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The Montana Post.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

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.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WADE.

The dispatches received announce that this able Senator, who has for sixteen years been one of the ablest leaders of the party in favor of universal liberty, has been chosen President of the Senate, and by virtue of his office, the Acting Vice-President of the United States. This is a well deserved token of esteem, bestowed upon one of the champions of the party by their Senators, and his history, which is a record of consistent adherence to fixed principles, is full guarantee that their confidence will not have been misplaced. As presiding officer of the Senate, he will occupy the second position in the United States, and a brief summary of his life and actions may not be inappropriate.

Mr. Wade is a native of Springfield, Mass., and is now in his 67th year. His father was a soldier of the revolution whose limited means would not permit him to bestow upon his son other than a common school education. He was cast upon the world, on his arrival at manhood's age, with what limited knowledge he could gain from this source, and commenced his career as a farmer, lumberman and school teacher, alternately, and during the construction of the Erie Canal in New York State, worked on it for several months with spade and wheelbarrow as an ordinary laborer. Migrating westward, he settled in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and at the age of 26 commenced the study of law, and in two years was admitted to practice in the courts of that county. In 1833, five years after his admission, he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1837 he was elected, and twice afterward returned to the Ohio State Senate. In 1847 he was appointed presiding Judge of the 3d Judicial District, and in 1851 was elected to the United States Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1857 and 1863. Here he espoused the cause of liberty to all, and as an abolitionist, fearlessly opposed the Southern leaders, who found a foe in him they could not buy or intimidate in "the Senator from Ohio." He was one of the six Senators who voted for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law in 1852. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and voted against the LeCompton Constitution during the Kansas difficulties which followed. He opposed all the compromise measures suggested after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the speeches made by him on the floor of the Senate have not their equals on the record for steadfast, fearless adherence to the principles he advocated, and argumentative eloquence. During the war he was Chairman of the Joint Committee on the conduct of the war, and the history of that committee discloses the indomitable energy, honesty and loyalty which characterized its chairman. No rank was too high to avoid censure when in the wrong, and none so low as to be condemned unless found guilty. Representing the interior of the Union, he could recall the day when it was but one of the far west States, and he recognized in the more remote States and territories, the center, to be, of our great country. Every measure to aid and stimulate their growth and development met with his heartiest support, and they have had no abler or more influential champion than Senator Wade. He supported the Homestead and Pacific Railroad bills, and the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado have had no firmer or hard working friend, and although the one has as yet been refused admission, it must be doubly gratifying to their advocate, that on the same day he was chosen by the Republican Senators as their leader, the other was declared duly admitted to the sisterhood of States. He is one of the representative self-made men of America. Reared to labor and exertion, depending upon himself alone, without influence or assistance, he has carved out an honorable name, and fought his way up from the wheelbarrow to the Presidency of the Senate. Brave as a lion, eloquent, energetic and determined,

he is an opponent to be feared, and an able champion of any principle he advocates. For oratory and argumentative skill he has few equals, and his long experience eminently fits him for the office he has been chosen to fill. His term expires in 1869, but it is not probable the State he represents will fail to return him at its expiration, should not the people of the Union confer upon him higher honors than he has yet received.

POLITICAL RECREANCY.

"Consistency, thou art a Jewel!"

