

THE MONTANA POST

HENRY N. BLAKE, Editor. Saturday, - - - November 3, 1866.

Our Agents in the different towns and mining camps of the Territory and elsewhere, will please take notice that the terms of subscription for the Post have been increased to \$3.50 per quarter, \$5.00 for six months, and \$8.00 for one year.

This paper may be read gratuitously in London at the central establishment of "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," 244 Strand, where advertisements and subscriptions for the same are received.

The Pay of Petit Jurors.

The arrival of members-elect of the next Legislature from different parts of the Territory, excite our thoughts and causes them to flow in a new channel. We do not wish to anticipate the suggestions of the Governor in his message, and we should regret if we steal any of the bills that distend the pockets of our distinguished arrivals. Nevertheless, we will call the attention of the people to the oppressive character of the laws relating to the payment of certain legal fees. The citizens of the counties and judicial districts, in which the sessions of the courts are held, must defray the expenses that should form a portion of the costs of parties in civil actions. The jurors that sit many weeks and decide causes in which the citizens have no interest, receive their compensation from the treasury of the county, to which all contribute their proportion. In this way the inhabitants and tax-payers of Madison have expended about \$15,000, and the residents of other sections have been mulcted in the same ratio. One-half of the present debt of Madison county has been incurred in consequence of this statute. We have a right to demand a rigid investigation by the law-making power, and trust that the grievance will be promptly remedied. "Those that dance must pay the fiddler," is a homely but very truthful and wise saying, and we apply the precept to the matter before us. Those that seek redress in the temples of law, should defray all the expenses which proceed from their conduct. The fees of petit jurors should be taxed as costs and collected of one of the parties to the suit. With suitable provisions and exceptions, adapted to meet the pecuniary condition of the destitute, we consider that such a bill would be eminently just to everybody. It would certainly be more equal in its operations than the existing rules. The question involved may be briefly stated in the following terms: If A. brings suit against B, why should C. (the county) render compensation to the jury that hears the evidence and returns a verdict? If one citizen in the community should be compelled to pay for the services of a member of the jury who had performed his duty in a civil tribunal, it would be pronounced a wrong by every candid person. But is there any difference in the eye of reason, when a number of citizens, forming what is known in law as a county, are required to do the same act? In fact every taxpayer in the Territory is obliged to devote a part of his income to enable men to fight in the courts, although he may never be a party in a case, and consequently derives no benefit therefrom. In most of the States the policy which we advocate has been carried into execution with good results. If this article attracts the eye of any legislator who is ambitious to serve the public, we think that its hints may be beneficial. The expenses of jurors in criminal cases should be borne by the guilty parties, and whenever a fine is inflicted as a punishment, should constitute a part of the costs. We shall look forward to the discussion of this important subject by the members of the Legislature, with a deep interest. The Post will perform its duty, and if the constituents will watch their Councilmen and Representatives, a great reform can be easily accomplished.

Latest from Benton.

From a private letter from Mr. Henry Thompson, dated Benton, 23d ult., we learn that the half-breeds of Fort Benton had a fight with the Crows at some point below Benton. The letter don't state full particulars, but merely informs us that Jerry Potts, a half-breed who came up from Fort Union as messenger for the steamer Minor, was shot through the shoulder, and another was missing after the fight. A strong party left Benton on the above date to look up the missing man. On the 23d ult., the mackinaws to make connection with the "Minor," left with nearly one hundred passengers. All the stock on the Dearborn River, and at Kennedy's, on the Little Prickly Pear, has been run off by the "noble red-men" and left the whites afoot.

Notice to Subscribers.

Many parties who do not notify us that they desire to renew their subscriptions to the WEEKLY POST, are surprised because they do not have the indispensable pleasure of receiving and reading this newspaper after the time for which they paid, has elapsed. The proprietors adhere to the following rule: If a subscriber does not renew, his name is erased from the list. Pay promptly, and there will be no delays of any character.

The Telegraph between Great Salt Lake and Virginia City is finished!

