THE MONTANA POST.

THOS. J. DIMSDALE, EDITOR.

Saturday.....Sept. 16, 1865.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary for us to determine whether America really belongs to Americans, and whether it is to be governed according to the will of this people, or whether they will submit to the introduction of the monarchical form of Government on this continent.

The struggle must come sooner or later, and why not at once? It is easier to break the twig than to uproot the tree. All in good time, Canada will come into the Union of her own accord. A few years of want of "Reciprocity" on the one hand, and of really kind treatment on the other, will effectually settle that question.

The tug of war will be in Mexico. That country is now like the Gulf Stream—the breeding ground of storms, and in it are planted the germs of complications that will arise, to the certain disturbance of the harmony of the United States. As long as a foreign country lies alongside of us, a shelter for our enemies, political and social, our tranquility must be constantly subject to interruption. At the present time, the regeneration, pacification and reconstruction of the South is the main business of our rulers; but their efforts are thwarted and diverted from their proper direction by the underground sapping and mining of quondam rebels, who have flocked by the thousand into Mexico, where they watch for every opportunity of organizing sedition and fomenting a spirit of discord in the States bordering on their place of refuge. We believe that the good of the greatest number is the true theory of governmental action, and as Columbia sits on the long end of the political lever of this country, we think that her voice should be heard above all others, not asking, but ordaining the settlement of all questions affecting the masses on this continent. The awful nonsense entertained in the idea of the establishment of a new monarchy in modern times, and the especial audacity of the attempt in the northern half of the New World—must be seen at a glance. Monarchy or Republicanism must rule alone, or they must perpetually fight together. The notion of some thirty-three millions of people is that popular institutions shall prevail. On the other hand, one Austrian Archduke, one French Emperor, a few thousands of rebels from this country, and some musty hidalgos with names whose longitude far exceeds that of their rent rolls, and to whom a fine comb would be the most useful present, are striving, in plain view of the champion of Liberty, to strangle a nation which would hail our interference with rapture and gratitude. Maximillian is about asking what we intend to do. The answer should be plain, and should come as near the following as politeness will permit: "Scion of a race of tyrants, we will drive you and your attendant frog-eaters into the Gulf or the Pacific, as you may elect, if you do not go of your own accord." We are then going to submit to the Mexican people the question of how they will be ruled, and we will abide by their decision, and support it *vi et armis*, if necessary." The sentiment of our people touching Max. is expressed in three words, "Pack your trunk." This policy, if at once inaugurated, will do more to reconstruct the South than all the amnesties, pardons, conventions and constitutional amendments that could be sketched on paper, with all the quills of all the geese in the Polar regions.

We say to the Southern States, unite. Give them something to unite upon, and no material for a platform of reconstruction and unity can be found so available as the righteous national aggrandizement which we have forshadowed, for which North and South can equally labor, and which they can equally share. The glitter of Sheridan's sabres would be answered by the flashing eyes of thousands of happy senoritas, and the sonorous vivas of millions of the enfranchised descendants of Cortez. When the Almighty was angry with the Jews, he sent them a King, according to their request, and consequently the scepter remained an institution of Israel, till it finally caused the downfall of the government and the extinction of the nationality. The gift of an Emperor to the Mexicans is neither Divine nor requested. It is a present from Louis Napoleon, a despot of the Old World, who thinks thereby to insert the thin end of the wedge, with which the tyrants of Europe hope to break up this glorious Union of States, whose very existence threatens certain destruction to the absurd and iniquitous systems of misrule which make their personal comfort and affluence the main object of the toil of millions of infinitely better men than themselves. The incubus of monarchical institutions and aristocratic rule in America, is as much out of place as pig lead in a balloon car, or anchors to a locomotive; and we recommend the American people to rise in their might, at the call of the oppressed, and proclaim by deeds the sentiment of this people. All America is the heritage of all American citizens, and the greatest crime that can be committed, in the Western World, is the attempt of any man or set of men, to rule a people without their consent.

News from Gallatin Valley.—T.W. Cover and P. W. McAdow are rapidly finishing their mill on the East Gallatin, near Bozeman town. The machinery is up and they are dressing the burrs. In fifteen days it will be in running order. The present capacity of the mill is one thousand sacks per week. Next season this will be doubled, and in both cases the stones will be worked to their full power. Starvation is, therefore, "played out," and beef-straight is a thing of the past. The wheat crop in the neighborhood is splendid. It is estimated that in the Gallatin Valley alone there are twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat, and in other valleys within range of the mill, about fifteen thousand bushels more. Present appearances indicate that ten thousand acres will be under wheat next season, in and around this locality. The barley is somewhat injured by the grasshoppers. The potatoes and other vegetables, as a rule, are remarkably good. The pasture of the valley is very fine, and sufficient for fifty thousand head of cattle. Some sections of excellent meadow are in the Valley, which is intersected by three parallel streams—the West Gallatin, Middle Gallatin and East Gallatin. The West Gallatin is the principal river, and on it, large bodies of timber, principally cottonwood, are to be found. On the slopes of the mountains there is excellent pine. The Valley contains about 320,000 acres of arable land.

