

THE MONTANA POST.

A Newspaper, Devoted to the Mineral, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of Montana Territory.

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WHOLE NO. 147.



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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 NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

What are to be the issues of the coming campaign for which such ample preparations are being made throughout the country, and which will be entered upon with an earnest energy unprecedented in political contests? Since the Democratic party became an obsolete organization, dismembered and paralyzed by the imbecile nonentity who occupied the Presidential chair as the choice of that party, and permitted rebellion to gain strength by arms stolen from government arsenals, and confidence by the supineness of the Chief Magistrate and his cabinet: since that time, the cohesion of identical interests between the northern and southern wings of the Democratic party, impaired at the Charleston Convention, has failed to keep united what was for forty years the dominant party; and, distracted by the question of rebellion, the disorganized fragments, without concert of action and paralyzed by the flash of Union bayonets, have maintained but a guerrilla system of political warfare against the Union party. They have fought stubbornly, persistently, with relentless animosity, and a courage worthy of a better cause; but each succeeding conflict has made their rout more complete, and their discomfiture more hopelessly disheartening. The Republican party, springing into the arena, identified itself with the cause of the Union. On the result of the war its destiny was staked, and recognizing progress as paramount to retrogression; that perfection of government is to be reached as we go on and upward; that as the country is expanded and developed, the requirements of the age demand adaptation of government to meet and subserve the best interests of mankind; it was their duty as American citizens to wield events evolved from the vortex of war to the cause of liberty and humanity. It gained in strength by accessions from the Democratic ranks and retained vigor by adherence to principle. The northern wing of the Democratic party abandoned the war for the Union when it nominated George B. McClellan for President; it is but justice to add that many Democrats abandoned the party at the same time. The responsibility was thrown upon the Union party of ending the war and restoring harmony. In the face of all opposition, they have done the one and the other, and another Presidential election will see the South restored to all their forfeited rights. Democracy took a back seat and tried to break up the performance by throwing rebel doctrines on the stage labelled "constitution;" interrupting the actors with cries of "magnanimity," "rights," etc., and loud calls for Jeff. Davis and Vallandigham. The restoration of Union and order are accomplished facts, irrevocable as a Median law, and are past hounding through a campaign. Reconstruction is in progress; they have tried its constitutionality and been rebuffed in the Supreme Court. It is also a dead issue. The Labor question has been lugged in as a side dish in some localities; but it cannot become a party issue for many reasons. Democracy cannot oppose the eight hour measure, they have too many laborers in the party, and have endorsed

it in the Eastern States, while three Union Legislatures have already enacted the law. Negro suffrage cannot be raised because it will have been established in the South, before Southern Democracy can unite their efforts with the North in the contest for power, and a Presidential issue not having a national basis would be destructive to the party raising it. The real fight is for the control of that government one wing attempted to destroy and the other abandoned in the darkest hour. The only banner they have yet hoisted that there is any probability of their rallying under is a piratical looking streamer, hunted up from the dingy depths of the past, and inscribed, "Free Trade." Numerous opposition papers have already espoused the cause, and we feel assured that no Republican will have the slightest objection to going into the contest on that issue. The war ended, a military issue is not admissible, as in '64. The next thing in order is a question of political economy, and we predict that to obtain a foothold where the two wings of the party can stand side by side, a financial crisis will be forced upon the country and used as an argument against the Union party. See if it is true.

MOVING INTO POSITION.