Montana forms a part of the Civilized World! Citizens! Hang your Banners on the Outer Walls! On November 2d, 1866, at one o'clock P. M., the glorious tidings traveled over the wire to our city and announced that the subtle force of electricity had gained another triumph. Montana is no longer an unknown Territory, hidden from the view of the country and world by the Rocky and Wind River Mountains, but is united with civilization. The enterprise which has been so successfully commenced and finished, is as important in its results to our Territory as the submersion of the Atlantic cable to the Eastern and Western Continents. It is the great event in our Territorial history. Absent friends and relatives who may be separated from us by a chasm of several thousand miles, can converse with us and make us feel that we are dwelling in cherished homes in the States. How gratefully we recall the progress of philosophers and inventors, who have been inspired to reveal the secrets of nature to the human race and make them serviceable in the highest degree! The experiment of Benjamin Franklin, when he held the string of the kite during the flashes of lightning, was the first step, and every year has witnessed another, until a network of wire has crossed and intersected every section of the globe. When we reflect upon the number of weeks and months that elapsed in former days when news passed from one extremity of the nation to the other, and glance at the rapidity with which it rushes at the present time, the progress of the age is a self-evident fact. Our readers can find a complete history of this undertaking by referring to their files of the Post. The laborers commenced upon the 17th day of July, 1866. The first pole was planted at Virginia City on the 17th day of September at 12:20 p. m. The line belongs to the Western Union Telegraph Company, employs Morse's instruments, and was built by E. & John A. Creighton. Every citizen of the community thanks these parties for their untiring industry and perseverance in prosecuting the work. The speeches that were delivered last night to a large and enthusiastic assembly, showed that joy pervaded every heart. We publish telegrams that were transmitted from London within twenty-four hours of the time, when they were printed by the Post. What will Indians, grizzly bears, and similar animals think, when they see the lightning flashing over their wigwams and lairs, and proclaiming their destruction? Everybody is becoming jolly over the exciting and stimulating intelligence, and the preceding sentence indicates the hilarity of our mind. We will conclude before we are bereft of reason. This is the first dispatch from Great Salt Lake City.

CITIZENS OF MONTANA: Allow me to greet you; it gives me pleasure to connect your city by lightning. Men of so much enterprise should not be forgotten. Your brave Governor Smith will send the first message free to A. Johnson, President of the United States.

The Governor immediately addressed the President in the following telegram: VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., Nov. 2, 1866. To ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, Washington City, D. C.: Montana sends greetings. We are this day brought in hourly communication with the United States and the world. God save the Union.

Weather warm and pleasant. Militia territorial muster out en masse on a three day's camp. The following telegram was sent to Mr. Creighton: MR. JOHN A. CREIGHTON, Esq: We with pleasure hail the completion of your telegraph to this place, and by this invite you to an entertainment to be given by your friends of this city, on your return here, as a slight compliment for the extraordinary energy which you have exhibited in the work, and for which you are so noted.

Gov. Smith, Rockfellow, Deimling, Wall and others: Gentlemen: Many thanks for the invitation. What I have assisted in doing for our Territory, I feel amply repaid by the kind sentiments expressed. If I live, I will be there. JOHN A. CREIGHTON.

Telegraphic Dispatches

Reported for the "Tri-Weekly Post," by the W. U. Tel. Co.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The stock market exhibits a very active speculative movement, but with some irregularity in prices; some of the stocks which advanced largely yesterday being a shade lower. Governments are less active than yesterday, but steady in miscellaneous list. The Atlantic Mail was the chief attraction, prices closing at an advance of six per cent. Money continues very abundant, though in very active demand from brokers, on call. Five per cent. appears to be the most general rate on stock collaterals, with broad exceptions at 4 per cent. on Governments. General rate is 4 per cent. Discounts dull, and paper is accumulating in the hands of brokers, owing to an indisposition of banks to discount at current rates, with an improving tendency in rates on call loans.

MONTREAL, C. E., Nov. 2.—Honorable D'Arcy McGee made a speech last night before the Caledonian Society, and said that if had the ear of the Irish people, he would say consider the prosperous position of Scotland, consider the example of Scotland; cease to pursue that which is impossible and impracticable, try by every novelty something that contains elements of success. To the imperial statesmen, he would recommend the familiar American word—Reconstruction!—and a generous policy towards Ireland. Col. Roberts' stirring address to the Fenian Brotherhood, calling on them to form themselves into military companies at once, that neutrality laws cannot prevent them, and British influence will no longer be allowed to rule this country to your injury and Ireland's shame. Strange events are in the near future, and you know not how soon you may be called upon to strike again for Ireland. Let not the occasion, or call, find you unprepared. He entreats them to work. Instructions requiring secrecy will be sent to circles.