The County Election.

We present to our readers the official abstract of the County Returns. They are entirely Democratic in the result. Modern Democracy is not our ticket. We accept the result, because such is the law and the will of the majority, which is the only piece of pure democracy about it. If the Democrats of Montana do not pay the piper for their dancing to such nigger minstrelsy, we are no prophet, and we look upon the vote for Delegate to Congress as an entry on the wrong side of Profit and Loss, of no small dimensions. The Democracy of Madison have displayed an inquisitorial talent in County matters, of the most delicately appreciative, not to say inventive, kind. A Union man's error of the size of the ten thousandth part of the shadow of nothing at all, instantly became visible in elephantine dimensions and vivid colors. We hope that the immaculate purity of Democracy will be mirrored forth, for the future, undimmed by any moisture from itching palms. If the country be well served we shall be satisfied. We editorially touch our hat to the gentlemen elected to the offices of Territorial Auditor, Superintendent of education, and the Legislature. Nobody else will ever do it, seeing that the first three offices are non-elective, and the balance bogus. If the principles of Montana Democracy are true, we shall have the proof of it in the acts of its votaries. We shall watch all attacks on the public purse, through the embrasures of a territorial fortification, constructed with the charters of the late Legislature. Each man will be honestly judged by his acts. Colonel McLean ran behind his ticket; but this was probably to keep his majority from slipping away unknown to him. His majority over Major Upson, in Madison County, is 535. Snider's majority is 157, over Williams. The highest vote polled is that of J. N. Rogers, 1,562.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Gad E. Upson	1,002
Samuel McLean	1,535

TERRITORIAL AUDITOR.

J. W. Corum	1,520

TERRITORIAL TREASURER.

John S. Rockfellow	1,559

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

T. J. Campbell	1,547

COUNCILMAN.

W. B. Dance	1,559

REPRESENTATIVES.

Geo. H. Hanna	1,553
L. Daems	1,547
A. V. Cory	1,544
W. B. Gardiner	1,396
J. McElroy	1,557
J. L. McCullough	1,549

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

O. F. Strickland	873
Samuel Word	1,559

COUNTY CLERK.

W. P. Wheeler	1,021
Geo. W. Hill	1,559

PROBATE JUDGE.

Isaac R. Alden	947
Wm. Y. Lovell	1,548

COUNTY TREASURER.

Theo. Muffly	1,012
Andrew Leech	1,545

SHERIFF.

J. Williams	844
J. Robertson	728
A. Snider	1,001

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John Potter	881
C. C. Housel	882
W. A. Shroyer	881
B. Ezekiel	1,517
Asa Stanley	1,537
W. H. Rodgers	1,443

CORONER.

O. B. Whitford	878
A. L. Justice	1,555

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

A. M. Hough	877
J. M. Thrasher	1,546

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

J. L. Corbett	889
Wm. De Lacy	1,536

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Conrad Weary	493
J. B. Le Beau	1,548

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

J. Vanderbilt	864
J. N. Rogers	1,562

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—VIRGINIA CITY.

J. M. Castner	67

CONSTABLES.

J. W. Hudgkins	81
J. B. Caven	75

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—NEVADA.

M. B. Garner	220

CONSTABLE.

W. B. Morrison	215

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—HIGHLAND.

Chas. St Clair	35

CONSTABLE.

Chas. McClure	21

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—NORWEGIAN GULCH.

J. K. Sawyer	20

CONSTABLE.

D. S. Johnson	21

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—MILL CREEK.

J. H. Cowan	26

CONSTABLE.

F. Timnons	19

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—SUMMIT.

Jonathan Gore	64

CONSTABLE.

J. H. Wildman	53

COUNTY SEAT.

Virginia City	1,471
Nevada	135

Mend Your Ways.—In these days of licenses, poll taxes, Internal Revenue, etc., etc., we cannot help sighing for a sight of something in return. We see that the city authorities are mending their ways so far as Broadway is concerned. Now if they would only extend their courtesy to the inhabitants of Jackson street, living between Wallace and Cover streets, by giving them a street instead of a quagmire, they would be satisfied. The County officials ought to put the road between Virginia and Nevada in something like passable order. It is dangerous to travel upon. We hope this will not be forgotten. At present it is a disgrace to the county. The work is not hard to be done, or costly.