We never expected a very great amount of that virtue among politicians, but the proceedings of the Council disclosed a very remarkable lack of the article, on Tuesday. On Monday, H. B. No. 3, repealing the capital bill, was read in the Council and referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Wilkinson was a member. His report on that bill gave an objection to its passage that so few of the members of the Legislature being present, it was taking an unfair advantage of the people, to repeal the bill passed at a fully represented session, and that it was unfair, unjust, and an outrage to do it, and the bill failed from the efforts of the Helena delegation. On Tuesday, the Helena delegation introduced a bill to amend the election law so as to hold an election for delegate and county officers next month. It was introduced as a party measure, sustained as such, without any equivocation or attempts to disguise the motive; urged because they feared the defeat of the Democratic party next fall, and upon the grounds that they had the power to do this, and it was only in justice to themselves as Democrats "to defeat the fanaticism which had ruled the country for six years, and had sprung from New England witchcraft." So said Mr. Brown, of Deer Lodge. Waterbury, Wilkinson, Lowry, Brown and Moore, voted for this bill; Tuttle, Phelps, Spratt, Orr and Chiles against it; failing only by a tie vote. They could not entertain the idea of altering a purely local bill, scarcely effecting any other locality than Helena and Virginia, because it would be taking advantage of the unrepresented portions of the Territory. But they could entertain for hours, and spout long-winded invectives against Republicanism, and make congressional harangues in favor of a bill that effects materially every voter in the Territory, and which, had it passed, would have been the last feather on the back of forbearance, and the signal for even a worse defeat of Democracy than they have to fear next fall.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

On Monday last, at 12 M., the Thirtieth Congress was declared adjourned, and the Fortieth convened. Senator Wade was elected President of the Senate pro tem, vice Foster, whose term has expired. There is a prevalent opinion that the present Congress has a much larger composition of Union members than the last, which is unfortunately not the case, although there is a slight increase on that side. In the last session there were, in the Senate, Republicans, 42; Democrats, 10. In the House, Republicans, 145; Democrats, 47. For the present session, so far as chosen, and so far as the politics of vacancies can be counted upon, the Senate will stand, Republicans, 43, besides the members from Nebraska; Democrats, 9. In the House, Republicans, 127; Democrats, 36. Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Nebraska have yet to elect 30 members. Of these, 17 will probably be Unionists and 13 Democrats. In which case the House will stand 144 to 49. This still leaves a large surplus over the two-third vote required over a veto; sufficient to permit week-kneed members of the Republicans to absent themselves, or vote with the opposition, as they did on the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Government having given the control of the Indian Bureau into the hands of the War Department, we will anxiously await coming events, to see whether the former nonsensical ideas of Indian treatment and Indian warfare are still the rule by which they propose to solve this problem. How many blankets should an Indian have for every pale face he butchers? General Hancock has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and designs starting on a campaign for the Nebraska and Kansas Indians, about the 10th instant, and orders have been issued to provide all the necessary arrangements for a vigorous campaign. We do not know the number of troops comprising the expedition, farther than a statement, made sometime since, that 8000 troops were intended for the service. While earnestly hoping that good may

result from this campaign, we admit that that there are but little grounds for any sanguine expectations; and if Gen. Hancock succeeds in doing any effective service without having his military head chopped off at Washington, he will be more fortunate than any of his predecessors who have ever accomplished anything beneficial. The posts established along the routes have been nonentities; a mere pretext of protection, benefiting chiefly, sutlers, Indian agents, and their partners in the swindle. These posts cost the government \$25,000,000 in 1864, and in 1865, \$27,000,000, of which \$1,642,000 was expended for the payment of troops, while the subsistence Department absorbed \$51,523,820, and the Quartermasters, \$28,374,209. From present indications it is probable the amount will be much larger this year. If his instructions will permit him to ignite the powder intended for the redskins, instead of trading it to them by the ton, as was done at Laramie last summer, we may hope for good results, and some security for the lives and property of emigrants, settlers and miners.

THE FINALE.

The following little item of information came over from Helena yesterday evening, and came among the Democracy like the breath of the sirocco.

"Come like the winds come when forests are reared,
Come like the waves come when navies are stranded."

It is a new phase of "The Situation," and explains itself fully.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1867.

TO CAPT. JAS. L. FISK, ED. HERALD:
Congress has annihilated the bogus Legislature of Montana and annulled its laws. The election is fixed for September. U. S. Judges salaries fixed at \$3,500. Montanians celebrate here to-night. (Signed),
R. E. FISK, JIM WHITLATCH, and others.

