THE MONTAÑA POST.

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VOL. 2, NO. 34.] VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866. [WHOLE NO. 86.

The Montana Post.

D. W. Tilton & Co.

D. W. TILTON, BEN. R. DITTES,

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

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Associate Justice—L. B. WILLISTON.
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Attorney-General—E. B. NEALLEY.
A. A. Deputy " —O. F. STRICKLAND, Virginia City.
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Assis't U. S. Marshal—J. X. BEIDLER.
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Marshal—Buzz. Caven.
Clerk—Chas. J. D. Curtis.
Attorney—Wm. H. Chiles.
Treasurer—John S. Rockfellow.
Assessor—Budd Smith.
Assistant City Marshal—Jerry Lewis.

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County Commissioners—A Stanley, Chairman; Ben. Ezechiel, W. H. Rodgers.
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Sheriff—Andrew J. Snyder.
Deputy Sheriff—N. Beery.
Treasurer—Andy Leach.
Recorder—G. W. Hill.
County Assessor—Isaac Rogers.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. A. L. Justice.

OFFICE ON WALLACE STREET, next door to the City Drug Store. 73

Dr. O. B. Whitford,

OFFICE on Main street, next door to barber-shop, Nevada City, M. T. 76-88

John G. Vetter,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, No. 3 Jackson street Virginia City, Montana. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' fine boots. 82-94*

G. W. White,

(Successor to J. T Henderson,)

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Justus Cooke,

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Joseph Marion,

HAY SCALES STORE, Wallace Street, Virginia City. Commission Merchant. Cash advanced on consignments. A general assortment of Miners' Outfitting Goods Provisions, Vegetables, etc., etc. 80-92*

George Secord,

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J. S. ROCKFELLOW'S BUILDING, Jackson Street, Virginia City. The finest tables in town. The bar supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars.
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MANUFACTURER OF JEWELRY of every description and style, out of the pure Native Gold. Particular attention given to repairs of Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly executed. On the north side of Wallace street, west of Jackson. 33

Sam Word, Jas. G. Spratt.

Word & Spratt,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Virginia City, Montana Territory. Will practice in all the Courts of said Territory. Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. 81*

John R. Gilbert,

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, for the First Division of the Collection District of Montana, embracing Madison County. Office, first door east of City Drug Store.
Virginia City, April 27, 1865. 36-88*

Montana Billiard Saloon.

ADAM KLESER and PAUL SCHWARTZE, Prop'rs. Billiard Tables furnished with all the most approved apparatus required for the enjoyment of the game. Pure liquors and choice cigars always on hand. Open from 7 A. M., to 12 P. M., 85

T. W. Harris & Bro.

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

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WALLACE STREET, one door below Nolan & Co.'s Bank. Gold and Silver, and Ores or every description Assayed. I guarantee my assays, and will pay any difference which may arise between them and the U. S. Mint. 82* D. GILBERT.

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SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. Office up stairs in Pfouts & Russell's Stone Building. All dental operations performed in the best possible manner. Single teeth and complete setts inserted in the highest style of art. Ladies and gentlemen will find every arrangement for their convenience. 73

W. W. De Lacy,

County Surveyor,

OFFICE—At the foot of Wallace Street, next door to Mr. Simpson's Tailor-Shop.

HE will be ready at all times to survey ranches, ditches, towns etc., and make accurate maps of the same. Particular attention paid to the survey and mapping of quartz lodes and districts. 76-88*

Jesse Armitage,

(POPULARLY KNOWN AS JESSE,)

BLACKSMITH

IN the old stand of WELDON & SALE, foot of Wallace Street, Virginia City.
☞ Particular attention paid to machine work. 89*

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DEER LODGE CITY,

L. R. MAILLET & CO., Proprietors.

EXCELLENT accommodation for guests and boarders. First class fare provided. Good beds. A large and commodious Feed Stable, under the care of an experienced and attentive hostler. 81

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ROATH & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

Corner of Jackson and Wallace Sts.

VIRGINIA, M. T.,

CONSTANTLY keep on hand, and make to order, from Native Gold, all the latest styles of Jewelry.
☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Watches. ☜
65-tf

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Wallace St., Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.

SHOUMAKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THIS MARKET has been fitted up regardless of expense, and will be supplied with Meats of all kinds, Poultry, Fish, Game, Sausages, Head Cheese, Puddings of all descriptions, etc. Every article sold will be of the best quality obtainable in the country, and all orders of their customers will be promptly and punctually attended to. 71

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DEALERS IN

Coin, Gold Dust, Treasury Notes, and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

B. F. ALLEN, Des Moines, Iowa. J. H. MILLARD, Virginia City, M. T.
94*

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WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

LAGER BEER,
MALT, HOPS,
BREWERY FIXTURES,
BEER KEGS, ETC.

