THE MONTANA POST.

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

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The Montana Post

D. W. TILTON & CO., - - - - PUBLISHERS

JAS. H. MILLS, - - EDITOR.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all Nations.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

UNION TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress,

COLONEL W. F. SANDERS.
Madison County.

For Council—1st Council District,
HENRY N. BLAKE—Madison County.
——————Beaverhead County.

For Assembly—1st Representative District,
J. M. FISH, Sterling.
BENJ. EGLESTON, Nevada.
SAMUEL IRVIN, Junction.

For District Attorney—1st Judicial District,
JUDGE WM. M. STAFFORD,
Madison County.

MADISON COUNTY OFFICERS:

For Sheriff,
David McCranor—Summit.

For Clerk and Recorder,
Nat. J. Davis—Virginia City.

For Coroner,
Dr. I. C. Smith—Alder Gulch.

For Treasurer,
J. T. Henderson—Virginia.

For Probate Judge,
Theo. Muffly—Virginia.

For Assesor,
Wm. H. Patton—Nevada.

For County Surveyor,
John L. Corbett—Virginia.

For Commissioners,
Wm. Mitchell—Madison Valley.
Charles Sackett—Wisconsin Creek.
H. C. Harrison—Virginia.

UNION PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we sustain and approve the reconstruction policy of the Union party, as shown in the measures adopted in Congress, and that the welfare of the country demands that that policy be carried out, and the control of the government be retained in the hands of Union men.

Resolved, That it is the part of wisdom, as it is also the dictate of patriotism on the part of the States lately engaged in armed rebellion against the authority of the United States, to accept at once, in cordial good faith the terms of reconstruction laid down by Congress, to the end that at the earliest possible day they may be fully represented in the legislative department of the Government, and all harmoniously move onward in the glorious career awaiting the Republic.

Resolved, That in justice to the innocent holders of the Treasury warrants issued by the Auditor during the last two years for legislative and other expenses, the same should be confirmed, and that the Territorial indebtedness should be at once paid or funded, so that the expenses of the Territory can be paid from the Treasury in currency, and not in the depreciated scrip in which such expenses are now paid.

Resolved, That a reform in the postal laws, increased postal facilities from the Mississippi valley westward to Montana; extended mail facilities within the Territory; a survey of our rivers and a removal of obstructions therein; thorough protection to our border settlements and to the pioneers and prospectors who penetrate the mountain fastnesses in search of gold; the government aid essential to the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad; appropriations for our public buildings, and complete protection to and a thorough repair of the highways leading hither, are now as they were upon the organization of the Territory, among its most imperative needs, heretofore shamelessly neglected; and we appeal to all men in the Territory who desire to promote these great enterprises so essential to our welfare, to unite with us in the election to Congress of a Delegate identified with us so as to comprehend our wants, able to present them fully, and whose influence with Congress will insure success.

Resolved, That the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad is a matter of great national interest, and in importance to us transcends all other material enterprizes; that to secure its early completion, this Territory should bend every energy and exhaust every means.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union party are due and are gratefully tendered to the officers and men who so generously left their homes to protect our borders from the massacres which threatened its peaceful inhabitants, and to save to the Federal Government an imperrilled and starving fortress, and to those who so liberally furnished them supplies, and we pledge them our utmost endeavors to procure at once from the present Congress an appropriation which shall fully compensate them for their generous service and contributions tendered the Territory in the hour of peril.

Union Mass Meetings.

The Hon. W. H. Claggett and Judge Clitus Barbour will address the people during the coming campaign, on the issues of the day, as follows:

Virginia City,	Madison County,	Saturday	Aug. 17
Argenta,	Beaverhead "	Monday	" 19
Bannack,	" "	Tuesday	" 20
Highland,	Deer Lodge "	Thursday	" 22
Butte City,	" "	Friday	" 23
German Gulch,	" "	Saturday	" 24
Blackfoot,	" "	Monday	" 26
Jefferson Gulch,	" "	Tuesday	" 27
Reynolds,	" "	Wednesday	" 28
Beartown,	" "	Thursday	" 29
Emmettsburg,	" "	Friday	" 30
Phillipsburg,	" "	Saturday	" 31

All the above meetings will be held in the evening.

