THE MONTANA POST.

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The Montana Post.

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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 lasting peace among ourselves and with all Nations.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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IMPORTANT ELECTIONS.

Elections for State officers occur to-day (Tuesday) in six States, viz: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Maryland votes on the adoption of the new Constitution. New York votes for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Members of Legislature and minor officers. In 1864 Lincoln's majority was 6,749. In 1866, Fenton's (Rep.) majority for Governor was 13,789. Col. James B McKean is the Republican nominee for Secretary of State. New Jersey elects members of the Legislature. The Republicans now have a majority of five in the Senate and six in the House. Massachusetts elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, and Attorney General on the State ticket. Alexander H. Bullock, the present Governor, is the Republican nominee for re-election. His majority last year was 65,209. The liquor prohibition question is the principal issue in the campaign and will affect to a considerable extent the vote for local officers, although it is anticipated the general ticket will not be affected by it. Kansas votes for members of the Legislature and on amendments to the State Constitution. Governor Crawford (Rep.) was elected in 1866 by a majority of 11,219 in a total vote of 27,530, and the Republicans have a majority of 73 on joint ballot in the Legislature. The party is however split up on the two very important amendments proposed to the Constitution. The first proposes to strike out the word "white," and to this the entire party is committed. The second proposes to strike out the word "male" and has its advocates and opponents in both parties. The following resolution was passed at a Republican Convention at Lawrence, composed of delegates from twenty counties, including some of the most prominent men in the State. The party considered it sufficient to carry the Manhood Suffrage amendment, and repudiate the Impartial:

Resolved, That we are unqualifiedly opposed to the dogma of "female suffrage," and while we do not recognise it as a party question, the attempt of certain persons within the State, and from without it, to enforce it upon the people of the State, demands the unqualified opposition of every citizen who respects the laws of society, and the well-being and good name of our young Commonwealth.

Notwithstanding this, the advocates of Impartial suffrage have been earnestly at work and will poll a very respectable vote, if they do not carry the amendment. Minnesota elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and members of the Legislature. Wm. R. Marshall, the present incumbent, is the Republican nominee for Governor. His opponent is Judge C. E. Flandrau, a politician of considerable shrewdness, who made a flying trip through this region during the war. Marshall's majority over H. M. Rice (Dem.), in 1865, was 3,476, in a total vote of 31,160. Minnesotians will remember the three million railroad bonds which were repudiated some six or seven years ago as a swindle, and for issuing which the Democratic party was thrown out of power. Last winter it was attempted to pass a bill ordering the sale of the public lands for the purpose of redeeming these same bonds, the parties dividing upon the question. The Republican Convention passed a resolution against the proiect, but, very strangely, in their nominations left out those who had opposed the measure and nominated others known to be in its favor. It is believed that this and the prohibition question will be prejudicial to the success of the party. Wisconsin elects a full State ticket. Lucius Fairchild, the present Governor, is the Republican nominee. The Democrats have nominated John J. Tallmadge, who was elected Mayor of Milwaukie in 1865 by the Republicans, and in 1866 without opposition. The total vote in 1865 was 106,674. Fairchild's majority being 10,002. Doolittle's U. S. Senatorial term expires in 1869, and the State Senators elected this fall will have votes upon his successor. The Republicans have now a majority of 11 in the Senate. The result of the above elections will be looked for with unusual interest.

THE NEW POSTAL PROVISIONS.

Post Master General Randall of the Post Office Department, has issued a circular containing the provisions established by the Postal Convention between the United States and the British Government on the 8th of July, 1867. Some important changes are made in the rates of postage between the two countries. We give below a synopsis of the bill. The treaty took effect, Oct. 1st, 1867. It is ordered that the rates of postage to be levied in the United States on and after that date, on international newspapers, printed matter and other postal packets, sent from the United States to Great Britain or Ireland, shall be carried at the following rates. Newspapers and unsealed circulars, two cents each. Pamphlets and periodicals over two ounces, maps, engravings, pictures, sheet music, etc., four cents for four ounces or fractions of ounces. Books, six cents per four ounces or fractions of ounces. Patterns and samples of merchandise, eight cents per four ounces or fractions. Postage must in all cases be prepaid with U. S. postage stamps pasted outside and packages left open at one end to permit inspection. No word of communication, either by writing, printing or signs on the wrapper, except the address of the person to whom forwarded, and the printed name of the forwarder, or in cases of publishers notification of expiration of subscription, will be permitted. In book packets no message may be enclosed except wholly printed. Entries from whom, and to whom the packet is sent, are not regarded as messages. An infringement of these rules subjects packages to detention by the Postmasters. No packet of samples or patterns must exceed 24x 12 inches or weigh over 24 ounces. Samples which cannot be sent in open, covers may be enclosed in bags of linen etc., that may be readily opened for examination. Letters, papers, etc., mailed in the United States, may be registered by the prepayment of eight cents in addition to the regular rates. "So much of the new Convention as relates to international letters exchanged with the United Kingdom will not take effect until the 1st of January, 1868, and, in the meantime, the postage charge on letters will continue, as at present, at 24 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under. But on and after the 1st of January, 1868, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced to 12 cents. The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco." Territorial readers will bear in mind that these are the international rates and do not effect the imposition known as "letter postage rates", which must be paid on all mail matter forwarded or received in this Territory via the Overland mail.

