

THE MONTANA POST.

Saturday, Sept. 22, 1866.

THE DELUSION OF ABOLITION.

From the Old Guard, for May, 1866.

A notion, or "idea," is set up that negroes should be white men, or beings like ourselves, and after thirty years of "agitation," a majority of the "educated" classes have gone to work to reduce it to practice.

All errors, delusions, and untruths of any kind, among an intelligent and self-governing people, should be met by argument and reason; but there are some things so impious, monstrous, anti-social and disgusting, that their teachers should either be exterminated at once, or confined in a mad-house by themselves, for even the unfortunate idiot should not be subjected to such loathsome companionship.

Suppose this monstrous malady had broken out in 1788 instead of 1860, and all the States had adopted what Junatics, fools, traitors and cowards call the Constitutional amendment—taking the census returns as a basis, the entire negro population would at this moment be less than fifty thousand instead of four millions, and as the white people are the authors of the sin, and therefore at least an equal number are punished with the victims, the entire white population of these States could hardly be above ten millions.

If, in fact, the States had "abolished slavery," and adopted the Constitutional amendment in 1788, we at this moment might be ten millions of people, bounded by the Mississippi on the west and the Ohio on the south, with some scattered settlements in parts of Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas, and with some fifty thousand perishing negroes, like the vanishing Mohawks, and Iroquois, to put us in mind of our sins and crimes.

We have not only made paupers and non-producers of four millions of these hapless beings, but we have loaded the northern laboring classes with a debt of four thousand millions to degrade them into an equal citizenship with these negroes. When, or how, or where this most horrible, most sinful, and most disgusting of all possible national suicides may end, is only known to Him who holds all human destinies in the hollow of His hand, but it is so monstrous, unparalleled, and utterly diabolical, that it will be worked out rapidly either in national ruin and social disintegration, or in the moral restoration of our people.

IMPROVEMENT OF OUR WESTERN RIVERS.—Major General G. K. Warren, long known as the gallant commander of the Fifth Army Corps of the Potomac, having been designated by the War Department to superintend the official surveys of the Upper Mississippi river and its tributaries, has arrived at St. Paul to enter upon the work.

THE power communicated to water by falling from a great height is strikingly illustrated at Orion, in France. One of the turbines used by a flour mill in that locality is supplied by water which passes through an opening only six-tenths of an inch wide and about three-tenths high, but it has a vertical pressure due to a height of more than three hundred and fifty-four feet, and a velocity, in consequence, of one hundred and fifty-one feet per second.

THADDEUS STEVENS has been unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress by the Convention of the Union party of his District.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

A writer in the Maine Farmer describes the fossil remains which have been found at the Portland stone quarries, on the Connecticut river. One thousand men are employed, and they have reached a depth of one hundred and five feet. The great Book of Nature has been opened, and the remains of men and women have been exhumed.

A new instrument, called a sphygmograph has been constructed for the purpose of measuring and recording on paper the beating of the pulse. The short arm of a light lever is applied to the pulse, and at the end of the long arm is a very delicate pencil, which passes over a roll of paper, that moves by clock-work.

While Europe is agitated by diplomatic questions relating to Italian or German unity, the British Government is preparing a measure which will make one confederation of all the settlements in British North America. The inhabitants are strongly opposed to the project, but as they have no vote in the matter, the wishes of the English Parliament as expressed in the statutes, will decide it.

The probability of men flying like birds is discussed by aeronauts, and singular theories are advanced. The Duke of Argyle thinks that machines may be made by which a number of persons can move through the air, but doubts if one alone could perform it. M. Nadar, the Frenchman, contends that weight is no obstacle to the invention, because the more powerful it is, the lighter relatively will it become.

Victoria, styled by some "the queen bee of Great Britain," is now one of the most unpopular sovereigns of Europe and many Englishmen are willing in a spirit of charity to concede that she is as insane as some of her ancestors, the Georges. It is thought that she is a spiritualist, and some say that she consults the shade of Prince Albert on important subjects.

Professor J. L. Newberry states that every variety of soil west of the Mississippi has failed to sustain a forest of trees, which he ascribes to the absence of a certain amount of "precipitated moisture." The mountain belts, which act as condensers and produce rain, support a limited growth. Timber is found in small quantities upon the banks of rivers and the borders of lakes.

The wife of Jerome Bonaparte, formerly Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, has nearly completed her memoirs, upon which she has been engaged for years. They will cover the events of a half century, including thirty years when she lived in Europe. Having moved in the highest circles of society, and been upon intimate terms with statesmen, generals and literati, a deep interest is manifested in the publication of her work.