COLONEL A. K. McCLURE

Will speak at the following times and places, on behalf of the Union party:

Gallatin City,	Saturday evening,	August	17.
Springville,	Monday,	" "	19.
Helena,	Tuesday,	" "	20.
Diamond City,	Wednesday,	" "	21.

THE CODE COMMISSION.

The *Democrat* of August 10, affords us an opportunity to give a history of Col. Sanders' connection with the Code Commission, a matter which for the lack of any charges whatever against the public or private life of that gentleman, the *Democrat* has, either with malice prepense, or with an ignorance pardonable in that quarter, endeavorved to figure up to the discredit of that gentleman. Accepting the latter view of the case, and in fact, it has been forced upon us, we shall submit without any vexatious adjectives, the *facts* of the case. By a joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly, approved, February 6, 1865, a a Code Commission was appointed. The same resolution appointed on that committee William H. Miller, (Dem), W. F. Sanders, (Rep) and George W. Stapleton, (Dem). The attempt of the *Democrat* to crucify one man between two others has its precedent, and details of consequences more than "forty years" ago. They were equally invested with duties, and the merest tyro in parliamentary rules will perceive that Col. Sanders was *not* at first chairman, and was afterwards appointed to that office because the other two were absent from the city, and it was essential that the papers should be certified to, but delegated no other power. Two Democrats and one Republican constituted it. If anything was done by that body which was wrong, and which parties are held responsible for, it would fall on the Democracy. More than this, the Commission never gave Col. Sanders any discretionary power to increase or diminish expenses, or to expend money. The resolution ordered them to "arrange, copy, correct punctuation, correct grammatical construction and orthography, (!!!) make and perfect an index, and to employ two clerks to assist in such codification." This work was necessary, there was but one copy of the laws in Montana, and that in manuscript, soiled, and rapidly becoming illegible from repeated handling. It was imperative that it should be done, and at once. Last Chance, just discovered, was drawing to Helena, and from here, every man not engaged in business, and competent clerks were almost an impossibility to obtain. It was with the utmost exertion that gentlemen were secured to do the work at the compensation named. This was $500 per month—*in scrip*. This, according to the *Democrat's* own estimate, twenty cents on the dollar, would be just $100 per month, but allowing it worth thirty-three cents, which it was, it would be $167. At that time, ordinary laborers were receiving $200 per month in gold, boarding was $25 per week, and flour had advanced until it reached $100 per sack. One of these clerks repeatedly proffered his pay in scrip to gentlemen who would pay him fifty dollars per month and board him, which was not accepted. The Commissioners did not know then, or did any one else, or does Major Bruce now, any one who would have done the work at lower wages. To purchase pens, inks, paper, tables and such material, $405 65 in scrip was placed in Col. Sanders' hands. This represented in money about $135 (or according to the *Democrat*, at twenty cents, $81). In addition, there was paid him for rent, $125 in scrip, representing in value, $37 50, (or, according to the *Democrat*, $25), and these two sums *comprise every dollar ever, directly or indirectly, received by Col. Sanders in his connection with the Code Commission*, $530 65 in scrip, representing about $160 in money, (or, according to the *Democrat*, $106). Mr. Miller, who was poor, came from Bannack several times on business connected with the Commission. He preferred his bill of expenses to the Auditor. The Auditor at first declined, when Mr. Stapleton and Col. Sanders agreed that if any compensation was ever voted, Mr. Miller should have it all, if it did not exceed $500. In addition, owing to the unpleasant state of Mr. Miller's finances, Col. Sanders obligated himself to the Auditor, Mr. Lott, to refund from his own private purse, the amount asked by Mr. Miller, if it was not allowed, and thereupon, Mr. Miller received his $500 in scrip, (or, $100 in money, according to the *Democrat*). The purchase of stationery were made by Mr. Hopkins. John H. Ming and Geo. H. Hanna, *two first class Democrats*, being the parties from whom nearly all the articles were purchased. Perhaps they will state if their charges were exhorbitant. The $405 65 above mentioned went to pay these bills. An attempt by the Commission to reduce the compensation allowed the clerks, resulted in the resignation of one, and both would have left, had the Commission not receded. It is not probable that in the history of Code Commissions, a more horribly written, bungled, mis-spelled, ungrammatical manuscript, making 752 pages of printed laws was ever submitted to the patient toil and persevering energy of men, with a prospect of success. Any one who will take occasion to examine the MSS. will be satisfied on this point. Col. Sanders did all this work of correcting, *and has never received one cent of compensation*. Because he was competent he was selected, and if Maj. Bruce had but one section to correct, he could not do it in seven years, and would not know when he had it done. Col. Sanders worked month after month, several hours per day, *without compensation*, or without expecting any, even to the neglect of his professional affairs, that these laws might not go forth a discredit to the Territory, and he did his labors well. Now, a reckless partisan, unjustly charges him with "squandering the people's money," and endeavoring to pocket the entire revenue of Montana." In this tissue of downright falsehoods and distorted truths, why does not the *Democrat* have anything to say of the majority of the Commission, who were Democrats. It never, in all its oft repeated gasconade on this subject, has impeached them. Say in the next *Democrat* that $160 worth of scrip was all that ever went to Colonel Sanders' hands; that $120 worth was wisely and economically used for the Territory, and that the balance, fixed by Mr. Miller as his compensation for rent, was the dearest scrip he ever received, and you will simply be doing justice to a political opponent, and raise yourself in the esteem of all men who love fairness and hate slander. And now, to show the inconsistency of the *Democrat's* statements. It says the expenditure of between $2,000 and $3,000 by the Code Commission was "squandering the people's money," and endeavors to make believe that the Bannack Legislature was Republican, while claiming that the Democracy had 1,000 of a majority. It is a well known fact that there were but four Republicans in that body, and in the report of the Commissioner, published in the same paper, it will be observed that in addition to the appropriation by Congress for that purpose, equivalent to over $4,680 in scrip, there was paid to the fourteen clerks of the Bannack Council and House, ten of whom were Democrats, $9,537 from the Territorial funds, *being double the compensation* for the same labor performed by the clerks of the Code Commission. No man ever had a clearer or more honorable record, than has Col Sanders in his connection with the Code Commission. Having disposed of this, we propose to show directly some figures for the *Democrat* to count. This financial issue suits us exactly.

