

THE MONTANA POST

HENRY N. BLAKE, Editor. Saturday, - - November 10, 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," 34 Strand, where advertisements and subscriptions for the same are received.

Reckless Extravagance.

It will be noticed by referring to our legislative reports that Secretary Thos. F. Meagher perpetrated one of the best jokes of the season on the 6th inst., at the expense of the general government. A committee was appointed to wait upon this official, to ascertain what measures had been taken by him to furnish the members with newspapers during the session. The Secretary then informed the Legislature that each member would be supplied with six copies of the Montana Democrat and six copies of the Rocky Mountain Gazette per week. As there are thirty-nine gentlemen who are entitled to receive these sheets, it will be seen that their circulation is increased to the extent of 234 numbers. We consider that no member requires more than one copy of these journals, and the additional quantity that the people must pay for is entirely needless. We do not believe that they will be read, and the only object of General Meagher was to return his thanks to the proprietors of the Democrat and Gazette for their eulogies upon his public services. We contend that they are not news papers in the ordinary sense of that term. The Tri-Weekly Post, issued upon Tuesday, will contain telegraphic dispatches which will not appear in the Gazette that will be furnished to the members, until the succeeding Tuesday, a difference of one week. This is giving the Legislature news in the Irish style. The telegraph is disregarded, and members who desire to obtain intelligence from Europe and the States, must subscribe for the Post. One fact should be understood by every citizen of Montana. The proprietors of this sheet pay for every telegram that is published regularly by the Democrat and Gazette. Wilkinson, who blunders so much in quoting poetry and Latin for the last named journal, may declare in its columns that he is under no obligations to the Post on account of its "falsehoods" "slanders" and "malevolence," but he does not hesitate to steal the dispatches for which D. W. TILTON & Co. foot the bills. Major Bruce states that he will not give one cent for this information for which we cheerfully expend thousands of dollars. In the face of these facts, when all admit that the Post, if any paper, should receive the Territorial aid, Secretary Meagher exhibits his disapproval of and contempt for our course in giving to every citizen the advantages of the electric cord, by wasting the public funds upon the Democrat and Gazette. Why did he not allow the members the use of one copy of the Post? Because, to quote the language that he uttered in our hearing while we were reporting the deliberations of the House, the Post "is edited by a blackguard, and conducted by a blackguard." To gratify his despicable feelings of revenge because we have performed our duty as a faithful and impartial editor, the extravagant number of Democrat and Gazette is bestowed. Wrapping paper will be abundant during the session, and our merchants will be glad to buy the packages of printed matter, and put them to some useful purpose. If General Meagher's drafts are given in payment for them, the money which may be received after deducting the costs of protests and the loss of interest, will not be a very large sum.

SPLENDID RESULTS FROM THE LEGAL TENDER LODE.—It affords us intense satisfaction to announce the complete success of the first trial of the cupel furnace of Professor Augustus Steitz, who has recently erected his works in the Rattlesnake District. The ore has yielded eighty per cent. of lead, and upon the 4th inst., one ton was placed in the furnace and subjected to the heat for the space of six hours. The lead was expelled and fifty pounds of pure silver remained. But this important fact is overshadowed by another of a more satisfactory character. Any person might secure a brick from such rich ore, but few men could run so close to the assay, and, wonderful as it may appear, the loss in silver is between 1/4 and 1/2 of one per cent. We congratulate the company that own these works upon their good fortune in possessing this claim upon the Legal Tender Lode. We also share with Professor Steitz the emotions of joy which must animate him at the present time. He has gained a practical and scientific triumph, and we advise certain parties who wish to learn the proper manner in which to extract the precious metals from gangue, to throw aside their absurd theories and take a few lessons from a younger but wiser teacher.

Governor Smith's Message.

