

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—The Missouri "Republican" of January 17th, gives the following resume of the information obtainable from the local press in the subject of the supply of cotton: The New Orleans "Picayune" estimates that the entire crop for the country, this season, will be 1,250,000 bales. Opinions vary as to the amount of the old crop still left in the South, the conjectures being from 700,000 to 1,000,000 bales. The Macon (Ga.) "Telegraph" thinks that the next crop will scarcely reach a million bales. The cotton report of Dec. 30, of Mill, Brothers & Co., of New Orleans, estimates the total supply at 2,100,000 bales, of which 1,300,000 have already been forwarded North. A crop is anticipated for 1866 and '67 of 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 bales, of which not less than one half will be retained in this country. The total foreign exports from all parts, since the 1st of September, amount only to 300,000 bales. The receipts at New Orleans and Mobile, for the week ending December 15, were 28,109 bales; Dec. 22, 43,684; Dec. 29, 37,200. The stock now held at the leading points exceeds 500,000 bales, and is daily increasing. The Montgomery (Ala.) "Ledger" gives a new view of the subject, and expresses the opinion that, so far from the cotton crop being likely to prove a failure this year, the only danger is that there will be an over crop. It says: "The mania for greenbacks, and the high price that the cotton has been lately bringing, we fear will induce the planters of the South to put in too much land to cotton. The ordinary calculations of prudence and sound reasoning should premonish them against such a policy. Why is it that cotton sells at such an enormous price as now? Plainly because of its scarcity. And the price will inevitably decline as the crop increases. With half the amount of land planted, half the labor, half the yield, and a two-fold price, they would have abundant supplies of food and grain crops, while with a full crop of cotton, they would have short home supplies of food and grain crops, and with small price for the cotton, its proceeds would be consumed in the purchase of the necessary supplies."

SEMINARS.—We are obliged to Professor Goldrick, of the "Vedette" for a copy of some of the sermons delivered, as we are informed, before audiences of several thousand men, women and children. These are by Brigham Young, Bishop Woolley, and Dr. Clinton, and are in language of the most gross and obscene character ever put in print. That such language could be tolerated, indicates the baseness and degradation of that community, and, more than all, the terrible depths of shame to which the Mormon women are dragged down by their tyrant masters. The expressions of the sermon with each vile stuff are too filthy for us to repeat; but, perhaps, that kind of talk is necessary among polygamists to keep their women in subjection, and to keep them reminded of their debasement, dependence and inferiority. The "Vedette" is exposing the horrible features of this modern religion, and will compel a change at no distant day. [—Reese River "Reveille," Jan. 25.]

THE STRONG DIVORCE CASE.—The jury have disagreed in the case, and the New York "Times," in summing up, says the following points were clearly established: Mr. Strong asked a divorce. Mrs. Strong's guilt was unanimously voted by the jury. The jury decided unanimously that there had been no forgiveness by Mr. Strong. Ten of the jurors decided that there was no proof of the guilt of Mr. Strong, and two jurors taking the evidence of Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Strong, disagreed. The case was thrown up by the jury, and the air is darkened by charges on the part of the plaintiff of improper procedure, and by the defendant with charges against the action of the Judge and the purity of the jury. Whether anything more will grow from it we are unable to say, but it looks as though there might. The Omaha "Republican" adds: We think it could have been gotten at in a shorter and more concise mode, and thus: Mrs. Strong is a bad woman, Mr. Strong is a no better man—Mr. Strong is a bad man—Mrs. Strong is a no better woman—they are both a disgrace to the decency of the age.

FIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—The Racine "Journal" publishes an account of a terrible tragedy in Walworth county. A farmer, living between Lyons and Geneva, had sold his farm for three thousand dollars, and, on the morning of the murder, had started west to purchase another farm. About eight o'clock in the evening, three men, dressed in soldiers' clothes, entered the house and murdered the man's wife and child, and then proceeded to ransack the house. A neighbor, living across the road, hearing the noise, rushed over there, taking with him a revolver; upon entering the house, the first sight that met his gaze were the bodies of the murdered mother and child, weltering in their blood. The murderers, in the meantime, were up stairs, and had started to come down, when the neighbor faced them and fired upon them, killing one, and mortally wounding the other two. The names of the parties are not ascertained.