CIS-CIVILIZATION.

George Francis Train accompanied the editorial excursion party westward and sent the following telegram from the

END OF THE TRACK, 481 MILES FROM CIVILIZATION, Oct. 12, 1867.

Sir Morton Peto was knighted for building nine miles of railroad from Balaklava to the front. Casment and Clayton, contractors on the Union Pacific road, after transporting their material one thousand miles, yesterday laid four miles and one-twentieth of a mile of track, the greatest railroad feat ever known.

This makes 481 miles of railroad west from Omaha. When the work was done they sang "God Save the Queen"—expecting to be knighted, perhaps.

After laying that much track in one day, they doubtless were be-nighted, made tracks homeward and laid out the greatest railroad feet ever known. We don't think the contractors should be knighted. They evidently do not need spurring. If they are, however, the most appropriate spurs for the great feat can be found in the Rocky Mountains. They are worn on the foot hills and are plain mounted. That's our construction, Train.

NOT YET THE TIME.

Garabildi defeated, his army slaughtered or surrendered and the great Chieftain so discouraged at the failure of the attempt to unite Italy, that his depression is deemed insanity. So probably ends the revolution, and with it for the time, ends the progress of the Liberals. The people of Victor Emanuel demand the unity of Italy, and the frequent risings in Rome, only suppressed by the force of arms, is conclusive that the same feeling inspires the people of the Papal States. With all the ardor of his impulsive nature Garibaldi eftered into the spirit of revolt and roused the hostile spirit of his followers by inspiring proclamations, from his island home, urging them to strike for their rights. The revolt spread, the King manifested an unwillingness to punish Garibaldi after he was taken prisoner, and scarce a hindrance was thrown in the way of the revolutionists until the banners of the liberators flaunted before the walls of Rome and the Pope fled from the palace to a castle. The Master of Europe saw danger in a united, progressive and warlike empire on his borders, and demanding the fulfilment of the treaty of September, by the King of Italy, he poured his legions into Rome, relieved the Italian and Papal troops from guarding the city and the Garibaldians were vanquished in a day. Such we opined would be the result, a week ago, when every tremor of the wires was but to add confidence to the hope that Garibaldi would carry Rome by a *coup de main* and the spell of Napoleonic control be broken. Crafty and ambitious, stinging under the failure of his Mexican scheme, and longing to redeem his tarnished reputation, the Emperor has baffled his neighboring enemies by adroitly sending his troops into the Popes dominions and accomplishing his purpose, while throwing the responsibility of Garibaldi's destruction upon the shoulders of Victor Emanuel, and himself reaping the advantages and glory. The sympathies of the American people are with the people of Italy, rash as was their action, and unpromising their heroic attempt.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In presenting our views in regard to the Message of the Governor to the Legislative Assembly, we are gratified that, with a single exception, there is nothing in its character whereupon any political differences might influence opinion. In this, as in the many important suggestions for legislative consideration, submitted, and the recommendation of measures tending to promote the weltare of the Territory, the Message is such as will commend it to attentive perusal and respectful consideration by all who are residents of, or interested in, the prosperity of Montana. The principal topics are Indian affairs and the finances of the Territory. The necessity of affording the protection petitioned by the citizens of the Gallatin valley, and the generous promptitude evidenced by General Meagher and those who answered his call for volunteers, is too fresh in the memory to require repetition. That the people of the Territories would willingly, if permitted, and at a less expense than it can be done by large garrison forces of regulars, protect themselves in emergencies of a like character; and that the general government would do well to leave the settlement of the Indian question to those who understand it, and have never yet failed to give it a quick solution when unrestricted, is true. That any blood-thirsty longing to exterminate the Indians, by any respectable number of our poeple, even under the gross and inhuman outrages they have perpetrated upon the whites, is false, notwithstanding the assertions of Train and the *Tribune*. It is therefore right that the Government has furnished arms and ammunition to our Territory to provide against the recurrence of the state of affairs existing last spring when danger was imminent and the Territory was disarmed and helpless. