THE MONTANA POST.

Saturday,.....Nov. 4, 1865.

THE PROGRESS OF FENIANISM---WHAT ARE ITS AIMS!---OUR DUTY OF NEUTRALITY.

On both sides of the Atlantic, in every circle, the movements of the Fenians are now the topic of all-absorbing interest. What, but a few weeks since, was a mere speck in the horizon of events, is to-day a cloud overshadowing in gloomy portents the English throne, and darkening and widening, apparently, with each passing day. First, we find the London journals treating the subject with levity; next, the necessity is admitted of strengthening police establishments in disaffected districts; "arbitrary arrests" follow, (for which self-righteous John Bull so lately denounced our Government in unmeasured terms); then, whole counties are put under martial law; and now, the Irish seaboard is darkened with moving squadrons, and Irish soil is imprinted with the footsteps of bewildered regiments in search of an invisible foe. A "wooden horse" is discovered in the very heart of Great Britain's citadel of strength, in the presence of from 100,000 to 150,000 Fenians in her army and navy, and her consternation thereat may be likened to that of the Babylonian tyrant upon beholding the words of ominous import upon his palace wall. In her dilemma, she looks abroad for sympathy in vain. The exiled sons of Erin, scattered throughout all Christendom, have filled a world with the story of their wrongs, and now, like the sowing of the dragon teeth, of fabled story, they spring up armed hosts. The tyranny that would have crushed resistance, only delayed its power, to return with redoubled fury.

Where first will fall the retributive blow? Aye, there again "is the rub." Six millions of Fenians are in Ireland, and fifteen millions more are scattered in exile or have voluntarily forsaken their country, under more liberal laws to court forgetfulness of her many wrongs. Nearly three-fourths are outside the limits of their native land. Five millions are in the United States. "They are divided into an infinite number of lodges, all corresponding with each other—all their movements being directed by a supreme council called the Head Centre" Is it not a country of their own that Irishmen want—the enjoyment of that quite popular theory that originated with Jefferson, Franklin, and their associates in the latter part of the last century, called self-government? Then, as there are nearly as many right on their borders as there are in Ireland itself, THE CANADAS MIGHT ANSWER THE PURPOSE. The quarter of the Irish population remaining in the land of their nativity, could soon migrate, without great inconvenience, as inexorable British policy has already nearly depopulated that unhappy Isle, and must force them out, in any event, sooner or later. As unjust and unfeeling as it is to expect the Irish people—who have a sentimental attachment amounting to adoration for the soil with which mingles the dust of their ancestors—to forever turn their backs upon the land of their nativity, there might be strong inducements for their doing so. The British-American possessions, reaching from ocean to ocean, are but partially developed, in natural wealth are unsurpassed, and, in a climatical point of view, are not so different from Ireland herself as to present any serious objection to the exchange. Then it could be effected with such facility! The five millions of Irish-Americans would have a boundary line of a thousand miles along which to choose points for crossing and rendezvous, and the additional half million now in the Canadas—being well acquainted with the country—could assist very materially in selecting these points, with a view to availability and general advantageousness. John Mitchell, it seems, was immediately released, upon application of the Fenians to President Johnston. Well, that was consistent enough—perfectly consistent with American liberality. We acted just as cleverly with the English government in the case of Mason and Slidell. Jeff. Davis, in a good cause, might not be altogether worthless. He fought well at Buena Vista. Should his life be spared, it is not likely that he would wish to longer live in the country he so vainly and wickedly sought to destroy; and, naturally enough, he would seek for a field where he could measurably atone for his crime against humanity. There are thousands of brave spirits—who have been or are being pardoned, through the proverbial generosity of our Government—circumstanced similarly to Jeff; bold, spirited and enduring, as they have proved themselves on many sanguinary fields, our Irish friends would find in them very efficient support. But American sympathy is not confined to ex-rebels. True American hearts everywhere beat responsive to the appeals of the oppressed, and the prayers and sympathy of such as could not offer active assistance, would most assuredly follow "the Flag of Green!" "'Strike till the last armed foe expires,' 'and God be with you!" would be the hail to the struggling Celt in every township of the Union. Canada or Ireland, which, Johnny Bull? The former seems VERY vulnerable.