The above dispatch is a fitting climax to the farcical proceedings of the Legislature yesterday. We give due credit to those of the Democratic party who, when the Legislature was convened, endeavored to atone for the sins of the party by so amending the old laws as to better provide for the interests of the Territory, and defeated the infamous attempts of the bitter, rabid fire-eaters, to add to their blackened record by prematurely stuffing every position with Democrats, and endeavoring to cheat the Union party out of their rights. But for those who did endeavor to do this, we say, thank God! your machinations were still-born, although you little knew it. It is probable that the proceedings of all the Sessions, except the Bannack Session, are declared illegal, as decided by the Territorial Judges. What a lot of toll roads will suffer in consequence? What a stunner this will be for the Democracy, the Capital, Penitentiary and Agricultural College men. The Herald is out in an Extra, with sensational heads, and says a general jubilee was held in Helena, with speeches, music, etc.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the Gazette stated that it knew every man and officer of the U. L. A. in Helena, their initiative ritual, signs, grips, oaths and all the diabolical of the institution, and made a promise that whenever black enough ink could be obtained they would print the roll of their infamy. Well, this much as a prologue. The editorial corps—or corpse—of that paper represents Edgerton in the Council, and has been here during the session. Two days ago he met the Vice President of the U. L. A. of Helena, and engaged in a political conversation with him, in which he stated the fact, that the times looked dark for the Democracy, that they must organize, and work to defeat the League, that the success of the Democratic party depended upon the change in the election law, etc. Didn't know you was in the enemy's camp that time, did you? or do you not know anything about the organization except the imaginings of your terror-stricken heart? You do not fear it, either, do you? Then why did you work and vote for changing the election law so as to fill the county offices of Edgerton with M. M. A.'s some months before the time of the present incumbents expired? When you make up your roll of the U. L. A. let us know. Have you Major Bruce's name, and the "members from Madison" on the list?

THE SITUATION—LOYAL VER-SION.

The present condition of our national affairs is more gratifying to-day than at any time since, "by bloody accident," a traitor to his party, and the principles upon which he was chosen chief assistant to him whose name will be ever sacred in the hearts of loyal Americans, succeeded to that position which his vulgarity, usurpation and defection has disgraced. We have seen by his ambi-

tious desires to be the great "I am" of the Southern people, hopes raised and desires fostered in their hearts, which, even with armies to advocate them, the loyalists of the Union would never recognize. We have seen his impotent wrath poured out in vile invectives upon the representatives of the people. We have seen courtisans procuring pardons by the score for the most unworthy rebels. We have seen billions of property belonging to the Government returned to traitors. We have seen the most magnanimous offers of the loyal States rejected with contempt by his suggestion. We have seen the whole current of popular feeling in the South vitiated and corrupted by the influence of this man, which otherwise had become purified and healthy; and we have seen, at last, that the people, through their representatives, have shaken off this old man of the sea—this foul corpse, bound upon the body of the Government—and loyalty stands erect, determined that this abominable folly, disloyalty and treason shall not longer mar the progress of Liberty, and darken the brightness of our national horizon. As a dernier resort, the military reconstruction bill was passed at the eleventh hour of the last Congress, over the veto, and has become a law; and the same dispatches that conveyed the intelligence of its having been issued from the Department of State, contained the intelligence that deputations from various parts of the South, gave assurance that the Southern people would at once accept its measures, and prepare to return their representatives under its provisions. Congress will probably adjourn from next Monday until the 8th of May, by which time the South will have taken action as indicated in the bill, the proceedings in the several States be approved, and when they convene again, every State in the Union will be fully represented by Union men, from States having a republican form of government existing within them, and harmony, prosperity, and peace will reign throughout the land.

THE ANNIHILATION.

