

The Montana Post

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.



REPORTED BY THE W. U. TELEGRAPH COMPANY EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TRI-WEEKLY POST.

Latest news from all parts of the World

Change of Stage Route—Movement of Troops—The Impediment About Maximilian—New York Items—Military, Cholera and Masonic—Fenians.

Sheridan Gives his Reasons—Affairs at New Orleans—Colorado Raising Volunteers—Sherman Convinced—The Cattle Plague—Surratt's Trial—Max's Surrender and Proclamation—Napoleon—Indicted for Cowardice—Indian Affairs—Reconstruction.

New York, June 2.—A Herald Washington special says: It is understood that Churchill, Woodbridge, Eldridge and Marshall, of the Judiciary Committee, are opposed to carrying out anything like impeachment, having come to the conclusion that sufficient evidence can not be obtained.

Judge Kelly has returned to Washington and gives a striking account of the condition of that part of the South through which he traveled. In compliance with pressing invitations he will return. The Herald's New Orleans special says: Juarez's official paper at San Luis Potosi recently published the official correspondence relative to the safety of Maximilian, and comments upon it in a manner that would seem to imply that the Archduke would receive no mercy. Juarez' Generals strongly protested against any leniency towards him, and believed the publication in the official organ is with the view of justification in the future course of the Mexican President in consenting to his execution.

Gen. Turin, Mexican Agent here, who resides on Staten Island, on Saturday night, in the course of his remarks, said Juarez could not save Maximilian, as the people demanded retaliation for his barbarous decree. He also said Mr. Seward has shown a systematic opposition to the Liberals because a near relative of his was connected with an Imperial Express Company. A World special says: The counsel for the prosecution have decided after all to adhere to the indictment for murder found in Surratt's case, and to abandon all intentions of trying him on the charge of conspiracy.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Pa., June 2.—A terrible fire occurred here this morning, destroying property in buildings and goods estimated at \$40,000 to \$60,000. Twenty-nine buildings consumed.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The life raft Nonpareil left to-day for Havre.

General Grant passed through to-day for West Point to attend the annual examination. Two cases of cholera are reported on Roosevelt street.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of this State commenced their annual communication at Irving Hall. About one thousand members and as many visitors and brethren were present. Grand Master Holmes delivered the annual address. The proposition for fifty-three new lodges were issued during the year in this State.

Jonathan Post is appointed representative to the session of the Grand Lodges of the world at Paris, Jan. 15th.

The new Greek Minister to the United States, Mr. Pangolive, arrived in Boston today, per steamer Cuba, en route to Washington. MONTREAL, June 4.—Parties from the eastern border report that bands of Fenians are prowling about and preparing for demonstrations before the middle of the month. The authorities are fully informed of what is going on.

A communication is issued to have taken place between the Executive here and at Washington with the view of concerted action in case anything occurs.

New York, June 11.—The Tribune's New Orleans special says: Sheridan having been asked for the reasons for certain removals, furnished the following:

HEADQUARTERS 3d MILITARY DISTRICT. General U. S. Grant, commanding, Washington—General: On the 26th of March last, I removed Judge E. Abell, of the criminal court of New Orleans; Andrew J. Herron, Attorney-General of the State, and John T. Monroe, Mayor of the city of New Orleans. These removals were made under the power granted in what is termed the Military Bill, passed March 27, 1867, by Congress. I did not deem it necessary to give any reasons for the removal of these men, especially after the investigation made by the secretary of the board on the examination into the massacre of July 30th, and the report of the Congressional Committee on the same massacre. But as some inquiries have been made for the cause of the removal, I would respectfully state as follows: The court over which Judge Abell has presided was the only criminal court in New Orleans for the period of the last nine months. Previous to July 29th, he had been encouraging a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage. The record of the court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones were present. In reference to Andrew J. Herron, Attorney-General of the State, I considered it his duty to indict these men before this criminal court. This he failed to do, but he went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters; in other words, making the innocent guilty and the guilty innocent. He was, therefore, an abettor with Judge Abell in bringing on the massacre of July 30th. Monroe controlled the element in this riot. When backed by the Attorney-General, who would not prosecute the guilty, and the Judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, he felt secure in engaging his police in the riot and massacre. With these three men enforcing their large influence on the worst elements of the city, giving to these elements immunity for riot and bloodshed, the general-in-chief will see how insecure I felt in letting them occupy their positions during the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in organization. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, P. H. SHERIDAN.

