The Montana Post.

Saturday, ... Nov. 11, 1865.

WESTERN ROUTES—LEWISTON AND WALLA WALLA AS ENTREPOTS.

The Western people interested in the Montana trade, through their organs, are canvassing, with deep interest, the advantages that would accrue from the opening of practicable thoroughfares to Hell Gate. Lewiston and Walla Walla stand in the front in the discussion, and a lively spirit of rivalry is manifested in setting forth their respective claims for the leadership. This opening trade is truly viewed by them as their sheet-anchor of hope. The resources which nurtured them into their first importance, the sources from which they have heretofore drawn their aliment, are most sensibly failing; pabulum must be sought and found in other quarters, or their decline will continue sure and rapid. The town of Auburn, in the Powder river diggings, which, according to the Statesman, of Walla Walla, less than three years ago boasted a business street a mile in length, is now in a more deplorable plight than its namesake in Scotland, as described by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village." The buildings of this once pretentious avenue are being torn down and used for fuel. Oro Fino has been given over to the Chinese. Florence, whose placers were once thought to be the richest ever discovered, speaks, through abandoned tenements and waterless ditches, of a prosperity that has forever passed away. Warren's Diggings, Newsome Creek, and the other camps which once created such a stir in Northern Idaho, have collapsed, or draw their present notoriety chiefly from what they have been. Elk City alone shows signs of real vitality; but this is more in consequence of new discoveries adjacent than from intrinsic wealth. Down with the drooping fortunes of these nearly exhausted mining camps have sank the hopes and prospects of Lewiston and Walla Walla. The opening of thoroughfares into Northwestern Montana, thereby securing a share of our already extensive and growing trade, is now almost a matter of necessity with them. But the opportunity is a brilliant one for our Western neighbors to more than retrieve what they have lost by the failure of their former business connections; and we congratulate them upon the bright future promised, by availing themselves thereof; and feel sufficiently interested in the mutual benefits that, we are told, will follow therefrom, to give this question of bringing supplies from the West, some attention.

Walla Walla is situated in a fine agricultural district, and her surplus of flour, potatoes, etc., is not inconsiderable. Montana, for another year, at least, will mainly draw her supply of breadstuffs from abroad; but the necessity for doing so will continually become less urgent, until we become altogether self-sustaining—which time is not far distant, several grist-mills having been put in operation the present season. This Fall, a few thousand pounds of potatoes from Salt Lake City have found a ready market with us; but it is thought, if all that have been raised in the country were brought into market, the Utah production would not bring a price that would justify hauling so far; and it is quite certain that next season the home production will meet every demand. After this year, we will be self-sustaining in every article of provisions that the climate will admit the cultivation of, save flour and fruits. Two years hence, we will be independent of foreign markets as regards the former article; and fruits incident to the latitude will be produced extensively in our fertile valleys in due time. So, on her home productions, Walla Walla Valley—being too young for fruit—has no chance for speculation in the Montana mart—must be precarious and brief. Lewiston herself is now dependent, to a great extent, upon Walla Walla and Oregon for her supplies of breadstuffs. Oregon furnishes bacon for the entire Upper Columbia.

These facts narrow down the question of bringing supplies from the West, so far as Lewiston and Walla Walla are concerned, to their advantages as entrepots for the re-shipment of supplies that come up from Oregon and California. This is the relation that they have mainly stood in to the old mining camps mentioned above. In this relation they must wholly stand to the Blackfoot, Hell Gate and Helena trade.

So far as we can see, the war of competition between these points, admitting that they get goods from below with equal facility, is an even contest. According to the scale of distance laid down on Colton's Map, of 1864, Lewiston is one hundred and fifty-five miles distant from Hell Gate, and Walla Walla two hundred and forty-two. But the "Mullen Road" being the route over which goods from both points now pass, Lewiston's advantage of being actually eighty-seven miles nearer Hell Gate than Walla Walla, is fairly offset by her having to go as far northeast to reach this road as is the distance from where it is reached to Walla Walla. So, by the "Mullen Road," these points stand on equal ground; and the question as to which will do the greater amount of business is altogether one of enterprise and public spirit. That point which will be satisfied with the smallest profits at first, will carry off the palm finally; as it is a well established fact in mercantile science, that that business is the more sure and promising, in a race of competition, where $1,000 worth of goods is sold at ten per cent. profit, than where $500 worth is sold at an advantage of twenty per cent. We commend the earnest consideration of this principle to our cotemporaries, and would respectfully suggest that in bidding for commercial influence in this section, so far as individual prospects are concerned, underselling rivals at home is scarcely of less importance than underselling rivals here, who bring their commodities from a different quarter altogether. If our importations can be brought in from the West more cheaply than from the East, but brief experience will be required to demonstrating the fact, as also what particular point in the West offers the best advantages. Let the merchants of Lewiston and Walla Walla bear this in mind, and deal with their patrons here accordingly. Selling at exorbitant rates to-day is lessening the prospect of making another sale to-morrow. They will find that all well directed efforts to establish business relations with us will be met by no illiberal spirit. As the hub to the tire, we view the rich mines of Montana to every point of the compass; and every thoroughfare into the country is as a spoke contributing its strength to the substantiality and completeness of the whole.