The papers of western Missouri complain of a serious drought at present prevailing there. The St. Joseph Union says that the farmers are seriously troubled at the prospect. The corn that bid fair to be much more than an average crop will be cut extremely short, not making over half a crop, while the late potatoes will be a failure.

Telegraphic News.

New York, Sept. 8th.

There are ten new cases of cholera and three deaths from the disease reported yesterday. The weather having changed perceptibly, it was expected the disease would again abate. There were three fresh cases of cholera in Brooklyn yesterday and 42 deaths from all diseases.

The Times New Orleans special says, a private letter received from Monterey, says, Maximilian abdicates in favor of Prince Napoleon on the 20th.

A Herald Troy dispatch says the Fenian Congress concluded their secret session yesterday. From some talkative members it has been ascertained that a vote of thanks to Gen'l Banks for his neutrality resolutions was adopted.

At the headquarters of the Stephens wing of the Fenians in this city arms and ammunition are being received in large quantities.

Orders have been issued in Canada to the volunteers to be in readiness to march to the border. The Herald's Ottawa (Canada) dispatch says, an order has been issued to the Quebec volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to march to the frontier.

A Tribune Leavenworth special says, a report received direct from Fort Laramie states that the Indians on the road in the vicinity of that post have commenced depredations again. Within two or three days of the time he left, 50 or 60 men had been killed and a large amount of property stolen and destroyed.

In the engagements the troops at Larame had with the savages, the former were obliged to beat a hasty retreat back to the garrison, losing some 40 men.

On the Smoky Hill route they have stopped the stages and given them seven days to take all their stock off the road.

General Hancock has furnished Major General Cloud with an escort to visit the Pawnees and Omahas for indemnity.

London, September, 10th.

Count Bismarck delivered a most significant speech in defence of his German annexation policy; he declares that Prussia must lay hold on and keep what is offered to her; that a European Congress would produce war, and that the crown is determined and able to defend the new territorial acquisitions.

The French commander of the Camp at Chalons, in dismissing the troops, addressed the soldiers by order of the Emperor calling their attention to the victories, by name, on which Napoleon first defeated the Austrians, Russians and Prussians, and telling them to ever cherish the memories of Jena and Austerlitz.

Polish accounts from Orcon assert that the insurgent Poles in Siberia defeated the Russian regiments, and being joined by revolutionary Russians had moved towards the frontier.

Our Consul at Liverpool writes to the State Department as follows:—Large quantities of rags are being exported from this country to the United States. It seems now to be admitted, at least in this country, that all clothing, &c., from persons having the disease of cholera become infected, and that there is great danger of spreading the disease by such clothing.

New York, September 10.

The Herald's Troy special says the Fenian Congress adjourned sine die, yesterday, having been in session all Saturday night. Col. W. J. Roberts was re-elected President, J. Mahan, President of the Senate, and J. W. Fitz Gerald, Speaker of the House.

Gen. Sweeney was disposed of as Secretary of war, but no successor has been named; his accounts were satisfactory, but he was believed to be incompetent. Gen. O'Neil was appointed Inspector General of the Irish Republican army, and Colonel Bailey, Chief Military Organizer.

New York, September 10th.

A fire occurred in Sing Sing early yesterday morning, which destroyed over twenty buildings, including, among others, Van Arden's large file works. The rest were stores, dwelling houses and barns. Fifty families were rendered homeless; loss estimated at \$200,000.

The Post's money article says: The loan market is easy, with a little more animation. The stock market is quiet. In Governments nothing is doing, but quotations are firm. Railroad shares are irregular, but strong. Foreign exchange is nominal. Flour 15@16c better, with a limited supply and good enquiry; medium grades, \$6 45@49 40; extra State, \$8 75@11; common to good shipping brands, extra R. H. O., and trade brands, \$11 10@12 75.

Steamers arrived to-day bringing \$560,000 in treasure to New York.

Fourteen new cases of cholera since Saturday, are reported in this city, and four cases and two deaths in Brooklyn.

Two tin boxes were found in the suburbs of Brooklyn yesterday, one containing Onondago county war bonds to the amount of \$33,000, and notes from St. Lawrence county, and the State of Michigan, and in the other, a large number of burglar tools, dies, and the seals of Michigan and Greene counties, in this State.

Berlin, September 10th.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill to indemnify the King for acting without the assent of the Diet in the matter of the budget and army supplies previous to the war with Austria. The bill passed unanimously.

ing the issue of thirty million, payable in one year from their date.

It is reported that the King of Saxony has decided to resign in favor of his son.

Chicago, September 11th.