The Democracy have put "the ball in motion" by a call from the Chairman of the Central Committee for a Convention at Helena on the 15th of July, to put in nomination a candidate for Delegate to Congress, one Territorial Treasurer, one Territorial Auditor, and one Superintendent of Public Instruction. Fifty-three delegates are apportioned, giving two delegates to each member of the House of Representatives, as provided by the apportionment act of the second Legislature, thus taking as a ground work for their operations the enactments of a bogus institution, perfectly consistent with the appeal the *Gazette* makes when it urges harmony and concerted action, by such a flight of political fancy and mental aberration as the following: "We take this occasion to say that a Democrat is the same in New York, Massachusetts, Missouri, Iowa, California, Oregon or Texas—on land and sea, in prosperity or adversity, and it is their heaven-decreed duty to wrest the power of government from those who have desecrated and changed the principles established by our ancestors, from a free Republican Government to a Military Despotism." Now, we take occasion to say that such an assertion is sheer nonsense, because they are divided in the outset upon the question of impartial suffrage, upon the question of loyalty, upon the question of tariff, and the duty of the Southern people under the Reconstruction Act. To say that they are "the same in prosperity and adversity" is an unpardonable insult and injury to the broken-hearted demagogues of the party who have been rejected in the application for offices, and as to a Democrat "on water," we have yet to meet the first one reduced to that extremity of humiliation. The assertion that "the principles of government have been changed," is an insipid fling at the founders of the Government. The eternal principles of truth are immutable as Deity, and it was striving hard for a rhetorical point where truth was sacrificed to malice. They are very fearful that "Republicans in disguise" are lurking in the camp, and a pathetic appeal is made that everybody will stand by the nominations. Afraid somebody will be an "independent candidate," are you not, and your influence is not in favor of his nomination? It looks very much as though every Democrat with aspirations for Congress, who could raise the stamps, has emigrated to Montana, and the *Gazette* has its hands full in the endeavor to harmonize the thirty conflicting elements likely to meet in Helena in July. The equality of races, the equality of God's creatures, in the government of the country—a principle enunciated by Jefferson, as the corner-stone of American Liberty, is a nauseous stench in the nostrils of latter day Democracy—*vide the Gazette*. How selfish and belittling the smothered anathema against the party who "concoct measures to put white men on a level with negroes and Chinamen," when compared with the liberal, humane address of the National Union Committee, the most creditable appeal ever made by a political party. We have never seen it otherwise than that those who were so nervously fearful of being dragged down to an equality with another of their race, would have to climb in the opposite direction to meet them on equality. Americans do not recognize "the divine right of Kings," and the day has gone by when superciliousness can arrogate to itself the concentrated virtues of humanity, and "thank Heaven that they are not as other men are," without reaping the reward which has already been meted out to it where it bore its legitimate fruits—Rebellion.

REPORT OR YOU PERISH.

Our neighbors of Utah are in agony. The *Telegraph* is tormented by every allusion made to their iniquitous institutions and assumes that the Saints are martyrs to the prejudices of mankind, while they are, in reality, criminals before the law of God and man. It is not the Mormon people that are hated, it is their infamous, detestable, criminal practices; and the faith they have in historic precedents, where persecution strengthened the persecuted, will not save from sure and quick coming destruction, in this latter day, a church whose tenets are repulsive to, and a people whose social system is a stigma upon, the whole American people. The people of these United States recognize in the Mormons an industrious and thrifty community, who, driven from place to place for their practices, sought the shores of an inland sea, across a thousand miles of waste, and in the face of obstacles well nigh insurmountable, have planted a garden of beauty and fruitful plenty, and builded prosperous cities where was a desert and a solitude. They recognize in them a people practically educated to habits of economy and fortitude, with enterprise, ability, and wealth. Utah will become a great and prosperous State, and Mormonism may live, but not as it is now. The government of the United States, or its people, or civilization, or christianity will not long submit to the pernicious and demoralizing institutions connected with the Mormon belief; to that hostility toward residents who do not believe in their doctrines; to the Federal government and its officers. They cannot intimidate the courts or maintain an independent government; they cannot bid defiance to the nation's laws by a system of locally legalized abomination, an insult to the name of marriage; they cannot import cargoes of fanatical followers from Europe and bring them across the continent to add freshness to their decaying harems, and expect a government that has taken the front rank in the cause of humanity to make no effort to abolish these evils, and if undertaken now, it will be different from the Johnson fiasco of a dozen years ago. Then, Salt Lake was a thousand miles from anywhere: now, it is surrounded with populous States and Territories. If it requires a recourse to arms to enforce law, the law will be well sustained. There is just two things the Saints have to do and that right speedily, or the day of their prosperity and peace will have passed. They must abandon polygamy and come down from the status of Saints to that of American citizens, having laws, institutions and fraternal feeling in common. All their chaff about being the chosen people of God is blasphemy, and inchoferable, conceited hypocrisy, and while they are guaranteed the right to worship according to the dictates of their own consciences, they will not be permitted to disgrace American intelligence by mistaking for the "inward monitor" the lecherous propensities, without receiving a severe correction. The rebellion quashed, and reconstruction accomplished, Mormonism stands the next best chance of receiving attention at the hands of government, unless they correct their odious and disgraceful ways.