But where competition exists, the market goes not to the seller—the seller comes to the market. Besides being unusual and somewhat assuring, it is a decided indication of local weakness in our Western neighbors to ask the people of Bitter Root and Blackfoot to render assistance in removing obstructions from the "Mullen Road." It is like the merchant asking the patron to make the pavement leading to his store. For freighting with teams, this road must, for a long while, be a thoroughfare common to both Lewiston and Walla Walla. They would reap equal benefits from making it practicable, for this purpose, at the earliest moment. Therefore, to accomplish this, let an armistice be declared in this war of rivalry, while the contending parties unite their strength. It is thought that ten thousand dollars would be ample to remove the fallen timber from the road on the Cœur d'Alene and Bitter Root Mountains, and re-bridge the Cœur d'Alene and St. Regis Borgia rivers, in necessary places. Surely, this is a trifling expenditure to be divided between two towns that lay claim to the control of the supplying trade of from fifteen to twenty thousand miners. Collect the necessary funds at once and set the ball in motion. This very winter the work should (and easily could) be accomplished, preparatory to an early commencement of Spring operations.

In the meantime, the people of Walla Walla and Lewiston might address petitions through the Congressional Delegates of Washington and Idaho for the establishment of a direct tri-weekly mail—the growing necessity of which is being sensibly felt—between Virginia City and the Columbia river. The movement would be seconded on this side by petition through our own Delegate. With three Delegates working to that end, the accomplishment of the object would be a foregone conclusion. Stage and express lines would immediately follow, if not precede, when a union of mutual advantages between the East and the West would become indissoluble.

We have before us a circular from the business men of the Columbia, (in which Lewiston and Walla Walla seem to have been "left out in the cold") which sets forth all kinds of promises and advantages as resultant from a commercial alliance with the West—such as a stage line, a steamboat on Pen d'Oreille Lake, reduced freights, etc. In recurring, at a future time, to this question of routes, we will give this circular further consideration.

Discovery of Wonderful Organic Remains!---Proofs of an Extinct Race of Men and Other Animals!!

On Meagher's Bar, opposite Nevada, have been discovered fossils that unmistakably prove that this part of the world was, at one time, inhabited by a race of human beings who stood, in maturity, from ten to twelve feet high; and by a species of quadrupeds at least twice as large as the Asiatic elephant. They were imbedded about eight feet, in what might be termed a close diluvial deposit, and in what the configuration of the country indicates was once the eddy of a river.

As an evidence of the former, we now have before us the jaw-bone—anatomically termed the inferior maxillary—of a biped which is almost double the size of an ordinary human jaw-bone. From point to point of the condyles—the upper projections, where junction is made with the corresponding parts above—this fossil measures fully five inches. It is in a perfect state of preservation—so perfect, that, had it been of ordinary size, one would have supposed that its owner had not made his (or her) exit from this "vale of tears" over fifteen or twenty years ago. The enamel of the teeth still remains bright and uninjured by the action of fire, water or air. Not a tooth is lost. They comprise six grinders or molars, (the usual number,) and ten others—being sixteen in all. They have been much worn by the labor of mastication; which fact proves that this American Goliah did not cease to use them until they had prepared for his stomach the food of many years—perhaps not until the other functions of his physical organization had weakened, from old age, when the utility of the teeth ceased, though decay had not yet marked them by a single perforation. The fact is, also, a good conjectural argument, that this being belonged to a race similar in their habits to the existing tribes of natives, who, even in their old age, are notable for the fine state of their teeth. The jaw-bone is the only portion of the remains we have seen; but ribs, and other bones, were found near the spot, which undoubtedly belonged to the same individual, as they are all of proportionate size. It has been estimated, by members of the medical fraternity here, that the height of this biped could not have been less than ten and a-half, and might have reached twelve feet!