A wicked old bachelor being asked by a pert young miss if he could account for the application of the term *belle* to handsome young ladies, promptly replied that it was owing to the goodly proportion of brass in their composition.—*Vedette.*

We deny the correctness of the answer. Brazen faces are not handsome. We think that it must allude to the fact that they were made to "ring." It is a pleasant supposition. The ringing process, however, it must be admitted, too often commences with "Dearly beloved," and ends with "Amazement." (See Book of Common Prayer.)

The Election for Delegate.—Deer Lodge County gives Colonel McLean, 1,133; Major Upson, 597; majority for Col. McLean, 536. In Missoula County, the vote stands: For Major Upson, 122; for Col. McLean, 60; majority for Major Upson, 62. We shall give the details of the votes as soon as the list is completed.

Indian Outrages on the Missouri.

Between the 20th and 25th ult., a train of wagons, sixteen in number, principally owned by Tom Marshall, of St. Louis, and accompanied by Andy Harris, an old mountaineer and guide—were attacked, about sixty miles on the Benton side of Milk river, by some sixty Assineboine Indians. They charged suddenly upon the train out of some brush. The wagons were hastily and incompletely corralled, and the Indians, halting, pretended friendship, offering to smoke and talk with the party. While some were thus engaged, the others continued to close in, and two got into the corrall. Harris being told that one of them was about to steal his horse, went to him, with his shot-gun in his hand; but on endeavoring to take the animal from him, the savage shot him through the breast, and he fell dead. In the melee that ensued, another man was shot in the cheek with an arrow. Two Indians were killed on the spot, and they, with two others, wounded or killed, were carried off by the redskins. The party returned about eight miles, till they fell in with Garrison's wagons, and all then retreated till they met the large freight trains en route to Milk river, when they joined company, and again resumed their journey down.

Within a mile of Benton, two men were murdered; but neither their money nor their papers were disturbed. They were seen on Friday, the 1st, and were supposed to be sleeping, and communication between strangers not being the rule on the Missouri, the wayfarers passed on. On Monday, the notice of other parties was attracted, and they were found to be dead. One of the parties was shot through the breast, and one through the back. The assassins were so close that the clothes of the victims were burnt by the powder.

On Saturday, the 2d inst., a party of thirteen Bloods were met, with lariats, etc., all rigged for horse or other thieving. They professed great friendliness to the whites, and made no hostile demonstrations.

In the *Enterprise* of the 1st inst., a letter from Helena, M. T., dated the 13 ult., truly describing the prosperity of the place, adds that a train of one hundred wagons from Milk River had been destroyed, and all hands massacred by Indians. We are happy in our ignorance of the transaction alluded to.

Letter from Detroit.

We have received a letter dated the 11th of Aug. from a highly respectable and influential citizen of Detroit, Michigan, who seems to take an especial interest in the prosperity of Montana. After describing the joy of the Nation at the suppression of the Rebellion, and picturing in glowing terms the brilliant prospects of the Republic he says:

I truly rejoice that the prospects of Montana are so bright. Her future, when the horrible depredations of the Indian tribes are quieted must be bright and glorious. Wherever I go there are numerous inquiries made as to her agricultural, mining and other capacities, all of which I answer to the best of my abilities. I am assisted very much by the few copies of the "Post" which I have received, and which I carry with me to show to those who are interested. If the Indian troubles are ended this year you will see such a rush to Montana and other new Territories the coming year as has never before been witnessed. This desire to visit the mountains and plains of the Great West is not confined to any one class. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional classes are no more interested than the capitalist. Many of the leading capitalists of the East are looking forward to the time when they can safely invest in your rich and extensive lodes of gold and silver, and at the proper time will send forward, for their developement large quautities of the best and most approved machinery. Great improvements are now being made in Quartz machinery which is destined to work a great revolution in mining.