The telegram conveying the intelligence regarding the Territorial Legislature, is not very explicit, and after a due consideration, we believe that it conveys ideas that are not correct. The wording is vague and of a general character, evidently penned under the excitement of the moment. Under the common acceptance of it, it is in direct opposition to the bill as introduced by Senator Wade, and advocated by influential men of the Territory now in Washington. That bill, as introduced, declared the private acts of all the sessions except the first, null and void, but recognized those of a general character. We do not believe it has been so radically changed as to destroy all the general laws. At the most it will only hold them subject to ratification by the Legislature to be elected in September. The original bill also gave the Judges the privilege of defining the limits of the Judiciary. Districts and increased their pay to \$4,000. We think the suspension of the numberless franchises granted throughout the Territory is a dispensation of Providence for which we should feel devoutly thankful. Some few out of the multitude are necessary, perhaps, and those who maintain them require some privileges, but for the larger number of them, they are the most monstrous swindles the people could suffer from. The general laws passed have been useful and necessary, and their abrogation, wholesale, will leave the Territory in a very unenviable condition, and we do not believe any such act has been passed. In a few days a copy of the act will be received by mail, and this exciting question decided. Until then it is only fair to presume that the original purport of the bill remains unaltered and the general laws are declared in active force.

A letter from Captain Fisk; who headed an overland expedition to Montana last spring, states that more than 3,000 emigrants have been murdered by Indians on Bozeman's cut-off route, and the whole route is strewn with fresh graves. —[Reese River Revue, Feb. 18.]

How's that Captain? Either a mistake of the printer or you.

CONFIRMED.

By reference to our telegrams, it will be seen that Major Jno. P. Bruce has been confirmed as Secretary of Montana. Quite a sensation was created by the dispatch, as it was inferred from it that Sam. Word, our townsman and District Attorney, was confirmed as Governor of the Territory. Unfortunately for the sensation part of the story, it turns out that it is Sam. Ward, of Kentucky, who goes to Washington Territory as Governor. In regard to the Secretary there is not a shadow of doubt, and we congratulate our genial, courteous, "so we go," brother knight on his accession to the position.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

General Items.