Sheridan also telegraphs to General Grant that the registry returns from most of the parishes of the State have been received, and says he can report the greatest success; also that the best of feeling is existing among the people.

The Herald's Washington special says: Gen. Sheridan is believed to be guilty of disobedience to orders in removing Governor Wells, after having received a telegram from Secretary Stanton directing him to suspend all further action, and in the case of the evening commissioners. It is reported that General Grant and Mr. Stanton had a conference to-day on this question to-day, in which General Grant favored the administration of a reprimand to General Sheridan, cautioning him to manifest greater prudence in the future.

The Herald's special says: The Secretary of War says Sherman has resolved on the most effective measures for a sharp and decisive

campaign against the Indians, having been convinced that it is necessary.

General Sherman, with the concurrence of Secretary Stanton, has agreed to allow Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, to equip five hundred volunteers for Indian service.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is understood that the Government has telegraphed to Sheridan at New Orleans, peremptorily declining the appointment for Governor of Louisiana tendered by him for that office.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a dispatch from our consul at Liverpool, saying the cattle disease had broken out in that section with renewed violence. The Secretary of the Treasury has therefore, instructed collectors of custom houses at the chief points to enforce stringently the laws prohibiting the importation of cattle from Europe.

RALPH, N. C., June 10.—In the U. S. Circuit Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase ordered, in summoning grand and petit jurors, that no distinction on account of color should be made.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The trial of John H. Surratt commenced in Washington to-day. The prosecuting attorney moved to quash the panel of the jurors, as not drawn according to law. The court adjourned until to-day to give counsel time to examine the law on the subject. The appearance of the prisoner is described as pale and careworn.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A special to the Herald dated at headquarters 26th, says: No disposition has been made of Maximilian yet and the bulk of officers captured.

Escobedo has issued orders that all officers who did not surrender within twenty-four hours would be shot when captured. Mendez did not comply. He was captured on Saturday night and shot on Sunday morning. Col. Canpas, commander of Maximilian's body guard, attempted to escape with 400 men at the time of the surrender. He was captured and shot. No other executions are known. The wife of Prince Salma Selim had an interview with Juarez to intercede for the life of the Emperor and her husband. She returned yesterday. There is reason to believe that terms are arranged by which the lives of most of the foreigners will be spared.

Miramoa is expected to die of his wounds. Report says Lopez had received \$5,000 for his treachery. The surprise was complete and everything taken.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Mexican advices of 23d say: When Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo he said, "I surrender my sword, owing to infamous treason, without which to-morrow's sun would have seen you in my hands." Escobedo had ordered a court martial on the 29th for the trial of the Emperor.

A proclamation was issued by Maximilian, a portion of which is as follows: "I came to Mexico, not only animated with the best feelings of insuring the felicity of all and each of us, but came protected by the Emperor of France, Napoleon III. He, to the ridicule of France, abandoned me in a cowardly and infamous manner by demand of the United States, after having unhesitatingly spent the treasure and blood of her sons and your own. When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe, all the monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of Napoleon an account of my blood, of the German and French blood shed in Mexico. Then will Napoleon III be covered with shame from head to foot. To-day he has already seen his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, my august brother, praying for my life to the United States, and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of a republican government, and with my crown taken from my head and torn in pieces."

