

# THE MONTANA POST.

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WHOLE NO. 143.

## The Montana Post.

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SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

Our correspondents throughout the Territory will oblige by conforming to the following rules: Limit all communications to a half column. Write only on one side of the paper, plainly and concisely. Mining news should be written separately from other news; brief, statistical and reliable. Write only what will be of public interest. Avoid personalities. Give date and address. The name of the writer must accompany each letter. An adherence to these rules will enable us to give early insertion to communications; a departure from them will account for non-appearance in nearly every instance.

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### THE EX-COMMISSIONER.

On the 5th of April the Philadelphia Press contained an article on the "Impending Indian War," giving an able review of the situation. Mr. Lewis V. Bogy, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, late of Missouri, and whose latent abilities it is hoped are greater than his visible ones, took exception to its views and launched at the editor two columns of epistolary thunder and lightning on government flat cap from a back attic in the Continental Hotel. From this we glean a few of the electrical sparks of wisdom for the benefit of "those whom it may concern."

"The great misfortune attending this question of our relations with the Indians and their disposition, is, that it is not deemed of sufficient importance by the public men in high station to enlist their attention."

Then let us impress it upon them by a Terrestrial Convention. They give it enough attention to keep all the offices full of the favorites of those "in high station."

"That great frauds have been perpetrated in the administration of our Indian affairs is beyond any doubt, but it is a great mistake to charge those frauds upon Indian agents and Indian traders."

Of the immaculate honesty of those gentlemen we have had recent proofs in our Territory.

"The fault has been with the Indian Bureau at the very fountain head. There originated the numerous frauds which have permeated through the vast ramifications of our Indian affairs. The head office in Washington has been surrounded with a set of heartless cronies congregating there, and all the time besieging the place."

Most likely, Mr. Bogy was a part of the "fountain head" and is competent to speak advisedly, although in this instance very indiscreetly.

"While I was Commissioner of Indian Affairs I had the means of knowing and I am confident of the entire reliability of my information, that the Indians, with the exception of which I will mention in this article, are all for peace."

I assert as a fact beyond any doubt, that the Indians do not want war, with the exception of a band of O'Gallala Sioux, roaming on the borders of the Yellowstone. This band is led by a chief of decided ability and undoubted bravery, by the name of Red Cloud."

Who will say now we are not in danger? Red Cloud is on the headwaters of the Yellowstone. By the way, that is where Sherman proposes to send his regulars. Going up there to build a fort at the Lake, probably to keep the trout from catching the blue tailed flies. There has not been a Sioux on the head waters of the Yellowstone for thirty years. That Bridger affirms he knows from personal observation, and that none of the living Sioux have ever been there.

"It is very true that we are on the verge of a great Indian war, and I hold it is no less true that it is without sufficient cause and could easily be avoided if the press would lay before the country the facts in the case."

Thank you! You are so very kind to mention it, Mr. Bozhe-ee, but if there was a separate scalp hung to each individual hair on your head, and each hostile Indian could take but one, your skull would be as bald as it is empty before you had well started on this grand round.

"We are informed that an army of considerable magnitude has been taken by General Hancock to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, on the Arkansas river, who are perfectly peaceable and quiet, and desirous of remaining so. The appearance of an army among them will, however, be productive of great harm. This country visited by the army is more than one thousand miles from the scene of hostilities; whereas, if a couple of regi-

ments had been sent to the hostile country, "Red Cloud" and his few adherents could easily have been crushed and annihilated."

