The Montana Post.

D. W. TILTON, BEN. R. DITTES.

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ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The following official action of Gen'l Meagher, in regard to the threatening attitude of the Indians, has been handed us with permission to use. As it is a matter of public importance at this time, and shows the views of the Executive, as well as his earnest desire to provide against the threatened danger in due time, we give it entire.

(TELEGRAM.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, M. T., VIRGINIA CITY, April 9, 1867.

To General Grant, General Commanding U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The most populous and prosperous agricultural portion of our Territory, immediately adjoining the wild region in which Forts Phil Kearney and C. F. Smith are situated, is threatened by the Sioux. The greatest alarm reasonably prevails there. The projected movements from the East against these Indians are forcing them upon our outer settlements in that direction. The danger, I am satisfied, is imminent, and will be overpowering unless measures for defense are instantly taken. Until, therefore, the Regular troops are reinforced on the Yellowstone, we earnestly entreat, through you, permission from the War Department to raise a force of one thousand volunteers to act in the menaced quarter, to be paid by the General Government while on duty in the field, and to be relieved early in the summer. Major Clinton's command at the Judith is of no use whatever to the settlements spoken of, and Fort Smith is too far from the latter and too weakly manned to be of service. The people of the Territory will generously and bravely do their duty, successfully defending themselves, should the privilege asked for be granted.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Governor pro tem., Territory of Montana.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF MONTANA, Virginia City, April 9th, 1867

To Major Clinton, commanding 1st Battalion, 13th Infantry, U. S. A., Camp Cook, near Fort Benton:

MY DEAR MAJOR: I am well aware that your splendid command is stationed in a seperate military district from this, and that, unless you assume the responsibility of doing so, you cannot accede to the request I now make you on behalf of the citizens of Virginia, and, indeed, I may say of the people at large. As I respectfully suggested to you last summer, on the occasion of my visit to your camp, a serious error was made in locating your battalion at the mouth of the Judith. No one could be more grieviously convinced of this than you appeared to be. I shall not, therefore, refer to it further. But you will pardon me, if, influenced by an earnest anxiety for the welfare of this Territory, and heartily desirous to remove, so far as it is in my power to do so, all circumstances of uneasiness and complaint, I entreat you to dispatch at least two Companies of your Battalion, with all possible expedition to Bozeman city. Informations, which to my mind are sadly reliable, indicate that point as the one which, at any moment, after the spring breaks, may be violently assailed by the Indians.

As you are well aware, our Territory, in a military is view, wholly unprovided for the defense of its advanced settlements—those especially on the lower Gallatin and Yellowstone; and this fact is all the more alarming that the movements projected recently by the War Department against the Sioux will inevitably press and precipitate these savages upon our border settlements.

I close this earnest request fully satisfied that, unless overruled by an imperative conception of duty, you will accede to it in the cordial desire which I have every reason to know animates you to co-operate with the civil authorities and the people of Montana.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully and truly, your friend,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Governor pro tem. Montana Territory.

A HANDSOME opera house has been built in St. Paul, Minnesota, and was opened to the public last month. It has seats for an audience of twelve hundred, and a stage thirty by sixty feet.

THE Falls of Niagara, on the America side, have gone back about one hundred and fifty feet within two weeks, in consequence of the fall of huge masses of sock.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Along the River.