NOVEL CHALLENGE.—A rifle match is soon to take place at Point St. Charles, Canada, under the following novel conditions: Ten men, who partake of liquor and tobacco, challenge an equal number of temperance men, who do not indulge in the use of tobacco; or, if these cannot be procured, the challenge is open to temperance men who smoke. This challenge is given by drinkers and smokers, who will be happy to contest the matter by receiving ten day's notice. The terms of the match are as follows: Five shots each at 200, 400, and 500 yards; standing at 200 yards. Government Enfield rifles to be used.

LAW OF COMMON CARRIERS.—By the recent destruction of the Michigan Central Railroad freight depot, at Detroit, eighty thousand dollars worth of goods in charge of the Merchants' Dispatch Co., were destroyed. The owners of the goods have demanded remuneration from the Dispatch Company; but that company refuses to pay because the railroad company deny their liability. A committee of Chicago merchants have been appointed to prosecute the claim.

A DUTCH TOAST.—The following toast was given at the St. Nicholas banquet, in New York, recently: **HOLLAND**—Land of dykes and Van Dykes, of brooks and Ten Broeks, of pools and Vander Pools, of schooners and Schoonmakers; land of cities with euphonious names of Saadum and Edam, and Amsterdam and Rotterdam; land of cider and Zyd-Zees; proprietor of bottom land on the largest European scale. Broad-based Holland, hail.

THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE.—The Overland Stage Line, the largest route in the world, forms a very great feature in the business of Atchison. Its coaches leave here daily for Denver and Central City, Col., 663 miles; Great Salt Lake City, Utah, 1,225 miles, and Placerville, Cal., 1,913 miles. From Salt Lake, a branch line runs northward, traversing Northern Utah, Idaho and Montana Territories, reaching Bannack and Virginia City. Another branch, 850 miles long, runs north via Boise City, Idaho, to the Dalles Falls of the Columbia, the head of navigation on that river from the ocean. Between this city and Salt Lake, the company has 450 men, 1,200 horses, and 180 coaches in employment; while on all its connections, there are 825 men, 356 coaches and express wagons, and 8,350 horses and mules. We also learn that the stations on the route are about thirteen miles apart, and meals average sixty cents. Passengers are allowed to carry twenty-five pounds of baggage free. The coaches make their trip from Atchison to Denver in from four to six days; to Salt Lake in eleven or twelve days; and to Placerville, Cal., in from seventeen to twenty days. Telegraph stations are established all along the line. The coaches carry the great Overland Mail, and are new and comfortable. From Hugo Richards, Esq., the gentlemanly agent in this city, we have obtained the above items. Mr. Richards also informs us that during the past year the coaches have carried two thousand and seven passengers west, two thousand two hundred and eighty-one from the west, making a total of four thousand two hundred and eighty-eight. The average price of passage was one hundred and ninety dollars, and the total amount received from this source is \$814,720. The coaches, during the year, also, brought in \$2,400,000 in specie, and carried 400,000 pounds of express freight. The coaches of this line run over the North Platte route.—[Atchison "Champion,"

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.—In the year ending June 30, 1865, our Government had out one hundred and ninety-six consulates in working order, and paid the consuls for that year, \$358,716. The consuls collected in fees, \$287,109, so that the net cost to the Government was only \$71,607. Some of the consulates pay much more than any other office in the nation. The Presidency is not worth as much money as the consulates at Liverpool, London or Paris; and, in a number of countries, the consuls are receiving more pay than the ministers representing the nation in those countries. We append the salaries and fees of the largest consulates.