Yes, sir. We have 850 men at a point called "the mouth of Judas," under a very chivalric soldier named "one Clinton." He is a "crusher," indeed, in fact an "annihilator" of the first water. If that "army of considerable magnitude" is commanded by Clintons, there need not be a shadow of distrust disturb the slumbers of the worst red devil in the Arkansas country. Butter-mouthed Bogy talks as affectionately as a grass widow in the fall of the year.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Davis is released on bail, and the white-coated philosopher of Gotham puts down his name, a financial strength, established on the net earnings of the most violent abolition sheet in the country, to secure freedom of person to the rebellious head of the slave oligarchy. Truly this is a day of wonders, although Greeley's erratic wanderings, following in the pathway of honest purpose and moral rectitude, have ceased to astonish any one. One hundred thousand dollars! a mere bagatelle of what it cost to support the Union armies a day; the simple amount given as a reward for his capture; and the arch traitor is at liberty, full and unconditional to receive red and white bouquets, the congratulations of his victims and dapes, and to exert what influence he may at this critical juncture in the affairs of the South. It would have been greatly to the credit of the country if, instead of releasing him on the paltry bail of a hundred thousand dollars, subscribed by an hermaphrodite, misbegotten association of abolitionists and fire-eaters, he had been released on his own recognizance. Davis will not fly the country. He has nothing to fear if he remains, and the adulations of his worshippers in the country he would have ruined, will be the balm to the heart that should be eaten by the gnawing worms of remorse. We would be little surprised to see him visiting Washington, New York or Boston, at the earnest solicitation of leading citizens, and returning thanks for complimentary speeches in Fanueil, Mozart or Willard's Hall. Verily, "treason is being rendered odious" with a vengeance. The whole war has been but a grand similitude to an evening's entertainment at a theater. First came the prelude, serio-comic, the three months campaign. Then the long, heavy five act tragedy of War, and now comes on the screaming farce, the first scene of which was a President in Petticoats, next a President in a Palatial Prison, and at the present writing as we go to press, the representative of the F. F. S. is arm in arm, hand in glove, and thick as thieves with a statistical, incomprehensible Yankee. And soon it will all be over in an uproar of mingled cheers and cat calls, and the bows and simpers of the leading characters. The audience will go out of the vitiated atmosphere of treason where the pure air of principle will revive their consciousness, and they will look up to the stars on our banner, ashamed that they have applauded and bestowed sympathy upon an actor who would have trampled them beneath the iron heel of Rebellion, and torn from its beauteous triple-hued folds the color of fidelity and the symbol of the United Colonies.

### ANOTHER LION DEAD.

The Supreme court has dismissed the injunction cases and reconstruction is unlettered by the technicalities by which scheming disloyalists sought an unholy object. We avow, with all earnestness and honesty, an ardent desire to see the breach closed, that yawns between the people of the South and those of the North; to see the rebellious States restored to representation and an equal status under the Constitution, with those that were loyal; to unite our purpose and destiny, as a people establishing the great principle that man is capable of self-government; to see them emerge from the darkness, horror and gloom, in which they have been wandering for six years, into the genial sunshine of prosperity and happiness; asking only their devotion to the Union, and such, we believe, will be the legitimate, speedy and happy consummation attained by this stern, compulsory, but necessary military reconstruction bill.

### FREAKS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

A cypher is said to be the exponent of nothing, yet one of them added or taken away makes something of a difference. A great many of the eastern papers publish the strength of Hancock's expedition at 15,000 to 20,000, while it is but 1500 or 2,000. Gen. Augur's command of 2,000 to 3,000 is magnified to 20,000 or 30,000. We received the dispatch that 10,000 Imperialists were killed at Puebla. The Salt Lake papers have it 1,000. It went, make much difference in 100 years or 1,000 years hence, but it does now.

### THE REASON WHY.

Diplomacy has conquered, and the European war bubble having swollen to immense proportions, reflecting from its surface a dozen armies marshalling for combat, and the greatest powers of Europe placing themselves in readiness for a struggle that promised the turning and overturning of thrones and governments, has been punctured by a goosy quill, and all that remains of the floating illusion is a demolished fortress swimming in the tears of disappointed contractors. This is indeed a paper victory, and Lord Stanley glorifies immensely about the humanity and forbearance of the parties interested. A plainer, more truthful, and, to them, less honorable statement, would have been, that the balance of power is so evenly maintained that Napoleon did not dare take up the gauntlet thrown down by Bismarck, unless Victoria would lend armed assistance to offset the armies of Alexander II. England knew that the Fenians of Great Britain and America only awaited this result to carry out the design of liberating Ireland, and could not pledge herself to "the Nephew of his Uncle." The failure of the French would insure the destruction of the Ottoman Empire by the Czar, the putting of a quietus upon the "sick man of Europe," and give Russia free access to the west through the Sea of Marmora. These considerations, which all the diplomacy of England and France has been engaged in preventing since the Crimean war, induced the calling of the Peace Convention, and however much they may eulogize their humane intentions, these alone are the potent reasons for the abandonment of the enterprise by France and Britain. The representatives from the region likely to be the seat of war were alive to the ruinous consequences it would entail upon them, and were for peace, which gave the west the control of the Convention and obviated the war. Let Johnny Bull and Johnny Crapeau boast of their humanity and forbearance. We had a sample of it in their admiralty privateers and the occupation of Mexico in our hour of distress and danger.

