

The Montana Post.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.



REPORTED BY THE W. U. TELEGRAPH COMPANY, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TRI-WEEKLY POST.

Latest news from all parts of the World DATES TO MAY SIXTEENTH.

Sherman and Hancock off for A Pow-Wow-Mexican Advice-... Sherman and Hancock off for a Pow-Wow-Mexican Advice-... Sherman and Hancock off for a Pow-Wow-Mexican Advice-...

St. Louis, May 10.-The steamer Wagner, Omaha and Sioux City packet, was sunk and sunk 18 miles below Decatur yesterday, and is a total loss. Valued at \$25,000.

CLEVELAND, O., May 10.-Wm. Davis and Jim E. Mott had a fight to-day at Point Ann on Pelee Island. Mott lost by four blows after nine rounds in eleven minutes. Two savage fights occurred on the boat from Detroit. One man had his nose bitten off.

JULIENBURG, May 10.-The Sioux Chief, Spotted Tail, with 150 lodges of 800 people, crossed the Platte to-day at Barrow's crossing going north for subsistence and supplies from the Government. The Indians expressed themselves as friendly (?)

Teams are moving down to commence the season's work on the railroad, which is progressing at the rate of two or three miles per day.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10.-The absent corps for Davis was served this A. M. on Gen. Barton by Marshal Underwood, Deputy for Marshal Daniel G. Burton. It was first decided to deliver Davis to-day, but afterwards determined to obey the writ literally, requiring him to produce Davis before the Richmond Court. Davis and family and the Marshals take the steamer to-morrow for Richmond. Barton, on Monday, will personally produce the prisoner in Court. In the event of Davis being released by Judge Underwood under the writ, he will be rearrested and placed on trial under an indictment for treason.

R. Ould and numerous other Southerners will reach here this morning bearing bouquets and other presents to Davis and family. The utmost interest is manifested in Norfolk respecting the probabilities of the trial and the release of Davis.

The following is a copy of Gen. Barton's order: WAR DEPARTMENT, May 8, 1867. Brig. Gen. H. S. Burton, Commanding Officer, Fortress Monroe: The President of the United States directs you to surrender Jeff. Davis, now held in confinement under military authority at Fortress Monroe, to the United States Marshals or Deputy under any process which may issue from the Federal Court of the State of Virginia. You will report your action and forward a copy of the process served upon you to this office. By order of the President. E. D. TOWNSEND, Acting Adj. General.

LONDON, May 9.-Evil. The Peace Conference held its second session to-day. The following basis of deliberation was agreed upon: First, the territory of Luxemburg will remain in possession of Holland as the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Second, the neutralization of the Grand Duchy is guaranteed by all the European Powers. The Conference agreed the Fortress should be razed.

Derby stated in Parliament last night that he considered the peace of Europe no longer a question of doubt.

LATER.-New York, May 11.-The Herald's London special says the Fortress of Luxemburg will be evacuated by the Prussian troops. No troops will be retained within the territory of Luxemburg except the force necessary to maintain order and peace. The pressure which was exerted on the Plenipotentiaries in Cologne by the defect attending which the opposing powers maintained toward each other, combined with the knowledge which the members had of great war preparations being carried on on the continent, led to very speedy action on the part of the Conference.

In the Commons on the evening of the 9th, Stanley congratulated the House and country at large on the fact that the good sense and moderation of the Powers primarily interceded as parties in the Luxemburg difficulty had the effect of arresting the unresponsible and calamitous which would ensue to the people from European war. With respect to the part taken by Her Majesty's Government in the matter, the Cabinet has acted in accordance with constitutional usage in their ministerial responsibility. As official advisers of the Crown Sovereign, as well as the reasons which induced them to undertake it, they were ready to vindicate to Parliament and before the country. The matter had become very critical.-The Ministers were informed every moment by telegraph and otherwise of the progress and gravity of the case, so (Lord Stanley) could not take upon himself to postpone or delay a movement desired by all interested and proposed in conference, when by so doing he would most likely prevent it from altogether maturing. In giving expression to the sentiment with reference to a guarantee of neutrality by Luxemburg, he (Lord Stanley) regretted to observe that the Commons should show a susceptibility to disregard the action of the Cabinet. The members of the House were aware that England, and what was an unusual occurrence, the remainder of the great Powers who were parties to the Luxemburg, Belgio-Holland treaty of '39, had absolutely guaranteed the territory of Luxemburg to the King of Holland at that time. What Government had now done was merely to adopt that guarantee to the present circumstances of the case, and render it efficacious in view of the changes which had taken place in the German Confederation.