RECONSTRUCTING.

The telegraph brings us information of two important facts. The attack of an American squadron upon the inhabitants of one of the Japanese Islands, who had murdered the crew of an American bark, and the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Secretary Stanton, without exception, the ablest member of the Cabinet, is removed and Seward is about to be deposed. Whether it is voluntary or coerced is not stated, as there is evidently a news dispatch missing. General Grant accepts the position of Acting Secretary of War, with a well deserved compliment to Secretary Stanton. The dispatches also intimate that Governor Andrews is to receive the Secretary of War's portfolio, which is probably an error, General Steadman having been named for that position. Gov. Andrews would answer better for Secretary of State. The nervelessness of Seward in his diplomatic correspondence in regard to the French occupation of Mexico; the probability of foreign difficulties, in case the grave charges made by a Mexican official are sustained, and the complications that may grow out of it, makes it desirable that an able and experienced diplomatist should receive the portfolio of State. President Johnson's recent visit to Boston and interview with ex-Governor Andrews, would suggest the inference that it may be the intention of the President to give him Seward's place. President Johnson has taken the bit in his teeth and is going to make trouble again. What unhappy bursts of temper he always shows immediately after Congress adjourns, and then soothes down as a session approaches. Not succeeding in his attempt to remove Sheridan he has made a bold stroke and set about the reconstruction of his household, with a vengeance. To Stanton, the country owes more than to any other one man in Washington, its salvation, and the immediate curtailment of expenditures on the close of the war. Whatever may be his defects, he has an indomitable will, untiring energy and abilities of the highest order. He was the right man in the right place, and his like will be difficult to find. While Grant holds the position all will be well, but the loyal people of the Union will await with nervous anxiety the further action of that man whose stubborness, vanity, and malicious perverseness has sown nettles where the olive branch was growing, and done more to embitter against each other the people of the United States than even did grim visaged war.

INDIAN COMMISSION.—We give in another column the recent act of Congress in regard to the Indians. It is not improbable that the red man will avail himself of the opportunity now offered, to be forgiven for his deeds of hellish barbarism and be reconstructed. This will enable him to get a good ready for another war. The alternative is the best provision in the act, but the reservation system is just what Agents, Commissioners, sutlers, contractors and that class of leeches want, and their efforts will be all powerful in getting the Indians to accept. They offer this Commission $150,000, transportation, subsistence, and protection, amounting to another $150,000 to go around among the Indians and pay them $300,000 because they have not murdered a few hundred more whites, and then it will cost ten times as much to pay those who have murdered them. There is a good deal of moonshine in it.