Consulates.	Salaries.	Fees.
Belfast.....	\$2,000 00	\$5,055 55
Calcutta.....	5,000 00	1,748 74
Constantinople.....	3,750 21	326 04
Havana.....	3,978 16	7,952 12
Hamburg.....	2,000 00	6,396 43
Hongkong.....	6,000 00	9,326 09
Honolulu.....	4,000 00	5,412 80
London.....	7,500 00	19,877 42
Liverpool.....	7,500 00	22,859 76
Manila.....	3,000 00	8,370 50
San Francisco.....	6,385 92	21,569 97
Rio de Janeiro.....	6,000 00	3,918 59

[Buffalo "Weekly Express,"

FREIGHT LAW.—Mr. Andrus has introduced in the Legislature a bill providing that no way-freight of any kind shall be carried on any road in this State, shall be delayed, awaiting shipment for a period longer than ten days after its delivery, except in cases of flood, or unavoidable accident. The prices charged for the transportation of way-freight on any road shall not exceed, on freight carried not to exceed fifty miles, 50 per cent.; on freight carried more than 50, and not more than 150, 30 per cent.; more than 150 miles, 10 per cent. more than the pro rata rates charged at the same time for through freight of the same description. In case of a failure to comply with the above proposed law, the company shall forfeit to the owner of the freight thus delayed, one per cent. per day on the value thereof for each and every day of delay.—[Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

WELCOME TO WHAT BRITAIN CAN HOLD.—We have not the least objection to the United States increasing to any extent, and annexing any amount of territory or number of States, so long as it is done honestly, above board and by fair appeals to the sympathy and good sense of the people. If the population of our own provinces, or of Mexico, freely and spontaneously declared that they thought their best chance of peace and prosperity, the British people would feel only the passing regret at the loss of a name and the proportionate aggrandizement of the United States. On a great State, we cannot bear to be ousted, outwitted and coerced, and to see our own people suffer for their loyalty.—[London "Times."

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The population of the United States, as represented by the census of 1860, is as follows:

States of the Mississippi Basin.	15,392,543
States of the Plateau and Pacific Deciduity.	667,980
Total population.	16,060,523
States of the St. Lawrence Basin.	1,867,950
States of the Atlantic Deciduity.	14,666,149
Total population.	16,534,104
Making a total population of 32,594,627.	

O'MAHONY SUSTAINED.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) "Herald," of Jan. 18th, says: "A private dispatch received from New York, says O'Mahony was sustained by the Congress to-day, and his action unanimously endorsed. Senate condemned and disposed of. The Congress was composed of five hundred men."

RICH COLORED MEN.—Cyprian Risaud is worth over a million dollars, and is the richest colored man in the United States. The colored men of New York have many rich men among them; Peter Vanduyke, Robert Watson, J. M. Gloucester, and a Mr. Crosby, owe about three million dollars worth of property.

There will be five eclipses during the present year—three of the sun and two of the moon—as follows: A partial eclipse of the sun, March 16, a total eclipse of the moon, March 30, partial eclipse of the sun, April 15, total eclipse of the moon, September 24, and a partial eclipse of the sun, October 7.

The directors of the California division of the Pacific Railroad are now employing 5,000 Coolies, and hope to secure the services of 15,000 more. They expect to reach Great Salt Lake City in 1866, and propose to meet the eastern line at that point.

ENGLAND LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.—The following suggestion, as to American policy in dealing with the British neutrals, appears in a communication addressed to the Denver "Gazette," of January 11th. Our rights should be enforced, in addition to the penalty imposed: "Here she finds a ready market for her surplus wares, and only buys when compelled by famine. She contrives to feed her operatives, debalance is against us. The remedy—manufacture more; raise less grain. Equalize products and commerce at home. If England will not do right, the punishment is in our hands—it is to our highest interests to apply it. Our debt is large enough; blood enough has flown; we cannot afford to go to war for \$20,000,000—let her keep her money and goods; let us assume a negative relation. This is our right; if she chooses an offensive attitude, 'tis no fault of ours. It is humiliating to every right-minded man to feel that we are dependent for even a tin teaspoon, upon a nation whose government has been instrumental in destroying our commerce, and damaging us quadruple \$50,000,000, indirectly. We have whipped her twice, and can again—but what good could come of it? While we conquer, must we still famer and die? We cannot be allowed to buy of her \$50,000,000, annually, more than she buys of us? Let us rather throw ourselves upon our natural rights, and those resources which have not failed us in time of need, and leave her to find a market elsewhere. I confess I have a supreme contempt for that class of politicians who are always complaining of New England, but never a word against Old England, and patronize the latter to the damage of the former."

