

A Lot of Worms.—A miner in this city, who came down from Idaho last August, called upon Doctor Pinkerton three or four days since, and told him that he believed he had a tape-worm. From the symptoms the doctor was also satisfied that the man was thus afflicted, and set to work to relieve him of the troublesome customer that had taken up his residence in his "department of the interior." The man was starved for about twenty-four hours, when proper medicines were administered, and at the end of three hours, not one alone, but four tape-worms were dislodged. We yesterday saw the "pretty creatures" at the doctor's office, carefully preserved in alcohol. The four together are sixty feet in length, which gives an average length of fifteen feet for each worm. One of these worms is what is called a breeding worm. Something rarely seen, so the doctor informs us, and therefore quite a treasure. We presume the doctor wouldn't trade this beautiful breeding worm for Gould & Curry, foot for foot. Compared to this magnificent and perfect tape-worm the other three worms are very ordinary "serpents." They are neither male nor female, but this grand old breeder is both male and female. Curious as this may appear, the doctor assures us that such is the case, and we could ourselves see that the breeder was no common low-flying worm. The man who presented the Doctor with those beautiful specimens says that he is in the habit of eating his meat very "rare done," and that while in Idaho he ate a great deal of raw meat. It was doubtless by so doing that he got the ugly customer above described in his stomach. The doctor tells us that what is called the measles in pork is nothing more than the germ of tape-worm. In proof of this he showed us drawings from microscopic views which so closely resembled the big worms in America. It pretends to be a Divine revelation, and the testimony of eleven mighty angels is given who attended the writing of the roll. An edition was printed about twenty years ago at the Shaker establishment at Canterbury, N. H. The book contains some passages from Scripture, altered, amended, enlarged, or curtailed, with original additions and amendments, as they are deemed necessary to suit the peculiar notions of the disciples of Ann Lee. It is a very curious volume, even more remarkable, though of less pretended antiquity than the Mormon Bible. A copy is ordered to be sent to every king or governor in Utah, but, from the aspect of affairs on last Monday, concluded it best to leave the matter for investigation to the proper authorities. [Vedette.]

THE SHAKER BIBLE.—The Shaker Bible is not often allowed to be seen by the "world's people." It is entitled a "Holy, Sacred and Divine Roll, from the Lord God of Heaven to the inhabitants of the earth, revealed in the Society of Lebanon, County Columbia, State of New York, United States of America." It pretends to be a Divine revelation, and the testimony of eleven mighty angels is given who attended the writing of the roll. An edition was printed about twenty years ago at the Shaker establishment at Canterbury, N. H. The book contains some passages from Scripture, altered, amended, enlarged, or curtailed, with original additions and amendments, as they are deemed necessary to suit the peculiar notions of the disciples of Ann Lee. It is a very curious volume, even more remarkable, though of less pretended antiquity than the Mormon Bible. A copy is ordered to be sent to every king or governor in Utah, but, from the aspect of affairs on last Monday, concluded it best to leave the matter for investigation to the proper authorities. [Vedette.]

PLEASURE IN NEW YORK.—The New York "Herald" of Dec. 10th, gives an interesting description of the pleasures made at Central Park for enjoying the pleasures which wealth and cold weather furnish. Skating is the recreation. In the Park are thirty-five acres of ice, in several lakes and ponds, and this is kept smooth by planing machines, scrapers and brooms. The process of flooding the ice to make a smooth surface did not answer well, and mechanical means were substituted. The Harlem Lake is lighted with gas, and the ponds in the lower end of the Park are lighted with kerosene lamps. Many of the people not having time to skate by daylight are enabled, by the brilliant artificial light furnished, to take their enjoyment at night. Last winter, skating continued at the Park during four nights. The Park Commissioners have exhibited their care for the public in the preparations made to afford pleasure, ease and safety to the citizens of New York. The lakes, which in the summer have about seven feet of water in them, have been drawn off to a depth of three feet, thus insuring safety from drowning to the pleasure seekers. Besides this precaution, there are persons kept stationed around the different lakes provided with ladders, ropes, cork and all other articles necessary for life-preserving, cottages with fires, extra clothes, and everything that could be needed in case of accident, to both save and make the involuntary lather comfortable. Chairs and skates are kept for hire, and refreshments are served at places established. A slide is provided where boys can enjoy the lively sport of coasting on handrails and runners. Milliners and hardware men exert themselves to the utmost to supply the sportive and dashing customers with fancy and superior skates and stylish rigs. A'nt it gay? That poor country, ruined by a great war, oppressed and ruined over again by an "inflated" currency, and spending millions of dollars on a Park where the rich and poor enjoy themselves in almost fairy-like splendor.