THE CELEBRATION.

The Masonic celebration on the 24th inst., promises to be the grandest affair that has ever taken place in the Territory, and as it will occur before another issue of our Weekly can be circulated, we deem it proper in this place to mention the proposed ceremonies, and on behalf of the Lodges and officers here to extend a most cordial invitation to all Masons to participate. The laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple, designed to be the finest building of that character between the Missouri and the Pacific, has been deferred until St. John's Day, and will form the principal ceremonial feature of the occasion. The procession of the different Orders in full regalia will start at 10½ A. M., and return to the Temple, where the Corner Stone will be laid in due form by the Grand Master of Montana, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge. Immediately thereafter, Grand Commander Hez. L. Hosmer will deliver the Oration on Templar Masonry. Col. Sanders will also deliver an address, and General Meagher has kindly consented to deliver an address on the following day or evening if enabled to be here. On the evening of the 24th, a Grand Ball and Festival are proposed and the amplest preparations for the same are being made by the different committees. The Council, El Sol and Stonewall Halls adjoining each other, and the largest in the city, are engaged for dancing and promenade rooms, and are being thoroughly and

handsomely fitted up. The Festival will be held in the People's Theatre, and all the modern inventions for amusement will be called into requisition to add interest to this feature of the celebration. Negotiations have been entered into for brass bands from Helena and Salt Lake, and one, or perhaps both, will contribute to the musical department. Ample preparation is being made here for the accommodation of the numerous delegations from other portions of the Territory who have signified their intention to be present, and we can assure all that they will be most heartily welcomed. We say to all Masons, come, and bring along your ladies, you who have them. If you don't, you deserve a "Candle Lecture."

IMPRATICABLE.

Some one blew the blast for a winter campaign against the Indians, and presaged success upon the inability of the red skins to travel at that season of the year. Any feasible project for remedying the evil that exists would meet with our heartiest concurrence; but this winter scheme is impracticable, and its adoption would only procrastinate without accomplishing anything. We cannot follow Indians, except at a distance, with cumbersome wagon trains, and without them our horses would be as destitute of forage as theirs. It is rapidly of movement and the persistency of an army of sleuth-hounds, following ever upon their trail, that will enable troops to surprise the Indian camps, and every encounter with them, bearing good fruits and of practical benefit has been by surprises of this kind. It is a possibility in the summer season to make a forced march of a hundred or two miles unencumbered and prepared to follow up an advantage; but in the winter it is not, when heavy trains, dragging their slow length along, must be guarded and kept in hand to supply forage. Heavy snows impede travel and render it impracticable to cross the mountain ranges. Exposure, suffering, death and disgraceful failure are all that is promised by winter campaigns in this latitude. If the immense bodies of regular troops moving to the Indian country let the summer pass by without achieving success in taming the warlike spirit of the braves, we have but the most hopeless anticipations of any benefits resulting from a campaign when eight or ten feet of snow lies on every divide. If "the glorious summer sun" does not see the whites in possession of the plains, and the movement is postponed for a snowshoe enterprise, it will prove indeed "the winter of our discontent."

THE APPORTIONMENT.