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief, but without a corporal at his command, even under the most critical circumstances, except by an arbitrary assumption of authority, or the voluntary service of whoever may be possessed of a warlike spirit. A militia law is essential to give him authority under exigencies liable to arise any season, and will have a tendency to retain the arms now in the Territory, insure immediate assistance in case of danger, and obviate many of the expenses, insults and delays incident to the last campaign. In regard to the desertion of Hughes and party, we do not entertain as serious regrets as the Governor. It cannot reflect discreditably upon Cols. Howie and Nelson. Those who resisted the temptation to desert are entitled to the more credit, and it was an easy method of ridding Montana of a large number of the worst characters in the Territory, at a comparatively trifling expense, and less formality. The erection of armory buildings is a necessity too patent to require more than a knowledge of the condition in which the arms now are, to insure the appropriation for more suitable buildings. The recommendation of a statute making the dollar greenback currency the standard of value, is one that will create warm discussion, and meet as violent opposition as any question coming before the people. The principle is right, and opposed to the good resulting from it, there can be but one objection urged: Merchants would be compelled, in the absence of the difference between the greenbackrates where they purchase, and the gold rates where they sell, to place a higher figure on their goods if so many dollars meant so-many dollars in greenbacks instead of gold. While we believe this change in the standard of value should emanate from the people, and that legislation should follow rather than precede the popular will in this respect, we are also assured that a consideration of the advantages accruing to the Territory by the adoption of the currency system used, whence must be drawn the capital to further develop the resources of Moutana; the many annoyances consequent upon using a currency varying in value from a premium of fifteen or twenty cents to one actually less than the value of greenbacks, and under the custom of the locality, all taken at the same rate per ounce, would, if thoroughly canvassed, at once establish greenbacks as a basis of trade throughout the Territory by popular consent. As we understand the recommendation of the Governor, it is for an act to make "a dollar," as used in purposes of trade as well as in legal papers mean a dollar in United States legal tender, and that dust shall be regarded as an article of trade. The arguments presented in its favor merit the consideration of merchants and capitalists, and the adoption of the basis by the united action of those interested in the principal commercial towns of the Territory, previous to any action upon the matter by the Legislature, would be more satisfactory, and give it the encouragement of the expressed will of the people. The statement that only 30 per cent. of the assessments are collected by the county collectors, and that while under the faithful execution of the law there should be a surplus of at least $70,000 in the Territorial Treasury, while the Territory is actually $57,555 10 in arrears, will incite an investigation of the causes, and lead either to the detection of gross delinquencies or the adoption of laws better adapted to the requirements of the case. The suggestions in regard to assessments and collections, covers the ground and will meet with universal approval. It is so manifestly unjust that only one-third of the taxes are collected, that it is not probable any like leakage will be permitted in the future. The duty of adopting good school laws, although perhaps not so apparent in this new mining country, is not less imperative. The States that had the best school laws ten and twenty years ago, are the most prosperous to-day. The erection of a Territorial prison, for which a liberal appropriation was made by Congress from the internal revenue receipts, is a subject that should receive immediate attention. The expenses of keeping the Territorial prisoners in this young Territory are enormous—some $6 per day, while in many of the States, with several hundred convicts, they are not only self-sustaining, but produce a revenue to the State. The laws are very ambiguous in regard to the authority of the Territorial Auditor to issue warrants for the safe keeping of prisoners, if they authorize it at all; and this should not be forgotten in legislating. Buildings sufficiently large for present purposes, in which to confine all the Territorial convicts, where they could be kept at labor, and their escape rendered impossible, could be erected for less than the first years' appropriation. The Message, as an entirety, is sound, practical, comprehensive, and meets general approval. There may be sixty-five thousand of a population in Montana, and "political feeling" may have influenced the "annulment"—in the Governor's estimation. We entertain different opinions, but their expression will neither effect the one or the other, and the objective points have really very little significance. The accompanying documents of officials and others, present a complete reflex of the finances, resources, etc., of the Territory, and are worthy of perusal.

