are concerned, they will have access to nothing but a cesspool. All this is to be practiced, and, as an inevitable consequence, the people must endure the infliction of which your correspondent speaks, notwithstanding the fact that there is one spring certainly (and I am informed that there are several) within half a mile of the centre of town. Of course the people will not follow the example of your city and resort to the hauling of water until a system of water-works is introduced.

I believe no one has directly assailed this region as to its gulch mines, notwithstanding the insinuations, the beliefs and disbeliefs as to richness and extent of mines. I shall state what I know to be facts. In this gulch, nine miles in length, the greater part of which has been worked, during the past winter, I do not know, neither have I heard of a single claim that yielded less than three dollars to the tub of pay dirt. So far, all the mining has been done by drifting, but from the summit down, for three miles, it is surface diggings, which as yet, have not been worked. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence for claims to yield an average from eight to ten dollars to the tub of pay dirt. Much more has been obtained. There is, and will be, during the summer, at least one sluice head of water from the summit to within two miles of the mouth of the gulch, at which point the water sinks. It will be attempted, and no one doubts the success of the undertaking, to conduct the water in a wooden channel, from thence to the mouth of the gulch.

I will not intrude upon your space by giving a lengthy description of any of the other numerous gulches in this region, but will beg your attention while I casually notice a few of them. The first is Nelson's gulch, which, to judge of the attention that it is now attracting, is of no mean importance. Mining in Nelson's gulch, is very similar to that of this gulch. It nearly all will have to be drifted, and has a perfectly dry bed rock, but there is an abundance of water. It is said to prospect nearly as well Grizzly, and the best evidence of its richness that I know of is, that a number of miners from Alder gulch have paid good round sums for claims, and have gone to work to open them. Its length is five miles. It heads near the summit of Grizzly and runs nearly at right angles to it.

There are also two dry gulches between Helena and Montana cities, one of which is unquestionably very rich. Enough is known of the other to convince all that it will pay, but how extensively, further development is necessary to show. They are both about nine miles in length, head in the same summit, and run almost parallel.

Of the numerous other gulches comprising this mining region, I know nothing save report; but should they prove as rich as the sanguine would have us believe that they are, this district will be second, in extent and richness, to no gulch mining region in the world.

In reference to quartz, upon which the future of the country depends, very little is known, save that there are numerous lodes, the development of which, although in its infancy, has proved some of them to be valuable. Much attention will be paid, during the coming summer, to the development of a number of lodes, as well as to the prospecting for others. Extensive combinations are being entered into, and as soon as the snow has sufficiently disappeared, prospecting parties will be scattered in every direction through the mountains. I will just mention one prospect which I know to have been taken from one lode, at a depth of twenty feet. A single pan of quartz was pulverized and washed, which yielded ten dollars. I have heard numerous other reports which would seem fabulous, but as they are only hearsay, I will not repeat them, but leave it to the future to reveal the untold wealth with which our far-off mountain home abounds.

To the beauties of the surrounding scenery, my pen is inadequate to do justice.—The gulch opens into the famous Missouri valley, which is about fifteen miles in width, dotted here and there with numerous long lines of willow and small timber, marking the meandering courses of as many streams, as they wind their way to the great receptacle of all this region—the Missouri river.

As for grazing and farming purposes, this valley is unsurpassed. The soil is that rich alluvial which characterizes the famous farming land of the Western States, and its numerous streams render it so easy of irrigation as to obviate, in a great measure, the great expense incident to the cultivation of the valleys in this mountainous region. MINER.

Farmers' & Ranchemen's Meeting.

The following are the proceedings of a meeting of the Farmers and Ranchemen of Upper Deer Lodge Valley, held at Jones' Ranche, February 11, 1865:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, By an act of the Legislature of Montana Territory, recognizing the customs and regulations previously existing as the law governing land claims or ranches, in a valley or neighborhood, we, the settlers of Upper Deer Lodge Valley have this, the 11th day of February 1865, assembled in pursuance of public notice at Jones' Ranche to reduce to writing, reaffirm and give publicity to said customs and regulations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That stake and foundation hold thirty days.

Resolved, That staking consists of one or more stakes stuck at one or more corners of his claim; which stake must bear the date of the pre-emption and a description of lines designating metes and bounds of his claim.