The Omaha *Republican* says: The steamer Ida Stockdale is posted to leave Pittsburg for the Rocky Mountains. She is a new boat and will be commanded by Capt. Marsh, an old Missouri river boatman, with Capt. Thos. S. Calhoun as clerk....St. Louis papers say that there is in that city an almost utter absence of freight for the upper Missouri, which is usually very plenty at the opening of the season. The contrast with former years is painful, say our St. Louis friends....Prof. Fowler was as far up the river as St. Joseph on his lecturing tour....The Mississippi river is open above Burlington, Iowa. The Father of Waters has beat the Big Muddy out of sight this season....The steamers are now regularly plying between St. Louis and Leavenworth. The port list of the former city announces departures for the latter every day. The city election resulted in a glorious Republican victory, the Republicans electing their mayor, marshal, recorder, treasurer, assessor, and four out of five aldermen..... The *Republican* of the 9th ult. says: The ice on the river still remains safe for all purposes of travel and transportation. The stages and heavily loaded wagons are crossing it at all hours of the day....The steamer Jas. A. Trover, under command of Capt. Joseph Ohlman, is advertised to start for the mountains on the 26th inst.....An item in the news report, dated London, March 9, 9 o'clock p. m., was received at Omaha at 8:55 p. m., of the same evening. It was received in Denver at 8:20, in Salt Lake at 7:50 and in San Francisco at 7:50, or one hour and ten minutes before it started from London. ..The steamer Octavia was advertised to leave St. Louis for the mountains on the first of April, the Antelope the 20th of March and the Only Chance about the 10th, the Little Rock on the 16th, and the Benton on the 23d. For the upper Missouri trade, the Amelia Poe and Yorktown are advertised to start about the 20th, and the G. A. Thompson and Deer Lodge about the 1st of April....Sioux City papers announce the death of Maj. Dyer, commanding at Fort Randall, on the 5th....The St. Joe *Herald* of the 7th ult. says: The following boats are announced in the St. Louis papers, for trips to Fort Benton: Only Chance, March 10th; Ida, March 10th; Little Rock, March 16th; W. B. Dance, March 18th; Gerard B. Allen, March 20th; Mary McDonald, March 20th; Huntsville, March 21st; Benton, March 21st; Antelope, March 25th; Henry M. Shreve, March 25th; Nile, March 25th; Big Horn, March 25th, and Octavia, April 1st....Major Generals Gibbon and Sully were in Omaha on the 5th inst. A batch of 600 recruits were on their way for the plains from Washington....The Masons of Omaha are about to construct an elegant temple....The Omaha *Herald* states that it is the purpose of General Augur to open and protect the route *via* Reno, Phil Kearney and Smith, to Montana. He will go into the field in person, and the Powder River Route is certain to be efficiently guarded....Capt. Frank North has been authorized by Major General Augur to enlist 200 Pawnees for service against the Sioux. "Dog eat dog."

Colorado.

The Colorado *Transcript* notes that in the "Roll of Honor" published by the War Department, the names of several brave fellows of Colorado regiments, who died at Fort Larned, Kansas, are entered under the distinctive head of "colored." The *Transcript* calls upon the War Department to right it....Denver shows a good financial situation—having not a dollar of debt, and money in the treasury. Few, if any Eastern cities, can show so favorable a statement of affairs....The Daily *Gazette* says: "The Alameda gold and silver mining company, are reported to have obtained one ounce of silver from six ounces of Colorado ore. The stuff was manipulated at St. Joe." Think you are mistaken about that being Colorado ore. The Alameda is over the hill, west of Virginia, and we are going to have two or three mills in a few months, smashing silver out of that "stuff" at a rate never dreamed of in Colorado.... The *Daily* of the 15th says: A Platte mail arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing us Omaha dates of the 8th inst. Another coach was expected during last night with a very large mail. One hundred and fifty sacks left for the terminus of the railroad, upon two coaches. The second one was so heavily loaded that it lost distance on the way....A large party of laborers, between 100 and 200 in number, departed for the Black Hills, on the 14th, to cut ties for the railroad.... The Denver *News* says the iron will be laid to Fort Ellsworth by the middle of May, and makes a statement, upon the authority of one of the Directors of the road, that it will be opened in the neighborhood of Pond creek, by the latter end of fall. As soon as the grass comes out, the route will be carefully surveyed to Denver, while another party of engineers will explore the mountain regions, and at the same time make an examination of the country between Denver and the Omaha roads....The *Register* publishes a letter to Governor Hall from J. P. Whitney, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, in which he details the shipping of Colorado ores, including a large collection belonging to himself. The latter consisting of between 2,500 and 3,000 specimens from 400 to 500 different lodes in Colorado. Also, nuggets of gold, principally from Georgia and California gulches, worth intrinsically $2,000 in coin. Also, a large collection of cubes and crystals, 14 maps of mining sections in Colorado and 35 photographs illustrative of Colorado. He says that Professor Eggleston, under whose inspection all ores for the Exposition, from the United States, have to pass, was so well pleased with the Colorado contributions tha the has made arrangements for Colorado to have all the shelving room she shall require for a proper exhibition, and has already given her ore one-seventh of the whole amount of room given the United States for mineral exhibition, and expresses his opinion that California is the only State that can compete with her at Paris. Mr. Whitney expresses regret that no Territorial appropriation was made for printing and circulating at the Exposition, information that would lead emigration and investment here. He urges contributions for that purpose to be collected until the first of April. That's all very good, Colorado can have the seventh at Paris, but by the time the emigration reaches her, they will have heard of "that better land" to the north. Trains will probably stop to feed at noon, in Denver and that will be as long as they will tarry. That hundred thousand dollar brick of of Jim Whitlatch's won't take up much room, but it will look like the Great Eastern alongside a mud-scow, when compared with those specimens.