### The Income Tax—Important Instructions.

Commissioner Rollins has issued to the assessors quite a number of instructions relating to the amended Internal Revenue law, which is now in operation. The following instructions referring particularly to the assessment of the income tax, will interest numerous tax payers:

#### PHYSICIANS.

Where physicians are obliged to keep a horse for the transaction of business they may deduct so much of the expense so incurred as is fairly referable to the business done.

#### NO DEDUCTION FOR DOCTOR'S BILLS.

Expenses for medical attendance, store bills, etc., are not proper subjects for deduction. Expenses for repairs of implements, tools, etc., used in business, may be deducted.

#### RENT OF HOMESTEAD.

Rent of a homestead actually paid may be deducted, but the rental value of property owned by the tax payer is not a subject of deduction; but where the tax payer rents a furnished house, that portion of the rent paid in consideration of the use of the furniture should not be allowed as a deduction.

#### ROOM RENT.

Any person claiming a deduction on account of the expense for room rent, must satisfy the assessor that the room or rooms occupied by him constitute his home, and that he has no residence elsewhere, and this being shown, he may be allowed to deduct what he actually pays for rent of such rooms, but nothing can be allowed for rent of furniture or care of rooms. When rent is included and deducted as an expense of business, it must not be again deducted as rent, nor should a person hiring a house and subletting a portion of it be allowed to deduct more than the excess of his payments over his receipts.

#### IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN.

Marriage fees, gifts from members of a congregation to their pastor, etc., are taxable as income when the gifts or donations are in the nature of compensation for services rendered, whether in accordance with an understanding as to that effect at the time of settlement, or with an annual custom.

#### FOREIGNERS MUST PAY INCOME TAX.

Citizens of the United States residing abroad are subject to tax upon their entire incomes from all sources whatever; and the same is true of foreigners residing in this country.

The law provides that a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States and not citizens thereof.

#### NAPOLEON'S RESIDENCE IN ELBA.

Among the various properties advertised as for sale is the estate of San Marzio, in the island of Elba, once the residence of the Great Napoleon during his exile in 1814-15. This imperial villa is described as being still in its original condition, including an interesting museum, and a large gallery of paintings and other works of art. The sale is entrusted to a firm of auctioneers in Paris.

### PUT THAT IN YOUR PIPE.

The last issue of the Gazette says: "The telegraph is slow to chronicle Democratic victories." That may be true enough. Precious few they are and far between; but the only inference that can be legitimately drawn from the article of the Gazette is, that we do not give publicity to the telegrams that are unfavorable to the Union party. Now it is useless to refer to recent telegraphic accounts of Democratic victories—the nice to one Democrat elected by the New Jersey sand-fies, or the emigration vote in Connecticut that elected English, and what few others are sandwiched in like a piece of bad smelling ham between good honest slices of Republican victories; but we make the assertion boldly, and rely on the operator here to deny it if incorrect, that there has not come to this office the report of a Democratic or Republican victory but what has been published in the Post, fairly and impartially. The Gazette, Herald and Democrat, every one of them, make up their telegraph dispatches exclusively from the dispatches reported and paid for by the Post alone. They have not nerve, stamina or soul enough to form an Association, as is done in other places and help bear this expense to present the people with the news; nor will they take them specially; but they sit back in their inky, old foggy, dust holes, and growl because we do not patch up and manufacture dispatches to suit their particular tastes. The small fry, the gamins, the little rag-tag-and-bob-tails of cosmopolitan towns and cities, gather up the stumps of cigars which gentlemen have thrown away after their freshness and flavor is exhausted; so do these would-be newspapers gather up the stale news of old Posts, and then growl because we did not have that peculiar brand of news for which they have such an affectionate desire. You have them with our compliments, gentlemen of the old foggy, country, (law) papers of Montana; but be civil if you can.

