

INDEPENDENT CITIZEN'S TICKET

FOR MAYOR, LUTHER C. LEE, FOR ALDERMEN, First Ward—G. FELDBERG, D. H. WESTON, Second Ward—J. R. BOYCE, JAMES McSHANE, Third Ward—JOHN CULVER, D. C. FARWELL, Fourth Ward—JOHN E. LE BEAU, J. T. HENDERSON.

The polls will be held at the following places, on Monday, the 4th instant. Let every man turn out! First Ward—Novelty Store, Second Ward—Frank's Bakery, Third Ward—Great Republic, Fourth Ward—Weston House.

The above is the ticket adopted by the citizens of Virginia as their selection for municipal officers for the ensuing year. A glance at the names will satisfy any one that the nominations have been made irrespective of party, the single aim being to choose those persons whose qualifications render them the most desirable men to administer the affairs of the city. The selections are well made, and the ticket as it stands contains the names of men who, for administrative ability, integrity, and thorough knowledge of the affairs of the city, and their thorough identification with its growth and prosperity, renders their election a matter in which every citizen should feel a deep interest, and use their influence to accomplish. There has been made a nomination by a party of strictly party men, and, for certain reasons, they will use every exertion to secure its success. The tickets, although containing some of the same names in each, differ radically in their selection for Mayor. Mr. Castner, in his speech to the convention, urged the election of Aldermen who would sustain the Mayor in measures for the economical government of the city, and in the adjustment of existing difficulties which are likely to involve the city in litigation. Would it not be well in that case to elect a Mayor who is conversant with the city affairs, and thoroughly understands the situation? In presenting for Mayor, the name of Luther C. Lee, it is believed to be not only a well-deserved compliment to an honest, able, and worthy man, but it is designed to give the chief office in the city to one who has been a resident for years, laboring for the peace and welfare of the city and its citizens, without emolument, when to be a friend to order and law was at the peril of one's life, and who in every position of trust which he has occupied, has acquitted himself with credit and honor. Let the voters of Virginia consider the relative claims of these two gentlemen, and decide who is most worthy and best qualified.

JUST A FAREWELL WORD.

The Post labours like a mountain and brings forth a mouse.—[Herald.] Yes, a poor, sickly, little, insignificant thing it was, too: the Helena Herald. We had an auntie (a maiden aunt) who used to take on like the same way; and was always wondering, like Dr. Nasby, why the "ignorant" masses would insist on consolidating the right to do as they please, instead of diffusing that power among said aunt, and submitting all questions of propriety to her decision.—[Herald.]

Not a doubt of it. It's a clear case of hereditary disease, and runs in all the old maids, male and female, of the family. There has not been one robbery or cold-blooded murder since we came into the Territory.—[Herald.]

Who steals telegrams, and murders the English language in their paper? We can scarcely pick up an eastern journal but contains from one-fourth to a column of items clipped from our paper.—[Herald.] Oh, don't! Some person might see that and believe it.

China Prospects.

The telegraph recently informed us that the discrimination against foreign tonnage in France had been removed from all but American tonnage. The dispatch today states that American and French tonnage is on the same footing in both countries. This is a very gratifying announcement, and is another instance of the progress of commercial intelligence throughout the world, and it augurs well for the great enterprise we have now undertaken in attempting, through the aid of steam, to bring China into the great family of nations. Indeed, when we look back to the close of last century, and reflect how hopelessly exclusive were the commercial laws of England and Europe, and consider the agency we have had in bringing about the present state of comparative freedom, the commercial conquest of China seems to be an easy task. When this nation sprang into life by the union of thirteen States, the policy of England was as Chinese, as is that of the Celestials now; and when the "bit of striped bunting," flying from the "gaff" of a "pine frigate," first appeared in British waters, it had a harder task before it than it now has, displayed from the peak of the magnificent steamer we have just dispatched to the China seas. Since that period, under the aegis of the Stars and Stripes, commerce has won many victories. We have interpointed into international law the principle that the flag shall cover the ship and the goods; we have abolished the right of search in time of peace; we have enforced the abrogation of the old navigation laws; we have compelled the equality of American tonnage; we have made reciprocity treaties and extradition treaties necessary; we have caused

the removal of prohibitions upon exports, and also upon imports; we have taken off the surplus population of Europe to the extent of 6,000,000 souls, and set them to work on fertile land, which we have covered with railroads; we have contributed the steamboat and the telegraph; we have made our ships models for the whole world; we have promoted the production of wealth everywhere, by the introduction of countless labor-saving machines in every branch of industry. The result of all these, and other changes, has been that the surplus wealth of commercial countries has increased five-fold—that is to say, the official export values of France, the United States and Great Britain, in 1820, were, in the aggregate, three hundred and fifty millions of dollars; in 1860 they were one thousand four hundred and forty millions—an increase of nearly five-fold in commodities interchanged, the largest portion of which was due to American invention and enterprise; and it was interchanged in the cheap tonnage furnished by the United States.