GEO. V. EDES, seventy years old, is still a practical printer on the Dover (N. H.) *Observer*, setting nonpariel without glasses. More temperate than many younger typos, who can't set any size without an occasional glass.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The proceedings in the District Court in the application for a writ of mandate by Judge Wm. M. Stafford, to authorize the County Clerk to issue him a certificate of election as District Attorney, has brought up a question that may temporarily effect all the incumbents of those offices in the Territory. The act creating and specifying the manner of election of District Attorney, was introduced in the Bannack Legislature as C. B. No. 40. The original manuscript copy of this bill bears no evidence of its approval by the Governor, or the signature of the Speaker of the House. No enrolled or engrossed bill is on file, and the published law, (B. S. page 533) has no evidence that it was approved. If that bill did not become a law there is no authority for the election of District Attorneys, as the act passed at the second session covering the discrepancy was annulled by act of Congress. The question was argued on Monday before the District Court, Judge Hosmer presiding, and the decision in the case has not yet been rendered. In case the statute is held to be void, the appointment of District Attorneys will rest with the Judges of the respective Districts; or, as is more probable, a curative act will be passed at an early day by the present session of the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Franklin *Repository* gives the result of the October election in Pennsylvania. Judge Sharswood (Dem.) is elected Supreme Judge by 800 majority. The Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature is 15. The vote of the State was 125,000 less than last year. Among the elected to the House on the Republican ticket, we notice the name of General T. F. Gallagher, of Westmoreland, and Colonel S. M. Jackson, of Armstrong, both formerly Colonels of the 11th Penna. Reserves. The Keystone State never sent two braver men to the field or two better men to her councils. They won their honor by manly deeds and wore them with credit to themselves and pleasure to their subordinates, crowning their devotion to the good old flag with generous blood and faithful service. If a private in the rear rank is entitled to the privilege, we proffer heartiest congratulations to our former worthy commanders in the Army of the Potomac.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

FOURTH SESSION.

Fourth Day.

COUNCIL.—Met at 10 a. m., quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Rand, the Council Rules of Second Session with amendment to Rule 44, were adopted.

The President announced the Standing Committees:

Ways and Means—Watson, Cullen and Orr.

Judiciary—Rand, Corum and Davis.

Internal Improvements—Orr, Rand and Cullen.

Public Lands—Cullen, Corum and Watson.

Federal Relations—Corum, Davis and Cullen.

Education—Davis, Corum and Orr.

Towns and Counties—Corum, Rand and Cullen.

Military Affairs—Davis, Orr and Watson.

Incorporations—Cullen, Rand and Davis.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Orr, Watson and Corum.

Elections—Corum, Cullen and Orr.

Indian Affairs—Rand, Corum and Davis.

Mines and Minerals—Watson, Cullen and Rand.

Engrossment—Corum, Davis and Cullen.

Enrollment—Cullen, Rand and Orr.

Printing—Orr, Watson and Davis.

Mr. Cullen gave notice of a bill entitled "An act to provide for the formation of corporations for certain purposes."

Mr. Rand gave notice of a bill entitled "An act to define the duties of county treasurers of the several counties of Montana."

Also, "An act to provide for the funding of the debt of the Territory."

Also, "An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act relating to the discovery of gold and silver quartz lodes and their manner of location."

Also, "An act fixing the time of the meeting of the Legislative Assembly of Montana Territory."

Also, "An act concerning highways and to prevent the obstruction thereof."

Mr. Orr gave notice of a bill entitled, "An act to organize a new county on the north end of Gallatin county, and to legalize the acts of the former officers of Meagher county,"

Mr. Corum gave notice of a bill amendatory of an act, entitled, "An act in relation to elections," passed January 17, 1865.

Mr. Watson offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the chair responding to the request of the House to act in conjunction with the House committee to take into consideration the propriety of of adopting the California Practice Act. Adopted.

Committee—Messrs Rand and Davis.

Mr. Rand introduced a bill (C. B. No. 1) to locate the county seat of Missoula county. Read twice and referred to Committee on Towns and Counties.

Mr. Rand introduced a bill (C. B. No. 2) requiring criminals to perform labor. Read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Preamble and Resolutions from House in regard to the re-enactment of the laws of 2nd and 3rd Sessions read and resolution adopted, that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the House Committee.