☞ All orders in our line of business will be promptly attended to. 88*

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Wallace Street, Virginia City, M. T.,

J. M. CASTNER, Proprietor.

THIS Popular Hotel, which forms part of Castner's Building, has been enlarged and refitted in a style to meet the demands of the Public. Its larder is well supplied, and its tables furnished with the best the market affords.

The Idaho Billiard Hall.

carried on by HULL & CASTNER, contains our First Class Billiard Tables, where the lovers of the game can always be accommodated. The old friends of J. J. Hull and J. M. Castner, can always find them at the Idaho.

Those having Territorial funds to deposit, should call at the Idaho, where the office of the Territorial Treasurer is situated. 65-91

DELEVAN HOUSE,

Wallace Street, Virginia City, opposite the U. S. P. O.

W. H. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WE HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

150 *BOARDERS!*

And our table is always supplied with the

Best the Market and Season Affords.

Our house is also provided with

NICE CLEAN BEDS.

Board per week,.....$16.00

78-90* W. H. JOHNSON.

MONTANA BREWERY,

JOHN MANNHEIM, - - Proprietor.

LAGER BEER,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Delivered to all parts of the Territory.

Connected with my Brewery I have a DISTILLERY for the manufacture of

MALT WHISKEY.

I solicit the patronage of the public for a home manufactured article. 79

J. H. MING,

Corner of Jackson and Wallace Streets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

And dealer in

Tobacco, Cigars and STATIONERY.

ALSO, A FINE SELECTION OF

Fancy Goods and Toys,

Suitable for Holiday presents.

☞ Toilette articles of the best French Manufacture. 74-86*

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Opposite the Post Office,

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We have a large and commodious

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☞ Subscriptions to the MONTAÑA POST received. 28

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Corner of Idaho and Jackson Streets,

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GEORGE WILLIAMS - - - Proprietor.

THIS well-known Hotel has been thoroughly repaired and renovated in all its departments.

A FIRST-CLASS TABLE

will be maintained, regardless of expense, and will be furnished with the choicest viands the market affords. The comfort and convenience of boarders and visitors will be carefully attended to. Careful and trustworthy waiters in constant attendance on the guests. 3m-84

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE OF

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, MINERS' BOOTS, ETC., GO TO

M. HELLMAN & CO.'S,

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The quality and finish of every article guaranteed. A choice lot of Cigars for sale. 77-89*

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THE table supplied with the best the market affords. Clean beds and airy rooms. A free corral for stock.
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A DAILY LINE

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ALEXANDER METZEL

TAKES pleasure to announce to the public, that he keeps the best stocked Meat Market in Nevada City, where there will always be found the best cuts of

FRESH PORK,
BEEF, VEAL,
MUTTON, LAMB,
SAUSAGE MEAT, and
SAUSAGES OF ALL KINDS.

He also, receives constantly Game, Fish and Fowl of the season. Try him. 59

Joseph Griffith, Wm. Thompson.

GRIFFITH & THOMPSON,

Contractors and Builders,

OFFICE—Corner of Idaho and Van Buren Streets,

Virginia City - - - - - Montana.

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☞ All kinds of Mill Work, and Stone, Brick, or Frame Building done to order, or on Contract, on the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to the Building of Quartz Mills. All work warranted to give satisfaction. ☜

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Judge J. Tufts, New York City;
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Prof. H. A. Ward, Rochester, New York;
John G. Copelin, St. Louis;
Erfort & Petring, St. Louis;
And to business men generally of Virginia City, M. T.
86*

BARNARD SLAVIN & CO.,

—AT THE—

LIQUOR EMPORIUM,

(OPPOSITE THE PLANTER'S HOUSE)

Jackson Street - - - - - Virginia City, M. T.

Keep constantly on hand and for sale

PURE RYE & BOURBON WHISKEY,

BRANDY, GIN, RUM,

STOUGHTON AND PLANTATION BITTERS, PORT WINE, CLARET WINE, HEIDSICK CHAMPAIGNE, SPARKLING CATAWBA, CARBON OIL, ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

☞ Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Orders from a distance solicited. 80

CITY DRUG STORE,

Dr. L. DAEMS, Proprietor,

WALLACE STREET, - - - - VIRGINIA CITY.