FROM AGENTA.

Silver Cupellation--A Graphic Description of the Process.

EDITOR POST: I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Philip Deidesheimer, Superintendent of the St. Louis & Montana Smelting works, for the privilege of witnessing the process of cupellation by which silver is extracted from argentiferous ore.

To those who have at heart, and believe in the future of our Territory, a short statement of what I saw, may prove interesting.

The scientific and exhaustive account of the process, which you published from the pen of "Argent," relieves me from the necessity of attempting to post the public in that respect, so I shall content myself with endeavoring to give you a glimpse of the furnace as I saw it.

The cupel was charged on Friday, the 29th inst., at six a. m., and on the following evening at nine p. m. the operation was completed, and a circular mass, weighing 174lbs, besides some detached pieces, in all, over 200lbs of pure silver, added to the world's wealth. The cupel was charged with 11,000lbs of rich lead the product of 14½ tons of ore from the Legal Tender lode. This large amount of metal was not all placed at once in the furnace, but gradually fed in. At four p. m., I visited the furnace, two hours after they had ceased feeding in the lead. The interior of the cupel then presented the appearance of a lake of molten lead, agitated by a gentle breeze, and I was informed by Mr. Anhauser, the assistant superintendent, that it would be two hours before the heat would be increased to a point at which the liquid would boil, and separation become apparent. At seven p. m. I again visited the works, and the change visible in the operation, prepared me for the approaching crisis. The molten lake had visibly diminished, and was boiling and bubbling furiously, whilst fierce blasts from the twyers (huge blow-pipes) swept across its surface, and wildly agitated the flames with which it was canopied. Its surface no longer presented a uniform appearance, but was mottled and stained as oil stains water, the dark stains being litharge, (oxyde of lead). For the next two hours, I watched with never failing interest, the different changes which took place. Soon the silver began to accumulate in the center, a round whitish mass encircled with litharge, which formed a dark liquid rim. The sides of the furnace, the shores of this minature lake, presented a most beautiful appearance. Colors more brilliant than aught I had ever imagined, while predominating here and there, were streaks of green or crimson so lustrous that the finest ruby or emerald that ever graced a coronet would pale by contrast. The most experienced workmen, armed with a long hoe kept open the channel through which the litharge escaped, and the cry of "fire up" was as frequent as on a Mississippi steamer in the good old racing days.

From time to time the silver was tested, a small portion being dipped from the center, cooled and struck with a hammer to test its malleability. At last the order is given, the twyers stopped, the fire shut off and then the cover of the cupel is swung to one side and the interior becomes visible, no longer illuminated by the lambent flames. The sides of the furnace are still luminous, whilst in the center lays the brick, the object of so much solicitude. Bucket after bucket of hot water is now poured on, which, in contact with the meta, boils furiously and evaporates fast. Soon the metal is hard and the united efforts of several men, armed with crow-bars and pincers, loosen it from its bed and deposit it safely on the floor.

That placer mining is a thing of to day, and that the future of this Territory depends on the development of quartz lodes, is what all reflective minds must admit. With the successful operation of these works, a new era begins for Montana. Last week the yield was 400 lbs. of silver; this week it will largely exceed that, and then every stage will carry a huge button to your city.

This success is mainly due to the persevering energy of Mr. Deidesheimer, who in the face of innumerable difficulties and disappointments, has succeeded where so many have failed. On his arrival he found the furnace so faulty in construction that he was compelled to remodel the entire works. He speaks in the highest terms of the skill and energy of his assistant, Mr. Anhauser, and to both gentlemen the thanks of every well wisher of Montana are due.

OSHKOSH.

FROM BEAVER TOWN.

Our correspondent having noticed the item from the Walla Walla *Statesman*, that there was no snow on the mountains to raise the rivers this spring, gives his opinion on the subject, from which we have only space for the following:

"We have more snow here, (as I notice in the same openings in the timber where I noticed it last winter, where the wind could not move it, nor the sun cannot or has not melted it away,) by thirteen inches than last winter, and I pretend to have some out door knowledge of this fact. Where the wind has had a chance, it is filled up in every ravine, ten to one hundred feet deep, whereas last year it lay more generally where it fell, and as the weather began to moderate and soften it in the spring, the earth soaked it up, and swindled the Missouri out of it. Now the ravines have got it hugged up in many a cold embrace, where it will take the hot suns of June, July and August to dissolve it, thereby affording water enough for the steamboats."

VOCE.

March 30, 1867.

St. Peter's at Rome.

