

# 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."

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## THE MONTANA POST.

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### BULL'S HEAD MEAT MARKET,

WALLACE STREET, Two Doors below Pfouts & Russell. GEORGE GOHN begs to inform the public that he has perfected his arrangements for a constant supply of all articles in his line of the finest quality. BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, GAME, FISH, SAUSAGES AND FOWLS. No meat of inferior quality sold in this establishment. Orders promptly and carefully filled. [107] DENVER MEAT MARKET, Nevada City, M. T. ALEXANDER METZEL, TAKES pleasure to announce to the public that he keeps the best stock of Meat Market in Nevada City, where there will always be found the best cuts of FRESH PORK, BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, LAMB, —And— Sausage Meat and Sausages of all kinds. He also receives constantly Game, Fish and Fowl of the season. Try him. [84] W. H. DAVIS, C. C. HOUSEL, Galen Crow, DAVIS, HOUSEL & CO., Opposite the Post Office, Virginia City, M. T., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocers, Storage and Commission Merchants. Dealers in Liquors, Cigars, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Nails, Glass, Putty, Farming and Mining Implements, etc., etc. 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] 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. W. H. JOHNSON.

### Suicide of Gen. James H. Lane.

We clip from the Leavenworth Times of July 3d, the following account of Gen. Lane's insanity and suicide:

For weeks Gen. Lane has shown symptoms of insanity. Many friends and foes alike, thought him deranged in Washington during the past winter and spring.

We saw him just before he left Leavenworth for St. Louis. We spent an hour or more together, discussing (he declared he would not talk about politics) the railroad interests of the State. For the most part, he seemed rational. But once or twice, during the conversation, there was a want of coherence in his remarks—such a sudden and strange interruption in the chain of thought—as to excite remark and cause alarm.

On his arrival at St. Louis, the mental aberration of Gen. Lane had increased. His physician there was satisfied that mind, overtaxed and overworked. The given way, and though it rallied, and to old friends seemed strong and bright as ever, yet to the skillful physician and attentive nurse it gave signs of disorder, if not of derangement.

The advice was to return home, and there to rest. This advice was followed, and on Friday he reached Leavenworth. Quickly, almost secretly, he was borne to his brother-in-law's, on the Government farm. Dr. Few was called to attend him, and spent with him the whole of the night and part of the day. Enough had been said by Gen. Lane—now that the life blow, self-inflicted, has been given—to create uneasiness, if not to cause alarm. Waking up during the night, he asked the experienced doctor, "will my disease end in idiocy or lunacy?" After another short nap, he woke again, and said, "I ought to be in Indianapolis or Cleveland."

"Why?" asked the doctor. "Because," answered he, "they have lunatic institutions. A soothing course was adopted, and it had its effect, for a while. But again he awoke, and declared he must have a pistol. Still the physician, kind in manner and skilled in management, calmed the perturbed spirit and lulled it to rest.

Saturday morning Judge Delahay, an old and trusted friend, called to see him. Gen. Lane proposed a bird hunt. That was an unusual suggestion coming from him, and one which the Judge did not second. Though thinking it strange, still he concluded that it disclosed a wish on the part of Lane, to rid himself of public cares—to get out of the exciting whirl of politics, and by new excitements, by indulging in new interests, to give vigor to the body and rest to the mind.

Sunday morning came, and with it a gentle rain and a balmy air. Gen. Lane seemed better. She, his wife, who knew his nature, and understood, as no one else could, the state of his mind, advanced, his spirits rose, and Gen. Lane looked better, and to all appearance was better. His brother-in-law, Mr. McCall, was checked at the prospect.

"We will have a ride," said Gen. Lane, after supper. He had eaten in his own room. Soon after he joined the family, and took an ice cream and some cake, and seemed to enjoy the repast. His conversation was cheerful and, for the time, the family circle was happy. Meanwhile the carriage was brought out, and with Mr. McCall and Capt. Adams, Gen. Lane started for a ride. Neither of the attendants dreamed of the Senator being armed. As the horses bore them rapidly along, and just as they had reached the hill on the Government road, Gen. Lane desired to get out. For some reason, Mr. McCall kept his eye on him. So close was the watch that Gen. Lane quietly entered the carriage. Returning, he alighted once more, but the same vigilance caused him to return to his seat. When nearing the house of his brother-in-law, Gen. Lane said, "let us drive through the farm," and was, if possible, in better humor and more exhilarated than any hour during the day.

Midway between the farm-house and the fort there is a spring gate. Arriving there, Mr. McCall leaped out to open it. Gen. Lane followed, going behind the carriage. As the gate swung open, Mr. McCall heard the General say, "Good bye, gentlemen," and saw him put a revolver inside his mouth. The shot told all. Gen. Lane leaped some feet into the air, and fell a lifeless mass.