A LARGE, WELL SELECTED AND GENUINE assortment of

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.

ALSO,

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded,

And attendance for this purpose at all hours, day and night.

A choice Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, &C.
69-81*

A. H. FOSTER. J. A. CULVER.

EAGLE CORRAL,

FOSTER & CULVER, - - - Proprietors,

Corner Jackson & Cover Sts., Virginia City.

FIRST CLASS

LIVERY & FEED STABLES.

THREE CATTLE YARDS

On the premises, with plenty of good shelter and water.

HORSES FED WITH GRAIN OR HAY,

And carefully attended.

Stylish Sleighing Turnouts

WITH FAST TEAMS.

Fast Saddle Horses,

Well groomed and appointed.

☞ A comfortable room, with a cooking stove provided for the use of the patrons of the establishment, GRATIS. 68m3

Dissolution Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between C. J. Riker and O. P. Raymond, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All accounts against, or due to, the firm will be settled by O. P. Raymond. O. P. RAYMOND, C. J. RIKER.
Virginia City, March 26th, 1866. 84-85

TELEGRAPHIC ABSTRACT.

DATES TO MARCH 29th.

Important Decision as to a Soldier's Responsibility to Law while under Orders--Death of Senator Foote, of Vermont--The President's Veto of the Civil Rights Bill--Gen. Pope's Report on the Crossing of the Plains by Emigrants--General Lee Denies the Existence of Disaffection in his State--The State Better off Without Negroes--The Veto to be Voted Over if Possible--Present Condition of the Senate and Prospect of Passing over the Veto--Amendment to the Duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives--New Jersey and Vermont Senators, it is Hoped, will Vote on the Passage over the Veto--Opinions of the Press on the Veto--The President will not Endure Opposition from Officials--A British Reform Triumph--Schleswig Holstein to be Given to Prussia--North Schleswig Restored to Denmark--Stevens's Escape from Ireland--His Advice to Irish Fenians, etc.

Washington, March 23rd.—The following is the Loan Bill as it passed the House: "Be it enacted, that the Act entitled an Act to provide ways and means to support the Government, March 3rd, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the Act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds by such Act, either in the United States or elsewhere, in such manner and at such rate as he may think best, for money of the United States or for any treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value, which have been or which may be issued, the proceeds therefore to be used for retiring treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt, provided that of United States notes, not more than ten millions, may be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of this Act, and thereafter, not more than four millions in any one month; and, provided further, that the Act to which this is an amendment, shall continue in force in all its provisions, except as modified by this Act.

Section two provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress, at the commencement of next session, the amount of expenses or money borrowed under this Act, and on what terms, and the character of the indebtedness retired and detailed on account of the expenses incurred.

Frankfort, Ky., March 27th.—The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision which virtually prevents a soldier of the Union or Confederacy from being prosecuted for acts committed under the orders of superior officers.

Washington, March 27th.—The "Republican" asserts that the President has laid up for prosecution the cases of five hundred of the principal participants in the rebellion, whom he holds for the purpose of justice. ¶ The Supreme Court, yesterday, decided that National Bank shares are liable to local taxation, being personal property. Chief-Justice Chase is of the opinion that this was an indirect mode of taxing national securities, which was not authorized, or intended to be authorized, by Congress. In the cases of Cutting, Fisk and others, the Court held that a broker is chargeable on purchases of securities made on his own account, the same as on his commissions when purchasing for others. ¶ Senator Foote is supposed to be in a dying condition this noon. ¶ The following is the message of the President vetoing the civil rights bill: "I regret that the bill entitled an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication, contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people and my obligations to the constitution. By the first section, all persons born in the United States, and not subjects of any foreign power, excluding Indians who are not taxed, are declared citizens. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, and gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks or people of color, negroes, mulattoes and persons of African blood. The bill does not propose to give these classes any status of citizenship in States except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer rights of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on several excepted races is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as claimed by many, all persons born in the United States are already citizens, the passage of this bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself, whether, when eleven of thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress, it is sound policy to make out the entire colored population and all other excepted classes, citizens. Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to the privileges and immunities of citizenship? Have the people of the several States expressed such convictions? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by this bill. These rights are, by Federal and State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before naturalization; and it may be safely assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection to those for whom this bill provides. Besides, the policy of the Government always has been that persons who are strangers to, and unfamiliar with our institutions, should previously become acquainted with them by domicile. This bill, in effect, discriminates against a large number of intelligent and worthy foreigners, and in favor of negroes, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues of light and intelligence have just been suddenly opened, by proposing to make them citizens at once. The first section also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed: to make and enforce contracts, sue and be sued, give evidence, inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real estate and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws, the same as white citizens, and to be subject to the same punishments, pains and penalties, in common with white citizens, and to none other. This perfect equality of white and colored races is attempted to be fixed, by Federal laws, in every State, over the vast field of State jurisdiction which is covered by these enumerated rights. In none of them can any State exercise any power of discrimination between different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between races by statutes. In some States north as well as south it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall marry a negro to a mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of blacks, marriages between them and whites are forbidden in some States where slavery does not exist, and prohibited in all slaveholding States by law, and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and are regarded as offensive against public decency. I do not say this bill repeals State laws on this subject, for as whites are forbidden to intermarry with blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as whites themselves are allowed to make; therefore they cannot, under this bill, enter into marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of State policy, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination, touching contracts generally, it may not also repeal State laws as to marriage contracts between races. Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights conferred by this bill, has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. If Congress can repeal State laws discriminating in these subjects, why may it not repeal all State laws discriminating in suffrage. The object of the second section is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons, bp imposing penalties upon members of the Legislature which may pass such laws, and upon the judge or officer who may attempt to execute them. This invades the dominion of the States, for which there is no warrant, and for which there is no necessity. I do not apprehend that such conflicting legislation as the bill seems to contemplate, is so likely to occur as to render it necessary to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