St. Peter's is the grandest church in the world. It is connected with the Vatican, the central point of that ecclesiastical system which has had a hand in nearly all movements, political and religious, for more than fifteen hundred years. Looking at the building from the square in front, it does not seem to be very large, but entering, you look along a nave 913 feet, and up to a golden arch 152 feet. You see a row of immense square pillars, and outside of these, two aisles; these, with the nave and pillars, make a width of 198 feet. This is enough of statistics. Beholding it, you at once feel that it is an immense edifice, but it is not easy to comprehend its magnitude till you stand beneath the great dome and look across the transept, back along the nave and up the great dome—up 454 feet—almost as high as Bunker Hill monument. The distance is so great that the letters of the inscription, at the base of the dome, which seem to be about a foot in length, are in reality six feet long. Beneath the dome is the high altar, over which stands an ugly shaped canopy, made of bronze, torn from the ancient Pantheon; it seems to be about thirty feet to its top, but the actual distance is ninety-five. Comprehending these distances you can then understand that the building is large enough to take in eight or ten of the largest churches in Boston, steeples and all.

I dare say that all the church edifices of Newburyport, Concord, N. H., or Springfield, might be set down within its walls, and then there would be room enough for one or two cotton factories! This, I am aware, is not approximating very closely to its size, but I intend only to give a general idea of its magnitude. You behold a marble pavement, curiously wrought, in Mosaic, marble pilasters and columns, statues of Apostles, effigies of saints, angels, cupids, tombs of old popes—some of whom were great villians—paintings, mosaics, medallions, bronze and gold—gold enough if melted and coined into money to make every beggar in Rome a wealthy citizen. One hundred thousand dollars on the canopy, or *baldichino*, as it is called, golden lamps, candlesticks, crosses, gold on the tombs of the popes, gold on the walls, on the vaulted roof, up the great dome, on the mitres, crowns, golden cupids, golden palm leaves so lavishly displayed that it would seem there was no lack of the precious metals in the treasury of the church.

You are impressed by the cost of this edifice as well as by its size. Two hundred and fifty years ago, before the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth rock, its estimated cost was forty-seven million dollars. Since then there has been unlimited expense; it is stated that the cost at the present time and in the present values, would amount to $225,000,000! Enough to build two railroads to the Pacific. By the census of 1860 the total valuation of real and personal property in the State of New Hampshire was $156,000,000, and in Vermont $135,000,000. Here, then, we have one church which it is said has cost as much as the valuation of all the property in New Hampshire and half of that in Vermont! Think of all the lands, houses, factories, shops, goods, cattle, sheep, horses, money, bonds and mortgages—everything that can be reckoned by dollars and cents, owned by nearly half a million people—turned into this one building, and you will understand what sort of a place the pope has for the observance of Christmas ceremonies.

The annual cost of keeping the building in repair, to say nothing of new works of art, is about $50,000 in the currency issued by the Pope. It requires a large regiment—not of soldiers, but of servants—to scrape up the melted wax, dust the apostles' faces, and keep the spiders from spinning webs over the faces of the effigies of the old Popes So much for the building, not for religious service—that is still another item of expense. You are impressed, also, by the comparative uselessness of the edifice except as a show building—a theater for pageants. The masses or religious services are performed in the side chapels, except on Christmas and once during holy week, and perhaps one or two other days during the year. There are between three and four hundred churches in Rome, and as the population is but a little more than two hundred thousand there is abundant church accommodation for all the people, especially as the Roman Church has very few sermons preached to the people. In the "Choir"—a chapel so called—a mass is performed every morning and vespers sung every evening. I have been there on several occasions during services on Sunday and on week days, but have never seen a crowd. There are no seats for the people, not one hundred sitting accommodations in all this vast edifice, except on special occasions. The people are of little account in Rome. They can kneel upon the cold pavement or stand, but to sit is out of the question. —*Carleton in the Boston Journal.*

A MILLIONAIRE MINER IN NEW YORK.—The most famous mine in Montana is owned by a young man named Whitlatch, who, several years ago, was quite fortunate in the possession of a good silver mine in Nevada. He was then considered quite "lucky," and doubtless is thought to be more so now. But what, by some, is called "luck," is generally the result of experienced judgment and good management. Some men, when they possess a good mine do not know it; others, fully appreciating the value of their mining property, cannot work it to advantage, either from lack of practical mining knowledge, or of common business tact, which teaches a wise economy. But Mr. (or "Jim," as he is popularly called) Whitlatch happens to possess these valuable qualities and with them untiring energy. Hence, within the past seven years he has raised himself from obscurity to a position of influence and distinction—worthy of a place alongside such men as Hayward, the Watt Brothers and other eminently successful miners of the far west. Mr. Whitlatch, who is now in this city, *en route* for Paris, called upon us the other day, and appeared to be as pleasant and unassuming as he is deserving. He says that he intends to take to the Exposition a bar containing the first $100,000 of gold turned out by his "Whitlatch Union" mine in Montana—which is yielding an average of some $8,000 per week. We rather imagine that the golden bar will make the Parisians stare somewhat.—*Denver Gazette.*

