THE MONTANA POST.

A Newspaper, Devoted to the Mineral, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of Montana Territory.

D. W. TILTON & CO., Publishers and Proprietors. "MY COUNTRY, MAY SHE ALWAYS BE RIGHT; BUT, MY COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG." TERMS: $8 a year, in advance.

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THE MONTANA POST.

D. W. TILTON & CO.,

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

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

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THE best House of the kind in the Elk Creek country. 96-108*

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L. R. MAILLET,.....Proprietor.

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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FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, Prime Liquors, and No. 1 Cigars, obtainable at this fashionable place of public resort. 95tf

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All orders in our line of business will be promptly attended to. 102*

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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. 98

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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

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CHESTNUT & THORNTON.

TOBACCO MERCHANTS.

(One door below Higgins & Hagadorn's Auction Mart)

WALLACE STREET, VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

ALL kinds of First Class Tobaccos, for Chewing and Smoking. Brown's Fine Cut, Virginia tiy, Pure NaturalLeaf, Killikinick, etc. Cigars of the choicest brands andfinest flavors. In their tstock, the proprietors have many articles not obtainable elsewhere in this city. Low prices is a marked feature in the dealings of this firm. On this point, a call will convince the most skeptical. For quality, variety and cheapness, they challenge competition in theTerritory. 107*

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Storage Forwarding and Dealers in General Merchandise.

BENTON CITY, MONTANA TER.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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DRY GOODS,
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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LUMBER YARD.

Corner of Idaho and Van Buren Streets,

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WE have constantly on hand a good assortment of

WHITE AND RED PINE LUMBER.

Also shingles and lath.

☞ All orders filled at short notice.
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THE Great Beaverhead Wagon Road is now open for travel, running from the southern line of the Territory via "The Junction;" thence down Red-Rock; thence through the Beaverhead cañon to Beaverhead valley and Stinkingwater—making a cut off of thirty miles—to Helena, Confederate and the Blackfoot country, and all intermediate mining camps; is abundantly supplied with wood, water and grass, and has high-water bridges, and no divides to cross.

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Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

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ALSO, A FINE SELECTION

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Suitable for Holiday presents.

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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,
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—And—

Sausage Meat and Sausages of all Kinds.

☞ He also receives constantly Game, Fish and Fowl of the season. Try him. 84*

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Gpposite the Post Office,

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Grocers, Storage and Commission Merchants,

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We have a large and commodious

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE

connected with our establishment. Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments of General Merchandise and Produce.

☞ Subscriptions to the MONTANA POST received. 105*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Chicago, July 18th.

The Ohio Democratic State Executive Committee have appointed Wm. Allen, George H. Pendleton, E. W. Morgan and M. B Willot delegates at large to Philadelphia Convention.

The Tennessee House of Representatives, yesterday, passed a resolution in reference to the case of Williams, of Carter, in whose favor the writ of habaes corpus was issued by Judge Frazier. The resolution denies the jurisdiction of the court, and instructed Captain Hudget, Sergeant-at-arms, to prevent the said resolution as his return of the writ.

Governor Brownlow has Williams under arrest, and expresses himself determined to stand suit, and is also bound to have a quorum and to pass the Constitutional Amendment.

Williams is held in close confinement, having refused to accept parole.

Disloyalty is rampant. There are threats of dispersing the Legislature by violence. A feverish excitement prevails throughout the city. The deputies sent to arrest Henry Brown, bolter from Madison, could not find him, but met his brother Milton, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, who told them Henry would not go if they did find him; that President Johnson did not want a quorum in the Legislature, and said the President was opposed to their whole proceedings and would put a stop to them.

Chicago, July 16th.

The following official correspondence was published:

Washington, July 11th.

SIR:—I have the honor to tender you herewith my resignation of Post Master General, to take effect upon your notifying me of the acceptance. In thus withdrawing from your Cabinet it is proper to say, that I do so chiefly because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the present amendment of the Constitution, which I approve, and the Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th proximo, to which I am opposed. My confidence in the patriotism of the Union Republican party and the convention that upon its permanent control of Government depend in a large measure the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit of my holding an equivocal attitude in respect to it. Assuring you of my personal appreciation of the uniform courtesy received from you, I am very respectfully yours, etc. W. DENNISON.

To the President.

Executive Mansion,
Washington July 16th.

SIR:—Your resignation of the office of Post Master General, tendered in your letter of the 11th inst., is hereby accepted, fully appreciating your kind assurance of personal regard. I am very respectfully yours.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The letter of Senator Doolittle to the members of the Cabinet, demanding their views concering the new party movement, is NOT published, but the following are the replies elicited;

Secretary Welles writes,

Washington, July 11th.

