THE MONTANA POST.

HENRY N. BLAKE, - - - Editor.

Saturday, - - - October 6, 1866.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GAZETTE.

A majority of the people of the Territory will be surprised to learn that a journal, bearing the foregoing sonorous title is published at Helena. Its prospectus represented that personalities would be avoided, and we expected that its columns would be conducted with editorial courtesy. In the last number of that newspaper the POST and REPUBLICAN furnish the object of attack for thirteen articles. From the proprietors down to the type and printing materials, they find nothing to praise but everything to condemn. In one article, it asserts that the POST, "politically speaking, carries water on both shoulders;" in the next, it declares that it "is rich in Radical lore." How any person can support two parties and be a Republican is a problem which we cannot solve. The POST is independent of all partisan feeling, and the attempt of the *Gazette* to place us before the limited number of its subscribers, as a Conservative or Radical organ, will fail. We shall never descend to the despicable task of concealing telegrams which contain unpalatable facts, and our readers can always get the news of the day. If the *Gazette* possesses advantages over the POST in its facilities for executing job work, we shall be willing to acknowledge the fact—whenever the appearance of the first is as neat and beautiful as the last. Conceding the statement to be true, we are at a loss to understand why the citizens of Helena send us orders for printing, on the ground that no firm in Montana, except that of D. W. Tilton & Co., can perform the "job." If the editor of the *Gazette* wishes for any information regarding Massachusetts, its troops, officers and sergeants, or "Yankee schoolmarms," or "New England despotism," he can consult his partner, who was born in that State, taught by one of these teachers and educated in his trade in a Boston office. The Democrats, who inferred from the sentiments which their organ expressed, that the proprietors are South Carolinians, and had served in the Southern army during the rebellion, have made a great mistake. Yankee "enterprise" is controlling the *Gazette*, which will be ultra Democratic, because these principles are popular in Montana at the present time, and the son of Massachusetts, who may be a Radical in disguise, "laughs in his sleeve" when he weighs the dust that has come from the hands of consistent and reliable Democrats. This is our answer to all the assertions and insinuations of the *Gazette*. The basis for its thirteen articles is its jealousy of the POST, which, by discarding "the low aims of party," has been successful in its efforts to develop the resources of the Territory. If the proprietors will adhere to the promises of their prospectus and reject the advice of political friends, who have persuaded them to resort to personal abuse to create an excitement, there will be no occasion for comments of this character.

JUDGE MUNSON.—Before leaving for the East, on Tuesday last, Judge Munson was made the recipient of a testimonial from his friends, without distinction of party, in the shape of an elegant gold watch, valued at $300. The presentation was made by Judge T. C. Jones, accompanied with some brief remarks, to which Judge Munson replied, expressing his gratitude in a neat, humorous and felicitous speech. The watch has the following inscription—prepared by Mr. Cavanaugh—engraved on it: "Presented to the Hon. L. E. Munson, Judge Third Judicial District, Montana Territory, as a token of respect for him as a man, judge and citizen, by the citizens of Helena, M. T., Sept. 25, 1866." Before the Judge's departure, nearly all the legal fraternity congregated in his office, when under the influence of old rye or something else, a great many good things were said and done, all of which we missed by not being present. We may add that we have witnessed the departure of many for their homes in the East within the last few days, but believe that none left behind more warm, steadfast friends, and none whose temporary absence will be more felt and regretted than Judge Munson's.—*Helena Republican.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS AN ORATOR.—Speaking of Abraham's oration at the consecration of the burial ground at Gettysburg, the *Westminster Review* for the last month says:

It has but one equal—in that pronounced upon those who fell during the first year of the Peloponesian war—and in one respect it is superior to that great speech. It is not only more natural, fuller of feeling, more touching and pathetic, but we know with absolute certainty that it was really delivered. Nature here fairly takes precedence of art, even though it be the art of Thucydides."

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—As at present arranged, the overland mail service is performed in a very satisfactory manner. Coaches run daily from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains and thence to Salt Lake, Idaho and Montana. There are employed in the service 700 men, 1,500 horses, 700 mules, 80 mail coaches, and 20 express wagons, besides oxen and freight wagons, which carry goods to some 250 way stations that are on the route. The entire distance is 3,000 miles, and complete arrangements are made for supplying passengers with meals, and for the distribution throughout the country of express parcels, by means of a corps of agents.

Telegraphic News.

The President.

Washington, September 22.—The President has decided, in consequence of the pressure of public business, that he will be hereafter obliged to decline receiving any committees or delegations whose principal object is to present programmes for removals and appointments to office. All such business must be necessarily referred to the appropriate departments.

Five-Twenties.