China is now to be brought under these influences. We send a steamer freighted with American enterprises, inventions, energy and genius. The way is, in some degree, prepared by our Ministers. They are disposed to remove restriction upon migration, and to adopt steam, the telegraph and railroads. We shall do by them as we did by Europe; we shall take their surplus population, and set them to work; we shall inoculate them with machine industry; we shall quadruple their productions, and we shall make a market among 500,000,000 Asiatics for all our own produce, resulting in a commerce for San Francisco far greater than that any city has hitherto enjoyed. The vast wealth which has there been accumulating through four thousand years as to be vitalized and set in motion. If we imbue them with American inventions we will stimulate them with American banking. The vast commerce which must inevitably center here will be guided and controlled by Chinese capital in American connections, concentrating the exchanges in such a manner as to liberate forever American transactions from that tribute long paid British capital centered in London.—S. F. Alto.

Losses of Gold and Silver.

It is no easy matter to arrive at a correct approximation of the amount of the precious metals that has been extracted from the mineral lands of the United States during the past fifteen or twenty years; how much more difficult to estimate the amount which, during the process of extraction, has been lost! Metallurgists assert that at the present time, with all past experience to govern manipulation of gold and silver bearing rock, there is still lost fully 50 percent. of all those metals which go through the reduction works. If this is the case now, how immense must have been the losses in the first few years of gold and silver mining! Any one who has mined in the Far West will remember well enough that there is scarcely a river or creek claim but has been worked over and over again, perhaps for a dozen times, always "paying" the worker, and sometimes giving him more at the second or third working than at the first. We remember several instances where this was the case; and with the rude appliances used in the early days of California mining, it would have been strange indeed had the miner left poor "tailings" at the end of his "ton" or "sluices." But with the experiences of nearly two decades, it is rather annoying to think that we are still losing so much. Mill men sometimes boast of working silver ores to within 10 per cent. of assay, but none of the "initiated" believe them. So also with the working of auriferous rocks. Indeed it seems impossible, despite the most strenuous efforts, to avoid immense losses. It was but the other day that a Western contemporary mentioned an experiment that was made at the Pacific Ore Company's works at Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., to give an idea of how much was lost. "A large quantity of quartz containing a considerable amount of sulphurets," says our authority, "was finely pulverized, thrown into a tank and thoroughly saturated with water. The black seam, which will always float for a long time upon water under such conditions, was carefully skimmed off, until an amount which, when dry, weighed three pounds, was accumulated. This material was then submitted to a careful hand process of treatment, and yielded at the rate of \$1,200 per ton!" This experiment, it would be observed, was upon the scum of standing water. With running water there would be infinitely greater loss. If some practicable plan for preventing such waste could be devised, the inventor would be entitled to the gratitude of the nation. Reservoirs or tanks will only do in certain places, and even there they will not accomplish much. Where is the coming man who shall show us how to save all our gold and silver, and what his name?—Journal of Mining.

LIVE CATTLE WEIGHT BY MEASURE.

The only instrument necessary is a measure with feet and inch marks upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal, just behind the shoulder blades. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and length. The following are the rules to ascertain the weight of the animal: If less than one foot in girth, multiply superficial feet by eight. If less than three and more than one, multiply superficial feet by eleven. If less than five and more than three, multiply superficial feet by sixteen. If less than seven and more than five, multiply superficial feet by twenty-three. If less than nine and more than seven, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three. If less than eleven and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty-two. Example: Suppose the girth of a bullock be six feet three inches, length five feet six inches; the superficial area will then be thirty-four, and in accordance with the preceding table, the weight will be seven hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Example: Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and length one foot nine inches. There would then, be three and a half feet, which multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-eight and a half pounds as the weight of the animal when dressed. In this way the weight of the four quarters can be substantially ascertained during life.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 623 1/2 W-3m No. 42 Cedar st. New York.

JOSH BILLINGS ON OWLS.—Josh Billings says of owls:

Burds is God's choicest. Tew the lion he gave majesty, tew the elephant strength, tew the fox cunning, and tew the tiger deceit. But tew the burds, his pets, He gave beauty and song. And none so blest as the owl. The owl is a game burd; he can whip anything that wears feathers—after dark. He is a wise burd, and hoots at most things. He is a solemn burd, a cross between a justice of the peace and county commissioner. He is a stiff burd, and sits up as stiff as an exclamation point. He is a luxurious burd, and feeds on spring chickens. He is a long-lived burd, and was never known to take death naturally. He is a hardy burd, and groze tuff by bileing. He is a honest burd, and alwaz shoos a open countenance. He is a prompt burd, and satisfize at onct his outstanding bill. He is a comfortable burd, and alwaz sleeps in feathers. He is a attentive burd, and during the day can alwaz be found in. He is a festive burd, and don't come home till morning. Thus the owl is a mistaken emblem of sollytoode and sadness; if we dig into his nature closely, is emphatically one of the b'hoys, and belongs to the club.