Over the European continent are dispersed three millions of Fenians. In Italy they followed Garibaldi in his successful struggle for constitutional government; in France they are distinguished in military circles, and, in many instances, held positions of eminence, won by their valor and ability in the Crimea; in England, herself, where they number near three millions, they have spent their time in watching the movements of the common enemy on the one hand, and studying opportunities of emancipation on the other. Ireland is now united in a common cause, as she never was before. The unanimous aspiration for independence seems, for once, to override religious bigotry and silence local feuds. From the almost omnipotent Vatican at last comes the order to the Irish clergy, "LET FENIANISM ALONE FOR THE PRESENT!" The ties of alliance between France and England—naturally enemies of a thousand years standing—are solely based on policy; they are liable to separate like ropes of sand upon the first change of political relations, and are altogether unreliable when natural sympathy comes in question, as that is something that had nothing to do with their establishment. Though the six millions at home have been kept poor by the blood-sucking policy under which Great Britain has ever kept her Irish subjects groaning, the fifteen millions abroad are generally prosperous; they move in concert towards a common center; they will cheerfully submit to any necessary demand upon their resources. Twenty-five or thirty dollars per capita would give a fund of from $350,000,000 to $400,000,000. A part of this amount would purchase iron-clads (we have them for sale, and make them on short notice) to force blockades and land supplies to inaugurate active operations; while the residue would be ample to feed a quarter million, (the number of drilled Fenians supposed to be in Ireland,) until the entire British navy would necessarily be distributed over the high seas protecting British commerce from the myriads of privateers—manned and equipped in "neutral ports," as were the Alabama, Florida, etc., —instead of loitering about the Irish coast; and then the fifteen millions of Irishmen abroad could furnish, with comparative ease, supplies to the six millions of struggling Irishmen at home. Ireland or Canada, which, Johnny Bull, is in the greater danger? Here, now, is a chance for you to perform in military science what you have so often performed in diplomacy—the feat of looking two ways at once.

But let the blow descend upon Canada or Ireland, the tyrants of Erin, the pillagers of India, the introducers of opium into China at the point of the bayonet, and the pirates of our commerce in the late unfortunate civil war, will have no trouble in understanding our position. The path of duty we have been taught by Great Britain herself. It is true our sympathies would be against monarchy and on the side of freedom, just as naturally as the sympathies of our "English cousins" were with the misguided people who recently sought the dismemberment of the American Union; but under the specious pretext of "neutrality," we will attend to our own business —lamenting, by way of variation, the "wholesale destruction of human life," the "hopeless contest," etc., (*a la* Russell's letters in the London "Times.") Of course we would have to acknowledge the rights of belligerents; but our position would be strictly "neutral," and our Nation would be pre-eminently "commercial,"—just like England was during the days of trial from which we have just emerged. The following would be one of our "commercial" advertisements:

UNCLE SAMUEL,

SHIP BUILDER and Furnisher of Military Stores. Ready-Made Iron-Clads always on hand, and furnished to order in any number. "Irish Republic" Bonds taken at par. Goods sent at MY RISK to any part of the world.

N. B.—Money loaned on Irish Linen or Canada Wheat, as the case may be.

UNJUST COMMENTS---THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE NO MOB.

LYNCH LAW IN MONTANA.—The last Montana POST mentions in a flippant manner that three more bodies of men were found swinging in the breeze lately, in that Territory, and no one knew or cared who they belonged to, and the POST paid the people of Helena a compliment for the quiet way in which they transacted these "little matters of necessity." We look on such a transaction as a greater crime than that committed by the executed victims, who were supposed to be robbers and pickpockets. Human depravity is developed very often among men who take the law into their own hands, and therefore good citizens, who are compelled to resort to hanging desperadoes for self-protection should do it openly, that the world may know they have not been actuated by private hatred or a thirst for human blood. The people of Montana must aid or compel their law officers to do execution upon the bodies of criminals, if they would have honest men fill up their Territory.—Carson Appeal.