Resolved, That a foundation consists of four logs notched and saddled ready for building thereon.

Resolved, That at the expiration of thirty days, work must be resumed by the claimant and not more than ten (10) days must elapse at any one time, without representation by work, until a cabin or house, or the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) worth of work has been completed; when this has been done, it holds good the claimant, without representation, for the period of six months after vacation.

Resolved, That the stakes are no longer essential after a house or cabin is completed, or the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) worth of work has been done.

Resolved, That claims may be represented either in person or by proxy.

Resolved, That any person may use the water of any branch or creek, for farming purposes, but must return it to the bed of the branch or creek, from which it is taken, at the lower end of his claim if required to do so.

Resolved, That the right to carry water through another claim in a ditch shall not be denied any one. Said ditches must be run so as to be least injurious to those through which it passes, and said ditches shall not be allowed to overflow. If any damage accrue, the owner or owners of the ditches be held responsible.

Resolved, That after the customs of staking and foundation are complied with, men working in co-partnership can represent one or more claims by work on one claim.

Resolved, That no person or persons shall stake or claim lands for persons not actual settlers of the valley.

Resolved, That the 20th day of March of the present year, 1865, is designated, to burn the grass off, and is limited to the 31st of same month and year. Any parties putting out fire in those days, for the purpose of burning grass, if any damage accrues, the burners shall not be held liable, but if the burning be done thereafter, ten days notice shall be given in three public places.

Resolved, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to conflict with any act or law of the Territorial Legislature.

Resolved, That we do severally and collectively pledge ourselves to support and carry out the foregoing resolutions, and see that every man has his rights under them.

Resolved, That the secretary of the meetmeeting send, with request to publish, to the editor of the Montana Post, the foregoing resolutions.

A true copy of the original.

JOSEPH ALLEN, President.

Alfred Graves, Secretary.

A Wonderful Lake.—Now that oil on the brain is becoming somewhat prevalent in Nevada, we hear some wonderful and exceedingly greasy stories. The latest big thing, in oil, is a lake, situated six miles east of Ragtown. The lake is about one mile square and is surrounded on all (oil) sides by almost perpendicular walls of slate rock some 200 feet high, and is covered with a greasy scum from an inch and a half to two inches thick. This scum is supposed to be crude rock oil. The water of the lake is a strong solution of salt and borax. Such is its density that a person leaping into the lake from a boat finds it impossible to sink lower than the armpits. This lake, or the land about it, was located and surveyed by parties in this city, who expected to make fortunes out of the borax which is found in it. Now, however, since the whole American world has gone wild on oil they think they have something better than borax—ile! On almost every side of the lake are springs, and out of these numerous springs flows "ile"—or at least the stuff which forms the scum on the lake, and which looks "wery like ile." On the edges of the lake are found large quantities of crystals of pure borax, and the locators think a reef of borax exists in some parts of the lake. They intend to collect and test the scum found on the lake, and if it should prove to be "ile" will further prospect by boring. We have heard much of this lake before—or one in the same locality—and though we have heard of a big snaik and things being found in it, never before heard of the oil. Perhaps the big snaik has "defuncted," and the scum on the lake comes from the grease rising from his huge carcass!—*Territorial Enterprise.*

From the Sacramento Union.

Gwindom.