Why, we will be asked, do we suppose these human bones to be the remains of an extinct race? We answer, it is a conclusion fairly arrived at by inductive reasoning. It is true, among existing races, there are instances recorded of men reaching the height of over eight feet; but the record is not positive of any reaching over nine feet. The science of "comparative anatomy" need not be deeply studied to prove that these fossils belonged to a being more than ten feet high. If this being belonged to the existing races, and was a sort of lusus naturæ, or one individual of tremendous proportions among whole surprising that his (or her) gigantic bones should be exhumed in the heart of the continent, having distinctive physical prominence among millions? Why was not one of the myriads of smaller frames, from which the vital spark had fled before and fled after him, found instead? The Caucasian is put down as the tallest of the five divisions of the human family. There is not one of this race, on record, that we are aware of, who attained to a height of near eleven feet. Such an anomaly might happen; but, if it should many generations would most probably come and go without a parallel. Judging from its size alone, we think the chance of this jaw-bone having belonged to one of the North American Indian race, is as one for, to many millions against. But the concomitant circumstance of a fossil having been found with it, which we know is not referable to any species now existing in America, strengthens the theory that in this jaw-bone we have the evidence of a race of human beings that has "gone flickering among the things that were."

The proof of an extinct race of quadrupeds, or of a species at least, that were twice as large as any now extant, is the discovery of an enormous molar tooth, which was found along with the monster jaw-bone. The crown, or top of this tooth, measures, the longer way, exactly six inches, and it is four in width; the root, or the part invested by or sunk below the gum, measures over seven inches. The measurement from top to bottom (that is, in its natural position) is between eight and nine inches—being but little greater in depth than in length on the top. Judging from our very limited knowledge of pæleontology, the animal which carried this tooth was ruminant and herbivorous. The crown of the tooth is marked by numerous transverse ridges, thickly enameled. The enamel is bright, and, in many places, as well preserved as if on the tooth of a living animal. These ridges are not deep, and are rounding on the top, indicating adaptability to bruising in mastication, rather than cutting, on the carnivorous or flesh-eating order. The tooth is partially petrified, and has indications of having been a long while buried. Upon exposure to the air, a fragment crumbled off, and fully half of it is in a state of petrifaction. Had it not been for the enamel—the most indestructible of substances—and this petrifying process, it is doubtful that its form would have been so long preserved.

This molar may have belonged to the mastodon species, or an enormous type of the elephant. But we are told that a tooth of similar outlines, but three times as large, has been found in Deer Lodge county, in this Territory. Gentlemen in this place have seen it. This would seem to indicate an extinct quadrupedal race larger than remains have yet been found of in Europe or other parts of North America. The great mastodon skeleton in the Philadelphia museum is fifteen feet long and eleven feet high; but think of a tooth a foot and a-half long, and a foot wide, on the top!

The carcass of an elephant was found, in the present century, in the frozen mud and sand of Siberia, preserved in its entirety. Its skin was covered with hair or fur; but all else indicated a bona fide elephant. In 1771, the carcass of a rhinoceros, also, was found in the same regions. The icy shores of the Polar Ocean, in north-eastern Asia, abound, it is said, with the bones of these animals, now only known in the tropics. What mighty convulsion of nature caused their extinction? and how far did its influence extend? Did not the great upheaving break asunder a land connection that once existed between the two hemispheres? One Arctic explorer reports having found fossil tropical plants, species of the palm, buried beneath the perennial snows of Kamskatka. This, as well as the Siberian fossils, points to a complete and permanent climatical revolution. May not these facts bear upon the theory of our Indian tribes coming from the Eastern hemisphere? Was there not a time when, with even open canoes—such as the northern coast Indians now use—they could have crossed?

We leave the subject for the speculation of the antiquarian and the curious. The mammoth jaw-bone and tooth described may be seen, for a few days, in the counting-room of the Post.

Fort Owen.—We have received a letter from Fort Owen, Bitter Root Valley, which speaks very flatteringly of affairs thereabout. The new grist-mill at that place, owned by Major Owen, is in fine running order. Its construction was a necessity long felt, and the Major deserves great credit for the public spirit manifested in the matter. May the fruits of his enterprise be an ample fortune.