AN ISLAND OF SALT.—A gentleman of Philadelphia, who has just returned from a sojourn of some weeks in the Southern States, during which time he paid a visit to the parish of St. Mary's, in Louisiana, at which place he saw the island or mountain of salt, which has been before noticed as one of the resources of the supply of the Southern Confederacy during the last part of the late war, gives the following facts: The name of the island is "Petit Ance," and consists of a hill, at some points one hundred and sixty feet high, containing about two thousand two hundred acres of land, surrounded by the waters of Bayou Vermillion, situated about nine miles from Vermillion Bay, in the above named parish. Although salt has been manufactured upon the island for many years, yet the discovery of mines was not made until 1863, and they were only worked by the Confederates for a period of about three months previous to its occupancy by our troops, and during this short space of time it is estimated that the quantity taken out was not less than 20,000,000 pounds, by rude machinery. The quality of the article is very superior (99-100) pure salt, and so far as tests have been made, the deposit seems inexhaustible, and promises to be one of the greatest developments of the age, and, consequently, of great benefit to the nation; for, although the production of salt in the United States in 1860 was nearly thirteen millions of bushels, yet the importations of this article from foreign ports were very large.—Weekly Miners' Register.

SOUND VIEWS ON FINANCE.—The New York "Stockholder" speaks thus sensibly of the financial position of the nation and of the proper remedy for this dangerous paper currency system: "It is quite generally admitted, and a settled fact in the public mind, that the principal cause lying at the foundation of our depreciated currency is our short supply of precious metals. That supply not being in proportion with our paper currency, it must be either increased, or the volume of paper currency must be contracted. Contraction in the present condition of our trade and industry, would lead to a tremendous crisis, and to avoid it, the remedy pointed out is clearly to make gold plentiful. But how to make gold plentiful, so as to embolden our government national currency toward that standard of universal exchange? Simply by really developing our mineral wealth, and by importing instead of exporting specie. As to the first of these remedies, Congress may certainly adopt such wise measures as will attract immigrants to our arid deserts and argentiferous regions—the early construction of the Pacific Railroad among them—and consequently, conduce to a larger yield of our mineral resources.

MORE OF THAT ARREST.—Since publishing our yesterday's item about the arrest of Duffy and his discharge, together with the departure of the Montana policeman, Hurst, we have heard another side of the case. So it would seem, that both of yesterday morning's papers were incorrect in their report of the affair, as it now stands. Duffy was not arrested by Hurst on account of any supposed connection with Portneuf Canon, but because of being believed to have been one of four soldiers of the Nevada Volunteers, who, while returning from Sandy Station, near South Pass, and when near Ft. Bridger, sometime last summer, found a Montana stage passenger's portmanteau on the road, containing seven or eight thousand dollars in dust. Report says they divided the pile and "cached" it, thinking, as the ancient Mormonites would say, that the Lord had laid it across their path, to be used by them "in the spring." Duffy has since confessed to have been one of those four, and states that, afterwards, another of the party "resurrected" the plunder of the other three and hid or buried it over again, for his especial benefit hereafter. The four men are now ordered under arrest at Camp Douglas, to "show cause and so forth." Hurst had authority from Gov. Meagher of Montana, to attend to this class of business while in Utah, but, from the aspect of affairs on last Monday, concluded it best to leave the matter for investigation to the proper authorities. [Vedette.]