TRADE OF THE WEST.—A memorial of the St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange has been presented to Congress, asking it to improve the navigation of the Mississippi and other rivers by means of snag boats, by locks or dams at the rapids of the Mississippi, and by repairing falling banks, etc. That such an object is truly national, and deserves the fostering aid of the Government, is evident from the immense and constantly increasing trade of the great Mississippi Valley, which the proposed improvement would rapidly swell to an extent that the most sanguine can scarcely conceive. The importance of the West is shown by the statistics contained in the memorial, among which it is stated that there are 910 registered steamboats on its rivers, valued at \$24,556,600, with 22,144 tons capacity; the imports into St. Louis last year are estimated at \$25,000,000; Cincinnati, \$312,000,000, and Louisville, \$100,000,000.—[Mo. Republican.

DRUNKENNESS IN HIGH PLACES.—The annals of the Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, N. Y., reveal most fully the fact that drunkenness is by no means confined to the lower classes. The asylum was partially opened in 1851, and up to 1864, there had been 7,245 applications for places from every State in the Union, and from Europe, Mexico, the British Provinces, etc. Of these, 520 were opium eaters. Of the whole number, 20 were clergymen, 8 judges, 187 lawyers, 226 physicians, 330 merchants, 480 mechanics, 456 farmers, 240 gentlemen, and 805 women. It was stated at the late temperance convention at Saratoga, that the names of thirteen hundred rich men's daughters, in New York, are on the list of applicants for admission to the asylum! A commentary is this on the terrible consequences of the prevalent habit of social drinking.

FROM THE PLAINS.—From the Fort Kearney (Nebraska) "Herald" of January 19th, we take the following items: The reports that the expedition recently sent out against the hostile Indian tribes south of the Platte, is returning, have no foundation. The gallant Col. Brown, of the 12th Michigan cavalry, who is leading the party, will force the savages to terms of peace, if such a thing be possible. The team of the western bound coach ran away this morning, near Jack Morrow's ranch, upsetting the coach, and breaking the driver's leg. A few days since a man went to bed with a bottle of whisky in his wagon, near the same place, and next morning it was discovered that the whisky had produced spontaneous combustion, setting fire to the wagon and consuming both wagon and man.

NEW STYLE.—The Nashville (Tenn.) "Press" says that the freshmen of that city celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, January 1st, with much enthusiasm, in a public procession with regalia, banners and excellent music. So far as we observed, they deported themselves with great propriety and decorum. Among the notable specialties in the procession was a dandy, loaded with a number of black children, over whom presided an auctioneer, beseeching the bystanders to bid high for a choice lot of young negroes; all emblematical of their past condition, and suggestive of their present enfranchisement from compulsory unpaid labor, and a state of servitude.

COLD IN NEW YORK.—The "Times" says: "It appears from accurately-kept records, that the temperature has not been so low as it was on Sunday night, the 14th ult., and Monday morning, in this latitude, since the year 1806. The coldest periods within the last twenty-five years were in 1840, '51, '55, '57, and '59, when the thermometer stood during January and February but a few degrees above zero. During the past twenty-five years the mercury has been only three times below zero in the day time, the dates being January 11, 1859—one degree below; February 8, 1861—two degrees below; January 8, 1866—seven degrees below."

DEAD HEADS.—The following is from the pen of Colonel J. H. Wood, proprietor of Wood's museum, Chicago, and was given in answer to an inquiry as to whether the free list was entirely suspended. The justice of the remark is evident: "Dead heads" are those who retain something for nothing. Hence, an editor or reporter who visits the museum and gives to his readers a description of what he sees and hears there, (thus rendering a quid pro quo for his ticket), is as far as possible from a "dead head." In fact, I always consider "printers' ink" as more valuable than money, and am, therefore, ever anxious to establish a mutual and equitable exchange of courtesies for those who write for the public press.