Chicago, March 28th.—In the Senate, the President's veto message was read, having previously circulated from hand to hand among Senators and Representatives, who crowded the floor. The hour of reading was so late that the report could not be completed last night. The President argues at length that the bill assails the independence of the State Judiciary, making them subservient to the United States courts upon penalty of fine and imprisonment. The Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty if it does not insure to the several States the right of making their own laws; but this bill invades that right and therefore is unconstitutional. The question here naturally arises, from what source does Congress derive its power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases described in this bill. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted Congress by the second article of the lately adopted amendment; but it cannot be justly claimed. The following are the concluding paragraphs: "The merits of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and the black race have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave, capital owning labor. Now that relation is changed, and a new adjustment is being made, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. This bill frustrates adjustment; in fact, distinction of race and color is made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. It interferes with the relations existing exclusively between the State and its citizens. It is an assumption of power by the general Government; which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our Federal system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather a stride, towards centralization. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of Union and peace. Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully coöperate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the preservation of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, or conformably with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that, in considering the bill and the joint-resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress." ¶ The Senate now consists of forty-nine members, of whom thirty-one are counted in favor of passing the bill over the veto, fifteen against, and three (Dixon, Foote and Wright) absent. An attempt will be made, to-day, with every prospect of success.

Chicago, March 28th.—There is some tall lying somewhere, concerning the President's endorsement of the rival candidates for the Governorship of Connecticut. Owen and Griswold, who accompanied General Hawley, positively declare that he endorsed their man, and said he would fight it out within the lines of the Union party. On the other hand, Burr, of the Hartford "Times," and Ingersoll, of New Haven, as positively aver that he said that, by the Union party, he meant his supporters. The radicals were *not* the Union party. Also, that the President accepted, at once, the resignation of the radical Postmaster of New Haven, and returned that of the conservative letter dispenser of Hartford. General Hawley says, in the Hartford "Press," if the President's opinion about the Union party be as expressed by Ingersoll, it is simply impertinent; the people of Connecticut know no master but God. The New York "Times" says if Hawley is defeated, it will be on account of his thrusting unauthorized and unwarranted political issues on the party.

New York, March 28th.—The "Herald" denounces the vetoed bill as a thousand times worse than the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and says the veto creates an impassable barrier between the President and the radicals. The New York "Tribune" says "let us thank Mr. Johnson that his veto is so sweeping; it is now known that any measure protecting the blacks against white abuse must encounter his determined opposition. The "Times" says the logic of the veto is keen, searching and irresistible, and the President is endowed with great judgment and most uncommon courage. The "World" says the conflict between the radicals and the President admits of no compromise.