A few days since, I was invited to visit Messrs. Hodge & Christie's large machine shop, boiler works and foundry in Detroit, and was highly gratified with what I saw. They have supplied a large amount of the mining machinery for the Lake Superior copper mines, and this year are manufacturing largely for the Colorado Gold mines. The Quartz mills they are sending to Colorado, combine all the excellencies of the old, with new improvements and do away with the stamps almost entirely It is much upon the principal of the old Mexican Arastra, but got up upon scientific principles throughout. The one made for a Philadelphia Co. to operate with in Colorado, will crush and pulverize thoroughly, from ten to twenty tons of Quartz per hour, and will cost but one half as much as a stamp mill of the same capacity. The people of Montana will do well to examine this and in procuring machinery get not only the cheapest, but the best. Several of the largest copper mining companies of Lake Superior are throwing away their old machinery and putting in the new, and claim that it will pay for the change, in the AMOUNT AND QUALITY of work. I have written of this fully, as a matter of the utmost importance to your public. I have lately received from Mr. D. Cowan Esq. assayer, a specimen of some of your lodes, which looks well and which, if it is a fair showing, will become a mine of great wealth. Professor Duffield of Detroit, has assayed some specimens of Quartz which Mr. Cowan sent him, and he speaks highly of them. I hope you will continue to send me a copy of the "Post" occasionally, and I will reciprocate by sending you such items as may be deemed interesting to your many readers. With much respect, I am

Very truly yours,

H. C. H.

From Confederate Gulch---Murder and Highway Robbery.

Helena, Sept. 12th, 1865.

Oliver & Co's coach, just in from Confederate Gulch, brought us word that J. Hineman, proprietor of the Star Billiard Saloon in Virginia City, was shot by robbers, while on his way this morning to this place. The coach was to leave Diamond City at 9 o'clock a. m., carrying as passengers J. Hineman, J. N. Ninnick, R. T. Allison and Henry Tucker. Before starting, J. Hineman went to the driver, J. F. Basford, ascertained the time that he would leave, then remarked that he would start out on foot. He said, you will overtake me somewhere in the canon; as the coach came in sight of him, about half a mile from the lower town, he was in a reclining posture, and beckoned with his right hand, for them to come on. Upon reaching him, he said, "I AM SHOT AND ROBBED," he was put in the coach at once, and carried to the nearest house, which is about a mile from where he was shot. He was left there and a messenger was dispatched at once, for medical aid, and assistance, to Diamond City. Mr. Hineman was asked frequently, who shot him, but was not able to tell, or speak, though sensible, as he gave them to understand that he wanted his revolver taken off him. He was shot in his left side—about the middle rib; the ball passing directly through him, or nearly so, it can be felt on the opposite side. His right pocket was emptied and turned inside out; in his left pocket was found a purse containing 40 or 50 dollars. He was alive when the coach left, but must be dead ere this. I understand that quite a large number of men, from our place, have started out at once and will try to find the robbers. God grant them success. This statement can be relied upon as correct.

An *emeute* occurred at Idaho City some days ago. The Vigilantes were about to give the murderer of ex-Sheriff Pinkham, Fred. Patterson, his due deserts—a taste of hemp—when the "democrats," as the term was used, (the other than the Union element about there) interfered on the part of Patterson.—*Vedette, 7th.*

Large and Valuable.—We saw to-day, at the assay office of David Lundbom one of the largest bars ever produced in this city. It weighed 1,389 ounces, 972 fine. This splendid bar was produced from four tons of first class ore from the Whitlatch Yankee Blade, and was worked at the Midas mill.—[Reese River Reveille.]

Lockhart's train of twenty-five wagons, with flour for the Montana market, rolled out of town town to-day.—*Daily Union Vedette, 7th.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, Sept. 4th.

The Charleston Courier notices a rumor that none but the legal voters of 1860 can vote at the coming election for a Convention. If true, this conflicts with Gov. Perry's proclamation and Johnson's promise that the old law of suffrage should remain unaltered.

President Johnston will be invited to visit Macon and Charleston, as well as Richmond.

Ketchum, the forger, was examined before Justice Holt, this morning. His manner was careless and contemptuous. His case is postponed until next Monday.

The Post has a dispatch dated Petroleum City, the 2d, saying that a fire caught from a spark from a laborer's pipe, on Saturday morning, and destroyed three hundred barrels of oil and a tank, at Sanders's wells. When the tank burst, the destruction spread over an acre of territory, and the whole town was at one time threatened. Loss, $11,000.

A Washington special says it is confidently predicted that the President will soon issue a proclamation restoring the writ of habeas corpus in the loyal States.

The World's special says that the President has generally commuted to imprisonment for a term of years all sentences of death in the case of soldiers convicted of desertion. Three Massachusetts soldiers, under sentence of death, have been sent to Fort Delaware for five years each.

A Washington dispatch says that none of the prominent ex-rebel Generals have yet applied for permission to leave the country, under the provision of the President's late proclamation. Lee has not thought of thus applying, though he has been offered a handsome mansion in London.