The New York Times remarks: "Weak as this Fenian movement is, we say to-day, unhesitatingly, that it needs from America but the same support which the Southern rebellion received from England, to give it a force that would rock the British kingdom to its foundations."

Mail Facilities Called For.

The people of Hell Gate call loudly for mail facilities, and ask for the immediate extension of the Virginia and Helena line, via Blackfoot City, McLellan, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln gulches. Here are several thousand inhabitants, who are utterly deprived of mail accommodations. We doubt if the same number can be found in any other section of the United States who do not enjoy mail facilities. Montana has been grievously neglected in this matter by the Government. Along all the frontiers, thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are expended by extending postal facilities to points of merely speculative importance, the legitimate returns from which do not begin to meet the outlay. In fact, this seems to have been the general policy and practice of the Government. When the Department, upon the whole, is self-sustaining, the Government expectations are fully realized: the profits derived from those routes through densely populated districts, are presumed to be applied to establishing communication to points in sparsely settled districts, that are difficult of access, such being generally in the Territories. This is a course both just and politic. The Territories being under the fostering care of the General Government, it is its duty to make them, so far as possible, the special objects of its beneficence; and as these infant communities, upon reaching their majority or Statehood, add to the Government's wealth and influence, it is to the national interest to hasten this period by extending to them every constitutional encouragement. In view of these facts, we are inclined to believe that our people's lack of mail facilities is more attributable to the Department's ignorance of their need of them, than from disposition on its part to withhold them. We earnestly call our Delegare to a sense of his obligations in this matter. Success is reached through a very easy and simple course. All that is necessary is for him to immediately go to the Postmaster-General, and make a plain statement of facts. Ordering the extension of the present Virginia and Helena route to the settlements on the Bitter Root will immediately follow. The great amount of continuous travel along the route is a guarantee that it would not be blockaded long at a time by snows, if at all. This winter this mail route should be put in operation. Between seven and ten thousand of your constituents, directly interested, call upon you to see to the matter, Mr. McLean.

Death of Elbridge Gurney.—Elbridge Gurney, aged fifty years, died at his residence, at Abingdon, Mass., on the 30th of last month. Deceased was one of the most extensive boot and shoe manufacturers of New England. His business relations extended throughout the entire Western country. He had large branch establishments in the principal cities of this Territory, (one house being here and one at Nevada) Utah and Idaho. The system regulating this extended business has been admirable, showing a clear conception in the head, and adding another proof to the old proverb that that policy is best that is backed by honesty and fair dealing. Though his home was far away in New England, we look upon this visitation of Providence as a loss to be deplored as if the deceased was one of us, making such a void as it does in our business circles. Peace to his ashes.

Too Late.—A letter from our special correspondent at Helena came to hand too late for this issue. The pugilistic excitement which, for the last week, has kept Helena in a state of fermentation, seems to have held subordinate all other events and incidents. The discoverer of the unprecedented rich "pocket" in the "Uncle Sam" lode, Mr. Brown, is a Scotchman, it seems, instead of a German or Norwegian; but this is a trifling mistake, the extent of his suddenly acquired wealth remaining unquestioned. Our correspondent says "he can indeed show nuggets of any required amount."

Confederate and Montana.—Parties just in from Confederate Gulch, inform us that much activity exists in the mines, though there is no scarcity of miners. It was thought an immense amount of drifting would be done through the winter. Considerable work is still being performed in Montana Gulch; but being for the most part shallow diggings, operations were greatly impeded by the late storms. Good runs continue to be made in both gulches.

TELEGRAPHIC ABSTRACT.

DATES TO NOVEMBER 3d.

Death of Lord Palmerston--Negro Insurrection in Jamaica--South Carolina matters--Freedmen--They will not work--Wirtz's Case, etc., etc.

New York, Oct. 31st.

Lord Palmerston is dead. He had been seriously ill for some days, from the effects of a cold, and his symptoms had been very alarming, but he steadily improved. On the night of the 17th, however, a bulletin was issued to the effect that he had become worse since morning, and that it could not be disguised that he was seriously ill. Before morning he breathed his last. Telegrams were constantly being sent to the Queen at Balmoral. Lord Palmerston would have completed his eighty-first year on the 20th of October. It is probable that the important change in the Premiership will be a subject of discussion before the Senate, so far as it relates to the Fenian organization.