SIR:—Your note of the 10th inst. was received yesterday. I cordially approve the movement which has been instituted to sustain the Administration in maintaining the Union of States, and I recognize in the call which you have sent me the principles and views by which the Administration has been governed. The attempt made to destroy the national integrity by secession or voluntary withdrawal of the States from the Union, has been defeated; war has forever extinguished the heresy of secession. On the suppression of the rebellion measures were promptly commenced to re-establish those fraternal relations which for years had been interrupted. The policy indicated by President Lincoln to restore the national duty was adopted and carried forward by President Johnson. The States which had been in rebellion were under this benign policy resuming their legitimate functions; people had laid down their arms, and those who had been in insurrection were returning to their allegiance. The Constitution had been vindicated and the Union was supposed to be restored when a check was put upon the progress to national harmony and prosperity thus dawning upon the country. In the assembling of Congress all efforts towards Union and nationality became suddenly paralized, and the measures of reconciliation which the President had from the time he entered upon his duties pursued with eminent success, were assailed and their beneficent purpose, to a great extent defeated; attempts were made to impose conditions upon States before permitting them to exercise their Constitutional rights; loyal Senators and Representatives of new States which had been in rebellion, were refused admittance into Congress; the people were denied the rightful Constitutional representation; eleven States were and are excluded from all participation in the Government; these proceedings which conflict with the fundamental principles on which our whole Government system is founded are generating and consolidating sectional animosity, and if long persisted in, must eventuate in permanent alienation. I rejoice, therefore, in the movement which has for its object the Union in one bond, of love of the people, of our common country, and which invites to the councils and to political action the citizens of every State and Territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, centralizing theory that the loyal and qualified Senators and representatives from States shall be excluded from Congress, and those States and people of those States shall not participate in the Government is scarcely less repugnant than that of secession itself. The propositions to change our judicial system in such manner as to destroy the independence of the States by transferring to the Federal tribunals all questions relating to life, liberty, the property of the citizen and to change the basis of representation, which was one of the difficult and delicate compromises of the Convention of 1857, when no States were excluded from representation, to change the existing and wisely adjusted distribution of powers between the different departments of the Government by transferring the pardoning power in certain cases from the Executive, where it properly belongs, to Congress or the Legislative branch of the Government, to which it does not legitimately pertain; to incorporate into our Constitution, which is to stand through all time, a proscription of citizens who have erred and are liable to penalties under existing enactments, by disqualifications partaking of the nature of *ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder. These propositions or changes aggregate as one and called an amendment to the constitution, designed to operate on people and States which are denied all representation or voice in Congress which originates them, are of a radical if not a revolutionary character. These and other proceedings, and the political crisis which they have tended to produce, justifies and demands a convention of the people, by delegates from all the States and from the whole country. The President has labored with devoted assiduity and fidelity to promote union, harmony, prosperity and happiness among these States and people, but has met with resistance, misrepresentation and calumny, where he had a right to expect co-operation and friendly support. That the great body of our countrymen are earnestly and cordially with him in his efforts to promote the national welfare I have never doubted, notwithstanding the hostility of malevolent partisans, stimulated by perverted party organizations and I rejoice that a convention, which shall represent all the Union men of our whole country, has been called to sustain him.

Very respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES.

Chicago, July 18th, 1866.

Attorney General Speed writes:

Washington, July 14th, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 10th inst., with a printed copy of the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next.

You request that in case the call and the principles enunciated in it meet my approval, that I reply at my earliest convenience. This language would seem to imply that no answer is desired, if I do not approve of the call and the principles avowed in it—in other words, that a failure to reply may be interpreted as a disapproval not only of the call but of each and all the principles announced. This is a position in which I am unwilling to be placed. While I approve of many of the principles set forth in the call, and yet do not approve of the call, I will briefly state my reasons:

First—Premising that I do not recognize the very respectable gentlemen who have made this call as the recognized organs of the great Union party of this country. Since the outbreak of the terrific struggle from which the country has just emerged, we have had a national Union party that has exhibited more devotion, made greater sacrifice and manifested more unselfish patriotism than any party ever did previously in the history of the world. That party is still in being with its organization intact and its object known, and that party, by its faith, its doctrine and its acts, has, in face of the population of half of the New World and the Old World, saved the Government and the republican institutions of our common country from demoralization and indeed from ruin, by the theory of the eternal, indissoluble union of the States, through which only can the partial theory of State rights ever be maintained or carried out. It would appear to me to be still the duty, or at any rate the most effectual method as far as a party can be concerned, of finally adjusting all remaining unsettled matters of reconstruction, conscientiously within the requirements of the law mentioned. This party is the same today as it was in the days of its trial; the same party now as when but a few months ago it elected Lincoln and Johnson and a majority of the present Congress, and as I acted with it then for a paramount reason my sense of duty demands that I remain and act with it now. The pith and marrow of the present call, I should say, tends to raise a party for not sustaining the Government in its entirety, as has been the mission of the Union party, but a department of the Government. And here I must take the liberty of saying that I can hardly conceive of a sadder spectacle, under the crisis of the present circumstances, than that of the tried Union party of this country becoming dislocated and broken up by divisions, or that of one branch of the Government taking an isolated position upon questions of deep and common interest, placing itself in hostile conflict with co-ordinate departments.