UPON GENERAL PRINCIPLES, the majority of a community cannot be justified in taking "the law into their own hands;" for the rule is, that where the civil functions are suspended or paralyzed, society is anarchized, and person and property are are subject to continual menace and probable destruction at the hands of a passion-led and irresponsible mob. But this, as other rules, has its exceptions; and an assumed or actual ignorance of the peculiar circumstances under which the Vigilance Committee of this Territory was organized, and of the principles observed in the conduct of its business, must be received as the cause and excuse of the Appeal's unjust comments. To one acquainted with the necessity that called the Vigilance Committee of Montana into existence, and the impartial fairness with which it has conducted its business, its inception and progress appear completely justified by the laws of society everywhere. The organization is based upon those principles which are fundamental to every jurisprudence. Protection of life and property—of the honest and peaceable against the dishonest and violent—necessitate the establishment of institutions of government among men. When this protection is withheld, or when the plan of according it is insufficient, as experience has demonstrated to be the case, thus far, with the civil functions of Montana, OTHER means must be devised to insure its guarantees, or society becomes resolved back into its original elements, and vice and physical power trample to the dust right and justice. The necessity of protecting the citizen in his life and the honest means of living, making the establishment of governments necessary, and securing him in the enjoyment of that protection being the chief aim of their administration, the mode of reaching that great object becomes of secondary importance: that is, this protection rises superior to every other consideration, and assumes that where justice cannot, at all times, be vindicated in the ordinary way, its vindication shall be none the less certain. This proposition we presume to be clear and irrefutable: with it all schemes of regulating the intercourse of man with man must stand or fall. When it is admitted that the civil laws of this Territory through the instrumentality of the courts, fail to reach the objects of their enactment, then it follows that the organization of a Vigilance Committee, or the establishment of any other adequate remedial means, is justified upon the same principles that the system of laws in New York, in England, or in France, is justified. The policy of the Vigilance Committee runs in the same groove with the civil functions, and its virtue rests wholly upon the fact that it goes FURTHER than the latter, and is effective where they may be circumvented or totally paralyzed. We wish to disabuse the public mind abroad of the error—if it may have any considerable existence—that the citizens of Montana are arrayed against, and have put at defiance their duly enacted laws; on the other hand, their protective organization, known as the "Vigilance Committee," is altogether auxilliary thereto. This is emphaticaly enunciated in the following sentence from their late address "To whom it may concern:" "In all cases the Committee will respect and sustain the action of the civil authorities."

"Circumstances alter cases." In a community, such as the State of New York, the organization of a Vigilance Committee would, most likely, not be an exception to the rule spoken of in the beginning of these remarks; but would be synonymous with anarchy and the dismemberment of society. The reasons are obvious. Her facilities for the detection and arrest of criminals are so multitudinous, and the means of enforcing her criminal enactments so ample, that we cannot conceive of any juncture of circumstances that would render necessary her citizens "taking the law into their own hands." Like an immense cob-web, her mesh-work of magnetic wires stretch out in all directions, and bring country and hamlet, city and town, in immediate communication. When the fact becomes known to her detectives at any given point, that a deed of violence has been perpetrated, although the perpetrator may be flying with the highest speed attainable by steam from the scene of his crime, the fact of his flight, together with all the circumstances that would tend to the proof of his identity, are on the wings of the lightning in every direction of practicable escape; and before the blood of his victim is fairly cold, he must be fortunate, indeed, if he finds a safe resting place within the broad limits of the State. Again, the country being generally settled, and all parts in easy and rapid communication with each other, it would be almost an impossibility for malefactors to band themselves together for the prosecution of their nefarious calling. Arrested, places of security are always available for their confinement. As with New York, so with all populous and long-settled communities, to a greater or less extent.

But how different is it here in Montana. Our geographical limits embrace an empire. Society is in embryo, and intercourse of the settled districts with each other is slow, comparatively speaking, and often beset with all but insuperable obstacles. The country between is generally uninhabited, and marked by trails and by-ways, leading through wild mountain regions to secluded valleys and hidden kanyons, to find the locality of which, to those unacquainted with the country's topography, would be almost an impossibility. Here the Dick Turpins of the day can congregate, arrange their plans of villainy and proceed to execute them; and then, returning to the same, or a like hiding place before agreed upon, re-enact the diabolical drama. Thus favored by the character of the country and the long distances between its settlements, they are enabled to move in concert; and should one of their number, perchance, fall into the hands of an officer of the law, and be arraigned for trial, confederates find the proving of alibis an easy task. These natural advantages, added to the wealth of our mines, and the consequent certainty of the highways and trails being traveled by men carrying heavy sums of bullion, have rendered Montana a favorable resort for vicious characters; and from her centrality of position—being equidistant from the East and West—they have not been slow in pouring into our midst. In such numbers came they, that they even controlled elections, put their murderous leaders into responsible positions, and held Judge, Jury, and the respectable portion of the bar, in awe of the revolver and bowie. Did ever necessity more imperatively call upon a people to "take law into their own hands" than under such circumstances? The remedy, of course, was applied. It is said the best citizens of all parts of Montana have interested themselves in the protective and purgative scheme; that its application has never been made through prejudice, or without due deliberation and fairly weighing upon the scales of justice every mitigatory circumstance—a course which would, in nine cases out of ten, be impossible by proceeding publicly, and without preconcerted action, as proposed by the Appeal. True, retribution has been swift, certain and severe, generally; but it has not been marked by turbulence and popular commotion. This "Vigilance Committee"—the existence of which, we suppose, cannot be questioned—is not a mob. Society here is in a state of profound tranquility—the merchant, mechanic and laborer again begin to feel secure in their lives and the proceeds of their industry; and the prospects are now, happily, that Montana, ere long, will be prepared to relinquish all extraordinary means of protecting her citizens in those rights which are usually guaranteed by open courts. The propitious day will be welcomed by good citizens everywhere. But from the events of the past, we may venture to say that until justice can be surely reached through the ordinary channels, our citizens will be fully protected against the evil disposed—aye, even if the sun of every morning should rise upon the morbid picture of a malefactor dangling lifeless in the air! Protection through open courts, if possible; but protection any how, is the prevailing sentiment of the honest people of Montana, of all creeds and factions.