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THE WORSHIP OF CONFUCIUS.—A correspondent of the American "Presbyterian," writing from China, gives some account of the worship of Confucius. He says: "It has been estimated that there are 1,500 Confucian temples in the empire, and that the yearly offerings amount to some 62,000 animals of various sorts, including besides those above mentioned, rabbits and deer, and 26,000 pieces of silk. It is a noted fact that in Fuh Chau rolls of paper are used to represent silk! But the usage is not to be put off with this amount of worship. Throughout the empire he is worshipped in colleges and schools, as well as in provincial and district temples. Here is a strip of paper with four words, meaning, 'Teacher and exemplar of ten thousand ages.' This is pasted on the wall. On the opening of school, after the new year festivities, a formal worship is held before these words, and daily every lad, on entering or leaving school, gives them an informal salutation."

JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.—A startling case of attempted murder and subsequent suicide, transpired on Clinton street, Brooklyn, at about half-past five o'clock Saturday evening. The persons interested in the sanguinary affair heretofore occupied the highest station in the estimation of their friends. Their names are W. H. Russ and Miss Frances M. Dayton. The former is the husband of the latter, and he had been deceived, or made insane by some unknown cause, while walking with the lady, near her residence, suddenly drew a revolver, fired four shots at her, wounding her severely in the head, and then, turning the weapon upon himself, fired two shots into his own skull. The lady, who had expected to survive, was conveyed to the hospital. It is a Harris-Burgon affair, with the sexes reversed. [Troy "Times."]

AGRICULTURAL STATEMENT.—A statement has just been compiled from the report of the American Commissioner of Agriculture, showing the amount of grain, etc., raised in the United States in each of the past three years. The following is the summary of the amount of the crops of 1865, compared with those of 1863 and 1864:

	1863	1864	1865
Wheat, bus.	148,552,829	160,695,823	179,404,036
Rye, "	19,543,905	19,872,375	20,782,782
Barley, "	11,201,286	10,632,378	11,268,153
Oats, "	335,292,292	375,830,964	373,900,372
Corn, "	664,427,833	630,581,404	451,978,959
Wheat, "	18,321,019	18,700,540	15,906,455
Potatoes, "	101,692,935	98,556,882	109,158,670
Total	1,228,501,282	1,013,459,817	953,228,602
Hay, tons	42,380,740	38,116,751	49,730,847
Tobacco, lbs.	183,316,753	197,468,229	267,367,020

The yield of corn and oats in 1865 was larger than in 1863 or 1864, but in other crops there was a general falling off.

A NEW SECT.—A new sect has lately sprung up in Berlin. Its members call themselves "The Cogitants." Dr. Edward Lowenthal, the founder, has published a book about his opinions, which he calls a religion without a confession. The Cogitants also have their magazine, bearing the following motto: "Our knowledge is our faith; our dignity is our morality; our worship is life; and our religion is—our secret." A few of their doctrines and practices are as follows: Neither theft nor fraud can be punished with imprisonment; women are to have a part in the church government; only the lower part of a coffin should be buried in the earth; all good Cogitants are to have an excellent dinner for nothing and dine in public on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, and Whit-Sunday, the wealthy members paying for all. The head of the Cogitants is to wear a black camel cloak with upright collar, with three silver stars.

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY.—Kansas is to have a State University, to be located at Lawrence. It has an endowment of 45,000 acres of land, and \$15,000 as an initiatory investment, and its prospects are said to be very encouraging.