THE WOUNDED IN WAR.—The breaking out of war upon the European continent brings into view a treaty which was made in 1864, by England, France, Prussia, Saxony, Sweden, Baden, Hesse, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Wurtemberg, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and the United States, in reference to the treatment of the wounded in any war that might thereafter break out between those powers. The object of this convention was to secure the neutrality of hospitals, ambulances, and protection to the wounded. The idea was broached in Geneva, in 1863, and it had its origin in facts arising in the experience of the sanitary and Christian commissions in this country. It is represented that the stipulations of the treaty go so far as to insure protection to any house in which a wounded soldier may be lying. Unfortunately for the application of this benevolent understanding, Austria and Russia did not sign the treaty. These powers are not bound by it, and probably the first will not observe it. Prussia, Italy, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse would be bound to fulfill it, if the agreement should be respected on the other side; but unless Austria agrees voluntarily to insure the neutrality of hospitals and ambulances, and to consider surgeons as non-combatants, it cannot be expected that the adverse powers will do so. Nevertheless, the agreement itself, ratified as it has been, will remain to become potent in future wars, and in the principle is just and human, it must, before many years, become a rule governing all civilized nations in warfare.

### Enormous Expense Entailed by the Proposed Mining Law.

Senator Williams, of Oregon, discussing the Mining Bill in the U. S. Senate, on June 18th, said:

I suppose sir, that this bill has in view two objects: one is to promote the interests of the Government by increasing its revenue; and the other is to protect the interests and rights of miners. I find that this bill, like all others that I have seen on the subject, contemplates the extension of the surveys of the United States to all that portion of the country where minerals are found, including the barren, extensive plains, and the ragged and precipitous mountains upon the Pacific coast. I find a provision in the fourth section of the bill, to the effect that certain things may take place or be lawful "after the extension thereto," that is to the mining districts, "of the public surveys;" and in other parts of the bill there is an assumption, that the public surveys are to be extended to all parts of this mining country. Who can estimate the amount of that expense. If anybody could approximate the sum it would be found to be enormous, and frightful in the burdens it would impose upon the Treasury of the United States.

This bill contemplates that each one of these claims is to be surveyed by the Surveyor-General appointed by the Government, and paid either by the claimant or by the Government; and I am not able to wholly determine from the terms of this bill, upon which such expenses are to devolve; for in addition to the ordinary surveys it is provided that "the Surveyor-General shall receive for such service"—that is, for surveying each one of these claims—"such compensation as is allowed by law, with mileage not to exceed at legal rates the amount chargeable from the county seat of the county in which the claim may be situated to the said claim." Is it wise for the Government to engage in a scheme that will be attended with such enormous expense, when you take into consideration the amounts that must be expended in the establishment of these numerous land districts, in the surveys of this vast and broken country, and in the other expenses that are incidental to the issuing of patents, I think it is worse than folly for the Government to undertake any system of this kind with a view of increasing its income, for instead of adding anything to the revenues of the Government, it will only impose new and grievous burdens upon it.

THE ACT DISFRANCHISING DESERTERS.—The telegraph announces that Governor Curtin, on Monday, signed the bill passed by a unanimous vote of the Republican members of the State Legislature of both Houses, last March, providing for the disfranchisement of deserters from the military and naval service, affixed, among other penalties, the loss of the right of citizenship including the elective franchise, and the right to hold office, and it included in its category of deserters those who, being drafted or enrolled failed to report or absconded from their proper districts. This law was in operation at the last general election, but it was not rigidly enforced in every district, and doubts of its constitutionality having been expressed by the copperheads (who are deeply interested in the question, inasmuch as it is estimated that the number of deserters in Pennsylvania is thirty thousand, nearly all of whom belong to the Democratic party), a test case was carried up from Franklin county to the Supreme Court. After the passage of the new law, the Judges were requested by Attorney-General Meredith to announce their decision on the act of Congress as speedily as possible, so that time might be afforded for the preparation of the lists to which it refers. It appears, however, that the court adjourned without definite action, and while it is conjectured that there can be little doubt of their affirmation of the constitutionality of the national disfranchisement, the Harrisburg Telegraph contends that in any event the "law of the last Legislature has nothing to do with the Congressional law; it is a separate and distinct measure." True to their instincts, the Democratic politicians who were opposed to allowing brave soldiers to vote, are now equally zealous in their efforts to confer this right upon skulking deserters. But it will be seen that the most thorough preparations have been made to detect and punish all attempts of those who were recreant to their duty in the hour of danger to control the affairs of the country in time of peace. While every election day will bring with it new proofs of the gratitude our citizens feel for the heroes of the war, it will also brand deeper and deeper the disgrace of those who abandoned the national flag.

—Phil. Press.

A NEW YORKER, rich by inheritance, acceded to his wife's desire for a coat-of-arms to be put upon the panels of their carriage, and drew a small mound in which was stuck a manure fork, with chancier upon it rampant. "Why, what is this?" asked his wife in amazement. "This," said the man of money, "is our family coat-of-arms. My grandfather made his money carting manure; this mound and fork represents his occupation; and the cock perched upon the top of the fork represents myself, who have done nothing but flap my wings and crow on that dunghill ever since." The carriage still has plain panels.