Discovery of the Richest Gold Deposit Known in the History of the World!---Tremendous Excitement in Consequence!

Upon the arrival of the Helena stage, last Friday morning, the people of Virginia City were thrown into a gold excitement, before which all former excitements must pale. The facts, as we get them from apparently well-anthenticated sources, are briefly as follows:

Mr. Brown, a German, or Norwegian, and one of the originial discoverers of the celebrated Gould & Curry lode, of Nevada, and afterwards of the Brown lode in Nelson's Gulch, in this Territory, was engaged in sinking a shaft on the "Uncle Sam" lode, about the head of Dry Gulch, some four miles from Helena. He had sunk near twenty feet, when, the indications not suiting him, he concluded to change his course by drifting up hill from the bottom of his shaft. He had advanced in this direction about ten feet, when he reached a gold deposit which, in richness and extent, has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of gold mining. Gold, in almost solid masses, glittered before his bewildered vision. For two weeks longer, unknown to others, he tunneled into the golden wall. Secreted about him, he had accumulated several gunny-sacks, literally filled with the precious metal, when longer secresy became impracticable, from the very extent of his unexpected wealth, and Mr. Brown proceeded to record and secure his property, when the public were informed of the great discovery. It is said that he now keeps a strong guard, night and day, over his seemingly incomputable wealth, while he himself, unassisted, delves into the golden walls around him, and continues multiplying his sacks of precious ore. One person who was admitted into Mr. Brown's drift, states that it presented a scene of wealth more akin to a picture of the imagination than actuality. Gold! gold! gold! met the view on every side—above, below and all around—and reflected back its rich hues in the glare of the candle, as if this subterranean vault had been hewn out of a solid ledge of the yellow metal.

This gold is found in a well defined ledge, fully five feet in width. The gold vein is three feet wide—three-fourths of the entire substance therein being pure gold; the remainder mainly bismuth. On each side of this vein, there is a casing of one foot of quartz, which will assay from $500 to $2,000 to the ton. The very wall-rock is rich. Specimens can be seen at the City Book Store.

Whether this is, to use familiar mining terms, a "blow-out" or a "pocket," we are not prepared to admit or deny. But be it either, millions are "lying around loose." We can scarcely realize that this is a distinct, continuous ledge, as, in that case, so vast an amount of gold would affect the standard of gold valuation throughout the commercial world. But our informant, whom we know to be a man of reliability, assures us that a distinct ledge has been traced fully seventy-five feet.

Further and more positive information will be given in our next.

PROSPECTORS PROBABLY IN PERIL.—From Mr. J. H Haynes, a quartz prospector well known to citizens, and who has just returned from a tour on the Yellowstone, north-east of the head of Shield's river, we learn that there is ground of apprehension for the fate of nine prospectors, who had been operating in that region. When Mr. H. and party met them, they themselves had "lost their reckoning." These nine men had been in the mountains near two weeks, and were confident, when the two parties met, that they were within ten miles of Bozeman City. Their provisions were entirely exhausted, and half the number were on foot. Instead of being within ten miles of Bozeman City, Mr. Haynes thinks they must have been fully one hundred miles therefrom, and were moving directly away from that point. Bozeman was the nearest settlement. As the recent storms were just coming on, there is no knowinng what may have been their fate. Being plenty of game in that section, however, and having firearms with them, we may reasonably indulge the hope that they will yet, if they have not already, "come out all right."

THE "SEALER."—We believe a "Sealer" was elected in this County at the September election, and the custom of "sealing" will be common to Utah and Montana. We hope the recipient of this very necessary office will enter upon his labors on Monday, and not cease them until the weights and measures of every establishment in Madison County have been compared with the most correct standard obtainable. Every day complaints are made to us of establishments where the weights are not above suspicion; and rumors that "Count Murat" has successors are rife in the business community. Sensitiveness on this point is evidence of guilt, and all honest men will rejoice in the opportunity of submitting their weights to the inspection of the Sealer. There is no smaller trick known in business than keeping false weights. The Legislature wisely provided for the office, and we hope its duties will be faithfully performed.