For these and other reasons which might be mentioned, I cannot join in a call for a Convention at Philadelphia.

I have stated that some of the principles in the call are in my view unobjectionable. I will not stop to criticize those which are objectionable, but content myself with stating that the call fails to take notice of one of the great issues now before the people. I allude to the question, whether the several States shall ratify or reject the last amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. This is the grave and all important question. The issue upon it cannot be avoided. It should be placed early and equally before the people. The failure to take ground on so important a question must be attributed either to a desire to avoid the issue or as a declaration of belief. Being entirely and decidedly in favor of the adoption of the amendment by the States. I cannot go with an organization that would either openly oppose that measure or that would smother it by avoiding its discussion.

I must also add that no man is more desirous than I to see the entire restoration of the American Union, with its practical workings in more perfect harmony and concord than ever, and the surety, as far as mortal affairs can be made sure of the endless perpetuity in the future. The blessings to follow from such a Union are countless, inestimable. Such an Union, consistent with itself, maintained by universal consent of all classes and sections, and laughing to scorn both assaults of foes internal and external, and ravages of the times. Changes will only be obtained or compromised with the supreme and general idea of the American and fundamental law, the Constitution. That general idea consists in behalf of the political liberty and equality of mankind under the law. Such and such only can be the reunion. The nationality that will put in form the magnificent and lofty dreams of the American continental bond and fulfill in future the highest efforts of the present and past. It is not the vague delusion of the rights of the States. No declaration of the American theory culminates the property that does not assert the soundness of the rights of individuals of each single individual. That after all it is what Washington carried out with his sword, and Jefferson filtered it through his subtle and free mind, drew up and put on record with the pen. It is well known that in the political and loyal history of the United States, the only department and committee promises of the kind alluded to, have been those in the interests of slavery and of its manifold incidents. I do not, of course, propose to go over the thousand time told tale of the past sixty years. To-day slavery, as a confessed legality, is, as we all know, nominal, but some of the most important of its incidents and compromises still remain blots and incongruities upon the records of the country, and will surely cause a chafing sense of injustice as long as it is continued. Furthermore, the high mission of the Union party, as avowed in the Baltimore Convention, to extirpate slavery, included the removal of the hateful and anti-popular excrescences, engrafted by that institution for its own selfish aggrandizement upon our free national law and policy. The high mission and obligation cannot be accomplished until all which slavery has engrafted is cut out. For, until then, slavery is not extirpated. Earnestly sympathizing with those who look to a law of equal representation as the only guarantee, both for popular rights and popular acquiescence. I would feel myself out of place in a party that forms a basis of representation, giving peculiar and unrighteous advantages to a portion of the body politic to the detriment and dissatisfaction of the whole Union. With you and all good men it is the soul felt desire that peace and prosperity and that amicable brothehood, which is more than any worldly prosperity, may soon prevail and continue unbroken through our beloved common country; that former enmities shall die out and be forever lost, and that all over our broad domain of America equal laws shall protect equal rights to all mankind. I have the honor to subscribe myself.

Your ob,t sev't,
JAS. SPEED.

The following is Speed's letter of resignation from the Cabinet. He had written a longer letter, but sent in only this:

Att'y Gen's Office, Washington,
July 16th, 1866.

To the President—Sir: I hereby resign to you the office of Attorney General of the United States. Be good enough to accept my thanks for the kindness, consideration and confidence you have ever shown to me.

I have the honor to be
Most respectfully,
JAS. SPEED.

The follow is Seward's letter to Doolittle:

Dep't of State, Washington,
July 11th, 1866.

SIR:—Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I support the call for the proposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of destruction by civil war, I remarked that the restoration of the unity of the country was its most immediate as well as its most vital interest; that restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the eleven States, so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it; nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessry. Every day's delay is attendedd by multiplying increasing inconveniences, embarrassments and dangers at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power exclusively. After a session of seven months, Congress still omits to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws. It is in accordance with the Constitution and the laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in a convention and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance, and that the people in their several States Districts and Territories shall affirm, sanction and unite in such respect and representation to Congress. No one party could do this effectually, nor even seem willing to do it alone. No loyal organization should do it effectually; it is the interest of all parties alike, of all the States and sections as a national interest of the whole people. The convention, indeed, may not succeed in inducing Congress to act, but if they fail the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction, an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction, whether it succeed or fail. The original union of states was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the convention is bound to propose a better plan of proceedings to effect the desired end. No plan is offered or even thought of by those who should oppose it. It would seem to manifest at best, uncertain, if not opposition, to all reconstruction and re organization between the alienated masses of the American people. To admit that the people of the United States are deficient in their wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue the existence of the Republic. I believe no such thing.

A great political writer says that Government is a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes each maintaining distinct notions; the first fearing the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other hoping under every circumstance the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting the theory as absolutely true, I think all men do generally act from a motive to guard agains public danger, or else seem to have a positive desire to do good. Both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation. I am, sir, your ob't sv't.

W. H. SEWARD.