We print in to-day's Post this important document, and commend its careful perusal to every citizen. It is written in a concise and simple style, and contains valuable statistics and information which will interest the residents of Montana. Viewed as a whole we think that his recommendations are just and should be enforced by appropriate legislation. We were pleased to notice the absence of allusions to subjects of a political character, because we consider that they are wholly uncalled for on such occasions. Many Governors introduce a partisan harangue into their messages, and thereby sacrifice their dignity to gain the applause of the crowd. Highly pleased with this exhibition of gubernatorial taste, we proceed to notice in a general way some of the remarks of the Executive. The subject of education is one of the most vital interests to the community, and occupies a prominent place in the message. The negligence that has been displayed by certain officials who are pointed out in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, requires the serious consideration of the Legislature. We suppose that there will be no difference of views regarding this matter. All will perceive with pleasure the sound condition of the Territorial finances. The debt can be extinguished within a year unless some unforeseen event takes place. We were surprised to observe that the valuation of Madison county exceeds that of Edgerton more than \$400,000. We forbear to comment upon this remarkable feature because we wish to know the manner in which the Assessors performed their arduous duties. There is a mysterious appearance in the figures. The Governor very justly condemns delinquent officers, and recommends the adoption of stringent measures in respect to Choteau, Meagher and Beaverhead. He justly recommends that Choteau should be restored to its former position as a part of Edgerton. The same punishment should be meted out to Meagher county, which should be annihilated in a legal sense, on account of its name, if no other reason existed. The mail facilities and Indian troubles have been treated in a very satisfactory style, and we cordially support the Governor's propositions. He has already acquired a deep knowledge of Montana and its institutions and productions, and we assure him that he has taken the wisest method to gain the good will of the people. We regret to state that the typographical execution of the message, by the public printer, is of an inferior character. Such a document, which will be deposited in the library of every State, should be printed in a style that would be creditable to the Territory and its presses, but Secretary Meagher entertains different views.

Secretary Meagher's Drafts.

We do not intend to comment upon the official action of the Territorial Secretary in every number of the Post, but the article that appeared in the Democrat of the 8th inst., requires consideration. In the first place, we disclaim the existence of any malicious motives, and the suggestions of other parties to the contrary are very unjust to ourselves. It cannot be denied that drafts amounting to thousands of dollars, signed by Gen. Meagher have been protested in New York and returned to Montana. Parties have lost the use of their money several months, and we presented their complaints in the Post, together with a statement of the cause. Since our last editorial upon this matter was published, the gratifying intelligence was transmitted by telegraph that the difficulties which have hitherto existed, have been removed, and the drafts are now and will be paid. There is no necessity for writing a long defense of our preceding articles relating to this question, and we cheerfully turn our attention to another subject. We rejoice that the Government is honoring the drafts of the Secretary, because the financial affairs of the Territory, respecting its relations to the national treasury, rest upon a firm basis, and everything will now go on harmoniously.

Having had occasion to censure Gen. Meagher so frequently, we think it is our duty to employ different language regarding his conduct in preparing appropriate halls for the House and Council. His arrangements and decorations have been marked by good taste and the convenience of members, spectators, and others, have been amply provided for. In fact, it has been suggested that all thoughts of removing the capital have vanished since the law-makers convened in our city and occupied their comfortable seats. It affords us much pleasure to state that no Territory so distant from civilization as this, has been furnished with legislative facilities superior to those of Montana. The thanks of both branches of the Legislature were most properly tendered to the General, who had labored so faithfully to comply with the desires of the members. In uttering these sentiments, we are confident that every person will support us, and we cheerfully place our opinions in the columns of the impartial Post.

The National Policy.

The Republican party has gained during the present week the most decisive victories, and the political campaign, which commenced in Maine and Vermont with brilliant success, has been gloriously finished. The people that destroyed slavery and defeated the armies of treason, have pronounced their mandate, and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to respect and obey it. The policy of Congress has been vindicated, and it is no longer the platform of partisan organization, but the governing principle of the country. The constitutional amendment, which has already been formally adopted by the legislatures of several States, has been accepted at the polls by overwhelming majorities. It is now the solemn duty of the President to perform the promises which he has repeated upon so many public occasions, to carry out the will of the American people to whom he has always professed to be a most humble servant. If he disregards that voice, as expressed by Missouri, West Virginia and other States in the recent elections, we shall consider that he has forfeited the confidence of all who have stood by him in his determination to abide by the result of this political struggle. The forces of the President have been vanquished, and he has ascertained that he is wrong and Congress is right, if he employs the rule of action that he has enforced in his speeches. We regret to notice, that, instead of messages of conciliation, and the acceptance of the people's fiat in good faith, intelligence is transmitted that the Executive is firm and more determined than ever to establish his political dogmas. He is not Moses, but a Pharaoh, and hardens his heart whenever he listens to the rejoicings of loyal millions, who desire to see a permanent union based upon the Constitution. After that battle has been fought, and the legions of the President have been routed, the journals have invariably asserted that his faith was unchanged. One thing is certain. With a large majority in the present and next Congress, opposed to his policy, it will be impossible for him to restore to their seats in the national councils ten States that voluntarily abandoned their rights to them and appealed to the bloody sword of war. The result is obvious. The adoption of the constitutional amendment is the wisest means by which the harmony of the country can be upheld. When this vital measure has been incorporated into the national regis, the existing discontent will disappear, and the United States will be the most powerful of republics and the most devoted promoter of all that is exalted and ennobling in a land of universal freedom.