HIS HONOR JUDGE WYCHE, in his instructions, last month, to the Grand Jury of Walla Walla county, W. T., closes thus:

"Courts are established to administer law, as, upon the whole, it is considered in that manner justice may be the more effectually attained. But if, from inefficiency or corruption on the part of those charged with the administration of law, the people fail to receive protection in their rights, persons and lives, they have very generally and very properly taken their protection into their own hands."

His Honor has taken a juridical view of the matter; though, at first thought, the assertion may seem contradictory and absurd. To question the propriety of the people protecting themselves when courts are ineffective, is to say there can be no intermediate condition between their being governed by duly established laws and their having no protection. Upon the same train of reasoning that we prove the necessity of regular courts of justice where they can be maintained in their authority, we arrive at the right and necessity of resorting to other means when they cannot be.

AN OPPOSITION OCEAN LINE.—An opposition line of steamers, it is said, will soon be established between San Francisco and Victoria. The increasing trade of Idaho and Montana is making itself felt among Western capitalists. Some of our enterprising Missouri steamboatmen might find it to their advantage to turn a part of their attention towards the Columbia. A lively competition is opening between the East and West, in supplying our markets. Let the question of routes be fairly tested: we take both sides.

TRADE WITH THE WEST.—The paper of Lewiston and of Walla Walla are discussing the merits of different routes from those points over which to ship supplies into Montana. The subject is certainly one of vital importance to both sides, if the folks of the Western side can freight goods into this Territory as cheaply as they say they can. We will have something to say upon the subject next week ourselves.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.

In the Fenian Congress, to-day, the President announced that B. D. Kelligan, delegate from Missouri, who had procured the unconditional release of John Mitchell, was present. This announcement electrified the Congress, and three cheers were given for President Johnson, three for the United States, three for Kelligan and three for John Mitchell. It was some time before the cheering ceased, and every member of the Congress joined in it in the most earnest manner.

An Irish banner was presented to the Chairman by the Canadian delegates.

New York, Oct. 25.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent says, Jas. L. Orr, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, received a majority of the votes in Charleston for Governor, and the ticket known as the mechanics' and working men's ticket was successful.

A correspondence between Secretary Seward and Gov. Perry is published, in which the latter, in response to inquiries as to when he shall cease to exercise the functions of his office, is informed that he is expected to continue to act until relieved by order of the President.

The World's correspondent says, accounts from every part of the State indicate that Wade Hampton has been undoubtedly elected Governor of South Carolina. In the city of Charleston the vote stands for Orr, 785; Hampton, 661. In the parish the vote stands, 225 for Hampton and 61 for Orr.

Washington, Oct. 25.

The Hon. Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the currency, has written a reply to the card of Governor Pierpont, in which the latter said that he had never asserted that the people of the South would not be taxed to pay part of the national debt. Clark, in his letter, unqualifiedly asserts that he did express such sentiments.

Washington, Oct. 24.

Gen. Grant's report of the active military operations for 1864 and '65 is concluded, and will soon be sent to the Secretary of War.

It is reported that Wirtz has been found guilty of the charges for which he has been on trial, and that he will be sentenced on Monday.

Fort Laramie, Oct. 24.

On the night of the 22d, Indians appeared on the Overland route, near Cottonwood Springs, and drove the mail coach into the post at that place. The same day they attacked a portion of the garrison at Alkali and drove them into that post. On the 23d, they attacked and burned two trains near the latter place, killing three men, and also destroying several hundred feet of telegraph wire. Shortly afterwards, Colonel Flemings, with a detachment of the 6th West Virginia cavalry, attacked them, losing two men. The Indian loss is not reported.

Gen. Wheaton is taking vigorous measures to punish the savages. The line is already repaired, the Indians having been driven off the road, and the road will be kept open and the line of telegraph up. Full reports from all points of the district attacked are not yet received. Eight Indians have thus far been reported killed. They were killed near Valley Station, about one hundred miles west from Alkali Station.

The returning Powder river expedition is near Fort Sedgwick, and the Indians attacked the road from 100 to 150 miles, on each side of the returning column.

NEWS SUMMARY.