New York, September 22.—The Steamship Borussa, which arrived last night, brought 2,608,844 francs in specie. The shipment of five-twenties to Europe is very large, ranging from one to three millions per steamer, and the Atlantic cable is being freely used to make or countermand orders.

Fenians.

Toronto, C. W., September 22.—This evening's *Daily Telegraph* says, a government circular has been issued to county attorneys and police magistrates instructing the seizure of arms in the possession of parties they consider dangerous to the public peace, and that all persons known or suspected of having connection with the Fenians be vigorously prosecuted.

Liverpool, September 22.—The steamship Persia, which sails from here at noon, for New York, takes out £53,000 in gold on American account. Quite a number of Fenians were arrested here to-day. Arms and munitions of war, supposed to belong to the brotherhood were also secreted in various parts of the city, and were promptly siezed.

Maximillian.

New York, September 23.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent of September 11th states that there are no indications of the withdrawal of French troops; the eighty-first French regiment was expected to leave for France on the 10th, but one battalion came down from the capital; the remainder—1,500 or 2,000 men were ready to take up the flag of the Empire, instead of that of France. French money was being expected in large amounts to increase the strength of the Imperial army. *La Revista*, of Vera Cruz, says France permits the entrenchment of volunteers, and will give to the Imperial government, arms and munitions of war. The *Estafette* says Gen. Uraga proceeds to Europe on a mission, and will then accompany the Empress back to Mexico. Maximilian has also appointed a Minister to the Pope. It is true that Max desires to leave, but the French authorities, acting under instructions from France, object. Some skirmishing had occurred just outside the walls of Vera Cruz. At night the Liberals came quite close to the city. The Imperialists had met with disastrous defeat in Michoacau. The report was that the Imperial government had to abandon everything. The people and merchants of Vera Cruz will have nothing to do with the new Maximillian stamped dollar. The steamer Panama, from France, brought eleven officers and one hundred and fifty-seven men of the French forces to succeed Bazaine. It was announced at the capital that a new campaign for retaking Matamoras and Tampico would be opened in the latter part of September. The French are erecting fortifications on the land side of Vera Cruz. Col. Teron was within nine miles of the city with a considerable force of Liberals, and had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the State to join him. The Liberals hold Cerro Gordo, Puerto Nationale, and other points on the road to the capital.

Horse Race and Murder.

Chicago, September 23.—The Chicago Driving Park was yesterday a scene of great excitement, ending in a melancholy tragedy. The New York horse, General Butler, was matched against the Chicago horse, Cooley, for a purse of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five. Cooley won the first two heats. Butler won the third head and the judges gave him a fourth heat against the protest of Cooley. Cooley then went to the stable; but the judges ruled that if he did not run again, the purse would belong to Butler. It was after dark, and the judges decided that the race could not be postponed to another day. Cooley was therefore brought out, and after half an hour's trial for a start, both horses started under the wire and leaped out into the darkness. Butler came in ahead without a driver, and Wm. McKeavy, the driver, was found near the half-mile post with his head fractured. Butler ran twice around the track, in darkness, and went to the barn without injury even to his sulky. Wm. Riley, the driver of Cooley, has been arrested. The police are actively ferreting out the cause of the tragedy.

Weed vs. Albany Regency.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Political interest now centers in the New York personal quarrel between Thurlow Weed and Raymond and the Albany Democratic Regency. Raymond charges that the Democratic leaders have shown bad faith toward the Philadelphia platform, and that they have repudiated it. The *World* and the *News* howl upon Raymond; say that they don't want him or his platform. Raymond retaliates that it was a fixed up matter among the Democratic leaders three months ago, and virtually confesses that he has been swindled. The mantle of Dean Richmond has fallen on John Morrissey. The *Times* says, Hoffman was nominated by a trick, and is not their candidate. The *Herald* replies, that the Democrats gave 360,000 votes in New York two years ago and can do it again. The leaders of their column—John Morrissey, Ben. Wood, Farmer, Fernando Wood and James Brooks are candidates for Congress in their several districts, and it is only doubtful if they allow Raymond to run at all. The *Times* says Democrats, instead of patriotically supporting the President as they promised to do upon the platform marked out, have now made a bold push for power on their own account, and that they will not and ought not to succeed.

Grant Opposed to Soldier's Convention.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Gen. Grant having been invited to attend the Pittsburg Soldier's Convention, Col. Badeau, his Aide-de-camp, replies, he instructs me to say that it is contrary to his habits and his convictions of duty to attend political meetings of any character whatsoever, and that he sees with regret the action of any officer of the army taking a conspicuous part in the political dissensions of the day.

Herald Opposes the President.