PARIS, May 10.-The new Franco-American telegraph company, which proposes to lay an electric cable between Brest and Halifax, promised the support and assistance of the Imperial Government.

NEW YORK, May 10.-The State press concluded its session to-day. The agreement is made to continue the present new arrangement, and a resolution of thanks to the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel for courtesies extended, passed.

Second Lieutenant E. B. Hubbard, Third Infantry, is ordered to accompany recruits to California.

Charles Chaffee, a Jersey farmer, sailed on the steamer, accompanied by Thomas Pierce and wife, leaving his own wife and children behind. Chaffee buys Pierce's wife for six thousand dollars, deliverable in California!!

The French Admiral commanding in the Pacific is promoted to the grade of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Chas. B. Pond, President of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, died to-day.

Colored men are being sent into the country as organizers of the Republican party by the National Republican Association.

CHICAGO, May 11.-The steamer Mariner, a Missouri River steamer, is reported captured by Indians 500 miles above Sioux City. The boat and cargo were on wood. While the crew were chopping the Indians, 200 in number, surrounded and massacred the whole party, and captured the boat, killing men, women and children indiscriminately. Two men escaped. After pillaging everything the boat was burned to the water's edge. [See Local.-Ep.]

NEW YORK, May 11.-An additional Land District has been established in Idaho, comprising all the territory north of the Salmon River range of mountains, with the land office at Lewiston. Instructions have been prepared for the government of these districts to the end of the early developments of their mineral resources.

The Times' Richmond special says: It is impossible to ascertain positively whether Davis will be tried or not. Justice Underwood says if he is not it will be because the attorneys are not ready. Chase will preside. It is asserted the Government does not desire a trial but wishes Davis released from military custody and the responsibility of his detention thrown on the Judiciary. If released he will be arrested on a bench warrant under the Norfolk indictment, there, the Government counsel professing it is not ready for trial, they will not wait for a motion but admit him to bail.

Gen. Schofield has announced he will not permit any public demonstration on the occasion of the arrival of Jeff. Davis at Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 11.-The entire police force is ordered on duty to-morrow in anticipation of a riot. Such an event is hardly probable.

Governor Fenton has signed the eight hour labor bill.

NEW YORK, May 12.-Commander Leonard Paulding, of the United States war steamer Waterer, died of dysentery on the 29th and was interred on the Island of Perio. Deceased was a son of Admiral Paulding and leaves a widow and three children.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.-Gen. Sherman arrived at Leavenworth yesterday, where he met Gen. Hancock, who had just returned from the plains. The two Generals start for Ft. Harker on Monday next to have a big medicine talk with the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, represented by their war chiefs. Nothing new from Gen. Hancock's expedition.

RICHMOND, May 11.-Davis and family arrived in Richmond to-day. A large concourse of people were at the landing. No demonstration. Rooms at the Spotswood House are engaged and occupied in 30 minutes.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.-The steamer D. C. McCollum, from Tampico the 6th, reports Gomez commanding at Tampico, which was in open revolt. Gomez has 2,500 men, 1,000 armed and equipped.

Paron, with his small force, is incapable of assuming the offensive, but is expecting assistance. Conales threatens, if attacked, to decimate the rich country of Haastria.