Correspondence.

JEFFERSON BRIDGE, Nov. 6, 1866. EDITOR TRI-WEEKLY POST: I notice an item in your paper of the 1st instant, in which a certain portion of my road between Virginia and Helena Cities is styled a "positive nuisance," in consequence of ditches having been constructed across the highway in Prickley Pear City. Presuming the item in question was furnished by parties living in Prickley Pear, I wish through the medium of your paper to make a statement of the facts in relation to the matter. By the charter, my road extends from Jefferson Bridge to Prickley Pear, and I am not obliged to build a road through Prickley Pear City, or any other city. The facts in the case are these: There was a good stage road through that one-horse town, and it would have remained a good road, but the inhabitants living at that place have all along been digging ditches across the street and otherwise obstructing the road, and when I have remonstrated with them for not leaving the road in as good order as when they found it, I have been abused. Also when Gov. Polinger, Holladay's energetic division agent, has complained to them about it, he was told that they had a right to dig up the road. Such being the case, we have marked out a new road on the west side of the town, which is a little nearer than through it, and the travel, together with the stages, now goes that way. We intend to work this new road and kill off this far famed city, unless they abate that "positive nuisance" which the inhabitants themselves have committed. One thing is certain; they won't compel "old Parsons" to pave their streets or build their sidewalks. One thing more; many think I am making a fortune on this road. I have expended the past year over eight thousand dollars from the bridge to Helena, which is every dollar the road has earned during the time. This I can prove to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced man. I have expended several hundred dollars voluntarily, between Prickley Pear and Helena, which portion of the road is not included in my charter. Yours truly, NELSON M. PARSONS.

JEFFERSON CITY, M. T., Oct. 29. EDITOR POST: Why should the praises of Jefferson be unsung when so many of the lesser lights, in our estimation, are creating such a brilliancy? It has been our misfortune, almost our only one, to be quite too near the famous city of Helena, so that capitalists and company agents as they pass, always anxious to reach the great metropolis, "could come back any day next week," for instance; but, alas, they have almost universally neglected their own interest and failed to do so. Thinking like this, I came to the conclusion not to let our light be hidden under a

bushel any longer, but to show to the world the splendor of our quartz and the unsurpassing richness of this region, that none need be longer blinded by ignorance or stupidity with excuse. The mode for their enlightenment was at once selected, knowing the extensive circulation of the Post, that its pages are perused by all the intelligent and go-aheadative (that being the sort whose interest we wish to enlist) portion of the people not only here, but elsewhere. We are fully persuaded in our own mind that if its columns are open to us, and we can do justice to our subject, we need have no further anxiety concerning the brightness of our future.

The location of Jefferson town is invariably conceded to be in one of the most beautiful, healthy and fertile valleys of the Territory. The lodes in the vicinity are legion, and as the Gregory seems at present to be receiving the most attention, we will follow the custom so far as to let it stand at the head of the list. There are two different parties working upon various portions of the lode. One of these parties, under the supervision of Dr. Russell, agent for an eastern mining company, (here let me make an exception of this gentleman from the agents before referred to, for he has treated our mines with the deference they deserve, and carried on his work with energy and perseverance.) has succeeded in striking the vein upon the company's claim—No. 3 N. E.—at a depth of 65 feet, by tunneling a distance of one hundred and twenty feet, the workmanship of which cannot be surpassed in any of the mines, revealing a crevice of beautiful ore, which had not terminated at a width of six feet at last reports. This company, undoubtedly, will have a smelter in operation as early as possible the ensuing spring. The other party, under the direction of the discoverers, Messrs. Axters and Mimmaw's, have been tracing the lode with success on discovery claim and No. 1 N. E. The principal shaft on discovery claim has a well defined crevice of four feet in width, which continues to widen as they go down. This lode is now so well developed that the most skeptically inclined cannot fail to be convinced of its reality. This ore has many times been tested by assayers, and always with fabulous results. It is silver-bearing quartz, and will without doubt prove a fortune to the owners. The same parties, encouraged by this success, have determined to unite and together work upon a lode in close proximity to the Gregory, and of the same nature—a new discovery, named in honor of the finder, the "Axe lode." Preparations are being rapidly made to thoroughly prove other lodes—the Indiana, Corris-Annie, Olive and others, all being of a similar galenic nature and assaying highly.