The Express prints the following: The Havana steamer at this port, this afternoon, gives confirmatory news of the uprising of the negroes in Jamaica, against the whites. Her Majesty's consulate at this port, it is said, is in receipt of dispatches of the utmost importance. Many revolting murders have been perpetrated by the negroes; a white magistrate had been shockingly mutilated, his fingers and toes cut off, and he was then murdered, after which a negro woman ripped open his bowels. The mutiny was spreading rapidly at last accounts, and the greatest alarm prevailed among the whites.

The Herald's dispatch says: The action of South Carolina in electing Wade Hampton as Governor of the State and advocating the payment of the rebel war debt, and of Mississippi in refusing to take up and pass the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, is beleived to have seriously affected the future policy of the President, concerning those States, and to have endangered the admission of their delegates in the next Congress. Had Mississippi cheerfully passed the amendment, a general amnesty would have at once been declared in favor of the rebels; but as it is, few amnesties will, in all probability, hereafter be granted to citizens of that State. The same is true of Georgia and South Carolina. The actions of their conventions have not justified the President's confidence, and the rigors of military government and martial law will be the consequence.

The freedmen's affairs on the western frontier of Arkansas are represented as unfavorable, Garrett Davis and Brutus Clay having sued Generals Palmer and Birdseye for abducting slaves. A counter suit has been brought before the Freedman's Bureau against Davis and Clay for holding blacks to labor without pay, in violation of the laws of the United States.

The steamer United Kingdom, twenty-four days out from New York for Glasgow, had arrived at Reithmillon with her machinery disabled.

The Paris papers say the deaths from Cholera in that city were averaging 200 per day.

Much cotton is in the fields in central Texas, of the new crop, but the freedmen will not pick it on the finest plantations. In lower Texas it is no better, and the same complaints come from Mississippi—that the freedmen won't work.

New York, Nov. 3d.

A special to the Herald, Washington 2d, says: The conservative people take to heart the prevalent rumor in reference to the sentence of Wirtz. Statements are made that the President has his case under close advisement, with a view to migitate, as much as much as possible, his punishment. Since Wirtz's trial did not bring out as much as was expected to implicate the rebel authorities in the Andersonville atrocities, the trial, according to the views of the radicals, was a sort of failure. Those who know the feelings of the executive authorities, say Wirtz's punishment will not be death by hanging. The Tribune's special says, Wirtz has lately been fed on hospital diet at the Old Capital; but yesterday he was put back on regular army rations, in consequence of the surgeon pronouncing him recovered. When breakfast was presented, he flew into the greatest rage, pronouncing the feeding of a prisoner on such food an outrage upon him and disgraceful to a great nation.

The Tunis Embassy entertained a large number of officers last night, in this city.

It is understood that Gen. Longstreet arrived in Washington on Wednesday, and is anxiously desirous of obtaining a pardon, in order that he may be a candidate for Governor in his State, or be the President of an express company.

One hundred females and twenty-four males were discharged from the Treasury Department to-day, partly on account of the want of work, and partly to make vacancies for soldiers. A similar discharge followed yesterday, from Gen. Leslie, chief paymaster of the district of the East.

Gen. Steele arrived from the Rio Grande to-day. He reports a battle having been fought in the vicinity of Matamoras, the Liberals having been repulsed with severe loss. Juarez was at El Paso, the French being on their way to that place.

The Post Office Department yesterday transferred the great Southern mail to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac line, by which it reaches Richmond some hours sooner than by any other route.

Paymaster Binny has been offered the alternative of restoring to the Government certain funds and being honorably discharged, or to take the chances of a trial.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, Virginia City, Montana Territory, November 9th, 1865.