Returns from the Maine election yesterday, show gains indicating a majority of 35,000 for Gen. Chamberlain and every congressional district carried. Portland gives Lynch, for Congress, 2,732, Sweet, 1,254. Thirty-two towns give Chamberlain 13,266. Pillsbury 7,325. The same towns last year gave Cony 9,411, Howard, 5,134.

Dillingham's majority in Vermont is over 25,000.

The President arrived in Indianapolis from St. Louis last evening, and his reception ended in a riot—one person was killed and several wounded. The President made several attempts to speak, but was choked off by cries for Grant and Farragut.

The President will arrive in Cincinnati to-day, but the city council have voted not to receive him.

The London Daily News of the 1st says: Confederate bonds, which of late have been altogether neglected, are in demand at an advance. They closed at 41. It is surmised that accounts may have arrived favorable to the Philadelphia Convention. It is difficult, however, to see how the prospects of bond-holders can be improved thereby, since an absolute condition has been made and agreed to that the war debt of the South should be totally repudiated.

The Independence Bells announces the failure of the Archduchess Carlotta's negotiations with Napoleon as follows: The Empress Carlotta has paid her last visit to the Emperor, and there is no longer the slightest doubt that His Majesty announced to that princess, with extreme regret, his irrevocable resolution not to subscribe to any of the arrangements which she had come to propose as the means of aiding the dynasty of Mexico. It is now certain that the Empress will not again return to that country, and that Maximilian will soon join her in Europe, having abdicated.

A strange rumor comes from Rome to the effect that a conspiracy to poison the Emperor of the French at Vichy was discovered before he left that place. Poison was to have been administered in a potion which the Emperor was accustomed to drink after his bath. It is asserted that a man named Valentine was to have carried this design into effect, but when it was discovered through a warning letter, sent by one of the conspirators in the room to the Emperor of the French, Valentine committed suicide.

Disbursements of gold by the Treasury since the debt statement on the 1st inst., have been about five million dollars, of which four and a half millions were for the interest on ten-forty bonds. The receipts of gold have been in excess of this, and the Treasury now holds nearly eighty millions, of which sixty-three millions belong absolutely to the Government, the balance being represented by gold certificates. The receipts for customs, internal revenue, &c., are now larger than at any other period, and, notwithstanding the unprecedented rapidity with which the debt has been reduced, the Treasury is in a very plethoric condition.

Madrid, Sept. 10th.

The papers state that the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to the Empress Eugenie, at Barritz was of a political nature.

London, Sept. 10th.

The Directors of the British and California Bank are urged to wind up the affairs of the institution.

Vienna, Sept. 10th.

Austria is about to introduce extensive reforms in the organization of her army.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10th.

It is said all the tribes of Daghestan have revolted against the authority of the Czar.

Florence, Sept. 10th.

The Italian Government has issued a decree which disbands 58,000 men of the Italian army.

Austria has invited Italy to send plenipotentiaries to meet others appointed by Austria for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of telegraph and post communication between the two countries.

Athens, Greece, Sept. 8th.

The Cretese have rejected the terms offered them by the Turkish Government and continue their revolt.

The inhabitants of Pirus also claim their freedom from Turkish rule, and have abandoned their habitations and taken to the hills.

LATER DISPATCHES.

Portland, Sept. 11th.

Three hundred and nine towns give Chamberlain, for Governor, 40,050; Pillsbury, 29,442. The same towns last year, gave Cony 38,284; Howard, 31,429. The towns to hear from will give about 8,000 additional Republican majority. All but four towns in the first district give Lynch, for Congress, 13,566; Sweet, 6,663. Perham's majority, 6,000; Blair's, 6,200; Peters, 5,000; Pike, 4,800. The State Senate is all Republican. Every county went Republican.

New York, Sept. 11th.

Notwithstanding the mildness of the weather yesterday, the cholera has again increased. Sixteen cases and eleven deaths are reported. The report of last week showed a total of six hundred and fifty six deaths in the city, of which fifty were from cholera. In Brooklyn, the cholera is fast disappearing, only two fresh cases having occurred there yesterday. During the last week, there were two hundred and fifty cases in that city, of which twenty-seven were caused by cholera.

Paris, Sept. 10th.

General Marguez, Minister to Constantinople, has been recalled, and will go out to Mexico to organize an army for service, after the French evacuation of the country.

London, Sept. 10th.

House this morning passed the constitutional amendment. The Senate also passed it on the third reading. The House has agreed to do no other business except the election of a United States Senator.

By the cable we have the following dispatches:—

London, Sept. 11th.

The Times' Paris letter, published to-day, says that the Emperor Maximilian is expected to return from Mexico to Europe by a war steamer.