Washington, Marrh 28th.—Solomon Foote, of Vermont, Senator since 1851, died at four o'clock this morning. The Senate, as a mark of respect, adjourned immediately after reading the journal. ¶ The Secretary of War has laid before Congress an important report of General Pope, on the condition and necessities of his military department. He says protection for travellers crossing the plains is a question of absorbing interest, and argues the necessity for a speedy completion of the Pacific railroad, which will do more than any other single cause to overcome and prevent Indian difficulties. A sufficient number of troops should be stationed along the routes to protect emigration and secure the surveying and working parties of the railroads; and also, when necessary, to render aid in their construction. It would be false economy to suffer the construction of these lines to be delayed or embarrassed for the want of a few troops and the expense they would occasion Gen. Pope then enters into a long discussion of the various routes to Montana, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, etc., and proposes that the Government should restrict travel to one route for each, and guard that route. He says the present Indian management is growing worse every day, and he submits estimates of the number of troops that will be required to preserve order, specifying fifty-seven points at which there should be a small garrison. The aggregate is twelve regiments of infantry—six thousand effective men; and six regiments of cavalry—three thousand effective men; and that one third more of each arm of the service should be added for contingencies. ¶ The resignation of General John M. Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, has been accepted, and General Jeff. C. Davis succeeds to the command of the Department. ¶ The Reconstruction Committee report the testimony concerning Virginia and North and South Carolina, which includes the testimony of General Robert E. Lee, who represents that nothing like a sentiment of hostility to the United States exists in Virginia; that there are no collisions or conspiracies with that end in view; that the people of the South are disappointed and saddened by the result of the war; that they yield submissively, and are only working now to their material interests, and that the surest and speediest means of reconciling the people to the Government, and making them its cordial supporters, is to extend to them equal political rights with the people of other States. As to the negroes, he expressed the belief, which he says he has always entertained, that the State would be much better without them, and he repudiated the idea that cruelties were purposely inflicted on Federal prisoners of war. ¶ In the House, Morrill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill postponing for two months the levying and collecting of the income tax and the annual tax upon schedule A, so that the committee may have time to report the new bill which shall take effect the present year. The bill passed. ¶ Raymond offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of amending the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in preparing for the organization of the House, to provide that no member whose name may be called by the Clerk shall participate in the election of the Speaker, or any other business, until he shall first have taken the oath prescribed by the constitution and laws. ¶ The bankrupt bill was defeated.

New York, March 28th.—The London "Owl" says: The King of Prussia has overruled Von Bismarck, and an arrangement is yet to be effected by which Austria may consent to the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia. It is said to be in contemplation to give back North-Schleswig to Denmark, as a concession to the public opinion of Europe. It is denied that the British Government has been asked to mediate on the question of the Duchies between Austria and Prussia. ¶ The Cork "Examiner" says it has excellent reasons for knowing that the report current for the last few days, that Stevens had really left Ireland, is correct, and that Stevens, prior to his departure, enjoined on the members of the brotherhood in Ireland the advisability of paying more attention for the present to their peaceful pursuits, than they had been doing for some time. The "Examiner" adds that Stevens's wife was in Cork, intending to sail for America on the 15th, in the City of Boston.

New York, March 28th. — Additional per steamer China. The reform bill was explained in the House of Commons by Gladstone on the 12th. The main features of the bill are a reduction of the qualifications of county voters from £50 to £14 occupancy, and for boroughs £7 rental, and to lodgers paying £10 or upwards for apartments. The measure adds about 400,000 to the number of voters. The bill deals only with the franchise, leaving the redistribution of representation for another session. After many speeches for and against the proposal, Mr. Bright expressed his satisfaction with it, and the bill was read the first time. ¶ The liberal journals generally approve the measure, although it barely comes up to their wishes. The conservative journals demand its rejection, and others call for amendments. The Daily "Telegraph" declares it is growing quite clear that it will become a law. The real crisis of the measure was its first appearance, which it passed through safely. ¶ The Parliamentary oath proposed by the Government, as modified in the first two clauses by D'Israeli, is adopted.

Toronto, Canada, March 29th. — Orders have been issued to muster out the volunteers in excess of the 10,000, retaining that number as a standing army of observation against the Fenians.

Cairo, Ill., March 28th. — Mrs. Jeff. Davis and her two children arrived here to-day on the steamer Luminary, accompanied by Col. Jenkins and party, who go to Louisville en route for Canada.

Washington, March 9th. — The funeral of Senator Foote will be held in the Senate Chamber at one o'clock to-day. The remains will then be conveyed to Vermont, when further services will be held. ¶ The vote on the civil rights bill over the veto in the Senate will not be reached in several days, and it is hoped that meanwhile the vacancies from New Jersey and Vermont will be filled by Republican Senators. ¶ The May interest of the 5-20 bonds will be paid early in April, amounting to twenty-two millions in gold.