### THE ACT AMENDATORY.

Our friend of the Fossil takes exception to a paragraph in a recent issue of the Post with the above caption, in which the assertion was made that the bogus sessions, "burthened the people with obnoxious franchises and attempted to foist upon them an election law prompted by the basest motives, and urged vehemently by the clique who have so long controlled this Territory." The Post is defied to make good the charge that a single act of the Legislature of Montana burthens the people with obnoxious franchises. The next session says the Bannack Legislature did burthen the people. We had thought the Bannack Legislature was a Montana Legislature. It appears, however, that it was not, according to the Fossil, but we let that pass. It then refers to the Ryan and Sturgis charter as "a great public benefit," and asserts that "not a single charter granted by the 2d or 3d Legislatures have proven 'obnoxious franchises.'" It appears that Acting-Governor Meagher thought differently, for he vetoed the bill on the ground that it did not offer sufficiently "liberal inducements and facilities compatible with a good road." A severe alteration succeeded in producing an act which was approved, but it was not the fault of the Legislature who passed the first bill that it was not obnoxious. There is "a single bill passed." The editor of the Democrat does not need a citation of all the obnoxious franchises. He, perhaps, knows as well as any one that their name is legion, scores and scores of them, Major. In every session they have been passed, until toll gates and collectors, with the appeal of the horse leeches daughter forever on their tongues, spring up like "dragons' teeth" in the way of every freighter and traveler. The hardest task you required of us was to put our finger on a single one. Had you said a dozen or two, or twice that number, it would have been no difficulty. The journals of every session except the last would show them.

The Democrat absorbed for printing, one fourth of the entire amount of warrants issued by the Auditor for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1866, and some \$8,000 since that, a sufficient compensation to warrant the proprietor in looking up for himself those obnoxious franchises about which he writes so much, and claims to know so little. On the great "Anacanda" of the Bannack Legislature, mentioned, there is not a toll station; and a good road has extended as far as Fort Smith on the Big Horn, on the route indicated. The Legislature last winter, did grant franchises on this route, and there would have been toll houses thick upon it ere this, had it not been for the annullment act. It was asserted that an attempt was made to

foist an odious election law upon the people, and the Democrat knows this is true. It was only upon an express stipulation by members of the House, that they would oppose it, that a sufficient number of those opposed would come in and constitute a quorum. The bill was introduced in the Council, and came within one vote of passing, under the frothy declamations of men whose course the Democrat editor at that time denounced, and shortly after lauded as "the advocates of pure Democracy." The Democrats did not have "a clear majority of over thirty." In fact, there was not that number present of both parties, in both Houses, and at the preceding session, there was only a Democratic majority of twenty-seven on joint ballot. The Legislature could not do anything except with a quorum in each House. The House could not secure a quorum without the Republican members coming in. They would not come in, and would have left after they had, had not Democratic members pledged themselves not to introduce the election bill. The Democrats did not want to go home, acknowledging that a few Republicans had prevented the session; and moreover, they knew that Congress would annihilate the whole institution if they passed such a bill. The considerate ones thought it not better to invoke destruction, to play a smooth game, and run the chances of luck, on an annullment. This is why the election law did not pass. There may be persons who think it "entitled to no consideration," but we do. When the "discussion" during the summer "takes place, you will not be troubled at all in bringing the Post up to a production of the evidence" sufficient to satisfy your most ardent cravings.

### UNDER WHICH KING?

Democracy is in a dilemma, north and south. That they are at heart opposed to negro suffrage, no one doubts. But negro suffrage in the South and the Territories at least being a fixed fact, they must either swallow the bitter pill or lose this immense vote. In the Connecticut elections this was the issue involved. Democracy opposed negro suffrage and won the election. The leading men of the party in the South have come out for negro suffrage, and are endeavoring to control the colored vote. Sambo is likely to be as great a bone of contention hereafter as heretofore. One of our cotemporaries asks why English was elected this time. The issue involved explains a portion of the matter. The increase of 3,000 votes in the State, since the last election, may have been honest.