We publish to-day, the apportionment of Acting Governor Meagher, of the Territory, into Council and Representative districts. It does not contain the unjust discriminations we had been informed had been made, and will probably be accepted as a fair basis of representation by all parties. It appears to us, however, that the apportionment of Representatives of the fourth and fifth districts is not strictly just, even while admitting the inability of obtaining reliable statistics of the present population, and the difficulty of making an apportionment that will give universal satisfaction, where the number of Representatives is limited to thirteen for the entire Territory. We believe it to have been the desire of Acting-Gov. Meagher to postpone the apportionment until the arrival of Gov. Smith or Secretary Tufts, but the requirement of the act of Congress that this apportionment shall have been made on or before the 1st day of July, and the improbability of the arrival of either of these gentlemen before the day named, devolved the duty upon him. A failure to make the apportionment within the time specified, would have deprived us of a Legislative Assembly, when it is essential to the welfare of the Territory that one should be.

UNITY (1)

The following items from the *Oregonian*, is just apropos to the assertion that Democrats "are the same everywhere," as we are startlingly informed by the *Gazette*.

The *Charleston Mercury*, *Charleston Courier*, *Columbia Phoenix* and *Wilmington Journal* all urge the people of the Carolinas to co-operate with General Sickles in carrying out the provisions of his recent order.

The *Atlanta (Ga.) Era* says that the rebel Gen. John C. Breckinridge "has advised his friends to accept in good faith the Sherman Reconstruction bill, as the surest and only mode of restoring the country to peace and quiet."

A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, is out in a letter urging the Mississippians to accept the reconstruction bill, as the conquerors have the right to legislate for the conquered, and the latter have no rights which the former are bound to respect.

Garrett Davis cannot support the regular Democratic party in Kentucky on ac-

count of the affiliation of that party with former rebels and he has written a letter indorsing the Conservative Union Democrats—Gov. Bramlette, Lieut. Governor Jacobs and others.

At a meeting of the colored voters of Jacksonville, Florida, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That we, as a body, will support a Union ticket; we will support no man who has ever been in the Confederate service voluntarily.

Of Kentucky candidates for Congress on the Democratic side, one was a graduate of the rebel army, another recruited for the same, a third was a prisoner of war in the hands of Gen. Burnside, and a fourth jumped out of a back window to escape arrest when he and others were concocting a treasonable plot. A fine Democratic set this was.

The *Washington Star* says that a leading State Senator of Virginia, who opposed the action of the State Senate in legislating for a Convention under the military reconstruction bill, is about, it is admitted, to advocate a compromise of the white voters of that State with the colored voters. That is, to give the colored men the entire Congressional delegation if the white men are allowed to control the State government.

The Baltimore correspondent of the *Philadelphia Bulletin* says that thousands in Maryland who supported the Conservative party at the last fall elections, and were hopeful thereby of securing peace, are now determined and are determining to withdraw from that faction, and, if necessary, to vote for the most radical men and measures that can be set forth rather than submit to dictation and usurpation of ex-rebels. If things go on as they have begun, and the excitement intensifies, as it surely will, insurrection and bloodshed may follow.

GOING TO THE SHOW.

We published in a late issue a telegram stating that Captain J. Mix would sail for Europe, on Monday, the 3d inst., on a monitor raft. The following from the *Scientific American*, refers to the same affair. A couple of years since, a little craft of one or two tons burden, manned by Captain Donovan and one other person, started to cross the Atlantic and were never heard of more. Another one recently made the trip successfully. A two and a half ton sail boat was also announced to sail on the 20th ult. from Baltimore in charge of three men and a boy. The *New York Sun* suggests that if they get to Paris they should be exhibited as specimens of American fool-hardy recklessness. Here is the "monitor raft."

"The journey is to be undertaken on one of Perry's monitor rafts, now on exhibition in this city. This raft is constructed of three air-tight cylinders incased in heavy Russia duck cloth, each twenty-five feet in length, by twelve and one-half wide. When blown up these bags are connected by a light framework which also forms the deck. The raft is schooner-rigged, with a lug-sail forward, mainsail aft, and jib. Cabin there is none, the only protection for the passengers being a small water-proof tent rigged amidships. Captain Mikes with two companions constitute the complement of men, and the expedition is to start about the middle of the present month, bound for Paris and the Exposition. The raft draws but seven inches of water and with a fair wind the inventor states that her speed will be from twenty to thirty knots per hour."