Advices from San Luis Potosi, 27th says: On the 23d, Maximilian was at Queretaro. He placed himself at the head of a column of 6,000 men, leading a sortie. The fight lasted all day. The Liberals were first driven back, but subsequently rallied under Trevino. Corona repulsed the Imperialists and held a portion of the city.

Benevides continues to siege the city of Vera Cruz, completely investing it by land and water. The scarcity of provisions is such that persons are obliged to eat horse flesh. The death of Miramon is confirmed. A committee of ladies sent one of the city of Mexico and in the name of the besieged asked a guarantee for general safety. It was granted conditionally. Marquez and other Imperialists are positively excluded.

LOS ANGELES, May 12.-The Globe says: The treaty was signed by all the Powers. It is said Greece buys seven monitors from the United States.

NEW YORK, May 13.-The Herald's special says: W. B. Marsh, President of the bank of Lexington, North Carolina, and E. S. Hampton, one of the directors, was taken to Salisbury on Tuesday by order of General Sickles, under the charge of a number of troops from the bank, about the time of the surrender of the rebel Gen. Johnson.

The Times special says: It is understood the prosecuting officers have finally agreed that in the event that Davis' trial is set down for some future day, as is likely, he will be discharged on his own recognizance.

The Tribune special says: The decision of the Supreme court in the Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases will be given to-day. It is said the petitions will be unanimously dismissed.

The reported execution of two Union soldiers in Edgefield district, South Carolina, by a posse of citizens is found to be untrue.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-The bail of Davis is fixed at one hundred thousand dollars. The judge announced his readiness to accept the bail, stating at the same time that the responsibility and delay of bringing the case into court rested upon the government and not upon the District Attorney. He also said that the amount of bail would be given by persons residing in Virginia. The sureties then came forward, Greeley being among the first, followed by Mt. Schell, of New York, Mr. Jackson and a number of gentlemen residing in Virginia, offered their names as bail for Davis. He was congratulated by several but no demonstration or noise of any kind occurred. After his giving bail to appear at the November term of court, Davis took a coach for the Spotswood House.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.-The Catholic Bishop Lavigne died at Bardonia on Saturday, after a long and painful illness.

NEW YORK, May 13.-Vera Cruz dates to the 9th say: The city is closely besieged by the liberals, who are using the only available siege piece with but little effect. Only a few have been injured and no lives lost. No probability of the liberals taking the city unless the Imperialists disagree among themselves, causing a surrender. Sickness among the besiegers is assuming alarming proportions. The city of Mexico is invested by Diaz. It is the intention of Marquez to defend the city at all hazards. The besieging force numbers twelve thousand and receives supplies daily. The fall of the city is considered certain. Hunger will soon compel the besieged to capitulate.

At the New Orleans Republican mass meeting, on Saturday night, at Lafayette Square, the Mayor presided. It was addressed by Representatives Kelly, of Penn., and Hamlin, of New York. Over five thousand people were present. The various negro ward clubs marched to the meeting in procession, headed by music and carrying banners and transparencies. Considerable excitement prevailed among the negroes as they marched along, cheering, etc. No disturbance occurred until midnight, when the negroes stopped a car on St. Charles street and cleared it of white occupants by shoving clubs through the windows. After taking possession, they compelled the driver to go ahead. All liquor saloons were closed at 11 o'clock by order of the chief of police. Gen. Sheridan removed the clerk of one of the district courts. It is alleged he issued fraudulent certificates of naturalization. Republicans are advocating the appointment of negro notaries. There is talk of running Mr. Johnson, a prominent and extremely popular negro, for Mayor.

RICHMOND, May 13.-The United States Court was packed this morning. A military guard was placed around it, and a strong police force inside. About twenty ladies were among the spectators; also fifty negroes. At 11 a. m., Davis was brought in and took a seat next to the prisoners' box, with Gen. Burton, United States Marshal. Gen. Burton's return to the writ of habeas corpus was read by the Judge, who complimented Burton on obeying the laws and relieved him of the custody of Davis. The Marshal immediately served on

him a bench warrant to answer the Norfolk indictment. O'Connor spoke of the prisoner's long imprisonment and feeble health and asked that he be bailed. There was no opposition on the part of the prosecution and the prisoner was admitted to bail.