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

Alford R G	Anderson Sam	Anderson Mrs B S
Bash Benton	Bickett R H	Bradley Maj L R
Barker Chas	Bergen Mrs R F	Buflington Mrs A
Barry Wm	Bergstrom C M	Butler Jas
Baker Eugene	Blakely Chas	Burgin Jas D
Rallard Chas	Behm Bernard	Barnes R E
" Byron	Bohanon Miss M A	Barrett W S
Bannon Michael	Booth Wm B	" A
Bartlett E H	Bowers Geo M	" Jno W
Bishop Jno F	Brannan Miss L	
Champitt Geo W	Cotty F M	Chase Leonard
Curch H C	Corriell Gideon	Chitwood Jos
Crowley D S	Cobb Chas	Chessman Wm A
Crow Mrs	Clancy Wm	Catlin L R
Currier Mrs M	Clement C H	Campbell A
Crow Julia A-2	Conuggs Jno M	Carpenter W H
Crandell O	Clippard Jno	Casady S H
Currie Jas	Clark L M	Call Jos
Cross Jno	Cook Chas-2	Calfee R W
Cox Jas K	Chambers S	Carpenter Geo
Cobb J W		
Doyden D N	Deatley R A	Davis W D
Drammond H	Depp Egbert	" Thos R
Duskin Miss M P	Durand Thos	" Wm D
Didawick Jacob	Doheny Jno	" Wm G
Douglass Geo A	Desmond Pat	Dephew Ezra
Double H S	Dexter Ben	Day David-3
Dockens Miss H		
Estes Jas R	Elerick Wm-2	Emery J A
Engesser Jno	English C C-2	
Febes Jas H	Forsythe C	Fox Geo W
Farrow Jas W	Fike J W	Fredrickson H C
Faull Frank	Fisher S G-2	Fraser A
Fallon Pat		
Garrett L P-2	Givens H L	Gibbons Pat-2
George Newton	Garlet Haron	Gould Jas R
" Nicholas		
Hayes Marion	Holland B B	Hammond Wm
Hand W C	Hodson Enoch	Hatch Albert
Henly Jos	How Jno	Hayden Jno
Hepner H M	Howell Mrs L J	Hall Jacob
Hell Jno	Howe S M	Hamilton Thos C
Henry P W	Hobbs Leroy	Harbin W C
Hills Josiah	Holler Wm	Hawley E R
Higgins S S	Howard Dr Waid	Harris Mrs S L
Harsh A L	Hicks Miss Fannie	Harris Jas M
Hogan D J	Hays Jno M	
Irwin S H		
Jones Frenklin	Jamison J B	Johns Jas
" Watkin	Jewell Wm	Johnes M T
" Thos	Jenkins Wm T	Judson Norman
" I P	" Edwin	Johnson Chas H
" Ben G	Jewett G P	" I H
" Marshall	Judge J B	
Keltner Morgan	Kleinsorge Fred	Kramer Mrs C
Kent Jeremiah	Kilgore B L	Kennedy J W-2
Kettz Alex	Kingsbury A W	Kelly Wm
Kidd A F-2	Kranskopf Maritz	" Mrs M S
Koontz L D-2		
Leonard Michael	Lock Wm M	Likely H N
Lee Will	Lugar Barney	Liddicoat Thos
Leet F G	Longley S S	Laird A J
Louis Jas	Lown Jno J	Lewis Thos
Lewis Stephen	Love Robt	Lambert Wm
Lake Thos	Lutch A	Laird Jno P
Latta Mrs L E		
McKinsey Geo M	Meek Mrs F A	Mentgomery N
McCarrel Jos	Metcalf C H	Moore Wm
McRoberts C H	Menar A	Moon Luther
McLean Jno G	Marquis H W	Mass Joel A
McClellan Jno L 2	Mauldin Wm	Maller S R
McCulloch Jos L	Mallagh Wm R	Mulligan Jno
McDougal Jos	Manning B	Munn Wallace
McClung Jas	Manly Chas 2	Munson S E-3
McDonnell Jas T	May W H	Monson Albert
McMurray T H	Man Jas	Mullen Peter
McCartney Robt	Mills Wm T	Murphy Edward
McMeaus W	Mitchell Jas	Murray W H
McQuade Jas	Miller Jas R	Murphy Ed Jas
Metier Jas M	Morley Geo H	
Novinger Simon-2	Nordling E	Nave Jacob
Noble D B	Nolan Jas	Nichols Luke
Norman Joel P		
Osborn S H	Orton Jas	Ohlwiler Jacob
Oldham Jos M	Olcutt T S	Oakes Jno
Poor Philippe	Pickell Wm	Peunington S P
Pooley Wm H	Platter Will V	Parsons Sol
Porter Ross	Pearson Harry	Pemberthy Eliza'th
Phillips Newton	Packard Chas	Pease Alonzo
Pemberton W B	Paull Josiah	Parkhurst E V
Phillips G L		
Quinlan Pat		
Ramsden R J	Richmond S	Robests Matthew
Reynolds Jno H	Riche Wm	Robb A
Reid Mrs Clarissa	Rinser Adam	Robinson Dr J
Reeves J J	Riggs Mrs Louisa	Ralston S H
Reilman G	Rogan Mrs Peter	Robinson Agnes
Reper J C	Renan Peter	Ryan Lanty
Renshaw R M-2	Reuse D E	Rogers J H
Randall Eli	Rowe Daniel	" N U
Smith R W	Sharps J H	Stone W F or E O
" Robt	Shamp Thos B	Stuck Geo
" Wm V	Simons Chas N	Swearinger E A
" Jno W	Shaffer A H	Stone E O
Shoumaker Jno	Simpson N P	Sumpter Isaac
Schwartz Henry	Shields Wm R	Sweatman B
Seward N L G	Spier S H	Sterling Jas
Sapp A C-2	Slade J A	Summerville MissM
Sells Jas	Slavier B	Streeter L C
Sill W B	Sweetland Jno H-3	Staggs Jos A
Sheridan Thos-2	Streicher H	
Tevueligan Wm	Talbut Thos J	Trimble Peter
Terry Prosper	Tinsley Jos	Traglown Henry
Terrell Mrs R N	Thoroughman Mrs	Taylor W B
Taliaferro J W	Travers Tom [M	" Hiram
Vanriper A J		
Watson B H	Wilcox Wm	Webb Wyatt
Welch Luke	" Allen	White Peter
Wallace J W	Wakefield G W2	" Moses
Ward Ed	Wily T A	Wood U T
Way G N	Willard T C	" Lieut J R
Warfield Percy	Winters Geo	" Lyman W
Wall Wm	Wheat G B	Woods Wm N
Wilson L	Whitney Dan	" A T
Williams J O	Whitely Wm	" E P
Wilkinson C W	Whitehead D	
Young Jacob	Young Louis	Yager R P
" Jno	Yates Mrs Mary	
Zeigler Miss M N		