The agents of the rebel bondholders in London had issued the following:

A call for a meeting of bond holders, to be held on Monday, Sept. 4th, to consider their altered position, now that the Foverment of the United States has become de facto the Government of the Confederate States, and, if deemed expedient, to appoint a committee to collect rates and interest, and generally to take such steps as may be thought advisable. Communications from bona fide bond holders may, in the meantime, be made to the undersigned.

(Signed)
Terrell, Chamberlain & Blake,
Solicitors for Bondholders.

The Star shows the fallacy of the idea that the United States will ever pay the Confederate bonds. The North is entitled to all the property she may find even in neutral harbors. The Shenandoah was given up by Spain, as an example.

Washington, Sept. 4.

John Bright is not expected to come to America as the national guest, as was reported.

The President has pardoned the last eight of a batch of thirty of the $20,000 exempts from the amnesty proclamation.

Information from Texas and the Southern States generally, shows that there will be little difficulty in reconstruction. The Governors are all working laudably for that end.

New York, Sept. 5.

The British steamship Queen, a new vessel which arrived this morning from Liverpool, brings 1,526 steerage passengers, said to be the largest cargo of humanity that ever crossed the Atlantic on a single vessel.

Macon papers contain an account of an attack by four highwaymen on Maj.-Gen. Wilson. The General succeeded in putting three of them to flight and captured the other.

Washington, Sept. 4.

Savannah dates are received up to the 31st. A gentleman from Hilton Head reports the pervading sentiment to be out and out Union, and there is a desire for reconstruction on that basis.

Advices from Port au Prince to the 19th ult., inform us that Cape Haytien will be blockaded, and not stormed, by order of President Geffrard. Seven steamers and three sailing vessels are detailed for this duty.

Boston, Sept. 4.

Commodore Collins, of the United States Navy, died on saturday, at North Conway, N. H.

Washington, Sept. 4.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue to-day were $4,200,000, being $1,768,000 greater than the receipts of any former day.

There is a perfect avalanche of pardon seekers at the President's mansion to-day. There is a greater number of southerners here for this purpose than ever known before. Fully three-fourths of the President's business hours are taken up with the consideration of petitions for pardon.

New York, Sept. 5.

A Savannah correspondent says: The Georgia Central Railroad has been repaired a distance of forty-five miles out of Savannah, in consequence of which trade has become very brisk, particularly in cotton, large quantities being stored in the city. On the wharves and about the presses, everything looks encouraging for a thorough revival of this important traffic, as soon as the railroad is in working order.

Acquisitions have been made to the line of steamers between Augusta and Savannah. New lines between Havana and Savannah are soon to be established.

At Hilton Head the commercial prosperity was not great, that place losing importance as a depot, consequently much of the traffic has been diverted elsewhere.

There is very little excitement on political topics, the coming State Convention creating but little interest.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 1.

Judge Carter has returned from an extensive trip through the South. He states that cruelty to freedmen, and the number of homicides among them, by the whites, are increasing to a fearful extent, especially in places where the troops have been withdrawn. The Judge has a copy of the Southern Sun, which says that if the Yankees are alarmed at the killing of a few hundred niggers a day, in States where they have the protection of Yankee troops to a certain extent, what will be their alarm after the departure of the military forces and the readmission into the Union of these States as sovereign powers, when we will have a complete organization of militia in each county, which will give the government a standing army that can bid defiance to the world.

New York, Sept. 5.

Colonel Gaw has restored discipline and external morality at Chattanooga, which is to be one of the five permanent fortifications to be held by the United States. Liquors are forbidden to be sold to officers and soldiers. Seven million dollars worth of government property is stored here, and is to be protected against fire.

The steamer Montana takes out a load of Southerners, among whom is Col. Wood, of Natchez. They go to found a settlement in Brazil for themselves and volunteers.

Fort St. Michael was captured by the Haytien rebels by a coup de main. Crossing a swamp, they halted at the foot of the walls and awaited the dawn. Anjou, their leader, climbed an oak and reconnoitred. At daybreak the place was stormed with "cold iron." The garrison fled in a panic.

New York, Sept. 4.

Contracts for the postal service in the South are now being made with the railroads and steamboats, which are taken at an average of fifty per cent. lower than before the war. In one case, $27,300 were paid for the service for which the Government gave $158,000 five years ago.

Fort Laramie, Sept. 1.

The wagon road party, under Col. Sawyer, from Sioux City, arrived at Fort Connor, Powder river, after many hardships, in a destitute condition. They report the route by Niobrarah and White rivers to be impracticable. They were sometimes two days without water. The Indians attacked them several times, but were driven off. The party lost three killed, among them Col. Sawyer's brother.