A letter received here says the two Fenian prisoners recently in hands of the Canadian authorities escaped, and are now in Rochester. The American Consul, at Toronto, expressed a hope that the Canadian Government would hang them all.

Gen. Gleason, in New York, is preparing a claim against the British government to be forwarded to Washington for \$60,000 for illegal imprisonment in Ireland.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The mission of P. O. Day, of Buffalo, and J. C. O'Brien, of Rochester, has been successful. They have obtained the return of the arms of the Fenian Brotherhood through the influence of Hon. James M. Humphreys and F. B. Gallagher, of Buffalo. It is also stated in this connection that W. A. Dana, U. S. Attorney the Northern District of New York, was to-day removed from office. The President to-day removed the Postmasters at Warsaw, Indiana, and Waterloo, Iowa, and appointed Andrew S. Wood to fill the former, and J. P. Evans the latter vacancy.

The Comptroller of currency announces that bonds have been received for deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to an amount sufficient to secure the entire three hundred millions of circulation of the National Banks authorized by law, and no more can be received after this date. The limit has been reached, and hereafter it will be useless to forward bonds, or to apply for increase of capital, or for the organization of new Banks, or to do anything with the expectation of getting circulating notes.

Four colored men who confessed their crime, were hung this morning at Upper Marlboro, Maryland, for the murder of Colonel William Lyler, dear Piscataway, in June last. Their object was plunder, which they secured, having taken about 1,600 dollars from his secretary. A fifth negro, who had been convicted of an infamous offense, was granted a respite, in order to inquire into the truth of assertions of new evidence in his favor.

West Virginia Sustains Congress.

The election returns continue to be a series of Republican triumphs. West Virginia has added its voice to the chorus, in which the States from Maine to Iowa have taken a part. The opponents of the Constitutional Amendment have been completely vanquished at the polls, and the citizens who sustained the government in its efforts to secure the Union of our country, still control the ballot boxes. The child of old Virginia has been wiser than its parent, that is now beginning to perceive the senseless folly of its favorite dogma of States' rights. In the next month, New York, Illinois, and other portions of the nation will speak, and then we can review the results and ascertain the state of public opinion. We shall cheerfully accept the consequences, and believe that the people will return their verdict, untrifled by threats of another war, which unscrupulous politicians of the Blair school are in the habit of predicting, if their views are not carried out. If the President is sincere in his declarations about his implicit faith in the voice of the people, he must be prepared to yield his policy, if it is destroyed by the elections.

Telegraphic News.

Australian Matters. New York, Oct. 20.—A steamer from Australia had arrived at Panama with \$700,000 in treasure. The harvest prospects throughout the colonies continued good, and the markets were fully supplied with bread stuffs.

New York, Oct. 20.—The money market is easier, and has lost all the firmness apparent on Thursday and Friday.

Maryland Politics. Washington, Oct. 21.—The Maryland embroglio has been compromised. The Police Commissioners will appear before the Governor to-morrow, but will only file a response denying his power to remove them. It is now probable that the Commissioners will agree to appoint one of the three judges and the clerk of election from the conservative party. Governor Swan was here yesterday, consulting with the President, and it is understood to have been determined not to send Federal troops into Maryland pending this difficulty.

President. Washington, Oct. 21.—The President visited Baltimore to-day, and attended the closing session of the Roman Catholic Plenary Council.

Hurricane at Hatteras. Washington, Oct. 21.—Lieutenant Calder Gascon, of the United States steamer Tappan, reports under date of Nassau, 9th, that on the 30th, when on a line between Bermuda and Hatteras, we encountered a revolving storm of hurricane violence, the circle moving at the rate of thirteen miles per hour. Its diameter was about two hundred and sixty miles. We were on the outer circle and sustained no damage, but the circle passed over the island of New Providence on the west, leaving more than half of Nassau in ruins. It was under this circle that the steamer Evening Star went down on the 2d, with two hundred and seventy-five souls on board. The chapter of casualties from this storm is not half written.