A SENSIBLE YOUNG PRINCE.—It is stated that Prince Humbert, son of Victor Emanuel, was recently offered the command of a corps of the Italian army, and declined it. "If I command a corps," he said, "and am defeated, people will say, this comes of giving important commands to inexperienced princes. If I am victorious, my Chief of Staff will get all the credit. I prefer commanding a division and doing what I am ordered."

### THE COOLIE BUSINESS.

The Alta Californian of San Francisco exposes some of the atrocities of the Coolie trade, deriving its information from a man who was engaged in it, but has now abandoned it. It appears that the vessels engaged in the Coolie trade are mainly of American construction, but as the American flag is not allowed to cover such a trade, the capitalists engaged in the business are compelled to buy the vessels and transfer them to other flags. These vessels are often purchased in the port of San Francisco, and fitted out for trips to and from the Chinese coast. The business is mainly in the hands of a large company organized under the laws of Peru, and known by the corporate name of "Compania Maritima del Peru." The members of the company are all natives of the South of Peru employed in it in any capacity. The company owns at this time five fine ships, which have been transferred from the American to the Peruvian flag.

The breaking out of hostilities between Spain and Peru has necessitated another change, and for safety from Spanish cruisers the vessels have now been transferred to the protection of the Portuguese flag, which they now carry. A ship which but a short time since bore the American colors and an American name, and has just made a successful trip from Macao to Callao, having undergone all these changes, is now lying in our harbor, flying the Portuguese flag and bearing the third name which has been painted on her stern within a year.

The laws of China are severe against the exportation of Coolies as such, and there is but a single Asiatic port at which vessels can openly load with human chattels for foreign markets. That port is Macao, which belongs to Portugal. The Coolies are obtained at Shanghai and Canton, widely separated points, half of each shipment, as nearly as possible, being taken from each port, for reasons which will be seen presently. Coolies cannot be induced, as they could in former years, to voluntarily embark for foreign countries under contract for labor for a term of years, but must be obtained by fraud. The object is accomplished through the Chinaman's besetting unquarrelable weakness, the love of gambling.

This, we are told, is the usual method of obtaining "volunteers" for Coolie emigration, but sometimes other dodges are resorted to. For instance: A Spanish renegade who was known in San Francisco under the name of Manuel, in 1854, used to run down with an armed torca along the Chinese fishing boats which frequent the coast—always working two together to prevent accidents and resist attack—and call the fishermen on board on pretense of buying fish. Once on board John was overpowered, and their disappearance was attributed to the pirates, which are said to abound on this coast. In this manner a cargo could soon be gathered.

Sometimes a vessel is seized by the Coolies, and the crew massacred or compelled to land them on some point of the coast, but in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, the plot is exposed by one faction or the other, in season to prevent such a catastrophe. Only a small portion of the Coolies are allowed upon the deck at a time, and if a rising is attempted a judicious discharge of musketry soon quells it, and "order reigns in Warsaw."

The vessel heads for Havana, Callao, or the Chinchas, and on her arrival, from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the cargo is in marketable condition, the remainder has gone to the bottom of the sea, through the ravages of disease contracted in the confined hold, or suicide. The vessel to which we have alluded, on her last trip, landed six hundred and four out of six hundred and fifty-nine, with which she cleared \$85,000 on the single trip, after paying all the expenses; so says Capt. Garrott. The Coolies are worth \$300 per head on an average, and are soon disposed of to owners of sugar plantations in the miasmatic districts of the coast, or others, at that rate.

THE Canadian people have learned by this time that curses, like chickens, come home to roost. They winked at organized attempts of rebels to invade our frontier, murder unarmed men and rob banks, but when an armed force lands on their shores and seeks battle with soldiers, they profess great horror at the breach of neutrality. One of these grumblers, the Toronto Globe, says, in all the majesty of double-deal:

"We confess our utter astonishment at the placid manner in which the American Government continues to look on while our province is being invaded, openly, defiantly of their authority, by American citizens from American soil. The pretext that no overt act has been committed to justify interference can no longer avail; and the American Government will stand convinced before the world of countenancing this wanton attack of their own citizens on a friendly and peaceful people, with whom not a shadow of quarrel exists."

A HEAVY bank robbery recently occurred at Bowdoinham, Maine. Several robbers confederated together, and securing an entrance into the house of the cashier through a rear entrance, they pinioned him and his family, and then by torture compelled him to give up the keys of the bank, whereupon they effected an entrance, and robbed the bank of some seventy-five thousand dollars and made good their escape.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—A short time ago, in the State of Pennsylvania, a widower with seven children was married to a widow with five children. Neither party knowing that the other was blessed with responsibilities until after the wedding. A more badly "sold" couple it would be difficult to find.