MONTREAL, June 11.—In the billiard match for the championship of America, last night, between McD. vitt and Dion, the latter won, the score standing 1500 to 816.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Quaker City, with the Holy Land excursionists, sailed last night.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Surratt's trial was resumed to-day. The entire session was consumed on the argument of the motion of the prosecution, yesterday, and a demurrer was filed to-day by the defense. The court promised to give its opinion to-morrow.

The State Department learns that under instructions from it, Mr. Adams has interposed in the cases of the convicted directors of the Quartz Mill Company, and had instructed the counsel to suspend proceedings under the suit brought by the former directors against John Leighton and others for over issue of a million and a half of stock.

The Japanese Commissioners sailed per steamer Rising Star for California and home.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Tribune's New Orleans special says: Wells has heard nothing from the President. The entire press and people, irrespective of party, are rejoicing over his removal, and propose a day of thanksgiving and praise.

A special from Omaha says: Gen. Buford is here en route to Washington to represent to the Government that there is no hope of peace with the Ogallala Sioux.

Gen. John E. Smith is en route to Fort Phil. Kearney with several hundred recruits. He has been selected to command the Mountain District.

About twenty men have been killed by Indians within the past week, and two hundred head of cattle stolen.

Some days since the Indians attacked half a dozen ranches simultaneously.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A Times special says the Pettit Jury on the Surratt case are over two thirds Catholic.

It is understood the Attorney General holds that district commanders have no right to remove civil officers without trial by a military commission, and then only when they have been found guilty of impeding the enforcement of the reconstruction act. This opinion is adopted by the President, Gov. Wells and the city officials of New Orleans and Mobile will be ordered to be tried. Southerners here entertain hopes that this view of the matter will be officially promulgated, but expressed fear that the President will do nothing in the premises until after the time shall have passed for the July session of Congress.

Gen. Pope, in a recent letter to Gen. Grant on affairs at Mobile, says: From what I can learn, there are doubts whether the removal of the Mayor and Chief of Police have been most satisfactory to Union men or respectable rebels.

The Tribune's Washington special says: As long ago as April 24, Sheridan notified Grant that he feared he would have to remove Throckmorton. Grant advised him to wait for the Attorney General's opinion on his power to remove him.

The World's Washington special says: The Cabinet met to-day in an important session. The question of power claimed by certain commanders of military districts in the South to remove State and local officials was considered. All members present except Browning. It was maintained by all of them but Stanton that the views of the Attorney General are correct, and that no such removals could be made under the military reconstruction act. It is further maintained that their officers could not be made vacant until the occupants had been tried on the charges defined and provided by law, the same as against other prisoners, and that even in case of conviction and sentence, the vacancies thus created under the State municipal Government could not be filled by a mere military order of the General commanding the district.

Special Dispatches.

SALT LAKE, June 9.—The Julesburg operator reports that both lines have been down 100 miles east for five days, from Indians and heavy storms.

Gen. Sherman is at Julesburg, and has recommended that the Stage Co. transfer their passengers at Julesburg, or at the end of the track, as it will save him guarding both sides of the Platte river, when one is sufficient for

all. The Stage Company have commenced this course by bringing their boat and stock up to the end of the track, about 30 miles east of Julesburg, where they will commence transferring to-day or to-morrow.

Gen. Stevens and Gen. Gibbons are moving with a force up Pole Creek and Gen. Angur, with another force, is moving to the South Fork.

There are a great number of small bands of Indians stealing horses and scalping all thro' the country, but no large bands or villages that the troops can strike.

Gen. Cutlar is moving north and driving them from the vicinity of the Red and Blue Rivers. It is expected that the Indians will divide and pass around his flanks to the rear and strike the Smoky Hill route.

One repairer was killed east of Julesburg by Indians, and several others driven back. Mr. Bann's wife, Tracy's party, proceeded east from Weber this morning.

FROM HIGHLAND GULCH.