INCIDENTS of the late violent earthquake shocks throughout California flood the columns of recent California exchanges. Counties south of San Francisco, as far as Santa Cruz, suffered more severely than elsewhere. The motion was from east to west. Persons standing or walking in the streets were thrown forward, backward and every way, and could hardly maintain their feet, while those who were in houses hastened to escape, but found it difficult to reach the doors, being thrown from one side to the other, while buildings seemed to be swaying and pitching like ships in a rolling sea. The low lands along streams and rivers in Santa Cruz county opened in fissures and spouted water like geysers, filling up the beds with water several feet.

IN San Pete county, Utah, on the 17th ult., a band of thirty Indians entered a field near Fort Ephraim, where a man was digging potatoes, and killed the man, his wife, and a girl aged seventeen years. In retiring, they killed a man named Thorp, at a mill adjacent. They also killed two men coming from the kanyon, and then fled into the mountains. At latest accounts they were not captured. The time for these blood-thirsty demons to "become a white and delightsome people," confidently referred to by the "Book of Mormon," our Mormon friends must, in view of such incidents, concede to be afar off.

A PARTY from Boise City were lately victimized by the report of one John Parton, into a mining humbug, which resulted in the death of one of their number by the bullet of a hostile Indian, and the narrow escape of the entire expedition. The expedition conducted by Parton advanced as far as the northeast corner of the Colorado desert; but found nothing that would "pay." Parton's story was, that in washing the wounded foot of his mule, he found a small piece of gold, which led to the discovery of rich prospects. The party, however, were satisfied that he never obtained a prospect in that country.

THE Walla Walla Statesman, of the 13th ult., says: "A gentleman arrived here this week from Blackfoot who, while coming through the Cœur d'Alene mountains, found two distinct gold quartz ledges in those mountains, some forty miles beyond the Mission. The pieces from one ledge assayed at the rate of $800 per ton, and the other at $1,100. The discoverer, accompanied by one of our best citizens, will return in a few days to give the ledges a more thorough prospecting.

A COMET is now making its way toward the earth, and may be seen some distance north of the four stars of the constellation Pegasus. It shows very dimly at present, but as it is coming directly toward the earth, it may soon be plainly seen, without the aid of a glass. It appears now as a pale light with a bright spot in the center.

THE Nevada Enterprise says highway robbers are becoming alarmingly numerous about Virginia, in that State, and thinks they should be "regularly licensed or driven from the country." If the latter cruel alternative is resolved upon, they can come to Montana with the assurance that THEY MAY STAY HERE FOREVER.

A MAN and his wife, about ten days since, were murdered in Skull Valley, Utah. The bloody deed was supposed to have been committed by white men. No clue of the murderers had been obtained. Being in poor circumstances, booty could not have been the object. The whole affair is wrapt in mystery.

THE Indians have again run off all the stock on the Boise and Chico stage line and destroyed most of the stations. The coaches will not be started again until next year.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office Virginia City, Montana Territory, November 2d, 1865.

To obtain these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising.