CHICAGO, May 13.-A gentleman who left Sioux City on the 8th reports that nothing was known there in regard to the reported capture of the steamer Mine and the massacre of those on board. He considers the report without the slightest foundation in truth.

NEW YORK, May 13.-A colored preacher of the Methodist Church was recently mortally shot by a white man named Morris, in Sumter District, South Carolina. A company of colored militia has been sent to Rome, Georgia, by Federal authority.

Ex-Mayor Monroe R. King and Cutler of Louisiana had an interview with the President and urged him to depose Sheridan's administration, and restrict the action of reconstruction.

The President will be unable to visit Raleigh or any of the places he is invited to attend celebrations.

The Department has been informed that six members of the American Jaffa Colony are on their return home.

LONDON, May 13.-Eve.-Lord Lyons, formerly Minister to the United States, is appointed to succeed Earl Cowley as Ambassador of Great Britain to Mexico.

BIRMINGHAM, May 13.-Eve.-The funeral of the late American Minister, Gov. Wright, took place to-day. It was attended by all the Americans and visitors and a large number of citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.-In the Supreme Court to-day the case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, regarding jurisdiction over certain counties, was continued.

The Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases were dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The opinion of the court will be delivered hereafter.

NEW YORK, May 14.-The Herald's New Orleans special says: Commissioners from Washington are here to inquire into the affairs of the National Banks and sub-treasury, respecting which there is some trouble. The opinion will be lost by the Government, and depositors will recover every dollar.

The Supreme Court to-day decided by a majority of one that sales for negroes before the war are invalid. The decision involves many millions of dollars.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.-The reception of the intelligence at Norfolk yesterday P. M. of the action of Judge Underwood in Davis's case occasioned general congratulations. The newspaper offices were crowded with persons eager to get the news of the day.

MONTECALM, May 14.-The New Brunswick Legislature was opened Saturday. The Lieutenant Governor announced in special that the revenue far exceeded the expenditures, notwithstanding the outlay required for the defense of the island.

NEW YORK, May 14.-Twenty-four distilleries have been closed in this city within the last three days for a violation of the revenue laws.

CHICAGO, May 14.-The steamer Lansing exploded a boiler on the Mississippi River, yesterday, eight miles from New Orleans. Eight persons were killed and several other badly scalded. Boat a total wreck.

WASHINGTON, May 14.-The case of Texas against various parties in reference to the Texas indemnity bonds issued by the United States, after the rebellion, was argued to-day. The question whether the defacto government of Texas is competent to dispose of these bonds was mooted, and the decision really in favor of the states of Texas and rebellion.

PARIS, May 14.-Orders have been sent to the military depots and headquarters throughout the Empire to disband the reserves recently called into service.

LUXEMBURG, May 13.-The work of strengthening the fortifications of this city, in which the garrison for some time have been actively employed, is discontinued by order of the Prussian commandant.

DUBLIN, May 14.-The death sentence of the Fenian prisoner, Burke, is commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.-Great excitement exists in financial circles by the closing of the Sub-Treasury and First National Bank by order of the Comptroller of Currency. A special charge of the sub-treasury, heavy defalcations are already announced in both. J. P. Pille, formerly Treasurer and President of the Bank, has made an assignment of his effects to the extent of a million dollars to secure the debt of the Treasury Department.

BALTIMORE, May 14.-The Radical Convention adopted resolutions in favor of impartial suffrage and calling on Congress to abolish the distinction between the colored and white races. The Convention also adopted resolutions in favor of the National Bank suspended this evening.

NEW YORK, May 15.-The Times special says: On the 14th the opinion of the meeting of Congress will take place in July. None of the Radicals now here, including Boutwell, Ashley, Butler and others, have any idea a quorum will be found in either branch at that time.