THE TRIBUNE ON CATHOLICS.—The N. York Tribune, in an article on the decadence of the political power of the Pope, alludes to the Roman Catholic Church as follows:

We are far from believing that the downfall of the Papal civil power is to be the downfall of the Roman Catholic religion. On the contrary, we have little doubt that out of her worldly losses the church will reap spiritual profit. She has never been so glorious as when she gathered together her children in the darkness of the catacombs, gave up her ministers to be scourged, and burned, and torn by wild beasts, labored in poverty and disgrace, and imitated the divine master who was despised of men and had not where to lay his head. She is nowhere so prosperous to-day as in our own country, where the State gives her no help but an equal and just toleration. There is a contamination in the atmosphere of courts which always affects religion, and the corruption of politics spreads itself even to a State church. Relieved from the incubus of an effete and odious political system, the Roman Catholic Church may be again in the future, as she has sometimes been in the past, a leader and guide of the people in some of their noblest aspirations.

HARNESSES.—A practical harness maker (says the American Agriculturist,) gives the following suggestions about oiling harness:

"Separate all the pieces and lay them in water until thoroughly wet; then wash them clean and allow them to dry sufficiently. To know when they are in good condition for oiling, bend a strap, and if the water does not ooze out, it is dry enough. Whale oil is sometimes used, heated oil is much better. Mix with it a little lamp black, and apply with a brush to both sides of the leather. About six hours after oiling, wash with castile soap and warm water, let them dry, rub well with a woolen cloth and buckle them together. "If harness is used constantly, it should be oiled three or four times a year, but if only occasionally, twice will be sufficient. A little care in this respect will save considerable in the way of repairs and a new harness, to say nothing of the much better appearance they make."

WAR IN MISSOURI.—Missouri is yet, to a considerable degree, the prey of rebels, bushwhackers and guerrillas. These outlawed villains have continued to perpetrate their outrages in some parts of the State to such an extent that the Governor has found himself compelled to call out the militia to put them down. Bloodshed has followed. A Lexington date of the 4th says that rebel bushwhackers entered that place the day before, led by the notorious Clemens and Pool. Colonel Montgomery commanding the militia, promptly attacked and routed them, killing Clemens and mortally wounding a number of the others. The rebels thereabouts having also made threats against Union men, Colonel Montgomery arrested a number of the most prominent rebels, and holds them as hostages for loyal citizens. We hope the authorities of Missouri will make as prompt work with its yet rebellious people as Congress gives some promise of doing with the rebel States.—Omaha Republican.

GETTYSBURG.—After the termination of this sanguinary battle, 27,574 guns were picked up on the field, 23,000 of which were loaded. Of this number, one-half had two loads, each remaining unfired, one-quarter had three loads, and the remaining six thousand contained over six loads apiece. Many were found having from two to six bullets over one charge; in others the powder was placed above the ball, one gun having six cartridges with the paper untorn. In one Springfield rifle twenty-three separate charges were found, while one smooth-bore musket contained twenty-two bullets and sixty buckshot rammed in promiscuously.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE CUBANS.—Whilst in Havana recently, it is announced that Gen. Sherman visited the American Consul's office, and seeing a large map of Cuba, mounted a chair and began studying it. This caused the Cubans, who saw him, to exchange significant looks and gestures and to whisper to each other, whilst they all came to the conclusion that General Sherman, who was merely looking at the route to Matanzas, in reality, was picking out a good place for the descent of a filibustering party, who would "annex" Cuba to his great country.

COMMERCIAL.

VIRGINIA WHOLESALE MARKET.

Corrected by J. S. Rockefeller, No. 5 Jackson St.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., Jan. 26, 1867. [Non-resident readers will please bear in mind that our quotations are based upon actual transactions, and are gold prices for goods by the original packages. The retail prices range about ten per cent. above quotations.]

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour, Beans, Coffee, Tea, and other goods.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED BY SPARKS, M'PHERSON & HALL, No. 69, Main Street.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Flour, Beans, Coffee, Tea, and other goods.

MONETARY.

(Corrected weekly by Hussey, Dahler & Co.) Dust buying, (currency)..... 20 @ 21 1/2

Table listing monetary values and prices for various items like Gold, Silver, and other currencies.

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Helena Advertisements

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Any article not procurable in the place can be sent for by the Helena News Depot. Call and inquire, Bridge street, above Main. Subscriptions for the MONTANA POST received.

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Judge J. Tufts, New York City; Chatham Bank, New York City; Clark & Upson Mining Co., Hartford, Conn.; Prof. H. A. Ward, Rochester, New York; John G. Capelin, St. Louis; Erfort & Petring, St. Louis; And to business men generally of Virginia City, M. T. 121

DELEVAN HOUSE,

Wallace Street, Virginia City, Opposite the U. S. P. O. W. H. JOHNSON, Proprietor. WE HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 150 BOARDERS. And our table is always supplied with the Best the Market and Season Affords. Our house is also provided with NICE CLEAN BEDS. Board per Week, \$16.00. 116 W. H. JOHNSON. MONTANA BREWERY. JOHN MANHEIM, Proprietor. Lager Beer, of Superior Quality. Delivered to all parts of the Territory. Connected with my Brewery I have a DISTILLERY for the manufacture of Malt Whiskey. I solicit the patronage of the public for a home manufactured article. 911 MRS. L. J. SCOTT, RESTAURANT AND HOTEL, (HIGHLAND GOLD DIGGINGS,) 611-3m MONTANA TERRITORY.