REMEMBER THIS.

While the Act of Congress declaring void the enactments of the bogus Legislatures, is an accomplished fact and a dead issue, the following facts may still be borne in mind by the voters of Montana: Governor Green Clay Smith, Colonel Sam. McLean and Colonel W. F. Sanders were ordered before the Senate Committee on Territories to explain the status of affairs in Montana. Gov. Smith was present during the only interview Colonel Sanders ever had with the Committee. Two of the Committee were Democrats; three Republicans. Every Democrat recommended the passage of the bill; every Demoerat in the Senate voted for it. Every Democrat in the House voted for it. President Johnson referred it to Attorney-General Stanberry, a Democrat, who approved it; and President Johnson signed it, and it is a law of the land. Remember these things. They are incontrovertible facts, and are good stranglers for Democrats seeking to make a party issue of what they are responsible for to the extent of their power. President Johnson did not "veto" that bill, or Stanberry give an adverse "opinion" on it.

Judge J. L. McCullough, Democratic Nominee for Sheriff.

In the Democratic meeting on Monday evening, the great plea of all the speakers was, "don't scratch your ticket." Coming as it did from Judge McCullough, candidate for Sheriff, John P. Bruce, Chairman of the Territorial Committee, and Col. (?) Ritchie, candidate for District Attorney, it showed conclusively that they are laboring under a horrible nightmare dream of scratched tickets, and look upon the chances for election as terrible slim, notwithstanding Major Bruce counted up 2,100 of a majority for the Democratic ticket, 300 of which are to come from Edgerton. (How is that, *Herald?*) Mr. McCullough said "he would undertake to say, gentlemen, that the Democratic party of Montana, gentlemen, was more loyal than the Republican party, gentlemen." Mr. McCullough is the poorest authority on that subject of any man in Montana, as he, when a member of the Montana Legislature, uttered the most disloyal sentiments. We have the authority also of Mr. Parrott, that Maj. Bagg and Maj. Bruce "worked upon the Governor" to have the bogus Legislature convened. The one to secure the public printing, the other for some different purpose, perhaps. The following from the report of the proceedings, published in the POST of April 7th, 1866, shows up the "loyalty" of Mr. McCullough.

On Thursday, Speaker Mayhew offered the following resolutions at the evening session of the House:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Council concurring therein, that in Thos. Francis Meagher, our Acting Governor, we recognize the able and fearless statesman, the unyielding friend of truth and right, far above all party prejudices in the administration of our territorial government.

Resolved, That in calling together the present Legislature, the Governor has not only met the wants and demands of the people, but has given life, hope and an activity to all classes of our citizens, that could have been found in no other way, and for which he is entitled to, and we believe will receive, the confidence and support of every good man who has the prosperity and welfare of our young Territory at heart.

Resolved, That our noble young Territory lay bound at the feet of power and corruption and was languishing for the want of important legislation; yes, lay thus prostrated while her older sister, Idaho, was trying, through her Legislature, to rob her of a large part of her natural domain, and would evidently have succeeded but for the gallant conduct of our Acting-Governor, wisely coming to the rescue and calling the representatives of the people together, that they might protest against the wrong attempted by the older sister; nor, in in fact, did our Territory ever know true life and impartial justice in the administration of her affairs until the advent, as her ruler, of the scholar, the orator, the statesman and patriot gentleman, Gov. Thomas Francis Meagher.

Resolved, That a continuation of the same wise statesmanship, the same adherence to everything that is right, and the condemnation of everything wrong, will soon enable our divinely blessed Territory to reach that greatness her rich ores and green valleys so well entitle her to.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of the National Congress.

Mr. Smith, of Beaverhead, who, with Mr. Weed, are the only members of the Union party in the House, being in a hopeless minority, and wishing to obtain a record of the real feeling of members, moved to insert the following—he was in the chair at the time:

"After resolution four, add the following—change resolution five to six: Resolved, That we welcome to our young and promising Territory, Major-General Thomas Francis Meagher, as a citizen and as a civil officer; but more than all, as a soldier, who fought gallantly and eminently against a treason that sought, without justice or cause, to overthrow a beneficent Government, founded upon equal rights and exact justice to all; now, after peace is restored, we hail, in our victory, a chief who has just sheathed a sword that dripped with the blood of the enemies of the American Union."