THE EXODUS FROM CANADA.—It seems the Canadians are determined to be snubbed to the United States, notwithstanding our great national debt. The good times cause a rush to the United States from every country. The Montreal "Herald" says that Canada is being depopulated. The Catholic Bishop of Toronto, lately stated that the great loss of population which his diocese had experienced, presented from rebuilding St. Patrick's Church at present. He said: "The young men are leaving the country in all directions." His clergy at the last retreat had given him a census of their parishes. At the last Government census in 1861, the Catholics of Toronto diocese numbered 42,000 souls. By that given on the occasion referred to, it was found to contain only 39,000. In Toronto city alone, the Catholics have gone away to the States to the number of 4,000. We have, therefore, but 1,000 left. In Lower Canada it was much the same. The people were leaving in tens of thousands. Similar statistics in reference to Lower Canada have appeared in all the French Canadian papers.

FRUITS OF SPIRITUALISM.—A Mrs. Leonard, of Ypsilanti, Mich., a believer in Spiritualism, deserted her husband by instructions from the spirits, and went to live in Battle Creek, in the same State. She took her five children with her. Here she was joined by a Dr. Barker, of Adrian, another spiritualist and medium, and their house was the head-quarters for seances, circles, etc. Quite a number of spiritual mediums were turned out by the Doctor. The woman Leonard took the name of Haviland, and, with the Doctor and other mediums, intended to travel and give spiritual manifestations. But the children were in the way. So they coolly removed three of them to another sphere by doses of poison, and buried them privately in a lot. The neighbors missed the children, surmised that something was wrong, and began an investigation, which resulted in the above horrible revelations. The parties are all under arrest, and great excitement exists in the neighborhood. —Troy "Times."

A MAGNANIMOUS COMPANY.—In Montgomery, Alabama, a company has been formed for the purpose of encouraging laborers, and others to immigrate to the Southern States. They have issued a circular, in which they offer the following rates of wages payable at the end of the year: children, of twelve or fourteen years of age, per year, \$50; house-servants, per month, \$15. They are also expected to do the same work as a negro, live on the same rations, clothe themselves and pay their own doctors' bills. In addition to all the above advantages, "time lost by sickness will be deducted from wages." If Southern planters, and others, would induce emigrants to go South, a more tempting schedule than the above will be required to effect that object.

MANUFACTURES.—According to the census of 1865, the manufactures of cotton and woolen goods in New England, were as follows:

	Value
Calico printing	\$4,332,256
Clothing	3,342,238
Clothing	15,483,123
Cotton goods	73,632,957
Woolen goods	30,438,471
Worsted goods	7,701,572
Total	\$130,947,123

The quantity is on the increase, and the next census will exhibit much greater returns.

CHICAGO.—An old maid, nine married couples, and eleven children, comprised the population of Chicago thirty-six years ago. This year's census makes it 177,956. Those who are well posted in regard to the population, claim that it exceeds 200,000 at the present moment. It is predicted that in the year 19,000 it will be the first city on the continent, and in 1920 the largest city in the world.

The Colorado Miner's "Register" closes this summary by the remark, that but one thing is lacking, and that is, direct railroad communication with Central City, Colorado.

SHUCK OIL.—A new oil district has been discovered in Tennessee, which, it is said, bids fair to rival that of Pennsylvania. It is on Eagle creek, near Obey river, on the Kentucky border. Oil in considerable quantity is found there, within thirty feet of the surface. Geologists and oil men are delighted with the prospects, and great numbers of capitalists are rushing in. Large quantities of land have been purchased or leased, and a great number of wells are being bored. The facilities for getting the oil to market are very good.

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND SPAIN.—The New York "Tribune" says: Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular to the effect that war having been declared against Spain by the Government of China, and as it is possible that, during the pendency of hostilities, attempts may be made to bring into the United States ports prizes taken from one of the parties by the war vessels of the other, collectors are warned against allowing such vessels to enter United States ports except in case of distress.