The route to Montana from this place via Fort Connor, Powder River and Clarke's Fork, following the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountain, is reported practicable. It cuts off 450 miles of the distance by the old trail. There is said to be plenty of wood, water and grass on the route.

New Orleans, Aug. 30.

The steamer Reindeer, of Mobile, blew up at the head of the Regalette this evening. Twenty-five persons were scalded, and three killed.

Fort Monroe, Aug. 31.

Jeff. Davis had been attacked with erysipelas. This was the second time since his imprisonment. The first attack was very slight, but this one was more severe, although it was not looked upon as serious. The health of Mr. Clay was improving.

New York, Sept. 2.

Several offenders in cases of cruelty to negroes have been arrested and are awaiting trial. In some cases the blacks are treated fairly, but more frequently they are abused and oppressed to a shameful degree. The right to punish them is still tenaciously claimed by their employers, and a few assert that they will have blacks as slaves, or they will exterminate the whole race. The action of the black men, in a great number of instances, is equally unfortunate and pitiful. Some are determined not to be dependants, and only roam about, refusing steady employment, being so filled with suspicion that they will assent to no contract.

New York, Sept. 4.

The amount of national currency issued by the Treasury Department for the week ending Sept. 2d, was $3,231,530. The grand total issued up to date, amounted to $177,487,220. The total amount of certificates of indebtedness redeemed at the Bureau of Redemption, Treasury Department, for the week ending Sept. 2d, was $6,987,520. The amount of mutilated currency destroyed in the same period was $3,206,575.

The World's special says that the recommendation of the late mass meeting at Richmond, that similar meetings be held throughout the State, is being carried out. They have been called in several counties. One was held on Friday, at Halifax Court House, which passed resolutions accepting the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, and pledged their efforts for the full restoration of the Union, and endorsed the reconstruction policy of President Johnson.

Telegrams were received from Maj. Gen. Pope, Aug. 18th, at the Indian bureau, containing a communication from Gen. Sully, now conducting the expedition against the Indians in Dakota, announcing that there is no doubt that a permanent peace can be secured with the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes. In endorsing this intelligence and referring it to Secretary Stanton, Gen. Pope suggests that no civil or military person in the section resided in by these Indians should be appointed a commissary for treating with them. In addition to the above, Gen. Sully remarks that in that quarter the inhabitants are apprehensive that the coming winter will be one of great severity, and it is feared that the troops will suffer even more than they did last season. All efforts, the present season, to produce garden vegetables for the use of the camp, were futile.

A New York telegram of Aug. 19th, says:

A detailed statement of the loss of the Atlantic cable gives a clearer account of the manner in which the cable parted. It appears that the sinking apparatus brought the cable so near the bow, that every lurch the vessel made she chafed and also cut it. The cable could not stand this strain. Part of the time the cable was under the fore foot of the ship, and as a natural consequence, it broke.

Later.

There is considerable fear of a negro insurrection, and every precaution is being taken to avoid it.

The trial of Wertz is progressing. The prisoner seems dreadfully agitated by the evidence, and by a dread of the retributive vengeance of justice.

Mason declares, in a letter to the Times on the 20th inst., that he ordered the Shenandoah to disarm, and her cruise is now probably ended.

Gold was very firm in New York on the 8th inst., at 44½. A gun boat has been sent on the Lakes, via the St. Lawrence—thus practically announcing the end of the disarmament treaty.

Ex Governor Brown was pardoned by the President on the 7th inst.,

A letter to the Vedette, from Powder River, announces that Gen. Connor is pushing on and concentrating his force upon Tongue river. No Indians had yet been seen.

Military posts are to be erected at Powder River and Tongue River.

Letter from Fort Owen.

J. S. Rockfellow of this City has received a letter from Fort Owen's from which we extract the following:

Fort Owen, July 23d, 1865.

I suppose you have heard of the failure of the crops in our valley, this season. The grasshoppers have taken the valley. I know of only four farms in the whole Bitter Root Valley that have escaped, I am one of the lucky ones. My farm is close to the river, and nearly surrounded by water. They have made clean work of the wheat, there will not be enough raised for seed next year. Some farmers who sowed large crops will not raise a bushel. The potatoes look very well, I think there will be an average crop, but in some places the grasshoppers are eating them to the ground; but they will not eat them much, when they can get wheat.