Madrid, Sept. 11th.

The Estafete of to-day says that the French troops must be withdrawn from Mexico with the utmost caution, unless amicable relations are previously established with President Juarez.

St. Louis, September 11th.

Nine cemeteries report 53 cholera interments on Sunday. Seven cemeteries report 41 on Monday.

Chicago, September 11th.

The President arrived at Louisville yesterday p. m., and was well received. The Indianapolis Journal says, the disturbance there on Monday evening is deeply regretted, but denies that there was any personal danger to the President. It says that the crowd were exasperated that he should receive a partisan reception, and in the mass and jam it was impossible to do any thing with the excited people after the arrival of the train. The casualties now that are all known, are as follows:—

Stewart, killed; Rooker, of Hamilton county, so badly wounded that amputation of the leg is necessary; R. F. Fletcher, Secretary of the street railway, slightly wounded in the hip; Truvers shot in the eye; a man, name unknown, wounded in the stomach, and a woman trampled in the stampede until her life is despaired of.

Truckers, who is a Johnson man, acknowledges the first shot, and has been arrested.

The trip to Louisville was very successful, with great crowds and speeches at all the stations. Gen. Grant left the party at Indianapolis to visit his parents in Covington, in Kentucky, but will rejoin the President at Cincinnati to-day.

The Republicans of Cincinnati, knowing that Grant was in town, got up a serenade, and called him out at the Theater last evening, when Grant said: "I am no politician. The President of the United States is my Commander-in-chief. I consider this demonstration in opposition to President Johnson, and I cannot and will not meet you. If you have any regard for me, you will take your men away to their homes. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration; for I came here to enjoy this theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you all to-morrow, when the President arrives."

Albany, September 11th.

The Democratic and Conservative State Convention met at noon; 256 delegates present, including 50 who have heretofore acted with the Republican party. Thurlow Weed, Collector Smythe and other prominent persons were on hand.

Trenton, September 11th.

The constitutional amendment was ratified by the New Jersey Legislature to-day. In the Senate the vote was 11 ayes, 10 nays; in the House, the yeas were 34, nays 25. The joint resolution ratifying the amendment was promptly signed by Gov. Ward. Its passage was greeted with great applause in both Houses. The Legislature then adjourned till next Monday evening.

St. Louis, September 11th.

A telegram from St. Joseph to-day, says: The train which arrived at this place last night, brings a report that two teamsters, Geo. Hill and Luke West, had been killed 60 miles beyond the Little Blue in a fight with the Indians. The Chiyennes and Kiowas swear to hold the Smoky Hill route, at all hazards. In spite of this threat, Maj. Jared started a train of 28 wagons across this point. It goes to Virginia City, Montana, and is loaded with bacon. A fine looking set of men accompany it, armed with 21 Enfield rifles and 18 revolvers.

Heart's Content, N. F., Sept. 8th.

Since Sunday, many uninterrupted successes have followed the Great Eastern, and she laid the shore end of the cable of 1865 on Saturday evening at four o'clock, under a salute from the ships of war in the harbor and tremendous cheering from a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators assembled—a second triumph of ocean telegraphy. The electrical condition of the cable is most perfect and messages are now being sent and received over it.

Montreal, Sept. 12th.

M. Montholon French Minister to the United States, is looked for here in a day or two.

A United States consular agency has been established at the capital of Canada, Ottawa.

New York, Sept. 13th.

Two officers of the Danish government are in this country to superintend the settlement of eight thousand Scandinavian immigrants, to arrive by a new line of steamers between this city and the Baltic ports.

The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent, August 8th, says the allies are in a morass under the guns of the Paraguayans and still unable to advance or withdraw. The small-pox had broken out in a malignant form among the allied forces.

Late European papers say the cholera was sweeping the late battle-field of Sadova, and out of three thousand inhabitants, two hundred had died of that disease.

The Herald's Toronto dispatch says the Canadians are again all excited for fear of another Fenian invasion and are demanding that England shall declare war against the United States, if the Fenian organization in this country is not suppressed.

Washington, Sept. 13th.

Secretary McCulloch, notwithstanding the efforts of an interested party to entice him to part with a portion of the gold reserve, has steadily declined to do so, being determined that the strength of the present financial condition of the treasury shall be maintained and even increased. The more gold held by government the greater the intrinsic value of its securities and the nearer its return to a specie basis. While gold continues to flow in from Europe and receipts from California are so large as at present, it is

believed that all the legitimate demands for it can be easily supplied, notwithstanding the increasing amount held by the government, and the premium will reduce as rapidly as is consistent with the public interest.

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