RELIGION ON CAMP PRINCIPLES.—Early in the war, a number of churches in Washington city were offered as hospitals for the accommodation of the sick and wounded Union soldiers. They have now sent in bills to the Government for rent. They must have belonged to the seven-principle-saints whose principal object is the possession of the five loaves and the two fishes.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The Louisville "Courier" says: On the last trip of the mail line steamer, Gen. Lytle, between this city and Cincinnati, Pietro Gallero, a fruit dealer from Nashville, met with a sudden and singular death. He was seated at the dinner table, and had been dead some moments before the people sitting on either side of him discovered the fact.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—The following are the amounts assessed in the New England States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

State	Amount
Maine	\$2,659,129
Rhode Island	4,986,611
New Hampshire	2,585,840
Connecticut	7,558,250
Vermont	1,000,843
Massachusetts	28,752,535
Total	\$47,532,560

MONEY vs. RELIGION.—Reverdy Johnson argued against the Constitutionality of the Test Oath before the Supreme Court on the 27th of December. He had voted for the law in Congress. His first action was for conscience sake; his second, for dollars and cents.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A singularly peculiar in the mode of death and the weapons used—was brought to the attention of Coroner Collin, on Monday last. The affair took place in the saloon of Shanghai No. 502, Third avenue. It is shown that a party of men, of whom one John Cunningham seemed to be the leader, became involved in a quarrel with a party of German Jews. Cunningham, during the quarrel, pulled off his coat and made threatening gestures toward his opponents, when one of them, who had an umbrella, made a thrust at Cunningham, with a degree of force sufficient to enter his eye and penetrate the brain. The assaulting party then fled from the place, and the wounded man was conveyed to his residence, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-third street, where he died a short time subsequently. Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body, and the jury found a verdict that "deceased came to his death by a stab wound from an umbrella, in the hand of some person to the jury unknown."

A NEW RAILROAD.—It has been decided, after careful consideration, to intersect the State of New York by a new Railroad, whose termini shall be New York and Oswego respectively, and which shall traverse the intervening Counties in a generally north-westerly and south-easterly direction. By this road, Syracuse and Oswego will be brought some forty miles nearer New York City, while important sections of Onondago, Oneida, Madison, Cheango, Otsego, Schoharie, Delaware, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan Counties will be traversed, which are now thirty to sixty miles from any facility for transportation and travel, more effective than the ordinary farmer's wagon. —[New York Tribune.]

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—The following interesting and important item is published in the New York "World": "It may not be generally known that any one can now send to the public printer, at Washington, and order a set of documents, and pay for them at a moderate price, depending on the cost. Heretofore the public have been dependent on members of Congress for documents, and it has been a source of great annoyance to members, as well as to those who wish to procure them. For this important change, we understand we are indebted to Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Printing Committee, in the United States Senate."

SHOCKING MURDER.—John Forman, son of James P. Forman, formerly of the vicinity of White Cloud, Minn., was murdered in Nebraska City, Neb., on the 18th ult. His dead body was found on the street on the following morning, with nine bullet holes through it—three through the heart, four through the lungs, and two in other parts of the body. No clue was obtained to the perpetrators or the cause of the murder, and we presume not much effort made. The murder was evidently participated in by more than one person, as two kinds of balls were used.

GIRARD'S SECRET.—Stephen Girard, than whom no shrewder business man ever lived, used to say in his old age: "I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business, and the great prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the duller times, as well as the busier, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

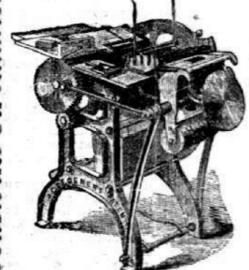
CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.—In the year 1841 the quantity of tobacco consumed in Great Britain was such as to average thirteen and three-fourth ounces per head of population. In the year 1851 it had risen to be one pound one-fourth ounce per head; in the year 1861, to one pound three and a half ounces; in the year 1863, to one pound four and a half ounces.

A Louisiana paper declares that the town of Natchitoches has been that can jump higher and quicker; bite harder, out dodge, and run faster than any other fleas. They are larger, fatter, slicker, harder to rope than any other fleas. It takes two freedmen and one white boy to free one of them, and suggests, as a last resort, to have them hanged, or shot with a Sharp's rifle.

Mr. Lindbeck, a Swedish clergyman, charged with having poisoned five persons, committed suicide by hanging himself in prison.

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