Mrs. Emma Kolback, a woman of almost sixteen, who had been married just eight days, recently applied to the Chicago courts for a divorce from her husband, on the ground of incompatibility of temper, and has just obtained it. In five months she has been a maid, a wife and a grass widow. Eight days of married life, and then a divorce. Chicago "goes up head."

ASTRONOMICAL.—Professor Phillips, of Oxford, N. Y., has published an interesting summary of the results of recent telescopic observations of the planet Mars. No doubt remains that the white patches, so long observed at the pole of the planet, are composed of snow. They change uniformly with the changes of the season. Red and green patches have also been discovered, which are supposed to indicate land and sea. By means of a spectroscope, the presence of an atmosphere has been made certain, deep enough to sustain life, and dense enough to bear vapors, which may compensate, in part, for the smaller heat received from the sun.

ANGLO-SAXON BANK.—A new financial institution is about to go into operation in London, "The English and American Bank," with a capital of \$1,800,000. It is intended, in concurrence with two other banks, to transact all their large American business, which has hitherto been conducted through various mercantile firms at New York and New Orleans. Of the 30,000 shares, 25,000 have already been taken.—[Mo. "Republican."

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.—The Mattoon "Journal" learns that B. F. Wright, living on the Okaw, some seven miles northwest of that place, raised, last season, on two acres of ground, two thousand pounds of cotton. In order to bring it to maturity more rapidly, he clips off the top of his plants in the dark of the moon, in August. Mr. W. thinks, by this method, an energetic farmer will have no trouble in raising this valuable crop in that section.

COTTON.—The Atchison (Kansas) State Journal, of the 16th ult., says: "Three thousand pounds of cotton was brought to our city yesterday from Coffey county. It was raised by Mr. O. Kent, of Burlington. Mr. Kent sent it to Lawrence to have it baled, preparatory to shipping it to St. Louis. It is a very superior article, and demonstrates the fact that cotton can be raised in Kansas. The 'Great Neesho' is a good valley."

GOOD NEWS.—The School of mines, in Columbia College, New York, offers to assay such ores as may be sent to that institution, and to publish each assay in the New York journals, free of expense to the parties furnishing the ore. This is a very liberal suggestion, and might be advantageously availed of by miners in California, Nevada, and elsewhere.—[Mark Twain to the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise.

THE PORTAGE (Lake Superior) "Mining Gazette" says that paper pipes, six inches in diameter, are used in the Pewabic copper mine to convey air from one portion of the mine to the other. The pipe is six inches inside diameter; the paper pipes are quite strong, and can be joined perfectly air-tight by a strip of canvas and a coating of tar.

COMMERCE ON THE LAKES.—It is computed that the commerce on the lakes amounts at present to at least \$1,200,000,000 annually, and that 2,900 vessels are employed in it. It seems to the seaboard 100,000,000 bushels of grain, 2,000,000 of hogs, and half a million of cattle annually.—[N. Y. "Herald."

The canal debt of the State of New York is \$9,424,885. The receipts for the last year show a decrease of \$78,000 from the previous one, and the expenses of repairs and maintenance of canals exceeded those of 1864 by \$932,000.

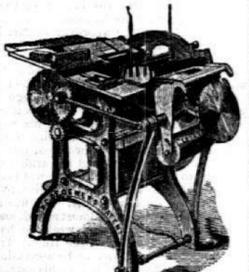
A Stay-at-home (N. Y.) paper states that a cow, in that village, lately committed deliberate suicide. She walked into a brook, and, after three attempts, held her head under water till she was drowned.

It is thought that rice will never again be produced in any great quantity in the South. The white men cannot, and the negroes will not cultivate it.

In the report of a down east agricultural fair occurs the following: "Best bed-comforter—Miss Mary Hall."

THE
Montana Post
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
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