New York, Sept. 24.—The *Herald* urges Southern Governors to convene their Legislatures and promptly accept the constitutional amendment, because the Northern electors will be overwhelmingly in its favor and because it is just and right in itself. The *Herald* also urges upon President Johnston a full reconstruction of the Cabinet, saying, the present members are either actively or passively committed to his views, as to his Southern policy, which does not represent the real majority of the people. Consistency, it adds, demands of the President a cordial support of the ideas of Congress on the subject.

The *Times* this morning approves the provisions of the pending amendment and says, there is not the slightest difference of opinion, so far as we are aware, in the Union party, and very little anywhere else, as to the wisdom of accepting the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress.

On Saturday, at Richmond, Va., the directors of the national express or transportation company, of which Jos. E. Johnson is President, made an assignment to Messrs. Kelly & Blair of all its effects for the benefit of the creditors and others.

Seward's Health.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Secretary Seward was at the State Department to-day attending to his official duties.

There is quite an excitement here among New York politicians over offices in New York.

Pacific Railroad.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The track is laid to within 82 miles of Omaha, and is building rapidly.

Seminole War.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Advices from Fort Smith, Arkansas, give the important information that the Seminole Indians have declared war against the whites, with the exception of one-third of the tribe, who are against the measure and are splitting off from the main portion.

Yankee Enterprise in Australia.

An Australian correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Melbourne, draws this picture of the ubiquitous Yankee: "A long, leather covered, red painted, four wheeled affair, in three compartments, and open at the sides, having something of the appearance of three watering place 'flies' stuck together, and curiously uniting lightness and strength, is any one of Cobb's line of American coaches running from Melbourne to Beechworth (near the borders of New South Wales,) and from many of the up-country railway stations, to districts which are distant from the line. This formidable structure, for long stages and bad roads, is usually drawn by six exceedingly well bred horses. The driver, a young Yankee from Vermont, and bearded like the pard, is on the box, looking as grave and responsible as the driver of a coach and six ought to look, and eyeing his team with complacency. "All aboard?" cries this driver to all parties concerned, as full notice that he's ready to be off, for Cobb, like time and tide, waits for no man. 'All aboard' responds the English portion of the 'insides.' 'Let 'em go,' says Vermont, as he quietly turns a lump of 'Cavendish' in his cheek, and the grooms jump aside. The near wheeler opens the proceedings by standing on his hind legs almost as straight as a man, but the harness is strong, and he is only one of six. Two or three others do a little plunging on their own private account. 'Ah, yu!' shouts Vermont, 'Hi! ho! go then! Aberdeen! Sherman! Pompey! The sound of their names from his authoritative mouth seems to recall them to their duty and they tear off at speed. They are not many yards from the railway station when they are in the midst of wash dirt and diggings. Here we are amid a clump of trees; there thudering through a deep and narrow gully. One while the deep holes of the miners are within a yard or two of us on either side; another time we are tearing away at the rate of sixteen miles an hour whenever we come to a bit of tolerably level ground. But rough or smooth, on good metalled road or in mud up to the axle, our driver is always master of the situation. and we refuse to think that an accident is among the possibilities of the journey. These American drivers are quiet and self-possessed where an English stage coachman—assuming any of the species are extant—would give up the whole concern for lost."

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—The average sale per week of eyes intended for the human head in the city of Paris, amounts to four hundred. Paris appears to have the monopoly of this strange trade, which does not lead one to conclude that the population of that gay city is very clear sighted. Twelve manufactories flourish within the barriers, each of which gives employment to twenty workmen. English and American enamellers have vainly endeavored to compete with the French artists. "Do you see, sir," remarked one of the first of these, not oculists, but ocularists, "Englishmen have not sufficient taste for this trade; their eyes are only good enough for stuffed animals." The trade is very remunerative. The said ocularist receives one in a magnificent saloon, resplendent with gilding and mirrors. His servant has but one eye, and if you want to see the effect of one of the eyes he rings the bell and tries the eye in the wretched servant's head, so that you may judge of the effect it will produce in your own, or that of your friend. He charges forty or fifty francs. For the poor there are second hand visual organs, which have been worn by some eyeless duke or nabob, and exchanged for a new one after twelve months' service.

THE last number of the Edinburgh *Review* in an elaborate and appreciative article on the work of our navy during the war, says: "Each week seems to add to our knowledge of the campaigns in America. Grant has issued carefully elaborate report, excusing or condemning in detail each of his subordinates. Sherman's friends are many, and thoroughly determined not to let their hero's reputation rust. Lee is himself said to be preparing the history of his great defence of the capital of the late Confederacy. All over Europe military writers use American strategy for a text, with commentaries as varied as their nationality, knowledge and candor.