EDITOR POST:—In my last I referred to this section as being somewhat exalted. I am fully convinced now that my conclusion was a correct one, as snow fell to the depth of twelve inches last night, and still it snows. I do not imagine that many of us who are wintering here this summer will ever do so again, unless we should happen to get possession of some such lode as the celebrated Ballarat. In such event we would consider we had a "huge" thing, and would undoubtedly remain with it, notwithstanding this "unconstitutional" climate.

MORE NUGGETS.

The largest nugget ever found in this District, was found yesterday on claim No. 3, Dry Gulch, (a tributary of Highland) by McChord & Harrington. It weighed 33 ounces and 2 pennyweights, or \$955 80, pure gold, there being no quartz mixed with it. Several more have been found recently, weighing from three to eight ounces, and many more expected to be found at some future time.

FOLITICAL.

Major Bruce, editor of the Democrat, and would-be Secretary of the great Territory of Montana, made a Democratic speech to a Republican audience a few evenings ago, in this place. His remarks were principally confined to denouncing Congress, the Republican party, and every loyal man in the country. At the same time he labored hard to prove that it was absolutely necessary that Democratic papers should have a liberal support in this Territory; that if they did not the "outfit" would surely come to grief, as they could not, without the publication of such papers, disseminate the true principles of Democracy (?) throughout the land; winding up his harangue of abuse with the sickly assertion that "the 'poor South' was greatly oppressed by the Government; that the Government would neither let them out of the Union nor let them into the Union; that they were demoralized beyond endurance," &c. I wonder if it ever occurred to the Major that there was a great deal of suffering endured by the people of the "poor North" during the late struggle for the preservation of this Government. If it had, it seems to me that he certainly would express more sympathy for those who stood by the Government, and a little less for those who were armed against it. Come again, Major, we will be pleased to see you at any time, knowing full well that if you are of no benefit to the party you claim to represent, that your style of arguments and opposition might be of some little account to us. In conclusion, I will say that if he left here with the idea that he had made a favorable impression upon the minds of loyal men, he was fooled "muchly."

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE VS. ROWDYISM.

Things in and about Red Mountain City assumed a very belligerent shape on Sunday last, under the following circumstances, as reported to me: It seems that the Vigilance Committee were notified, on the morning of that day, that a certain individual (a Jew) had been robbed the night previous by his paragon, a Spanish woman, of upwards of \$1,000 in gold dust. The Vigilance Committee took the case in hand, and arrested the parties about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and marched them to a house about a quarter of a mile below town, where they were followed by a few of the anti kind, who demanded admission into the house. The committee, however, held possession of the situation, partially investigated the case, recovered the money, and turned the case over to the civil authorities for further investigation, returning at the same time the money until the case could be settled before some legal tribunal. We think, from what little we noticed, that the Vigilance Committee of this section mean business, and that they will have peace and quiet at all hazards in the future.

The General Meagher circle of Fenian Brotherhood had a grand Fenian Ball here last evening. We did not have the pleasure of being there, notwithstanding a kind invitation. If, however, we were not personally present on that occasion, they have our sympathy in the cause they espouse—the liberation and freedom of Ireland.

Truly yours, AMERICUS. Red Mountain City, June 8, 1867.

SUCCESSFUL EDITORS.—An English writer says: "A good editor, a competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or a poet, born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists and the writers of travels have been tried and nearly every one has failed. 'I can,' said the late editor of the London Times, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes very much for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters and combines, and to do all this well, he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing—to edit a paper another."

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., June 15, 1867.

Whereas, By an act of the thirty-ninth Congress of the United States of America, approved March 24, 1867, entitled "An Act amendatory of 'An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana,'" approved May 29, 1864, it is provided, that "The Governor of said Territory be and he is hereby authorized, on or before the first day of July, 1867, to divide said Territory into Legislative Districts for the election of members of the Council and House of Representatives; and to apportion among said Districts the number of members of the Legislative Assembly provided for in the Organic Act of said Territory.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Francis Meagher, Acting Governor of the Territory of Montana, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby district and apportion representation in the several Districts in said Territory as follows:

COUNCIL DISTRICTS. 1st. The Counties of Madison and Beaver Head shall constitute the First Council District.