Maj. Owens has nearly completed his large flouring mill. It is a first class mill in every respect, and will cost him when completed, from $25,000 to 30,000 By the failure of the wheat crop, it will be poor paying property, for a year or two to come. A large portion of the emigrants who came here last fall to settle, will leave for the States, and California, early this fall. The grasshoppers eat up their crops almost entirely. They were much worse on new farms than on old ones.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office Virginia City, Montana Territory, September 13th, 1865

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

Andrews J M	Arnold J H	Aldrich W H
Alderson W W	" J N	Andrews J N
Alexander Chas	Austen Wm J	Adams G W
Albert A	Andrews J A S-2	Anderson A
Albra Jno N	Allen Stephen	Ashcraft W A
Blain O S & P	Brownell Miss L M	Bailey S N-2
Burns R K	Boiler Jos-3	Baner Mrs M
Bumgarner J	Bohr G	Baker J M
Buchanan W N	Bend E F	" Wm P
Bunting W J-2	Boughten H R	Barny P-2
Bunch M	Blewell J	Burton F
Brumend G H	Beake W	Butterfield J A-2
Brundage J	Belanger E	Bradner J J
Brainard N-2	Biderman L	Boston W A
Breeden J B	Bittner J	Bower G W
Bradshaw H	Beake Geo S	Boland N
Bradley C P	Beiffard J N	Barber C E
Brown F M	Benham B	Baldwin W J
" Wm R	Barrow J H-2	Beek S J
" J R	Bacon F	Berryman C
" P M	Bennett C B	Baley W H
Brisbins D	Beep I P	
Campbell F A	Cleary P-2	Clark M
Canoy J-3	Clemons L S	Coburn M
Caulfield R	Cunan E	Craugle Wm
Call J	Connolly N	Crawford G W
Call G W	Cowan G F-2	" T
Callaghan B J	Clifton J L	Campbell J H-3
Cheney E M	Cooper F B-2	Collins Jas-2
Chesman J P	Crow J	Cottingham J
Charles T W	Cunan E	Clifford W R
Chinn W H	Crawford A	Cargell J T
Chenoweth Wm	Currie Jno	Conkil J
Chambers J A	Cunningham F	Child Jno
Conover D	Crowder R S	Chandler F
Cowell G	Currie R	Cook O W
Cook Thos	Craven I S P	Cooper W
Clegg T	Clark L L	Cole W B
Davis B F-6	Davidson J J	Dobson J
" C	Dewees S B	Donaldson J
" J	Dinviddie W	Davies E W
Deland H	Downeay Wm	MrsDavis C H
Davidson J-2	Daorlin C	" J M
Dailey H	Donahue M S	Dewar J
Day I H	Dunavan C	Dickson I C
Dee Geo	Durand G F	Dinwiddie A-2
Dean D	Dunhaw D	De Young C
Erubley W	Elwell S R	Eslep J J
Eisenbrant Geo	Ellis J	Eastman Geo W
Ernison S	Erskine W	
Fruit J L	Fitzpatrick N J	Fair G W
Fallen J 1	Foster U A	Ferguson R F
Fraiser W	Forman J H	Fanwich W H
Ford A	Falahee	Feahan Jno
Goodburn J A-2	Gerder J N	Green R E
Gawley S	Gill W M-2	Greenbury M
Garlan P M	Gibsen J P	Green J W
Gee H	Gusoa D-2	Ginn J N
Gaiber S	Gross M	Gilmore O
Gross L H	Graham W	Goodrich J H
Grow B F	Greyson G W	" L C
Grisdell I	Grundman J F	Goff R
Gallagher J M	Greenwood W	Gibboney Geo
Gennmell J		
Hancock Calvin	Hammond Wm	Housholder M A
Hanford H E	Harrington C	Hosler J H
Hamilton Wm P	Hatfield Con S	Hobart W S
Hardenbrook A O	Herrick Austin	Hollins Wm G
Hayward Paul D	Henthorne Nathan	Hoiliday Mrs S
Hardenbrook A	Henry P W-2	Holbrook Wm H
Halhawsy Jno B	Heiliger I	Hotchkiss P
Hargess Thos M	Hedges N D-2	Hoali Francis
Haglor J F	Hilton J B	Hodge Robt B
Harris Wm	Hinman B I	Hunsicker Henry
Hardenbrook H	Hill Thos	Hudson P B
Ham T F	Higby C W	Hutcheson L
Harkins P	Hine Louis D	Hughes T
Ham Theodore	Hinkle Jno	Hall J C
Horgess Thos	Holland E	Humphrey D B