Storm in Chicago. Chicago, Oct. 22.—A storm of rain accompanied by a fearful wind, prevailed here last night, blowing down a new four-story brick building, the walls of which had just been put up on State street, near the corner of Madison. The falling walls crushed four small buildings on the corner of Madison, occupied by the Solomon barber shop, small tenements, etc., burying twelve persons. Five have been taken out dead. Loss of property, about \$35,000.

Storm in St. Louis. Chicago, Oct. 23.—The hurricane that prevailed here on Sunday night raised the roof of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, and demolished a new Catholic Church in the same city. The total damage in St. Louis is estimated at \$200,000. The storm also caused great damage in Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, etc. All the telegraph lines are down.

U. P. R. Bonds. New York, Oct. 23.—The Union Pacific Railroad has sold five hundred thousand dollars in bonds, and the eastern division four hundred thousand, at 101 1/2 @ 103.

Maryland Affairs. Baltimore, Oct. 23.—There has been continued excitement, but no outbreak. The prevailing opinion is that the question between the Governor and Police Commissioners is one of law to be determined in a legal manner.

Senators Elected. Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 23.—The Vermont Legislature has elected Justin S. Morrill Senator for the full term, and Pollard for the vacancy until next March; also Edmunds for the balance of the term he now occupies.

European News. New York, Oct. 21.—Foreign files of the 10th contain the following: The London Star says 15,000 persons were present at the Leeds demonstration for manhood suffrage. Bright made a powerful speech, and strong resolutions were adopted.

The Emperor of Austria had decided to renounce the title of King of Lombardy and Venetia. The ratified treaty had been sent to Vienna with 35,000,000 florins, in treasury bonds, in payment of the indemnity.

Gladiator won easily the French grand prize. The London Telegraph asserts that affairs in Candia are becoming every day less serious, and it was expected that Candia would shortly be pacified. Apprehensions of an uprising in Epirus, caused reinforcements to be sent to Epilus.

Halifax, Oct. 22.—The steamer China brings dates to the 14th and £80,000 in gold. Weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of over 22,000,000 francs.

Monetary. London, Oct. 25.—Consols 89 1/2, 5-20s 6 1/2. New York, Oct. 25.—Money is unchanged. Governments steady. Gold decidedly stronger under a bull attempt to run up prices.

Carlotta Insane. The Herald's Paris correspondent says the Empress Carlotta is insane. She is at Mirami. During her frequent interviews with the Pope she gave evidence of excited mysticism and feverish piety. Her failure with Napoleon, and the pending downfall of her throne in Mexico, added to the reverses of her family in Europe, the humiliation of Austria, and the death of her father Leopold, so preyed upon her mind that, fleeing to Rome, she threw herself at the feet of Pius Ninth, implored his protection, and absolutely refused to quit the Vatican. The Holy Father treated her with much kindness, and invited foreign ladies of distinction to remain with her in the palace, where she remained over night, contrary to rule and precedent.

A letter from Rome in the Gazette du Midi, gives further details of this sad affair. In her first interview with the Sovereign Pontiff, the Princess discussed with great earnestness the question of the concordat with Mexico, and insisted with much pertinacity on obtaining concessions which were deemed inadmissible. The letter says, all that was irregular and eccentric in her conduct towards the Holy Father must be attributed to nervous excitement, from which

she has suffered so long, and which frequently disturbs her reason. She went at last one morning at 9 o'clock to the Pope, without any previous announcement. She declared to him that she was the object of atrocious persecution, that there were designs on her life, that an attempt had been made to poison her at the Hotel de Rome, that she did not believe herself safe, and could not dine there. The Holy Father received her with paternal kindness, tranquillized and reassured her, and ordered dinner served for her in the library, where she passed the rest of the day. In the evening an endeavor was made to get her to return to her hotel, but she refused constantly, repeating that she was followed by assassins and that she believed herself safe nowhere except in the Vatican. Her mind again wandered and she even objected to swallow a glass of water, fearing danger. The Pope then ordered an apartment prepared for her in his palace, where she passed the night and the following day. She was subsequently conducted to Mirami, and her medical attendants hope that care will restore her to reason.

Maximilian Given up. Most of the French journals give up the cause of Maximilian in Mexico. Advice from Mexico to the 9th, say the affairs of the Empire are daily growing worse, and an important conference had taken place between Maximilian and his ministers.