The French Imperial organ in San Francisco is disposed to treat the story of Gwin's enterprise as a *balloon*, or sensation device. It also professes to discredit the idea that Napoleon contemplates the permanent establishment of a French colony on the Pacific coast, but desires to know why American journals should express alarm or anger at the prospect of having Frenchmen for neighbors. Unfortunately for the organ, the history of Napoleon's diplomacy—to use the mildest term—in connection with the invasion of Mexico will prevent the entire success of our imperial cotemporary's design to lull the suspicions of our people.—Gwin may be nothing more than a speculating adventurer; he may not have a commission from either Napoleon or Maximillian in his pocket. Marshal Bazaine's concentration of force at Mazatlan and the projected occupation of Sonora may mean nothing more than a further attempt to establish the autnority of Maximillian in the States bordering on the Gulf of California. But are we not warned by the fact of the invasion against putting our trust in the truth of imperial declarations of purpose or policy? Did not Napoleon enter into a solemn engagement to refrain from interfering with the form of government existing in Mexico at the time of the "intervention?" And in the teeth of his pledges, did he not, instead of seeking a redress of grievances, overthrow the republic, set up an imperial puppet, and without even getting the formal sanction of an election, proclaim that the Mexican nation accepted the empire? The treaty of the three Powers which formed the basis of the intervention, the recorded declaration of Druyn de Lhuys to Minister Dayton, the proclamations of Marshal Forey, the history of the civil war which is still raging and which prevents the so-called Emperor from visiting more than half a dozen of the Mexican States without an army to protect his person, constitute a chapter of perfidy unparalled in this country. We should think no honorable, high-spirited, truth-loving Frenchman could review his record without condemning the ruler who had thus stained the glory of a great nation. We understand *l'Echo du Pacifique* to endorse and applaud the whole transaction. What value then, should be given to the present denial that Gwin has authority from Napoleon or Maximillian to govern Northern Mexico, or the affected disbelief of the same party in the reality of the scheme set forth by Gwin's agents? If misrepresentation—again we employ the softest possible term in place of the simpler Saxon—was right and proper and praiseworthy when the throne of Maximillian was still an unrevealed vision at Paris, why may it not be equally admirable, in the estimation of imperialists, while Gwin's duchy is yet to be established?

Why do Americans regard with apprehension an attempt to establish a French colony in Sonora? Certainly not because of any objection to the neighborhood of natives of France. Thousands of Frenchmen live in the United States, and before the outbreak of the rebellion the sons of the soil and the sons of France could meet under the stars and stripes, and drink to the memory of Washington and Lafayette. They may—they will—so meet again, but it will be when the infamies of the Second Empire and the abuse of our Government and people by French Secessionists shall have been repudiated and atoned for by the great nation which can still boast of a Cochin, a Laboulaye, and a de Gasparin. It is the custom of the London *Times*, in replying to American attacks upon the British aristocracy, to speak of them as "charges against the British people." *L'Echo du Pacifique* adroitly chooses to treat American hostility to the anti-republican projects of Napoleon as repugnance to neighborly intercourse with Frenchmen, a feeling which has no existence in this country.—What does excite apprehension is the suspicion that French imperialists who entered Mexico to overthrow a republic at the bidding of their master; who are known to be hostile to American institutions; who have been trained to accept the detestable maxim that "the end justifies the means," and who, therefore, have no more hesitation in breaking their plighted word than Napoleon had in breaking his oath to support the French Republic, are about to effect a lodgment on the adjacent coast, in connection with men like Gwin who also hate the American Union and have plotted its overthrow. We object to the kind of Americans who are invited there under the auspices of the traitor Gwin, because we know they are capable of making Guyamas a nest of pirates and a base of operations against California. But another class of French, as well as another class of Americans, might occupy both Sonora and Sinaloa without exciting among our people any harsher feeling than a desire to promote their prosperity and cultivate familiar intercourse with them. As the case stands, there is ample reason for distrust, and we hope the time is approaching when the "boys in blue" will get permission to cross the border and show Bazaine and Gwin that they can't hold Sonora for Napoleon, Maximillian, Jeff Davis, or any other enemy of democracy.

The Mariposa Estate.—The celebrated Mariposa estate of Fremont is valued at $10,000,000. It is divided into 100,000 shares, of $100 each. These shares, which yield considerable dividends, are held by the following parties: 12,500 by Selover, 12,500 by Park, 24,000 by Ketchum, 2,000 by Field, 2,000 by Stevens, 25,000 by Ketchum, Opdyke and Hoey, and 8,500 by Fremont. The 25,000 credited to Ketchum are held in trust for Fremont, probably with a healthy incumbrance on them. The company is managed in New York.

Eastern capital is now being invested in oil enterprises (petroleum) at the rate of $1,500,000 a day.