A GREAT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The San Francisco *Alta*, of July 17th, says: The State Geological Survey of California has recently made a discovery that will attract attention all over the world, and that will become a notable fact in the history of geology. Every person of intelligence is supposed to know that the age of the earth, according to the unanimous opinion of geologists, is not less than a million of years; that there have been successive epochs of animal and vegetable life, the remains of which are found deep in the rocks; that the animals and plants of the earlier epochs differ from those now living on the earth; and that, until very lately, nothing had been found to show that man lived on our globe before the beginning of the present geological era. A few years since, however, some human bones were found in England and France, showing that men lived in those lands in a former epoch, contemporaneously with the hyena, rhinoceros, the elephant, and other animals which disappeared from Europe long before the beginning of our historical records. This discovery made a great sensation in the learned world, and was the basis of Lyell's great book on the "Antiquity of Mankind." The ancient human bones of Europe were found in the later tertiary formation; but now a human skull has been found in California in the pliocene, a much older formation. This skull is, therefore, the remnant not only of the earliest known pioneer of this State, but the oldest known human being. An account of the discovery was given last evening in the California Academy of Natural Sciences, by Prof. Whitney. The skull was found in a shaft 150 feet deep, two miles from Angels, in Calaveras county, by a miner named James Matson, who gave it to Mr. Scribner, a merchant, and he gave it to Dr. Jones, who sent it to the State Geological Survey. Prof. Whitney went to the place, examined it, questioned the persons who had had the skull in their possession, and he is entirely satisfied that it was found in the shaft, as represented. There is some water now in the shaft, but it is soon to be taken out, and then the Professor will resume his examinations. The shaft passes through five beds of lava and volcanic tufa, and four deposits of auriferous gravel. The upper bed of tufa is homogeneous and without any crack through which the skull could be introduced from above. The published volume of the State Survey on the Geology of California states that man existed here contemporaneously with the mastodon, but this fossil proves that he was here before the time in which the mastodon was known to exist. Prof. Whitney has divided the paleontology of the State into two epochs; the pliocene, or the epoch before the great volcanic eruptions which covered a large part of the State, and the post-pliocene, or the epoch after the eruptions. Most of the prominent animals, the fossils of which have been found here, such as the mastodon, elephant, horse and buffalo, have not been encountered in the pliocene, and all the vegetables so far met there are of species not now living in the State. We can now say unqualifiedly that man lived in California before Shasta, and Mount Laissen and the Downieville Buttes and the numerous volcanic peaks of the Sierra raised their heads to the clouds, before the era of the glaciers, which came after the volcanoes, and swept down the mountain sides in immense rivers of ice; before the great canyons were worn on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and when the rivers were still running on what are now the tops of the mountain. Casts of the skull, which is not entire, will be sent to the principal ethnologists of Europe and the Atlantic States, with requests for their opinion of it. The facial angle is very similar to that of a Digger Indian of the present day.

THE MULLAN ROAD.—The importance to this valley of opening the Mullan road is clearly and ably set forth in the communication which will be found in another column. The writer, Philip Ritz, Esq., has just passed over the road and his statements and expressions of opinions will have great weight as coming from an earnest, practical man. That the road should be opened, and that it is a necessity for Walla Walla Valley, is a fact that is universally acknowledged. In this connection a project has been originated by our friends in Hell Gate Valley which promises success. They propose to despatch an agent to Washington to be there at the opening of the session of Congress, whose business it will be to procure an appropriation of $100,000, or whatever other sum may be necessary to open the road. To this end they have already raised a fund of $500 toward defraying the expenses of an agent, and have further signified their preference for Mr. Ritz to act in that capacity. The question that is now addressed to our citizens is, whether they will co-operate in a measure in which more than any other people they are interested? One-fourth the means necessary to secure the services of an agent is already subsbribed, and it remains for the people of this valley to raise the balance—say $1,200 or $1,500. The Legislature of Montana, soon to meet, will pass a memorial asking Congress to make an appropriation to open the Mullan road. A similar memorial will pass the Washington Territorial Legislature. Thus fortified, an active, energetic man like Mr. Ritz—on the ground and in constant communication with the members from the Pacific coast—would have little or no difficulty in securing the necessary appropriation, and by early spring measures to open the road might be perfected. The experience of the present year demonstrates the Lake route a failure. With any amount of puffing and blowing in favor of the Lake humbug, we have the significant fact that seven-eights of the trade and travel to and from Montana passes over the Mullan Road. We have here briefly presented the views that occur to us in connection with Mr. Ritz's communication. It remains for our leading citizens to take hold of these suggestions and press them to a favorable conclusion.—*Walla Walla Statesman.*

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THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of G. A. WOLF & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

G. A. WOLF,
C. RAHLF.

Jefferson Gulch, M. T., Sep. 25, 1866. o2-3t§

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of S. LOEBER & BRO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Siegfried Loeber is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

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