NEW YORK, May 15.-During the storm on Thursday night the large depot at Plainfield, New Jersey, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed by fire.

The steam ram Dunderberg, the most powerful engine of naval warfare afloat, has been sold to the Prussian Government for \$3,000,000. N. Y., May 14.-The Herald's special says: A theft of \$18,000 has been perpetrated in the currency bureau.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.-A correspondent with Hancock's expedition says: The general's mission was to feel the temper of the Indians and ascertain what tribes were for war and which for peace; to make the necessary treaties and separate the peaceful tribes from the hostile ones and to post more troops on the Smoky Hill and Santa Fe routes. The results are as follows: The Kiowas, Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Kiowas had been found separated from their allies, the Kiowas, Arapahoes and Comanches. \$100,000 worth of Indian property has been destroyed, and Kansas freed from hostile Indians.

St. Louis, May 14.-Returns to-day indicate the re-election of Adams in Randall district, by 800 majority. Young's majority in the 9th district is 2,000. The Democratic majority in the State is about 42,000.

WASHINGTON, May 15.-Considerable interest is attached to the amended Mississippi bill. The complainants entertain strong hope that the court will take cognizance of Gen. Ord's action, at least to the extent of restraining him from any measure which might expose the State property to waste. The bill has been submitted without an amendment, but it is inferred the amendments have weight with the court.

RICHMOND, May 13.-As Davis left the Court House and entered the carriage, after his release, he was greeted with loud cheers from the crowd of negroes. About fifty of them gathered around the coach and shook hands with him. It seems a general feeling of relief exists among citizens and authorities that Davis is in the city. Davis and family leave to-morrow for New York. He goes thence to Canada, to see his children.

FROM BENTON. The Head of Navigation--Business and Business Men--The Missouri on the Rise. Special Correspondence.

EDITOR POST: From this, the terminus of steam, for the present, as I have not noticed even an occasional letter, I have taken the liberty of addressing a few lines. This has, on an average, been a mild winter. Of course there have been no improvements, except moral ones, which have not yet been made manifest. But, now that spring has opened in all its beauty, I might say majesty, for it has driven grim winter from the throne, business has commenced. Messrs. Carroll & Steel, and Mr. J. G. Baker have made in front of their stores a levee, which it will be a pleasure to land at. Those are the two principal business firms of this place at present--I mean in general mercantile parlance. Mr. Stocking, a perfect fit, is keeping the Benton House, and if old Thomas were alive and should walk into it, he would not be ashamed of it in his palmist days. Stocking is a host in himself, and his amiable spouse is a hostess. A gentleman from Helena of the name of Stafford has opened a restaurant in this place, the very sight and smell of which causes your humble correspondent's mouth to water, and the genial face of Stafford would cause a cross man to quit growling. Buildings are going up rapidly and by the arrival of a steamer, I think we will be able to accommodate both man and beast, and make many a poor pilgrim forget his comfortable home. Amongst the builders, I must not forget Bill Hamilton, who, if he is not a Yankee, ought to be, for he would create a garden in the Great Sahara. He has now finished the best corral and stable on this side of the mountains, and has in contemplation various other improvements too numerous to mention. Mr. George Baker, who is here at present, is a genial, amiable gentleman. Mr. Carroll is here, conducting business, which, I think, has been prosperous this winter. The Piegan Indian trade has been the great bone of contention between the traders of this place, during the last winter. Who came out first I cannot say. Rumor, the verbose jaded, gives it to Baker.

The health of this place is good, and has been so all winter. And, by the by, speaking of health, reminds me that I should not forget Dr. Tibbits, who, if he has not prevented, at least has assuaged what little illness has occurred amongst us. It has rained nearly all night, and this morning the old Missouri is rising an inch an hour, so that in four or five days the largest steamer that ever undertook the trip may safely ride at our wharf.

If I think this epistle is getting rather lengthy, from a stranger, pardon my verbosity, and probably you may hear from me again. COLORADO. Benton, May 11, 1867.