In order to obtain a quorum and a seconder, the member for Beaverhead had to send for Mr. Weed. Mr. Mayhew made a long speech but far from as clear and lucid an effort as is usual with him, declaring in substance that the resolution was "political," and he could not endorse the General's political actions. He said that, as a Democrat, he could never endorse him politically; that he never had, and that he never would. Mr. Smith here said: "What are you going to do with them? Mr. Mayhew smiled, colored and said nothing—but that he would sooner vote down his own resolutions than add that one; he would sooner tear the original resolutions into a thousand pieces. He endorsed his actions as Governor only. Mr. Parrott came in just before the amendment was put to the vote, and did not seem to understand the full scope of the language. He proclaimed his entire willingness to endorse the General's fighting for the Union, declaring himself to be a Union Democrat of the staunchest kind. He said that he thought it was foolish to introduce the resolutions at all, since the House had, by passing the vetoed bills, declared that they did not endorse all the Governor's acts, and if this was not so, they had behaved most improperly in passing those bills. While speaking, Mr. Parrott was repeatedly called to order by the Chair, who observed that the resolutions were not under debate, but only the acceptance of the amendments. Mr. Parrott promised to keep as near the point as he could, but argued that the discussion of the amendment involved a reference to the original resolutions in order to discuss its propriety. The amendment was lost, only three votes, those of Messrs. Smith, Weed and Parrott being ayes. The nays were Messrs. Mayhew, Daems, Mimms, Hanna and Correy.

Just before the House adjourned, Mr. Parrott having had time to read the amendment carefully, asked Mr. Mayhew if he could change his vote; but was told it was too late. Finding this to be the case, the member from Edgerton went over to Mr. Mimms, who voted with the majority, and asked him to move, at the morning session, the reconsideration of the vote on the amendment. This being done to get him out of the dilemma of a wrong vote, he moved to amend the amendment by (in effect) substituting the following:

That we welcome to our young and promising Territory, Major-General T. F. Meagher as a citizen and as a civil officer, and, more than all, as a soldier who fought gallantly and eminently in defense of his country. Now, after peace is restored, we hail, in our victory, a chief who has just claims to the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

This was carried. Mr. McCullough rose and said that he could not vote for the resolutions. He thought them ill-timed and unnecessary. The House was inconsistent. The day before they had passed a finance bill, lightening the public burdens, and now they were wasting $400 of the public money by arguing a matter of no importance.

Mr. Parrott repeated his objections to the resolutions, adding that the Governor had probably by mistake authorized the payment of $4,000 for the pursuit of criminals by Neil Howie and John Featherstun for which there was no law (Mr. Mayhew) $6,000! He would not place himself in a false position by voting for the resolutions; he was the last Democrat on the stump in Iowa; but he was a true Union man, and he was ready to endorse a soldier who fought for the Union; if he did not, he should tread under his feet his two brothers who had fought for it. He also said that Major Bruce and Major Bagg were the men to be credited for calling the Legislature. THEY WORKED UPON THE GOVERNOR AND SHOWED HIM THE LAW.

Mr. Maxwell offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Strike out the fourth resolution and insert in lieu thereof the following: Fourth, that we welcome to our young and promising Territory Major-General Thomas Francis Meagher as a citizen and as a civil officer; but, more than all, as a soldier who fought gallantly for his adopted country, and who, as such, has just claims to the highest respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Also strike out the additional resolution.

He said he could endorse any gallant soldier who fought well for the side he espoused, like Stonewall Jackson for instance.

Mr. McCullough said if the resolution merely meant that the General was a gallant soldier, he could vote for it, AS SUCH A VOTE DID NOT ENDORSE THE CAUSE FOR WHICH HE FOUGHT, though he thought it absurd to endorse his acts outside of the Territory. On the same principle he could vote that Robert Lee was a gallant soldier who fought for his country, or Stonewall Jackson, or Jeff Davis the greatest of them all.

The discussion terminated at this point, the resolutions being laid over till Saturday, at 2 p. m. This is supposed to be a death blow, as the Council may adjourn on Saturday.