JAMES GIBSON, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly doing business at the Little Deer Lodge Crossing, under the name of Milot & Maillet, have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent.

All liabilities will be settled, and moneys due the firm received, by H. A. Milot.

L. R. MAILLET,
H. A. MILOT.
64-4t

Smith & Armitage,

(Popularly known as JACK & JESSE,)

BLACKSMITHS. In the old stand of Weldon & Sale, foot of Wallace Street, Virginia City.

☞ Particular attention paid to machine work. 64-tf

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between John A. Nye and John Kinna is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will henceforth be conducted under the sole proprietorship of John Kinna, who will settle all accounts of the old firm in Montana.

64-4t JOHN KINNA.

25 Freight Wagons,

IN GOOD ORDER, for sale at the Elephant Corral, on Cover Street. 64-tf

J. D. CLAYTON. R. S. HALE.

CLAYTON & HALE,

Wholesale and Rtail Dealers in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

Liquors, Paints, Oils,

Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Glassware,

Window Glass, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps,

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

34-46*

Notice.

CAME to my ranch about the middle of May, of this year One roan Mare, with several brands, and some white in the face. If the owner does not call for her inside of thirty days, she will be sold to pay cost and ranching.

J. N. SMITH.

First house below the Granite Creek Saw Mill, on Alder Creek. 62-4t*

Wanted.

A GOOD GIRL WANTED—To do general housework in a small family. Inquire at this office, or at the hardware store of J. H. Nye & Co. 61-tf

T. W. Harris & Bro.

HAVE opened a general store in Bitter Root Valley. Anything and everything can be procured at their store, from a needle to an anchor, or from a cayuse to a pack saddle. Call and see us. All goods and provisions at cash prices. 61-tf

JUSTUS COOKE. THOS. J. NEWELL.

ELEPHANT CORRAL,

Corner Cover and Jackson Streets, Virginia City.

Feed,

Sale,

Exchange,

—:AND:—

Livery Stables

The above establishment now offers superior advantages to

FREIGHTERS, TRAVELERS, STOCK DEALERS,

And all parties wishing to Feed Beef, or to SELL any kind of

LIVE STOCK.

Our Large, Warm and Convenient Stables,

Are well ventilated and carefully attended.

OUR CATTLE YARDS

Are large and well supplied with water.

Particular attention will be paid to the selling of STOCK at

Public and Private Sale

For which our situation, long experience and intimate knowledge of the business, give us unequaled advantages. Our business acquaintance with Merchants and Dealers generally, give us unsurpassed facilities for negotiating sales of all kinds of

Produce,

Goods,

Wares,

—AND—

MERCHANDISE,

Which will be done on the most reasonable terms.