RECONSTRUCTION. The following extracts from papers of the South relative to the military reconstruction bill will be read with interest: The Supreme Court has unanimously voted that such a law is wholly inadmissible. Majority and minority on other points, concurred in declaring that martial law in time of peace is impossible. Let us make haste to appeal to that court. Let us do so ere we are all buckled and gagged. Richmond Enquirer.

The sooner we eat our peck of dirt the sooner we shall feel refreshed. Richmond Whig.

The people of the South, if wise and prudent, can live for a time under such a damnable tyranny as this, but if they consent to it they deserve it. They don't deserve it, and they will never consent to it. They would sooner see their beautiful clime whelmed beneath a second Dead Sea. Louisville Journal.

Let us learn one lesson--the course of Abolitionism has been onward and upward, day by day, ever since the Government was formed, and in no single year has it made greater strides than in the one last past. To our mind it has been plain that if we did not vote the negro, they would. Atlanta Opinion.

The only good reason for not appealing to arms in this conjuncture is the hopelessness of success. Macon (Ga.) News Era.

We are very far from despair, black as the prospect is. The immediate aim of our State should be to get back into the Union as quickly as possible. There we shall be, manfully, at least, shielded from the Radical storm. If we stay out much longer we shall have confiscated to negro suffrage. There we have at least reached a resting place. There we can get control of our State affairs--there we can make another State constitution. Charlottesville Chronicle.

We will not insult the people of Georgia by asking them to open their mouths and take into their bowels the abomination contained in the last pill compounded by the political quacks at Washington. If our people were mean enough to bid for representation on such degrading conditions, they have no guarantee that additional degrading conditions will not be exacted. We are called upon to deliver up to outlawry and political martyrdom the best and purest men in the South, and to send to Congress creatures who can take the test oath and swear that they set their faces against our people in the day of trial. This would be placing the brand of infamy on our own brows. Military despotism, or any other rule, would be preferable to such an alternative as that presented in the Sherman bill. If degradation and torture are in store for us, let our people voluntarily aid in the infliction, but let the

shame of such a monstrous iniquity fall upon its instigators and authors. Augusta Chronicle.

The men who were Yancey alive to-day, would send him to the scaffold as a Union breaker, have themselves completed and perpetuated the work he only began. There is no more an American Union. It died with the constitution, which was the life in its body. Yancey is triumphant. He struck the blow to end what Washington began, and the Radicals are but the inevitable links in the chain of sequence and destiny which he forged. Mobile Advertiser.

The situation is different now from what it was when the constitutional amendment was proposed. Then the South was asked to assist in making the change; now she has to submit to the laws that are made for her by the party in power. N. O. Bee.

The man among us who favors the military bill is an enemy to the people among whom he lives, and the man who recognizes or encourages its advocates with his patronage or his smile, is no better than the radical scoundrels who are seeking to rob us of liberty and to make us the abject slaves of the most unprincipled tyrants that ever disgraced the earth. Memphis Advertiser.

What then shall we do? We must do nothing. We must get so that we will not care a continental whether school keeps or not. Wilmington Dispatch.

We are clearly of the opinion that it is moral suicide in the people of the South to change front at this time. While it is true that the military bill proposes to impose upon us the humiliation which Governor Brown advises us to impose upon ourselves, it is yet a question if the outrage can be successfully perpetrated. The fight is not yet over, and it is rash treason in us to desert the President before he has had a chance to promulgate his veto, and before all legal and constitutional remedies have been exhausted to avert from us the destruction with which we are threatened. Columbus Sun.

If the victors demand nothing more than they have a right to claim, or the subdued can honorably yield, then comply with a good grace and promptly. But if it is wrong for the South to accept this proposition, then let her not voluntarily disgrace herself under the threat that her property will be pillaged unless she does it. It may be better that the commercial interests of the South should suffer a little longer rather than that her people should endure a disgraceful mortification through all coming time--by their own act. But, as we said above, it is a grave question, and the people should lay aside all prejudice, and give the subject a thorough investigation and deliberate decision in all candor and honesty. Rome (Ga.) Courier.