EVERY one, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who has visited Washington within the last fifteen years has noticed the melancholy stump of an obelisk which rises near the Potomac, and not far from the building of the Smithsonian Institute. It is in a condition which if it does not speak of dilapidation, is suggestive of an enterprise of greater magnitude than the means of its projectors would allow to secure its completion. It is an unfinished monument to the memory of Washington, which was to be a magnificent token of reverence and which has existed thus far, an imposing satire upon national gratitude.

WHO IS ECONOMICAL?

Last week's *Democrat* charges the Republican party with having, during its administration of public affairs, "saddled upon the county a debt of $72,000," but concealed the fact that during the years of '63, '64 and '65, all the litigation of the Territory which had accumulated during that time was prosecuted at the expense of Madison county; that Madison county, during the first two years, contained almost the entire population of the Territory, and that, until the middle of May, '65, there was no revenue assessed or collected, while under Democratic administrations there has been a large revenue, and a consequently reduced expenditure from the organization of other counties, their assumption of these expenses of litigation and the decrease of population in this county. Any sane person will readily see that the writer of that article either wantonly misrepresented facts, or failed to look beyond effect to see the cause. It also boasts that no Democratic defaulter has turned up, and that no charges of extortion or evidence of filching have been made against any Democrat who has held office in Madison county. Well! Who said there had been a defaulter? A guilty conscience accuses itself. Has any Republican been a defaulter? If so, who is he? Don't boast too soon of the immaculate honesty of your officials. Denmark is rotten, and it will show on the surface ere long. Again, it asserts that when the Democratic party assumed control of public affairs, scrip was worth only 30 cents on the dollar, and that now it can be sold for 75 cents on the dollar. Both of these assertions are untrue in their intent. Scrip goes begging on these streets to-day, in quantities of $100 and upwards, at 35 cents greenbacks, and Jno. P. Bruce knows it, or, if he does not, his bankers will inform him. In '65, under Republican rule, it rated from 33 to 40 cents in gold, with good demand. Again, it says that $139.00 was all that was paid into the treasury in actual cash under Republican administration, while Democracy has received over $20,000. Very good. Under Republican administration, the Territory issued scrip to pay its expenses, which went into the hands of the people, with the agreement that it was receivable for taxes, licenses, etc., but "the ring" Democracy virtually repudiated the paper of the Territory by most shameful legislation, demanded licences and taxes in U. S. currency, and required scrip to be registered at an expense to the holders, and a fee to the officials, with only a promse that at some future time it would be redeemed. Every Democrat knows that by this registration, those who should have had their scrip redeemed first, were by this registration crowded out by those sharp enough to register quickly, and *vice versa*. Let us see, to start on, if there has been any retrenchment in the Treasurer's office. During the administration under Republicans, the fees were, (see Bannack Statutes, p. 475,) for collecting

,12½	per cent on first	$ 3,000
,10	" " next	1,000
,06	" " "	1,000
,04	" " "	5,000
,03	" " all over	10,000

,04 for receiving and expending all money, except taxes and school funds.

UNDER DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

,12½	per cent on first	$ 5,000
,08	" " next	10,000
,03	" " all over	10,000
,04	" " receiving and expending	

all moneys except poor and school funds.

Taking $50,000 as the revenue of Madison county for one year, the Treasurer's fees under the Republican administration would be

$2,000@,12½	per cent	$ 375
1,000@,10	"	100
1,000@,06	"	60
5,000@,04	"	200
40,000@,03	"	1200
$50,000		$1,935

UNDER DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

$5,000@,12½	per cent	$ 625
5,000@,08	"	400
40,000@,03	"	1200
$50,000		$2,225
,04 per cent for received and expending,		2,000
Total Democratic		$4,225
" Republican		1,935
Excess of Democratic fees		$2,390

It will be seen by the above that the nice management of the fees lies in the difference between the funds exempt from the ,04 per cent for receiving and expending, the one exempting nearly all, the other nearly nothing. In addition to this, each party has been required, under the administration of the Democracy, to pay $1 as a Treasurer's fee, beside the actual license fee, for each license issued. The licenses issued in a year, yearly and quarterly, to professional and business men, will not aggregate less than $1,000 in Madison county. So it will be seen that County Treasurer of Madison county, with its nice round $5,000 per annum, has been a pretty fat thing to hold under the dispensation of the last two years. Under the Bannack Statutes, it is probably less than in any other State or Territory. Whether it is too little or not, is another question, but we object to this harping upon extravagance of Republican officials without just cause.