Letter from Elk Creek.

REYNOLDSVILLE, April 1st, 1866.

EDITOR POST: Thinking it would interest you to learn how we "lucky" miners are getting along, I thought I would drop you a few lines. Well, in the first place, the trail is old —— (a reference to a place having a very hot character is here introduced—ED.) At Cottonwood, Hank and myself, having packed our blankets and grub enough to last us to Elk, started afoot. The distance is fifty-five miles, on the hardest trail I ever traveled—if we got off the trail, we went up to our waist in snow; and in some places, we travelled three miles in slush and snow to our boot tops.

I think this is going to be the biggest camp in the Territory, this summer. There are two towns in Elk gulch. The town at the head of the gulch is springing up rapidly. There are nearly one hundred houses already erected; and others are going up every day. Everybody has the greatest confidence in the gulch; but the biggest thing here is Deep creek. Grizzly, Blackfoot and McClellan were big things, in their time; but the biggest thing of this summer is Deep creek; some claims there are held at $10,000. I am acquainted with, and had a conversation with some of the men that prospected it; they say it is enormously rich. Hank was over there and prospected it; he is hugely satisfied with the result. The pay-dirt is from six to eight feet deep, and pays from twelve to fifty cents to the pan.

There are quite a number of gulches here, namely: Bear, Elk, Deep, Granite, First Chance, Jonathan, Melhorn, Shanghai, McGinnis, McManus, John Day and Chicken—all more or less rich. Flour is $36 per sack; bacon, ninety cents per pound; beef, forty cents, and all other provisions in proportion. It is quite a lively camp.

Yours truly, H. M.

THE CHICO AND RED BLUFF ROUTES.—The Oregon papers are in a great "stew" about the Southern Overland route from Idaho to California—and well they may be. The overland route has been tested, and is known to be a good natural road. Several merchants of Idaho City transported their stocks from California, last summer, making good time, and landed the merchandise in good order; all for less money than on the Oregon route. The Indians will be effectually "cleaned out" this spring, and there will be no further use for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. A fast freight and express line over this road will let Oregon out after this winter; and the best the Portlanders can do is "to grin and bear it." There is no use for them to write more words about it.—[Idaho "World."

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE "Enterprise," of the 13th ult., gives an account of a blast of fifty kegs of powder, by the Gougeye Company at Hunt's Hill. It shook the ground like an earthquake, and loosened for washing many thousands of tons.... A catamount entered the dwelling of an old soldier, named Calahan, residing in Lawrence, Kansas, says the State "Journal," and bouncing first on the piano, and then on the stove and the sofa, ripped up the upholstery, and made warlike demonstrations. Old Calahan attacked him with stovewood, etc., and being reinforced, jammed him between the bureau and the wall, and shot him with a revolver. The animal measured three feet four inches in length, and sixteen inches high.... In England the land of orthodoxy and immobility, innovations, are coming thick and fast. Princess Alexandria smokes, Professor Huxley, Sir Jno. Bowring and Doctor Carpenter lecture on the antiquity of man, on Sunday, and Newton Hall gives Sunday concerts at the Lambeth baths. Forty years ago such proceedings would have been looked upon as revolutionary, and like a moral earthquake.... The hair-dressers have united, and now give soirées and balls, at which ladies' hair is cut, curled or dressed by the ambitious of the craft. The performances come off with rounds of applause. Their ultimate object is a hair-dresser's club house of all nations.... Mrs. Swisshelm was dismissed from her office in Washington, for a direct insinuation that President Johnson was an accomplice of Booth.... Mr. Sagendorf has been appointed Postmaster at Denver, vice Byers.... A white girl, Amanda Fletcher, has been rescued from the Dog warriors of the Cheyenne tribe. She is fifteen years of age, and comes from Minersville, Henry county, Illinois, and is now at Fort Larned, Kansas.... A widow, at Pithole, got some friends to sink a well for her. It filled a barrel with oil every ten minutes, and the widow soon had plenty of offers of marriage.... A writer in the "Alta" gravely recommends sage-brush tea as a substitute for sodium, in amalgamating silver. It says that sage contains as much alkali as any substance known, growing as it does, on alkali flats. ....General Sweeney, the Fenian military leader, is only a soldier of fortune; originally he was a printer.... Fifteen Chinamen, in one lot, are on their way hither.... A magnetic lock, without key or key-hole, worked by electricity, and which cannot be picked, is a great curiosity of the day, lately patented....