America has 90,000 miles of telegraph and 36,000 miles of railway. One of the engineers of the coast survey states that the sea coast of Maine, following all indentations, is longer than the Atlantic Cable. Theodore Tilton calls Kansas, "the young, heroic and illustrious Massachusetts of the West." Coats of arms, or armorial bearings, came into vogue in the reign of Richard I, of England, and became hereditary in families about the year 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the crusades. It costs \$241,776 a year to feed 6,000 Navajo Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico. The Legislature of Maine has voted to continue the suspension of specie payment until April 15, 1868. Donati's great comet will be again visible in the year 3858. Those who wish to see it should cut out this paragraph for reference. A Wisconsin court lately decided that a man has a right to chastise his wife to a "reasonable extent." Gold is the only idol that is worshipped in all lands without a temple, and by all sects without hypocrisy. Seventy-four millions of people speak the English language. Gen. Grant's pay is \$18,678 per year, and Lieut. Gen. Sherman's, \$13,518. Each is allowed fifty horses. A Major General gets \$5,800 per year and is allowed five horses. The pay of a Brigadier General is \$3,040. A Richmond paper speaks of the present Congress as "the Wreckers." We require four things of women—that virtue dwell in her heart, that modesty play on her brow, that sweetness flow on her lips, and industry occupy her hands. New York rejoices in seven citizens whose collective wealth is estimated at \$150,000,000. Three-fourths of the infants in Meriden, Conn., are females. The Episcopal church in the United States is said to be divided into 2,306 parishes, having 2,530 clergymen and 161,225 lay members. During 1866 the members of this church contributed \$3,951,667 for charitable purposes. The iron steam ferry across the Detroit river carries a train of 16 loaded cars, and breaks ice two feet thick with as much facility as one could crack an egg shell with a trip hammer. We have authority, says *Wilke's Spirit*, to state in the next number of our paper there will appear an offer from Leonard Jerome to run Kentucky against any horse in the world. We believe the distance of the race will be anything from a two-mile dash to four mile heats. Philadelphia is to have a theatre expressly for colored people. Only colored actors will perform. Sidney Smith once said, that in England it is regarded as an impertinence for a man with less than two thousand dollars to have any opinion of his own. An Imperial decree of the Emperor of Russia reorganizes Poland into five, instead of ten provincial governments, and places the Polish finances under Russian direction. Iowa has 45 national banks; capital paid in \$3,696,000; bonds deposited, \$3,690,350, and circulation issued, \$3,204,393. A Cairo, Illinois, paper says that if there was one person for every two rats in the city, it would be as populous as New York. In England 145,343 widowers yearly wed spinsters, while only 7,625 widows marry bachelors. A Chicago caterer has put cooking ranges into the sleeping cars that run out of that city, so that passengers may have a warm breakfast without leaving the cars. Corrugated iron houses are being shipped to Texas. The population of Kansas increased 500,000 last year. The oyster trade in Boston runs sixty vessels. In 1830 it employed but two. Minnesota exported last year 9,109,711 bushels of wheat and flour. Negroes in Kentucky demand from \$150 to 200 for a year's services. Cheap enough. Since the abolition of slavery the assessed valuation of property in Missouri has increased \$65,000,000. The central monument at the Gettysburg National Cemetery is to be a white marble shaft, 47 feet high, with statues, the whole to cost nearly \$50,000. Vermont sent 22,968 cattle, 117,013 sheep and 3,360 swine to the Boston markets last year, out of the total number received there of 118,083 cattle, 400,546 sheep, and 128,498 swine. The Lincoln Monument Association now has \$130,000 in funds, the Illinois Legislature having appropriated \$50,000 to the object. The sum of \$200,000 is however, still required to carry out the designs of the association. The sweetest word in our language is love. The greatest word in our language is God. The word expressing the shortest time is now. The three make the sweetest duty that man can perform.

Facetiae.

When a fond maternal parent asked that stuttering wag, Chas. Lamb, "and how do you like babies, Mr. Lamb?" he promptly responded, "b-b-boiled, mam!" A man in Louisville who speaks from experience, says that the man who keeps playing faro is pretty sure to reduce his winter wardrobe to a linen duster. A savings bank of Mobile, established by the negroes, collapsed the other day in consequence of the depositors withdrawing all the funds to attend a circus. A drunken man who slipped down upon a bit of ice, one cold night, wanted to know why it was that water always froze with the slippery side up. A cotemporary suggests that a lady on putting on her corsets is like a man who drinks to drown his grief, because in so-lacing herself she is getting tight. Old lady (to a hackman)—"But these hacks are dangerous. You never know who rides in them. We might get the small pox." Coachy—"You're no cause to be afraid of my coach, mum, for I've had the hind wheels vaccinated, and it took, beautiful." An eastern paper says: The old Penn mansion in Philadelphia, was built so strongly that it is found impossible to take it apart for