### MINING MATTERS.

Under date of May 12, "W." sends us the following mining news from the euphonious camp called Hoggin:

Editor Post:—As I have never seen a notice of the thriving little village glorying under the appellation of Hoggin, in your paper, allow me to give you a description of it and the mine in its immediate vicinity, and assure you that it is not the least nor last place, although we have fears of being too near Blackfoot City to ever amount to much. The site of Hoggin was located a year ago by a party of tender-foot miners, and took its name from the manner in which they rooted out their dust. The town of Hoggin (we call it a town for the present) is situated in Carpenter's Gulch, about one and a half miles in a south-easterly direction from Blackfoot City, and on the main road from Blackfoot to Helena. It contains at present about 200 inhabitants, several families and children, two stores, three saloons, one butcher shop, one blacksmith shop, two bakeries, one hotel, one boarding house, and abundance of timber within one mile to build more. The warm water of the past few days has made a remarkable change in our town. Old Mother Nature, once more let loose from its icy fetters, is now clothed in living green, and the waters go rolling on to the dark blue sea. Everybody is busy and all wear smiling faces. Frank Bar is attracting considerable attention this spring. It is found to be very rich. It is situated between Carpenter and Eureka Gulches, and one mile below Hoggin. It is about two miles in length and from eight to fifteen hundred feet in width. The pay dirt is from five to fifteen feet deep. From two to fifteen cents to the pan can be had right along in the grass roots, and from ten to fifty cents in the gravel. Several nuggets have been found weighing from \$15 to \$50. At the lower end of Prairie Bar, Williams & Co. have run a cut up to their claims, Nos. 15 and 16 below discovery, and struck three channels of gravel which prospects big. Greene & Co. on No. 13 below discovery, have run a cut on their claim and struck a rich thing, and they are now busily engaged in erecting a hydraulic to work their claim. Rednic & Co., at the upper end of Prairie Bar, have been on good pay since last fall. They are engaged in erecting a hydraulic and putting in a bed rock flume 1500 feet in length, to work their claim, and have a fair prospect of making a handsome stake this summer. Britten & Co. are on good pay. They are putting in a bed rock flume at the mouth of Frank Gulch, a tributary of Carpenter's Gulch. The Ohio and Hazy Ditch Companies are extending their ditches to Prairie Bar, which will be completed in about ten days, and then the boys will have a chance to replenish their purses. Carpenter's Gulch is about six miles in length. It has always been considered valuable, but nothing definite was known until this spring. It is, beyond doubt, rich and extensive, and every claim yet opened prospects big.

A grand enterprise is being undertaken in this place which is looked upon by all with a great deal of interest. Pounds and Green, the principal owners of the Ohio Ditch, have commenced a bed rock flume in Carpenter's Gulch, starting at the mouth of Eureka Gulch and

running up to Hoggin, a distance of two miles, and by the use of hydraulic ram the whole dirt of the gulch and bars on either side can be run through their flume. It is the only way the gulch could be worked successfully, and it is hoped that it will prove remunerative to the enterprising company.

From the appearance of things now, Hoggin will be a lively camp this summer. Laboring men are scarce and in demand. Friday and Saturday was stormy. Rain and snow, snow and rain has been the weather programme. To-day is glorious sunshine and fine tempered weather hover over and around us.

"G. S." writing from Highland, May 13, says:

Our miners are now commencing to take out the "shining stuff" in quantities approximating to what our gulch gave promise of last fall. Major Packard's claim to-day turned out a splendid nugget, weighing over \$240; Hiffner & McCann's claim gave its owners a beautiful specimen weighing \$115; and Campbell & Berkeley's claim (Horse Gulch, a tributary of Highland) presented its fortunate owners with a nugget of about \$200. Pretty good for Blue Monday. The snow has nearly disappeared from the south side of our hills. A week or two of pleasant weather and Highland Gulch will be all right.

NEW QUARTZ DISTRICT.—Mr. Louis Barbour, well known throughout the Territory as a successful quartz prospector, has discovered a new quartz district on the east side of the Belt range of mountains, about thirty five miles from Diamond City, in a south-easterly direction. From present indications the district promises to be very rich, as well as extensive. Mr. B. has already succeeded in discovering some twenty odd ledges, mostly silver bearing. Some of them are of enormous width and great richness. Two of them, from assays made by Mr. Chas. Rumley, yielding as richly as any heretofore discovered. One ton of dark colored ore from the Audreth larder, assayed at the rate of \$342 19 to the ton, in silver; while one ton of light-colored ore from the same, yielded \$158 34 in silver, and \$36 in gold. The Benton lode yielded at the rate of \$245 05 per ton of dark colored ore. The various ledges resemble each other very much, and prospect by assay nearly as well. The section of country in which the leads are found is represented as affording every facility for mining operations, there being plenty of good timber, and a large supply of water. If the leads turn out but half as well as the assays represent, investments in this district may be considered a safe thing. The ledges are well defined and their average width is about eight feet. Such districts will not run long by side, either from the want of capital or mechanics, and the coming summer will very likely see two or three mills in active operation in the district.