I think that I have convinced you that we have considerable enterprise in our midst, notwithstanding our long waiting for uncles, cousins, or near relations to come and put their shoulder to the wheel and give us a lift. We are not overwhelmed with disappointment in consequence of their failure to do so, but will show to the world when we reap the reward of our toil and patience, that we "were not dead but sleeping."

Educational matters are also being attended to, and through the winter we will have a public school. The proceedings of the Legislature will be eagerly watched by our people, and we present laws will be made which will prove a benefit to the miner; especially do we hope to see a change in the law respecting "Tunnels," which as it is, does not give the miner sufficient ground upon the lode which he may, with great expense to himself, chance to strike, to remunerate him for his time and labor. Often hearing of men having "quartz on the brain," and not belonging to that class, will subscribe myself as QUARTZ IN THE CREVICE.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people, another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security, and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that was so recently among us has not been anywhere re-opened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated. Domestic tranquillity has improved. Sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly, our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has demanded its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak of His honor. I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils and to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a King forever. Them that are meek shall he guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord shall give strength to His people, and the Lord shall give to His people the blessings of peace. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President: W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

ARRIVAL OF A MACKINAW.—Yesterday morning a mackinaw boat arrived at this port, direct from Fort Benton. The party numbered twenty-two, and made the passage in thirty-one days, having started from Benton on the 13th day of September last. She had fair weather all the way down, with a good run, notwithstanding the very low stage of the water; from the Indians they experienced no trouble, not being cursed with the sight of a single redskin. Most of the party have been in the mountains during the past three years, and have met with success. One of the miners has \$10,000 in dust, another upwards of \$5,000; the whole amount of dust being worth over \$50,000. The boat is styled the "Redwing," and is now at our levee, and has been visited by a number of our citizens.—St. Joseph Herald, 18th ult.

The first public message ever sent by electric telegraph, went from Baltimore to Washington, dated the 14th of June, 1844, addressed to Silas Wright of New York, announcing the nomination by the Democratic Convention then in session in the former city, of Polk, for the Presidency. A member of Congress was defeated in Indiana for re-election, in consequence of his vote sustaining an appropriation of \$25,000 to aid the enterprise, on the ground that "a man who could be made to believe in such a humbug was too big a fool to go to Congress."

We were yesterday shown some rich and beautiful specimens of gold bearing quartz, by David McCranor of Virginia City, Montana Territory. Some of the samples show localities, which promise to equal in richness any yet worked in that Territory. The new lode is located in what is known as the Summit District. Mr. McCranor is an old resident of the Territory, and represents to us that the mineral richness of Montana is as yet far from being freely developed. Some of his specimen quartz is really beautiful, even to other eyes than those of the experienced metallurgist. He is en route with his samples to Philadelphia, where some persons interested in the new "claim" reside.—St. Joe Union.

EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENT.—The House of Bishops have unanimously appointed the Rev. Mr. Tuttle to be Bishop of the new Diocese of Montana and Nevada, which was rendered vacant by the refusal of Dr. Howe to accept it after his appointment by the last general convention. Mr. Tuttle, the new prelate, is comparative young, having only attained his 36th year.

At the Republican National Convention of 1864, when a proposition was made in the Wisconsin delegation to unite their vote in favor of Andrew Johnson for Vice President, Gov. Randall, now Johnson's right hand man and Postmaster General, opposed the motion. "No," said he, "I know Andrew Johnson better than you do. He is a bad, treacherous man, and unfit for the office."

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