Abbott L F	Allport Jno D	Armitage Jos R
Ackley G B	Albemay A G	Arnold Jas W
Adams Miss F C	Allen Miss M E C	Attlesey Robt
Akerman B J-2	Andrews Jas A S	Ausdemmore H
Alexander E V H	Ankrom Jno H	Austin W W
Allenson Wm S		
Barnes Dr G W	Bennett Thos-2	Brison A W
" Geo A	Bennie Robt	Bryson Edward
Bailey S F	Bense Francis	Brower O M
Barnwell H-2	Berminghom E R	Brainard W E
Barker Chas	Bond E F	Brownell Miss L-2
Bartlett Elijah	Boyce Jno E	Bradshaw Hugh
Barris L-2	Boughton Hiram	Burns Anthony
Baugh W J-2	Bogg T J	" R R
Bergen Chas	Brown Mason	Buitrey Austin-2
Beckwith Harry	" Peter	Butler Noble
Berchel Alois	Branham T H	Burtch Jas E
Bemer B	" Jas M-2	Bywaters Mrs E E
Black Alex	Brauch Darius	" Mrs M E
" Jno R	Brockway Harvey	
Campbell Jos	Catlin S R	Cockrell Elias
" S M N	Cavanaugh M-2	Coleman H K
Carpenter N P	Chafes Z	Cooper Jno T
Cave Jno T-2	Chesser Thos	Cook Chas J
Catlett Jas H	Chetevoy Jas	Corbin D C
Callighan Thos	Church W W	Orow Jos
Calenes H-2	Chord J S	Crowell Alvin
Chaffin G B-2	Clark Mrs Susan	Craven Lieut J W
Chew Wm	Cline Lewis	Crow Galen
Calfee R W	Coats Jas L	Cunningham E V-2
California Mill Co	Cosgrove Henry	Curtis Jas W
Cardwell Benj	Cuyler Robt	Curch H C
Davis W D	Douglas Jas D	Donnelly Owen
" J B	Denison A M	Drenan Wm
Deming Mrs M	Dixon Geo W	Duffey Thos
Deicken Thos W	Donthitle Miss N	Dwelle R G
Doyle C J-2		
Ebbsworth R-2	Elliott D F	Epler Ed B
Edwards Jno	" Jno F	Estes Jas R
Elsed T M	Ernbury Jas	
Fanner T D	Finch Mrs M	Ford Anson Hon
Fecar F A	Flaharty Marion	Fourd Geo B
Fisher J K-3	Flory A P	Foster Douglas
Firbush F	Foggy A-2	Frost Miss Mary
Field Virgil	Fox Pat	French O D
Fitz G Jno	Folkerson Wm	Freeler Andy
Fitch Mrs M A		
Gaslets Hanson	Girton Robt	Grady Wm C
Genlar Jos	Gloscuk Frank	Groesbeck D C
George Miss M L	Glasgow Robt	Greenwood B P
Geer Miss A	Goodhue A C	Grover Chas B
Gerow F M	Gordley Jas	Grein S
Givens Jas	" Jno-2	Grove Moses
Gilchrist Jas	Green Jno W-2	Grahara Jas E
Gibbs Sam	" Theo	Graelle J E
Hayes Marvin	Hide Jno	Holman Jno
Harding Jno A	Hill A	Hopper Noel
Hancock A S	" Thos	Howell Mrs M A
Hayes N R	Howard Waid	Hoagland Wm V
Ham Jas A	" Ed J	Hudgens M G-3
Hausen A	" Geo	Hall Chas
Harper Jas T	Hoalman A M	Harley E H
" G R-3	Hosler J H-2	Hudson Sallie A
Harris Wm J	Hobbs Leroy	Hyde R W
Hanison H B	Holter Martin	Hedping Wm H
Hettler Geo	Howell R N	Hell Jno
Henry C H-2	Hosmer Ed	Heffuers Sam
" Chas C	Hodge C M	Harland & Bros-2
" Jno	Hogan D J	Hostetler E S-2
Jameson J B-2	Johnson D S	Jones P T
Jackman A B	" Wm H	" S J E
Jewett Elizabeth-2	" S N	" Morgan
Johnston Geo B	" E F	" Sam
" Jas R	" C W	" Watkin
Jolly Jos	" R J	
Kelly Jno A	Kirby Wm	Kidder Geo H
Kent Jeremiah	King Wm	Knapp L B
Resler Jno	Kisby Wm	Knight G H
King Jno	Kinkade Wm	Kuggens R F
Lage Henry	Lewis G T-2	Libalt Fred
Ladne H-2	" Stephen	Lowe W H
Laird Jno P	" Henry	Lout Wm
Latta Jas-2	Lefever Noah	Longley Jno T
Lambrick Wm	Leetch Alex	Lufkin Cyrus
Lange Chas	Locker A J	Lynch Jno
Leech G A	Lytle R J	
McCloud Jno	Maple B G	Mayfield A A
McKeen Geo A	Metzker Jno	Mays Geo B
McCamron J D	Martindale Wm	Mael D W
McAfee A M	Marony Timothy	Majors E H
McCulloch Jos	Marsters Jas F	Meade A A
McFarland Wm	Mitchel D W	Menor A
McKinsey Geo E	Mills Wm A	Mercer P P
McHenry E	Moss J A	Metier J M
McGrew C L	Mollard F-3	Merritt Jno W
McDonnell Jas T	Moore Wm R	Meek Sarah J
McDonald D J	Morgan Jas	Miller Ben
McGlothlin A J	Moore Jas	Meze Miss J L
McClaugh J L	Myers A	Moore Isaac I
McLean Jno G	" Henry	Montgomery Geo
McIntosh J B	Murray Jno	Mulcahy Jack
McDonald Jas A-2	Marble Jno	Mudd Geo W-2
McArthur Duncan	Mansfield Miss K	Muller H P
McCray Thos		
Nash J O	Nicholls Wm	Noble J L
Nelson O F	Norris Noah	" D B
Neal D R	" Alex P	
Owens Mrs H J	O'Brien Phillip	O'Neal David
" W T	O'Donnell J G	" Jas
O'Conner Michael		
Parhaur J J	Pierce Nathan	Porter Jas H
Parkhurst David	" Richard	" Gain
" E N	" E P	Pattellow Jno
Pattee Jos	Price Jno & O S	Purcel S B
Palmer T J	Pierson Silas	Post R W
Parsons J H	Pickens Jno	Potterf C S
Parker Miss L-2	Pitcher Geo E	Powell J B
Peel I	Pillsbury A W	Price Wm C
Pearson Thos	Powell H J-2	Putnam R E-2
" Jas R-2	Powers J M	Puntney Jno C
Ray B F	Rhodamer Jno	Roberts S J
Raun Jno F	Riggs Wm E	Rush J R
Reell Robt	Riker Wm H	Ryan Wm
Redford A O	Rieyel Phillip	" B B
Reesman J T	" A G	Ross R P
Reid Mrs Clarissa	Rice Stephen	Rhond Thos F
" Mrs V T	" D B	Richards Thos J
" Jno H	Rightmire Jas	Ritchey Sam
Reeves J J	Richardson Robt	Rebelin W J
" Jno W	Raevig Wm	Richardson M
Smith Geo W	Six Wm H	Stimson A
" Miss S F	Shaw H V	Stover W C
" L H	Sloan Geo J B	Strickland Ben
" Jno H	Snyder A	Sterling A
" P D	Snelling A F	Spillaire C S
" H H	Snow Renben	Snow Robt
" Chas	Squier Enoch	Southern F
" T A H	Snyder Wm	Sampson S
" C B	Sullivan Jas	Simmons Jno
Schie O J	St Clair Chas	Shackley L P
Secrist Geo W	Stronge Philip	Shelp C C W
Seger C V	Stevens D C C W	Shields C B
Shett M	Stanley Nat	Sheridan Thos
Sims Jno	Strickland O F	Shirley J L
Simpson B F	Stephenson Wm	Sherman B
Sill Wm B	Sumter Miss Annie	Sangwin Jno
Shipp E A	Strickland Frank	Schleigh Wm H
Shepherd Chas	Strathon Dr F M	
Thrasher J M	Tehan Jno	Thompson Rufus
Tibbits Jas	Thompson E N	" T H
Tanner A W	Tibbits B J	Tunison T F
Taylor Dan T	" R	Turner Henry
Tatem S C	Thompson S C A	Twombley A McL
Taylor Jos	Tinsley J H-2	Toney Asa C
" J F		
Upson Jas S		
Voorhees Peter D	Van Cleve Sam	Valentine D F
Wright Cyrus	Wagnington H	Weyrich F L
Woodley Jas	Wayant H	Willis H
Worley B	Wade Jno	Wiley Jno W
Wilcox Lewis	Wear R G	Wiant Jno G
Wilson Jno W	Warner D C	Wight Alex
Williams Lewis	Walkins Thos	Worth A
Wilcox H D	Webb Wyatt	White Henry
Wilson L W	Walker Jno L	Wilson Jno
Winbigler Geo	Wakefield Geo-2	Worden David
Williams C O	Wade Abraham	Wright Cyrus
Whitsett O	Wilcox C	" H J
Walter Jno	Williams Ben F	Worthington Miss M
Ward Jos H	White Thos H	
Young Jacob	R	
Zimmerman L	Ziegler Mrs L	