Political Matters. The Herald's Charleston correspondent says, prominent South Carolina politicians are aiding Gov. Orr to carry the constitutional amendment through the Legislature.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Gen. Sherman arrived to-night. Gov. Swan was again here to-day, in consultation with the President, but there are no new developments in the Baltimore embroglio, the tendency being, however, toward a peaceable adjustment.

Gold in Treasury. The amount of gold in the Treasury has reached \$95,000,000, including eleven millions in certificates. Twenty-four millions will be disbursed on the 1st of November, on 5-20 coupons.

A Fenian to be Hung. Toronto, Oct. 25.—Colonel Lynch of Louisville, Kentucky, one of the leaders in the Fenian raid, captured at Fort Erie, and since held prisoner, was today, after trial before the civil court, sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December.

Hurricane at Turk's Island. Halifax, Oct. 25.—Turk's Island was visited by a hurricane on the 30th of September. Twenty lives were lost, eight hundred houses demolished, and over three thousand persons rendered homeless, and in a most destitute condition.

Carlotta and Mexico. Paris, Oct. 26.—The condition of the Empress Carlotta is decidedly hopeless. Maximilian will probably return in the Austrian frigate already sent from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is said twenty French war steamers will leave for Mexico in November to bring home the entire French force now in that country.

Good Letter from Sheridan. New Orleans, Oct. 26.—The following important letter, addressed to Gen. E. L. Sedgwick, commanding the United States forces at Brownsville, appears this evening:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Oct. 25.—General: I am satisfied there is only one way in which the state of affairs on the Rio Grande can be bettered, and that is by giving our heartiest support to the only government in Mexico recognized by our own, and the only one which is friendly to the United States. You will therefore warn all adventurers of any party or pretended government, in Mexico or in the State of Tamaulipas, that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and the United States, and that they will not be permitted to remain in our territory or receive the protection of our flag in order to complete their machinations for the violation of our neutrality laws. These instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the imperial buccaneers, representing the so-called Imperial Government of Mexico, and also against the Ortega, Santa Anna, and other factions. The President is the acknowledged head of the Liberal Government of Mexico.

I am, General, very respectfully, Your obt' servant, (Signed.) P. M. SHERIDAN, Major General Com'g.

Bazaine's Orders. New York, Oct. 23.—City of Mexico correspondence of October 10th says, Bazaine has received no less than three separate orders to return to France, in accordance with the express wishes of Maximilian; but as these orders are not peremptory, but conditional, he availed himself of various excuses to remain. The first order arrived some five or six months since, but instead of obeying it, he replied that affairs were so critical and so complicated that no General direct from France could understand if he should be removed, and it would cause great disaster to the French troops and ruin the Imperial interests.

The second order was met and promptly settled upon the ground of Madame Bazaine's delicate situation. The importunities of the Mexican Government soon caused the third order; but it did not find the Marshal unprepared with an answer. He was engaged in perfecting plans for the withdrawal of the forces upon Mexico. As soon as the third order had been disposed of, Bazaine left the city in hot haste for San Luis Potosi, to concentrate the troops in northern provinces; and while he was in San Luis, Matamoras fell and the French garrison at Tampico suffered capture without any attempt being made to relieve it. Upon his departure from the City of Mexico, the Marshal appointed General de Herbat to the command of the city, with orders to have in readiness at any moment a large force of cavalry to escort the Emperor Maximilian to Vera Cruz, should the Emperor abdicate and start for Europe before his return.

At this juncture Maximilian dismissed his minister and handed the Portfolio of War to General d'Osmond, and that of Finance to General Ferant. Bazaine interfered, and gave Generals Osmond and Ferant to understand that it was contrary to the regulations for a general of the French army to hold any civil appointment. Gen. Osmond forthwith resigned his post, but Ferant was made of sterner stuff. He informed the Marshal that in serving Maximilian he was serving his own Emperor; that the interests of Mexico were those of France; and, as they required his attentions, they should have them, and if Marshal Bazaine should choose to dismiss him (Ferant) for disobedience of orders, he would appeal to Napoleon in person. General Ferant repeated the same words to Maximilian, and added that, as a soldier of France, as soon as he saw the interests of his own Emperor and those of Mexico come into conflict, that moment he should resign. Ferant was not dismissed the service; but, to smooth over the matter, his name is no longer among the Mexican ministers, but he still holds the office and continues to administer the bureau of Finance.