Handrick O S-3	Hocking Jno H	Habenthal Chas
Hancock J C	Hostetler E S	Hutchinson A L
Hart Mrs N P	Hollaway Wm	Hyland Jos H-2
Ishmael E	Irving Thos W	Irvine Robt
Ickes Jno J		
Jeldberg Jacob	Johnson L M	Jones Jno M
Jester C M	" Hovil	Jurlee J A
Jewett G P	Joseph Jno	Jurss Fred
Jorcan Robt F		
Keaton Mrs R	Kirby Wm I-2	Kimbrough Jno I
Ketchum Henry	Kirkendall J S	Kimball Albert
Kennedy Wm	Kinkode Wm	Kilgore J A
Keimer Thomas	Kregan Jno	Knight A
Kent Jeremiah	King Chas T	Knox O G
Kemp Henry W	Kidd Andrew F-3	Kohler R
Keogh Nicholas	Kilboam J	
Lahr Peter	Leahy M J	Louis Henry
Lawler Thos	Lewis Stephen-3	Lockett R A
Lack Wm	Lee Calvin M-2	Lovell Robt
Laird Jno P	Liter Wm H-2	Longan Michael
Landers Isaiah	Lillebridge Wm	Luce Timothy
Leforgey I M	Lindsay Wm	Lunpp Geo
Leavitt Jas		
McCrory Wm	Mason Morgan T	Mellon Lloyd
McClurg Ed C-2	McKay Zeno	Miller Joseph
McCrory Wm	Mallon Albert	Minner Davies
McLowell D A	May L B-3	Miller James R-4
McFarlin Francis	Maxfield Benj B	Monk Thos W
" Wm	Mayes Archy S	Moore & Son
McGinnis Wm A	Maxfield Henry	Murray H T
McGren James-6	Magruder J H	Mancy James
McGinnip Terence	May L C	Muncon Stephen E
McLogan George	Marlow George	Mulladore H
McLain R O	Martin Wm	Munson Nathan
McMillon Paul	Mahannah Jacob	Murphy Edward
McRamerd Thos	Merrill Henry L	Myers S
McRoberts Chas H	Metcalf George	Myers Samuel-2
" Samuel	Means Wm H	Myers John L
McVey Wm	Metcalf C H	
Malony Frances	Melory John	
Nelson O O	Newcombe J L	Nordlind E
Newkirk A B	Nelson Swen	Noel Horace H
Nevin John J-2	Noyse G R	" Richard
Needham Judson	Noble David B-2	
Osborn J S	O'Donnell John-2	O'Conner Thos H
Odell J D-2	O'Donnell John	Owens John
Parsons Wm P	Prock Wm R	Pope Oscar
Parkison Thos W	Pettet Miss Susan	Powers Francis
Pauli W H	Perrin Esq	Pontus Edward P
Pautl Thos	Percy K J	Pruree Daniel
Paull Josiah	Peterman Michael	Prauden Thos
Parson M N	Perkins Thos	Prothers Samuel W
Pagin Samuel	Pitzer Joseph D	Punky Benjamin
Parish Wm H	Plumb George P	Parell Patrick
Parker Daniel R	Plauenburg H W	
Randall Chas. C.	Reagor Abner R	Robb John-6
Ramsey Mrs Mary	Reed Samuel M	Koberts Geo H
Ramsey Jno C	Renser Adem	Robinson J M-2
Railsback Muhlon	Rishton Thomas	Robinson A. F
Rammer John P	Richardson Robt	Roberson Joseph
Ruschenberg D	Rhoten Thomas	Robertson Wm
Rendleman J M-3	Rowe John B-3	Rouse Elliott D
Reynolds M G	Reagh John	Ryen Dennis
Renshen H P	Rochrig Wm-2	
SmithG W A-2	Simmons P J	Southem Fenton T
" Wibber-4	Six Wm H	Stover G H
" M W	Sheridan Thos	Snap George
" Mrs Sarah A	Sidle Saml	Shaver Wm
" Louis P	Seymour J H	Strem E B
" Jno T	Stanton Jas W	StJohn John-2
" C H Jr	Sweetland Jno	Stephenson Robt
" Alf T	Sylvester H D	Switzer T B
Smythe T A H	" Arthur	Simpkins W S
Scott J C	Stroslen John	Shepard E M
Schofield W E	Stone Louis	Singletoton J W
Spinner Andrew	Sturgess Henry	Schnall J H
Shorrers H H	Stem Wm	Sargeant F E
Shelp C M	Staton Hyramus	Seymour Chas
Six A D	Stark Eugene	Sears Chas W
Shields J Howell	Stevens Alf S	Scherman C W
Slider David	" John-5	Snider J C
Sharp A M	Stayer J E	Shaw Thidone
Simpson W C	Stoner Jno W	Simmins A J
Shively Danl	Sweet M R	Seolt J C
Simmons A T	Starke G W	Stairley J W
Tellis Washing'n	Trimble Peter	Tidd J M
Tankler John	Tutts J B	Thomas