Prize Money.—Some inquiry being made as to whether prize money is awarded to the victors when the enemy's ship is sunk or destroyed, as in the case of the Kearsarge and Alabama, we take, by way of response, the following upon the whole subject of prize money from the New American Cyclopedia. We believe a liberal subscription for the officers and crew of the Kearsarge was made up by the merchants of New York, the prize money allowed by law for their gallant exploit being considered wholly inadequate:

The distribution of prize money, or of the proceeds of the sale of ships or goods adjudged by Courts of Admirality to be good prize, is carefully regulated by the statutes of the United States. The provisions are very minute; but substatially they are as follows: 1. When the captures are made by public armed ships, if the captured ship be of equal or greater force than the ship making the capture, the proceeds belong wholly to the captors; otherwise they are equally divided between the United States and the captors. The commanding officers of fleets, squadrons, or single ships take three-twentieths, the whole of which goes to the commander of a single ship acting independently; but if he is under the command of an officer of a fleet or squadron, that officer has one-twentieth, and the commander of the ship the other two. Sea Lieutenants, Captains of Marines, and Sailing Masters take two-twentieths; Chaplains, Lieutenants of Marines, Surgeons, Pursers, Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Master's Mates, Captain's Clerks, Schoolmasters, Boatswain's Mates, Gunner's Mates, Carpenter's Mates, Ship Stewards, Sailmakers, Masters-at-Arms, Armorers, Coxswains and Coopers three and a half twentieths; Gunner's, Yoemen, Quartermasters, Quarter Gunners, Sailmaker's Mates, Sergeants and Corporals of marines, Drummers, Fifers and extra petty officers, two and a half twentieths; seamen, ordinary seamen, marines, and all other person doing duty on board, seven-twentieths. One or more public ships in sight of a capture share equally in the prize or prizes.—A bounty is paid by the United States of $20 for each person on board of any ship of the enemy at the beginning of an engagement, which is sunk or destroyed by a public armed vessel of equal or inferior force; and this bounty is divided as prize money. 2. If the ships or goods are captured by private armed ships commissioned by Government, the prize property, within sixty days after condemnation, shall be sold by the Marshal of the District and in the manner and on the terms designated by the owners of the privateer, and the proceeds divided between the owners, the officers and crew, according to their articles of agreement; and if there are no articles of agreement, one-half goes to the owners and one-half to the officers and crew. Usually if not always, the shipping articles of a privateer or letter of marque determine the proportion in which the proceeds are to be divided.

Interesting to Miners.—A correspondent of the Nevada *Transcript*, writing from Little York, January 26th, gives the following account of an experiment which has lately been made in wheels:

I will give you the result of an experiment which has just been satisfactorily tested, at least by the proprietors of the mill, Curran & Bucklan, who have, during the past fall, built a fine mill at Empire Hill in Little York township, Nevada county for crushing what is known here as blue cement. Their mill has at present eight stamps, of seven hundred and forty pounds each, or thereabouts, and will, when completed, have sixteen stamps of the above weight. The first power applied to the mill was the Fouchery Turbine Wheel. The proprietors, after giving this wheel what they considered a pretty fair test, came to the conclusion that it could never be made to do the work required at their mill when completed, and at once commenced a wheel which T. Patterson, who suggested the plan of the wheels, calls the "Hurdy Gurdy." The wheel is built of wood, with the exception of the shaft, bolts, etc. It is ten feet in diameter and not more than seven inches breast. It is of the simplest construction. There are no buckets to catch the water, but the water is forced by hydraulic pressure through an inch and a fourth nozzle, which is so pointed as to strike the arms of the wheel about one and a half or two inches from the end. The pressure of the water is the same as that applied to the Turbine wheel, and by using, as near as could be measured, twenty-eight inches of water, the eight stamps are forced to jog along at the rate of fifty-four drops per minute, apparently with all ease, and it is the opinion of all who have seen the wheel at work, that it would drive sixteen stamps with the same amount of water.—The expense of building this wheel is said not to exceed two hundred dollars all told. Parties interested can see the "Hurdy Gurdy" in operation, almost any time of day or night, at little York.

Ballooning.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

The greatest literary novelty of any age transpired the other day. Elmer Brian Coates made a balloon ascension, with Professor Low, in the Quaker City. While in the sky, he wrote a poem of one hundred lines, entitled a "Balloon Poem." This is something heretofore unattempted by any literary gentleman.

A member of Gen. Meade's staff recently saw a ragged boy with an uncommon large muffler about his neck. He asked him what was the matter with him, and the boy replied that he had got the itch. The officer investigated, and found important dispatches to Gen. Lee.

Seven thousand acres of land have been located by petroleum borers in Southern Illinois.

At the Chicago wharves 362 vessels are laid up for the winter.