2nd. The Counties of Deer Lodge and Missoula shall constitute the Second District.

3rd. The Counties of Edgerton and Jefferson shall constitute the Third District.

4th. The Counties of Gallatin, Big Horn and Choteau shall constitute the Fourth District.

The First District shall be entitled to two members of the Council.

The Second District shall be entitled to two members of the Council.

The Third District shall be entitled to two members of the Council.

The Fourth District shall be entitled to one member of the Council.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICTS. 1st. Madison County shall constitute the First Representative District.

2nd. Deer Lodge County shall constitute the Second Representative District.

3rd. Edgerton and Choteau Counties shall constitute the Third Representative District.

4th. Beaver Head and Missoula Counties shall constitute the Fourth Representative District.

5th. Jefferson, Gallatin and Big Horn Counties shall constitute the Fifth Representative District.

The First Representative District shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives.

The Second Representative District shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives.

The Third Representative District shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives.

The Fourth Representative District shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives.

The Fifth Representative District shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and signature and the seal of the Territory of Montana, this 15th day of June, 1867.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Acting Governor Territory of Montana.

THE NATIONAL DEAD.—A Washington correspondent of the Rochester Democrat furnishes the following information from official sources:

There are in the command of General Thomas the following National Cemeteries:

At Natchez, one of six acres, containing 2,500 dead.

Vicksburg, one of twenty-five acres, containing about 15,000.

Memphis, twenty-five acres, about 12,000 graves. The dead from Columbus, (Ky.) to Helena (Ark.), along the Mississippi, are gathered here. From Helena to Grand Gulf they are interred at Vicksburg.

Corinth has one of twenty acres, containing about 6,000 graves.

Pittsburg Landing, twenty acres and 4,000 graves. This contains the dead from up and down the Tennessee River.

Fort Donelson, twenty acres and 3,500 graves, containing the dead of that field and all along the Cumberland, and below Nashville.

Nashville, sixty-two acres, 18,000 graves. This contains the bodies from many hospitals and a wide region of country.

Stone River, sixteen acres, and 5,500 graves.

Chattanooga, seventy-five acres, and nearly 13,000 graves.

Knoxville, four acres, and nearly 3,000 graves.

Cauld Has Been Made a Mason—Mrs. Cauld Indignant and Curious.

"Now Mr. Cauld—Mr. Cauld, I say; Oh! you can't be asleep already, I know—now what I mean to say is this; there's no use, none at all, in our having any disturbance about the matter; but, at last my mind's made up, Mr. Cauld—I shall leave you. Either I know all you've been doing to-night, or to-morrow morning I quit the house. No, no, there's an end of all confidence between man and wife—if a husband's to have secrets and keep 'em all to himself. Pretty secrets they must be, when his own wife can't know 'em! Not fit for any decent person to know, I'm sure, if that's the case. Now, Mr. Cauld, don't let us quarrel, there's a good soul, tell me what's it all about? A pack of nonsense I dare say; still—not that I care much about it—still I should like to know. There's a dear. Eh? O, don't tell me there's nothing in it; I know better. I'm not a fool, Mr. Cauld; I know there's a good deal in it. I'm sure I'd tell you anything. You know I would. Well! Now, don't you think you're going to sleep, because you're not. Do you suppose I'd ever suffered you to go and be made a mason, if I didn't suppose I was to know the secret too? Not that it's anything to know, I dare say; and that's why I'm determined to know it.

"But I know what it is; O yes, there can be no doubt. The secret is, to fill up poor women; to tyrannize over 'em; to make 'em your slaves; especially your wives. It must be something of the sort or you wouldn't be ashamed to have it known. What's right and proper never need be done in secret. It's an insult to a woman for a man to be a free-mason, and let his wife know nothing of it. But, poor soul! she's sure to know it somehow—for nice husbands they all make. Yes, yes; a part of the secret is to think better of all the world than their own wives and families. I'm sure men have quite enough to care for—that is, if they act properly—to care for them they have at home. They can't have much care to spare for the world besides.