The Empress Carlotta's ultimatum to Napoleon was abdication, and when her demands received evasive replies, she told the Emperor of France, "We have time to abdicate." This astonished Napoleon, who, in his guarded manner, advised against such a course, concluding by saying, "Have confidence in me;" and upon these fond words is built the hope of further aid from France. Everybody here appreciates the fact of the unfriendly relations which exist between Maximilian and Marshal Bazaine. The latter is a regular hard-head, cautious, persevering, and unflinching. He would like to be Viceroy of Mexico. Catholic Priest to be Hung. Toronto, Canada, Oct. 26.—Court resumed the trial of the Fenian prisoners. Rev. John McMahon, Catholic Priest, was proved to have been among the Fenian invaders at Fort Erie. His counsel urged that he was there by compulsion, as a spiritual adviser for the wounded and dying, and was not himself a combatant. Judge Wilson charged the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December, the same day as Colonel Lynch, already condemned. Rumors prevail of attempts to rescue Lynch, and McMahon, and there is considerable excitement.

Fenians. New York, Oct. 26.—The Fenian trials at Toronto cause great indignation in Fenian and Democratic circles. Mayor Hoffman convened the Common Council, who adopted resolutions asking President Johnson to interfere. Tammany Hall had a rousing meeting, and also adopted resolutions. Roberts' headquarters are unusually animated. The Fenians loudly declare if Lynch and his fellow prisoners are hung, Canada will suffer a fresh invasion and revenge.

Good News from West Virginia. Wheeling, Oct. 25.—The West Virginia election, yesterday, shows Radical gains. Governor Boreman has probably 7,000 majority. Three Radical Congressmen and all the Radical Legislature are elected.

Rumors. Washington, Oct. 27.—General Sherman with General Grant had an interview with the President to-day, and the belief prevails that he will temporarily assume the war department after Stanton has furnished his annual report.

Sherman, Grant and Romero occupied a private box at the theatre last night. Various undefined rumors prevail of negotiations for American protectors over Mexico. It is said Lower California will be ceded, and a new boundary drawn through Chihuahua and Sonora.

Mormon Affairs. General Connor, formerly commanding in Utah, telegraphs from Salt Lake that the gentiles are panic stricken, and advises the Rev. Norman McLeod not to return.

Napoleon on his Last Legs. New York, Oct. 27.—The Tribune's Berlin letter of the 11th says: Dr. Langenbeck, chief surgeon of the Prussian Army, left several days ago for Balmat, to consult with the physicians of the French Emperor on the possibility of an operation.

Yesterday a dispatch was received from the Prussian Embassy, at Paris, that there is no hope of the recovery of Napoleon.

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark Clara Bell, from the Ochotsk sea, arrived last night, and reports the arrival of Colonel Bulkley, Engineer-in-Chief of the Russia American Telegraph expedition and party at Petrovsk, about the end of July. All well. Major Abasa, chief of the Russian portion of the expedition, had explored the route and determined the position of the lines between Ghijiga and Ochotsk. Captain Matwood explored the route between the mouth of the Amoor and the Ochotsk, and joined Major Abasa at the latter point. The various explorations had decided the route between the Behring Sea and the terminus of the line at the mouth of the Amoor. Timber was plenty, and four hundred miles of poles are expected to be ready before the close of the present season. The natives are very friendly along the whole route, and offered to use dog trains to assist in transporting material, and contracted to supply any amount of reindeer meat. Major Abasa purchased dog trains and established fisheries to supply the dogs with food. The government officials rendered every facility, without awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg, and Count Amassoff issued orders to all officials to render any service that was necessary for the completion of the line. When the necessary material is received the work will be pushed ahead with great rapidity.—Virginia Enterprise.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Southern Pacific Railroad, from Shreveport, La., to Marshall, Texas, about forty-five miles, is now in excellent running order, and has a constantly increasing business. The New Orleans Picayune says, a company of foreign capitalists has made propositions to build the road its entire length. The terms are very favorable, and are now under consideration.