MINING MATTERS.

"D." writing from Red Mountain city, June 8, says: Permit me a small space in your paper for a few items from Highland which notwithstanding the appearance of Ben. R. Dittes on the 6th inst., was prima facie evidence of its being fully represented. I left Nevada city on the 2d inst., per Wells, Fargo & Co.'s lightening overland speed, arrived at Parson's Bridge at 8 A. M., from whence my conveyance to Highland consisted of one of Mr. Parson's pony expresses, the description of which would be difficult to detail, especially the saddle, which was apparently fit for everything but a saddle. However, after a ride of about twenty miles, the last six through mud from twelve to twenty inches deep, I arrived in the great city, (Red Mountain) at 4 P. M., the streets of which looked lively for a few minutes, when a snow storm commenced, and has continued up to the time I wrote, with a depth now of sixteen inches on the level. Notwithstanding the severe storm, thirty-five couples were in attendance at the Fenian ball last night, which lasted until daybreak, when sleigh-bells ringing through the streets was proof of all being conveyed to their respective homes.

A nugget was found in Cooley's Dry gulch just below town, weighing \$593 45. The Rock Creek stamperers have not yet been heard from. The difficulty between the Spanish woman and her paramour has been amicably settled by dividing the \$1,100 equally between them. The woman's anti-Vigilante shoulder striker who in her behalf furnished his pistol, became alarmed yesterday, and posted notices over town that he would never do so again if they (the Vigs) would let him write again. When the snow-storm ceases I will write again.

"D." will please observe the notice to correspondents on first page of Weekly.

"S. M. H." writes from Silver Bow, June 8th, 1867: Editor Post:—Your valuable paper is brought to us by one of the most faithful of expressmen—Mr. S. Vernon—and from it we glean the news of the Territory, or nearly all of it; but not a word of the Silver Bow camp, thus doing us an injustice, I think, and I may safely say so for our merchants and miners. Now, sir, we are rather inclined to think we have the best camp for average

pay in the country. Everybody is at work and no loafers stop in the camp, which always speaks well for a mining community. If a man comes in and wants to work he is sure to find some one in a few days who wants a good man on the bed-rock for \$5.00 in clear dust. There are three new ditches being brought in which will cover ground that heretofore has not been considered valuable, but has proven to be excellent ground this season, paying from \$5 to \$30 to the hand. The sun has come out this A. M., the first time in four days, and everything looks bright and cheerful. Our merchants and hotel keepers are all doing a good business and greet everybody with a smile, and the miners all come in and spend their money freely for tarantula juice, misnamed whiskey. So you see, though the Post does not remember us, that we are alive and doing well, that is, about 2,000 of us, for there are about that many at work in the gulch. [Come again.—Ed.]

FOR THE MONTANA POST—MR. EDITOR: I will, through your valuable journal, thank the following named gentlemen for their several contributions to the Territorial Cabinet:

To E. L. Pratt, Esq., of Hot Spring District, for four specimens of petrified wood, from the divide of the Madison and Gallatin rivers.

To Messrs. Crawden & Co., of Mill Creek District, for specimens of gold ore from each of the following lodes of Wisconsin District: The Prosper, Prince George, Prince Eugene, Rosamunde, Ruby, Helena, Cedar Hill, Felix, Wm. Tell and Beauty. Also for a few specimens of Hematite ore, and a beautiful specimen of Asbestos, the only one we have as yet seen in the Territory.

To J. J. Lown, of Hot Springs, for three gold ore specimens from the Sterling North lode, Hot Springs District, at a depth of 68 feet.

To N. J. Davis, Esq., for two specimens of gold ore from the Golden Slipper lode, Silver Star District; and to J. T. Connor for three specimens of gold ore from the Iron Rod and Green Campbell lodes, each.