CASH ADVANCED ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Thankful for the past liberal patronage, we shall endeavor, by careful attention to our business, to continue to merit the same.

REMEMBER THE

ELEPHANT CORRAL!

And call and see us.

63 COOKE & NEWELL.

OSEPH GRIFFITH. WM. THOMPSON.

GRIFFITH & THOMPSON,

Contractors and Builders,

OFFICE—Corner of Idaho and Van Buren Streets,

Virginia City - - - - - Montana.

—:o:—

☞ 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. ☜

REFER TO

Judge J. Tufts, New York City;
Chatam Bank, New York City;
Clark & Upson Mining Co., Hartford, Conn.;
Prof. H. A. Ward, Rochester, New York;
John G. Copelin, St. Louis;
Erfort & Peiring, St. Louis;
And to business men generally of Virginia City, M. T.

63-tf

Special Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Creighton & Co., formerly doing business on the corner of Wallace and Van Buren streets, are requested to call at once, at the old stand of the firm, liquidate their indebtedness and save cost.

63-4t CREIGHTON & CO.,
per JAMES MCSHANE.

Geo. H. Hanna. Thos. Hoopes.

HANNA & CO.,

Wallace Street, Virginia City, M. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Have on hand and for sale a complete assortment of

GROCERIES

consisting in part of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS.

DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS

CAN FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

OYSTERS, SARDINES, etc., etc.

Ropes, Nails and Sledges, of every size.

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

OATS,
BARLEY,
POTATOES,
RANCHE BUTTER,
AND EGGS,

Always on Hand.

3-15*

For a Good Article Of

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, MINERS' BOOTS, ETC., GO TO

M. HELLMAN & CO.'S,

Wallace Street, Virginia City.

The quality and finish of every article guaranteed. A choice lot of Cigars for sale. 10*

NEW STOCK.

HIGGINS & HAGGADORN

HAVE ON HAND AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

The entire stock of

MERCHANDISE

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.

61-3m*

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AT—

STONEWALL HALL,

WALLACE STREET,

Virginia City, M. T.

—o—

Poznainsky & Behm,

HAVING BOUGHT the large and well selected stock of furnishing goods of Star, Oppenheimer & Co., and added their complete assortment of dry goods from Nevada City, are now offering to the public the best assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

VIZ:
MERINOS,
DELAINES,
SILKS,
MUSLINS,
PRINTS, etc.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HOOP SKIRTS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Flannels of all Shades and Grades,

—AND—

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, GENERALLY.

FOR GENTLEMEN,

The Finest selection of

PIECE GOODS,
CASSIMERS,
JEANS, etc.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.

A complete and beautiful assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

of the latest style and best quality.

AT PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

—o—

REMEMBER STONEWALL HALL.

—o—

Returning our thanks to the people of Montana Territory, and the inhabitants of Nevada, especially, for their former liberal patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same in our new place of business. Offering, at the same time, to defray the traveling expenses of our Nevada friends, should they wish still to patronize us.

8-11* POZNAINSKY & BEHM.
Successor to Star, Oppenheimer & Co.

To the Voters of the 1st Ward.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 4th, 1865.

AN election will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1865, in the 1st Ward of Virginia City, to elect two Aldermen for said Ward, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Col. Jas. Short and the absence of Alderman J. Russell.

Polls to be opened at the "Home of the Brave."

W. H. CHILES, D. C. C. J. M. CASTNER,
63-2t Acting Mayor.

To the Voters of the 2d. Ward

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 4, 1865.

AN election will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1865, to elect an Alderman for the 2d Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alderman J. M. Ming.

Polls to be opened ai Ming's corner.

W. H. CHILES, D. C. C. J. M. CASTNER,
63-2t Acting Mayor

Legal Notice.

TO MICHAEL STEINER: Sir:—You are hereby notified that Charles St. Clair has on the 10th of October, 1865, filed his complaint in the Probate Court of Madison County, Montana Territory, claiming of you the sum of $607,00. And whereas, summons has been issued and returned by the Sheriff "not found." Now then you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to said complaint on or before Monday the 4th day of December, 1865, or judgment will be rendered against you for the said sum of $607,00 and costs of suit. By order of

62-4t W. Y. LOVELL, Probate Judge.

For Sale Cheap, for Cash.

ONE Twelve Stamp Quartz Mill, with Engines and boilers complete. For sale low, for cash, by

TUTT & DONNELL.

Virginia City, M. T., Sept. 30, 1865. 7-3m*