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3,000 lbs Virginity, Big Lick, Game Coc , and other brands Smoking Tobacco. 30 doz. extra quality Poc et Knives, and a large assortment of Fancy Goods in my line. All of which I am offering low at wholesale and retail. Store on Wallace street, 2d door from City Ba ery, Virginia City, M T. 138*

SUMMONS.

PROBATE COURT, February Term, 1867.
Montana Territory,
Gallatin County.

J. J. Par am, Plaintiff, vs. John H. Ryan and Samuel Anderson, Defendants.

To the Sheriff of Gallatin county greeting:

To John H. Ryan and Samuel Anderson, Deft's:

YOU and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the probate Court at Gallatin city, and Territory aforesaid, on or before the 4th day of March, 1867, that being a special term of our said Probate court, upon which complaint and affidavit of plaintiff, a writ of attachment has been issued against your goods, chattels, etc., and has been returned by the sheriff, with the following endorsement, to wit: "Levied upon one ranch claim and improvements, in Gallatin county." Now, if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest and costs of suit. This action is brought to recover a debt of two hundred and fifty dollars, as set out in plaintiff's complaint and affidavit and covered by attachment.

SEAL

Witness my hand and seal of office this 4th day of February A. D. 1867.
R. P. VIVION, Clerk
132w3w Probate Court Gallatin Co.

SUMMONS.

JUSTICE COURT—Territory of Montana, Madison County. } s. s.

J. B. Hutchinson et al vs. W. C. Metlock.

To the Sheriff of Madison county, or any Constable, greeting:

To W. C. Metlock:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which has been filed in my office in Virginia City, County and Territory aforesaid, on or before the 18th day of March, 1867, that being the day set apart for the trial of said cause, by 10 o'clock of that day, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will ake judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars. This action is brought on an account for goods, etc., sold and delivered.

Witness my hand this 21st day of February, A. D. 1867. W. M. STAFFORD, Justice of Peace.
Blake & Muffly, Pl'ffs Att'y. w3t

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to purchase from Thomas L. Gorham, a certain note or contract in writing, executed by me, dated December 31st, 1866, due on or before the 1st of January, 1868, payable to said Thomas L. Gorham or order, calling for seventy-one ounces, two dwt. and six grains of clean, gulch gold dust, or its current value in U. S. Treasury notes; to bear interest at five per cent. per month, after maturity—the said note having been obtained from me by means of false representations. I shall not pay the same unless compelled to do so by law.

Beaverhead Valley, M. T., March 20, 1867.
w 3t * ALEXANDER J. PULLMAN.

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Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wallace St., - - - Virginia, M. T.

(Formerly occupied by Hanauer, Solomon & Co.)

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE. Liberal advances made on consignments. All business promptly attended to. 128

MONTANA BREWERY.

JOHN MANNHEIM, ...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. 129

OREGON IRON WORKS.

Corner of Seventh and Morrison Streets

Portland, Oregon.

THIS Company have lately enlarged their works, and by the introduction of the most improved machinery and tools, are fully able to compete with any Iron Wors on the coast, both in character of wor and their facilities for executing contracts and orders promptly for any ind of Machinery required, embracing Marine, Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers, Wheeler & Randall's, Fountain, and Moore's Grinders and Amalgamators, Hungerford's Concentrators, Batteries, Shoes and Dies, Battery Screens, Copper Plates, Leather and Rubber Belting.

Flouring and Saw Mill work, Portable Steam Saw Mills, Leffell & Myers' American Double Turbine Water Wheels, Iron Fronts, Doors and Shutters, and all kinds of Machinery and Castings.

Engines of the following sizes and capacity, from entirely new patterns, of the modern and approved style, combining simplicity, durability and economy

9x12	Portable or Stationary	15 horse power
10x16	Stationary	20 " "
12x20	"	35 " "
14x24	"	50 " "
18x30		80 " "

Engines of the larger class fitted with Bloomfield's Improved Equilibrium Valve, and with Variable Cut-off, when required.

122tf H. BLOOMFIELD, Superintendent.