You will perceive that the Cabinet is under way. We are sorry to say that we have not had a response from any county save Madison to our proposition for a Territorial Cabinet. We are anxious to have all the Territory represented. Other counties can make (if the miners will exert themselves) as fine a display as Madison. We do not ask you to send your rich and valuable specimens, but send the average of your lodes, so that all can see and compare the ores of one section with another. Our wealth, it is admitted, is to be found in the minerals of the Territory. If so, great benefits must follow by having each district represented in the Cabinet. The man of science can study our formations, and the expert find the same minerals, but in different combinations. Congress has provided us with a Territorial Library—let Montana add her Cabinet.

To this end we have taken the initiative, and say to all we shall be pleased to receive and acknowledge through your journal (if permitted) each specimen added to the little we now have. Nor are we content with specimens of ores of gold and silver—we wish those of copper, iron, lead, tin, and of every useful or valuable mineral that may be found within our borders. Also let us have a splendid collection of fossils,—fishes, coal, lignite, or sand-stone, granite, limestone, shale, or other rock deemed valuable for building purposes, as well the more precious, such as diamonds, rubies, agates, &c.; in short, let it be a complete Territorial Cabinet. If sent us by express from any part of the Territory, and marked to our address with (Territory account net), we will pay all charges, and remain under obligations to each contributor, as I am to you for this in your columns.

WM. Y. LOVELL.

June 12, 1867.

The Sacramento Union thus refers to an invention which, if successful, will be of benefit to miners everywhere: "Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. The peculiar needs of California are producing a great variety of labor-saving machines and rapidly placing the Golden State in the front rank among her sisters for mechanical excellence. The rapid development of quartz mining has caused many inventors to turn their attention to the perfection of a machine for rock drilling, and numerous machines have been heretofore made, intended to supplant the slow and laborious operation of the hand drill; but until now, the productions of the mechanics have been found so objectionable that account of their great cost, complicated machinery and bulky proportions, as not to be adapted for general use, and have only in few instances taken the place of the old style of hand labor. But we were shown on Saturday a rock-driller, the production of a Sacramento mechanic, Nicholas Dramer, which, it is claimed, overcomes the objections which have attached to all the rock-drillers heretofore invented. The entire weight of the apparatus does not exceed two hundred pounds, and consists of a wooden frame seven feet long, with upright posts five feet high and rounded cross-pieces to which are fastened iron hinged boxes to hold the drill in position. On turning the crank, to the shaft of which are attached two arms or cams, a tappet, holding the drill by means of a small eccentric wheel, carries the drill to the required height, when a lever attached to the wheel strikes an incumbrance and the wheel is loosened from its pressure and the drill falls. Weights can be attached to the drill so as to cut the hardest rock. The lever of the tappet runs in a "slot," or slide, which, being at an angle, turns the drill on being raised and causes it to strike the rock so as to make a circular hole. A great advantage in this machine is that the drill can be taken out readily and the hole cleared from dust. The hole being a perfect circle, a "runner" may be used instead of a drill and holes bored for any required depth. The upright hinges being on hinges, an inclined hole may be drilled at an angle at which the drill will fall. The hinges serve also to let the uprights down on the wooden frame, by which means the machine is folded up for the convenience of moving or handling. When the hole is drilled a tampering bar can be substituted for the drill and the process of loading accomplished with much greater celerity and safety than by hand process. Experiments have been tried in this city upon loose rock, and the machine found to work well. A patent has been applied for. Dramer informs that it is to be taken on the Pacific Railroad to the Truckee on Wednesday, when its merits will be more fully tested."

DIAMOND MINES.—The precious stones found on Eldorado Bar, and more familiarly known as the "Callias Emeralds," are attracting considerable attention among those who are pronounced good judges of such matters. The stone is the sapphirine, and from the tests made in these here, they are pronounced genuine. We are shown one which was recently cut and set, in this city, and in the beauty of its reflections compared favorably with the genuine diamond along side of it, and by some even preferred to the latter. The stones are said to be quite plenty and easy to procure. We expect to see at no distant day a diamond exportation that will nearly equal that of Brazil.

GOOD.—The *Gazette* says that Mr. S. T. Houser has an order for Montana five large bars, each of a greater capacity than the one now at Argenta, and two quartz mills.