A BULLION VAULT.—Like all the rest of susceptible Montanians who get a peep at the brilliant lode at Highland, Mr. E. O. Baily of Nevada, has come back with the Bullion fever, immense. If one-half is true that is told of this lode by the most cautious, practical and experienced miners who have seen it, it is beyond doubt, second to no lode on the continent. It is decomposed quartz, no gold visible, but assaying on an average \$140 per ton, all through. The ledge is 47 feet wide at a depth of 40 feet on No. 3, north; and in the various tunnels and shafts varies from 28 to 47, according to the depth they have reached. There is scarcely a doubt that this lode is a second Comstock. Two extensions have been made, but the original lode is the only one sufficiently developed to judge of its richness or size. *Vive la Ballarat.*

FROM THE MUSCLESHELL.—We learn from Mr. Thos. P. Ames, who has just returned from a flying visit to the Muscleshell copper region, that matters are rather dull in that section in consequence of the late Indian excitement. There are not a dozen people in the whole region, nearly all having left for more populous parts. Mr. A. was not molested by any Indians, is highly delighted with his trip, and speaks in rapturous terms of the beauty of the country.

DOWN THE GULCH.—Pope, Patton & Co. are putting a bed-rock flume in Alder gulch two thousand feet long before reaching red-rock which it strikes opposite Slater's Bar. They are working eight men, and will complete it in six or eight weeks. The company sluicing on Pat McGovern's claim cleaned up, on Saturday, \$1,545 for six days run with four men.

TRINITY GULCH.—Friday last was representation day in the above named gulch, and quite a number went out to represent claims, and see what the chances were to gobble. There is every indication that Trinity will be a pretty good gulch; but up to the present no money has been taken out.

INDIAN CREEK.—Miners in the vicinity of Indian Creek are making extensive preparations for work. The ditch which is being brought in will be completed in ten days, when sluicing will commence.

NEW DISCOVERY.—We hear of a new discovery having been made on what is known as Beaver Creek, a tributary of Ten mile. The diggings are about ten miles from this place; twelve feet to bed rock, with about eight feet of gravel which prospects well.

CLEAN UP.—Turnley's mill, in Grizzly gulch cleaned out two hundred and twenty five ounces of retort, last Monday, from a six days' run on Whittaker Union ore.

HOW THE PRESIDENT LIVES.—It is generally supposed that the President of the United States receives from the Treasury his salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and nothing more; and it has been a question how, upon this sum, the occupants of the office could live and bear the expenses inseparable from the position. Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan not only lived, but saved money, out of their salaries. The fact is, nearly all his expenses of the White House are paid by Congress. The President has no rent to pay. Congress furnishes his house for him, even to the smallest article of kitchen and table furniture. It supplies his fuel, pays his gas bills, pays all his servants, supports his stable and maintains his flower garden and his kitchen garden, his conservatories and his pleasure grounds. Even his balls and dinner parties are paid out of the public purse.

Some idea of the amount expended by Congress for the Presidency may be formed by considering the following items in the last appropriation bill.

Fuel for the President's house.....	\$12,000
Painting the house.....	3,000
Preparing conservatory of house.....	10,000
Retraining the house.....	75,000
Lighting the house.....	110,000
Total.....	\$210,000

These items by no means include all the expenditures for the White House. The ordinary Executive expenses are not easy to get at, for they are purposely covered up by being mixed with other matters; but we presume that the annual expenses of maintaining the Chief Magistrate considerably exceeds one hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to all this, there are always large sums of money at the President's disposal, and it is safe to say that neither of those we have mentioned would allow themselves to run in debt or impair their private fortunes, with these appropriations in their control. They all retired from office wealthy men.