removal. Unlike the modern building in New York, where a man sneezed violently and the whole of one end dropped out. The "one end" of which, the house or the man? Piron, the French author, having been taken up by the watchman of the night, in the streets of Paris, was carried the following morning before the Lieutenant of Police, who haughtily interrogated him concerning his business or profession. "I am a poet sir," said Piron. "Oh! oh! a poet, are you?" said the magistrate. "I have a brother who is a poet." "Then we are even," said Piron, "for I have a brother who is a fool." A young lady, while promenading the streets of Zanesville, Ohio, lately, suddenly fainted, was picked up and carried to a dwelling house near at hand, when a physician was summoned, who, removing only eleven pairs of stocking legs and one pair of hose before he succeeded in restoring circulation through her calves and bringing them back to a state of sensibility. A volatile young gentleman, whose conquests in the female line were numberless, at last married. "Now my dear," said the wife, "I hope you'll mend." "Madam" said he, "you may depend upon it, this is my last folly." Maximilian is said, between the Mexicans and the French, to have been placed between two horns of a dilemma. He does not seem to have had much success in his efforts to play the French horn. Mrs. Partington says that because dancing girls are stars, it is no reason that they should be regarded as heavenly bodies. Dick told Tom the number of his Chicago lottery ticket was 100,752. "Bah!" said Tom, "why didn't you get an odd number if you wanted to draw the 'house'?" And Dick replied that it would be odd if he should draw "the house." "I say, Pat, what are you writing there in such a large hand?" "Arrah, honey, an' isn't it to my poor mother, who is very deaf, that I'm writing a loud letter?" A mathematical cotemporary exclaims: Forty-five weddings! Nearly four solid years of honeymoon! Oh! beautifulous Brigham! An illiterate personage, who always volunteered to go round with the hat, but was suspected of sparing his own pocket, overhearing one day a hint to that effect, made the following speech: "Other gentlemen puts down what they thinks proper, and so do I. Charity's a private concern, and what I gives is nothing to nobody." An Irish gentleman hearing of a friend having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed: "By me sowl, an' that's a good idee! Shure, an' a stone coffin 'ud last a man his life time!" The Louisville Democrat thinks it is sweet to recline on the lap of ages, when aged about eighteen. The Springfield (Mo.) Patriot, gives an account of "a jack colt folded on the 15th of May last, which is four feet one and a half inches high!" How high would he be if he was unrolled? A lady, in a sea, full of delicate apprehensions in a gale of wind, cried out among other pretty exclamations: "We shall all go to the bottom! Mercy, how my head swims!" "Madam, never fear," said one of the sailors, "you can never go to the bottom while your head swims." "My dear Ellen," said a young man, "I have long wished for this sweet opportunity, but I hardly dare trust myself to speak the deep emotions of my heart; but I declare to you, my dear Ellen, that I love you most tenderly; your smiles would shed—would shed!" "Never mind the wood shed," said Ellen, "go on with your pretty talk." The Empress of Germany asked a French officer if the Princess Royal of France was, as the world reported her, the most beautiful woman in Europe. "I thought so yesterday," replied the polite Frenchman. The officer, at the time of this speech, was in the presence of the Empress for the first time. Somebody says it is a mistake to suppose that everybody in Kentucky is running for Governor. There are thirteen men who are not. They are the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor. At a recent examination of girls in Cheshire, England, for the right of confirmation, in answer to the question, "what is the outward and visible sign of baptism?" the reply was, "the baby, sir." A Wisconsin editor, in acknowledging the receipt of an exchange paper printed on new type, says it "looks as clean as a school marm in a bathing tub."

SAYINGS OF JOSH BILLINGS.—I like them kind of boys who are always trying to lift a half a ton. Let the world understand that you can be spit upon, and you are a spit-box for life. It costs more money now daze to feed and clothe "et setry" than any other feller in the family. Conscience is nothing but reason more or less educated; conscience is not so strong a natural gift as an ear of musick. There is now and then a lion pons on jackass skin, and for which he duxit the Lord only knows. Looking glasses won't lie, but they tell some offal plain truths once in a considerable while. A dog is the only dependent that I kno ov upon whom yu can alluz rely as a friend. There is no one who is so certain uv alluz feeling good es he whose own vanity alluz supplize his own hopper with a grist. If you are going to help a man, be lively about it; promised assistance after a while is considered a debt. Don't never profess much, for if you get it right, nobody will remember it; and if you get it wrong no one will disremember it. Sam people are very apt to think that their opinion, backed up by a pair of hosses and coachman, is omnipotence, but I hev, thus far, put more heft of confidence in brains than I hev by long odds in hoss feed. Tlis trying twilvo on the reputashun uv a ded grandfather is just about as enterprising as trying to hatch out rotten eggs under a tin weather-cock.