"And I suppose they call you Brother Cauld? A pretty brother, indeed! Going and dressing yourself up in an apron like a turnpike man—for that's what you look like. And I should like to know what the apron's for? There must be something in it not very respectable, I'm sure. Well, I only wish I was queen for a day or two. I'd put an end to free-masonry, and all such trumpery, I know.

"Now, come, Cauld; don't let us quarrel. Eh! You're not in pain, dear? What's it all about? What are you lying laughing there at? But I'm a fool to trouble my head about you.

"And you're not going to let me know the secret, eh? You mean to say—you're not? Now, Cauld, you know it's a hard matter to put me in a passion—not that I care about the secret itself; no, I wouldn't give a button to know it, for it's all nonsense, I'm sure. It isn't the secret I care about; it's the slight, Mr. Cauld; it's the studied insult that a man pays to his wife, when he thinks of going through the world, keeping something to himself which he wouldn't let her know. Man and wife are one, indeed! I should like to know how that can be when a man's a mason—when he keeps a secret that sets him and his wife apart? Ha, you men make the laws, and so you take good care to have all the best of 'em to yourselves; otherwise a woman ought to be allowed a divorce when a man becomes a mason; when he's got a sort of corner cupboard in his heart—a secret place in his mind—that his poor wife is 'nt allowed to rummage!

"Cauld, you shan't close your eyes for a week—no, you shan't—unless you tell me some of it. Come, there's a good creature; there's a love. I'm sure, Cauld, I wouldn't refuse you anything—and you know it, or you ought to know it by this time. I only wish I had a secret! To whom should I think of confiding it, but to my dear husband? I should be miserable to keep it to myself, and you know it. Now, Cauld!

"Was there ever such a man? A man indeed! A brute!—yes, Mr. Cauld, an unfeeling, brutal creature, when you might oblige me, and you won't. I'm sure I don't object to your being a mason; not at all, Cauld; I dare say it's a very good thing; I dare say it is—it's only your making a secret of it that vexes me. But you'll tell me—you'll tell your own Margaret? You won't! You're a wretch, Mr. Cauld.

"But I know why; O yes, I can tell. The fact is, you're ashamed to let me know what a fool they've been making of you. That's it. You, at your time of life—the father of a family! should be ashamed of yourself, Cauld.

"And I suppose you will be going to what you call your Lodge every night now? Lodge, indeed! Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice goings on, I dare say. Then you call one another brethren. Brethren! I'm sure you'd relations enough; you didn't want any more.

"But I know what all this masonry's about. It's only an excuse to get away from your wives and families, that you may feast and drink together; that's all. That's the secret. And to abuse women—as if they were inferior animals, and not to be trusted. That's the secret; and nothing else.

"Now, Cauld, don't let us quarrel. Yes, I know you're in pain. Still, Cauld, my love; Cauld! Dearest, I say, Cauld!"

"I recollect nothing more," says Cauld, "for I had eaten a hearty supper, and somehow became oblivious."

PAY YOUR POSTAGE IN FULL.—As there appears to be some misapprehension of the law relative to prepaying full postage on letters for the mail, we publish the following extract in relation to the matter from the United States Mail, the official organ of the postoffice department: "If a person refuses to pre-pay full postage on a letter, the postmaster should refuse to receive it." It will be seen by the above that the law does not contemplate allowing a person to partly pre-pay postage, and the public will consult their own interest and save the postoffice department much inconvenience by remembering the above rule.

LARGE QUARTZ MILL FOR MONTANA.—On Monday last, twenty-six wagons left Wilmington loaded with the machinery of a very large quartz crushing mill, intended for Virginia City, Montana Territory.—Wilmington Journal.

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