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All kinds of Mill Work, and Stone, Brick, or Frame Building done to order, or on Contract, on the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to the Building of Quartz Mills. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

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FOUR new Phelan Tables, with all the latest improvements. The Bar constantly kept supplied with the very best imported Liquors and Cigars. 62-87

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GROCERS

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Have on hand and for sale a complete assortment of

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SUGAR,
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DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS

CAN FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

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Ropes, Nails and Sledges, of every size.

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

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Always on Hand.

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THERE has been on my Ranche situated on Meadow Creek, one Mare and a Mule. If they are not called for in thirty days, they will be sold to pay the charges.

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The entire stock of

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Of Colonel Sawyer's Train, consisting of

18,000 lbs. Dried Apples,
2,000 lbs. of Zante Currants,
500 gallons of Golden and Sugar House Syrups,
3,000 lbs. of Navy Beans,
1,000 gallons of Kerosene Oil,
10,000 lbs. of Coffee,
100 cases of Star Candles,
50 gross of Matches,
10,000 lbs of prime Bacon,
200 sacks of Sugar,
150 boxes Raisins.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CAN FRUIT AND OYSTERS

50 boxes Sardines,
3,000 lbs. of choice Teas,
2,000 lbs. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

These goods are offered with the desire to close them out within the next ten days.

The attention of Jobbers and Retailers is invited at once.

ALSO FOR SALE, COMPLETE,

Fifty-Seven Schutler Freight Wagons.

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