SOLD.-I heard anecdotes in these places to make the blood run cold. Jack Dunkler, of Central City, scalped five Sioux in the presence of his white comrades. The same Colorado boy is said to have ridden into Denver with the leg of an Indian warrior slung to his saddle, and on which he reported he had been living for two whole days. No one believed his story; but a boast is, in its way, a fact, and there is no doubt that in Denver city a white man openly boasted of having boiled and eaten steaks from a human thigh. A Pawnee would glory in such a deed, vaunting it afterwards in the meetings of his tribe. The Yankee quickly learns to imitate the red man's crimes. One of the Sand creek volunteers returned to Denver with a woman's heart on the head of a pole; having shot the squaw, ripped her breast open and plucked out her heart. No one blamed him, and his trophy was received with shouts by a rabble in the public streets.

One Hepworth Dixon writes the above. Evidently he fell in with some tunny cuss, who seeing he was green and susceptible of hoaxing, worried him into a belief that behind every bush was a blood-thirsty Sioux, and that every traveler he met carried a park of artillery secreted on his person, and that ninety-nine in every hundred men he saw in the cities had killed his man in a bowie knife duel. Heep, we like you; if you will come on here again, possibly Jack Jones or Rocky Thomas might be induced to show you the lions of our terrifically tough town. Denver News.

GOLD MINING IN ANCIENT TIMES.-According to Diodorus, the old historian, gold mining was not a very pleasant occupation. In his third book he says: "On the confines of Egypt and the neighboring countries, there are parts full of gold mines, from whence, with the cost and pain of many laborers, much gold is dug for the kings of Egypt to condemn to their mines not only notorious criminals, captives taken in war, persons falsely accused and those with whom the king is offended, but also all their kindred and relations. There are, thus, infinite numbers thrust into these mines, all bound with fetters, kept at work night and day, and so strictly guarded that there is no possibility of their effecting their escape. Neither the weakness of old age nor the infirmities of females excuse any from work--to which all are driven by blows and cudgels, till at length, borne down by the intolerable weight of their misery, many fall dead in the midst of their insufferable labors. Nature teaches us (he concludes) that gold is obtained by labor and toil; is retained with difficulty; creates everywhere the greatest anxiety, and in its uses produces both pleasure and grief."

Pearls. With four metallic qualifications a man may be a pretty sure of success. Those are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face and iron in his heart.

When you are in danger from external enemies, look out. When the peril is from your own unbridled passions, look in.

Happiness is a roadside flower, growing on the highways of usefulness.

When the Hindoo priest is about to baptise an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiment: "Little baby, you entered the world weeping while all around you smiled; contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles while all around you weep."

Habit is a cable. We weave a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break it.

A good kick out of doors, to some, is better than all the rich uncles in the world.

SHERMAN ON THE INDIANS.-The Philadelphia Press publishes the following: Lieut. Gen. Sherman has addressed a letter to the headquarters of the army, dated St. Louis, March, 13, 1867, in which he says:

"All the troops in the Department of Dakota, Platte and Missouri, embracing the Indian country, have been and are now being placed in position to afford protection to the telegraph and mail routes along the plains, as well as to protect the four principal roads by which the emigrants travel or merchants send their goods designed to the mountain Territories. These troops will occupy posts readily built, but designed for defense by a fraction of the garrison, whilst the remainder can operate as escorts or expeditions between the posts. The commanding officers of these posts or stations will act against all persons who violate the laws of Congress, or who endanger the lives, or property of our people, be they white, black, or copper-colored. Where there are no courts or civil authorities to hold and punish such malefactors, we must, he says, use necessity, use the musket pretty freely, and only use the sword when the soldier ought to deal. Peaceful people, white, black, or Indians, will be left to be dealt with by the civil authorities and agents. General Hancock, in the Department of the Missouri, has organized a special force of about 1,500 men, with which he will proceed in person to the country of the Cheyennes and Kiowas, below the Arkansas, and will confer with them to ascertain if they want to fight, in which case he will indulge them. If, however, they will assure him that they will remain at peace, subject to their treaties and agents, he will not disturb them, but will impress on them the imprudence of assuming an insolent manner, and of insulting when they visit our posts, and will impress on them that it is to their interest to keep their hunting parties and their young warriors off our main lines of travel, where their presence gives the occasion for the many rumors which so disturb our people. After he has done this, he will distribute the force so as to be again easily assembled if the occasion calls for it. In like manner, General Augur, in the Department of the Platte, has prepared a force of about 2,000 men, to be sent under a competent commander, General Gibbon, to the region of country at the head of the Powder and Yellowstone rivers, to punish the bands of hostile Sioux, who have, in the past year, have killed many people, and are at open war. No mercy should be shown to these Indians, for the grant no quarter nor ask for it. General Augur was instructed, if possible, by means of runners, to notify all the Sioux who wanted to avoid the fate of their hostile fellows, to come into some of our military posts on the Platte, where we would feed them temporarily and turn over to the care of their proper agents. But inasmuch as Congress has lately provided for a commission to visit these Indians, and as these commissioners have reached Omaha, the headquarters of General Augur, General Sherman has instructed him to delay active hostilities until these commissioners have exhausted their efforts and reported to him their inability to influence the conduct of the hostile Sioux, by pacific measures. In reference to these two expeditions, General Sherman says defensive will not answer against Indians. We are tied down to long routes, and our detachments are necessarily small, hardly enough to build shelter and gather firewood, the materials for which have to be hauled two hundred or three hundred miles, whilst the Indians move hundreds and thousands of miles, taking along with them their ponies, lodges, wives and children. They are thus enabled at one time to attack or molest our roads at one point, and in a month or so make their appearance at another hundreds of miles distant. Our troops must get amongst them and kill enough of them to inspire fear, and then must conduct the remainder to places where Indian agents can and will reside amongst them, and be held responsible for their conduct."

THE SAVIOR was born on Wednesday, December 25, 4707, Julian period; 1936 Olympiad (2d year, 6th month); A. U. C. 747 (9th month, 5th day); Julian year 30. He was baptised by St. John in the River Jordan, on Sabbath (Saturday) January 6, 4737. His public entry into Jerusalem was on Palm Sunday, March 21, 4741, Julian period; 201st Olympiad 4th year, 9th month; A. U. C. 780; Julian year 73. A. D. 28; 19th year of the associate reign of the Emperor Tiberius; 15th year of his sole reign. He was betrayed by Judas Iscariot on the following Wednesday evening, March 24.

Passover was celebrated at the Eucharist on Tuesday, March 25. On Friday morning March 16, at the 3d hour, or 9 o'clock, he was nailed to the cross; the hour when the lamb of the daily morning sacrifice was offered in the temple. At the 9th hour or three o'clock p. m., when the lamb of the daily evening sacrifice was offered in the temple, he expired. At five p. m., his body was taken down and deposited in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. On the first Easter Sunday, March 18, about the beginning of the morning watch, three o'clock a. m., he arose from the dead. It was the morning after the last Jewish Sabbath, when, according to the law, the first sheaf of the earliest ripe grain was waved in the temple, by which the whole harvest was sacrificed, that Christ, "the fruits," rose from the dead, as a type and pledge of the future resurrection of His faithful followers. On Thursday, May 6, he ascended into Heaven. On Sunday, May 16, the day of Pentecost, the Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles and disciples.

A GENTLEMAN, having made a lady a present of a pair of pistols, after several trials of skill, they concluded to go through the form of a duel. They took their positions, fired at the word, and, to the terror of the young lady, the gentleman fell. She threw herself frantically upon the corpse, embracing and kissing it with every emotion of endearment. Under such magical influences the gentleman revived, and rose unhurt from the ground, and--they are to be married.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pale cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and its treatment is submitted to the physician, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

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