Committee—Messrs Rand, Orr and Cullen.

Recess until 2. p. m.

2 p. m. Council resumed.

Mr. Rand from judicial Committee reported and recommended the passage of C. B. No. 2. Report received and adopted.

Mr. Corum from Committee on Towns and Counties recommended the passage of C. B. No. 1. Report received and adopted.

Mr. Watson gave notice of a bill entitled "An Act to regulate descents and distributions."

Mr. Orr gave notice of a bill entitled "An Act defining what shall constitute a lawful fence."

Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the Council should communicate to the House at each morning session a statement of all bills and notices of bills presented the previous day and requesting the House to reciprocate. Adopted.

Mr. Watson from Special Committee on printing reported they had discharged their duty and submitted the following answer of the Secretary:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, VIRGINIA CITY, M. T. Nov. 6. '67.

To the Hon. Messrs. Watson, Orr, Anderson and Word, Joint Committee of the Legislature of Montana:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication enclosing resolutions of both Houses requesting the bestowal of the public printing upon John P. Bruce.

In reply to your courteous request, I have to say that under instructions from the Treasury Department I deemed it my duty to make preparations for the public printing prior to the convening of your honorable body. To that end I have already directed D. W. Tilton & Co., to be in readiness to do the work.

I have the honor, and am most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES TUFTS,
Secretary of Montana.

On motion of Mr. Rand, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Rand introduced a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the funding of the debt of Montana Territory." Read twice and referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Watson introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate proceedings in civil cases in the Courts of Justice of the Territory of Montana, passed April 12th 1866.'"

Read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rand introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act relating to the discovery of gold and silver quartz lodes or ledges, and the manner of location.'"

Mr. Davis offered the following:

Resolved, That the Council Chamber is hereby tendered to his Excellency Governor Smith for the purpose of holding receptions every Friday night during the session.

On motion of Mr. Rand, Council adjourned until 10 o'clock, Nov. 8.

Judicial Proceedings.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT. JUDGE HEZ. L. HOSMER, PRESIDING,

Begun and held at Virginia City, Monday morning, November 4, 1867.

Present—The Hon Hez L Hosmer, Judge of the first Judicial District of Montana Territory. Samuel Word Esq., Districs Att'y David McCranor, Sheriff, and Lucius Peck, Clerk.

GRAND JURY.

The following persons were appointed to serve as Grand Jurors at this term of the Court: William Mitchell, T B Switzsur, C C Norton, John Thomas, M Lott, Thomas Curtis, J M Knight. William Ellinger, James McShane, J B Chapin, H Elling and Pat McGovern.

J B Chapin was appointed Foreman.

Jacob T Burger et al vs Henry Lettuce et al. Continued until next term.

J A Benninger et al vs Nelson Ptomey. Dismissed at Plantiffs cost.

Charles McCook et al vs Marshall Cook et al. Dismissed at Plaintiffs cost.

Neil Campbell vs A J Davis et al. Continued until next term.

City of Virginia vs Griffith & Thompson. Continued until next term.

Hez L Hosmer vs Hosmer Gold and Silver Mining Company. Continued until next term.

Thomas Baume vs Dwight N Weber et al. H H Hathaway substituted as Plantiff in place of T Baume deceased.

Cornelius B Adriance vs Isabella Adriance. Dissmissed at Plantiffs cost.

W B Napton et al vs George H Hanna administrator el al. R H Williams Esq appointed guardian ad libtum for minor heirs of William Raglan deceased.

Philip Link vs Michael Goldsticker. Settled and costs paid.

Horace Holter vs Louis Heninger. Continued until next termr

Joseph Griffith et al vs George Higgins et al. Settled and costs paid.

A S Hall et al vs I S Collins et al. Continued for service until next term.

William Myers vs E. B Johnson. Continued for service until next term.

Samuel Perry vs William W Walker. Continued for service until next term.

Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1867.

O C Plummer vs Louie alias Louis Reggle. Continued until next term.

J Jackson & Co. vs J. O Jack & Co. Dismissed at costs of Plantiff.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

William Stafford, Esq., appointed District Attorney for this term of Court.

A friend of General Grant asked him, in view of the result of the recent elections, what he now thought of his declaration, "the will of the people was the law of the land!" He replied: "The people have spoken; let them be obeyed."