The Montana Post.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER16, 1867.

TELEGRAPH

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

Latest news from all parts of the World

Alabama Convention—Thad Stevens on Finances—Bradley suspended by a full Bench—Presbyterian Union—No Impeachment—Forney on Grant—Minnesota and Wisconsin Elections—Garibaldi offered an Asylum—Army orders—Negroes rampant—Boiler Explosion—Mexican News.

Italian News—Cable Rates—Pedestrianism—New York Legislature—Terrible Colliery Explosion—Bread Riots in England—Maximillians body to be Delivered—Funding the National Debt—Hunnicutt in Trouble—Garabaldi Coming to America—French Troops Withdrawn—A Check on Franking—The U. S. gets St. Thomas—Arrested for Incendiary Language—Vedette Dispatches.

Kansas—Presidential Serenade—Army of the Tennessee—More trouble in Italy—Mr. Lincoln's Estate—The President's Message—Virginia Canard—Forney to help Grant out—The Meteoric display.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 9.—The Alabama Convention tabled the proposition to adopt the present provisional government within 20 days, by only three majority. An ordinance was introduced providing for the appointment of a provisional Governor by the Convention, to assume the duties on January 1st, and for the appointment of other State officers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Thad Stevens publishes a letter on national finances. He does not approve the Government's financial policy of the past six years, and thinks that billions of money have been wasted by mismanagement, but with a country so productive, the Republic will always be able to pay its just liabilities. He denounces the National Bank system. Money is what the law makes it. Government has power to make money of any material it chooses; metal, paper, leather, tin or greenbacks. Having made greenbacks the lawful money, they are lawful money to all intents and purposes. He maintains that it is just and proper to pay the national debt in greenbacks. He demonstrates that Congress, in contracting loans; never intended to commit the Government to pay the principal in coin, except where expressly mentioned. This matter was well considered and well understood at the time.

The letter proceeds at great length to discuss the policy and right of paying the debt with greenbacks; argues the different plans suggested and the manner in which this is to be done. McCulloch's present policy of contracting the currency four millions monthly, is argued to be highly impolitic.

The Herald's special has excellent authority for the statement that the President intends to change his Cabinet.

Advices from South Central America say an attempt had been made to incite a revolution in Costa Rica, but proved unsuccessful.

The construction of a railroad across the Nicaragua route is considered more probable than ever.

The revolution in Peru is gaining ground. Prado, with forty thousand troops, is marching against the revolutionists, and finds slight resistance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In the Supreme Court of the District, a full bench sustained the order suspending Bradley from practice in the court.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The Presbyterian Convention adjourned after the adoption of a basis of union. Dr. Hodge's endorsement of the basis caused great enthusiasm. The closing scenes were especially impressive. A resolution passed recommending a similar convention next year. A special union thanksgiving service will be held to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Senator Conness has arrived in Boston from Europe.

The Post's special says the friend's of Representative Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, affirm he will kill the impeachment project by the casting vote.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Newfoundland lines are probably down. No cable dispatches since Thursday.

Col. Forney publishes a card declaring he is fully authorized to state that Grant heartily endorses the editorial in the Philadelphia Press favoring him for President, and declaring his radical principles.

The Chairman of the Minnesota Republican State Committee says Marshall's majority for Governor is 5,000. The negro suffrage amendment is probably adopted. Nine-tenths of the Republicans voted for manhood suffrage.

In Wisconsin the Republicans have a majority of ten in the House. Fairchild's majority is about 6,000.

CHICAGO, Nov., 10.—The Tribune special says, Seward has instructed Minister Marsh to offer an asylum to Garibaldi in the United states. The Chambers of Commerce, in all the principal cities of the north and west, have united in a letter urging McCullough to reccommend Congress to repeal the cotton tax.

WASHINGTON, Nov 10.—Grant has ordered that no leaves of absence to army officers be granted, or even considered, unless applied for through the regular channels, Applications of outside parties are not to be heeded. This is designed to stop the political influence about leaves of absence. He has also issued an order prohibiting employees of the various offices except chiefs of bureaus from transacting public business with claim agents.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—The negroes held an excited meeting last night. One of the colored delegates of the convention, alluding to the discharge of blacks for voting the radical ticket, said before his children should suffer for food, the streets of Richmond should run with blood. He thanked God the negroes had learned to use swords and guns. All attempts of peaceful negroes to stop the demonstration are hooted down. The white radicals left the meeting. The citizens apprehended trouble.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The immense boilers of Walsh's flouring mill on Canal Street, near Washington, exploded with great violence, causing the utter demolition of the buildings. Great injury was done to neighboring houses, two men were killed and several more wounded. A fire broke out immepiately and consumed several adjoining buidings. Loss $75,000. A destructive fire this afternoon burned the Northern Transportation Company's dock and ware-houses, comprising an entire block on the river front, and several small stores on Wells street. Loss $100,000.

A Mexican letter dated the 8th says great preparations are made for the reception of Romero and Gen. Banks. Prince Salm Salm replies to Lopez is published. He absolutely denies Lopez's statement and challenges him to mortal combat as a traitor and murderer. The Havana light house was destroyed by the late terrible gale. Santa Anna is summoned before the Inferior Court of Havana to settle an old score against him in Havana.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—It is reported Loratelle will soon resign the French Ministry. Rowher will probably be his successor.

The Friends of Garibaldi state he had only 4,000 men in the recent battle of Tivoli. His son Menotte Garibaldi is still at large, but concealed.

FLORENCE, Nov, 8.—Garibaldi will be tried in this city.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—LaMarmora has had an audience with the Emperor and asked that the troops be withdrawn from Rome. The annual yellow book is ready for publication. It shows that Ratazzi long ago learned the plans of the insurgents under Garibaldi and the action France was certain to take in the premises.

The new tariff of the Atlantic Cable is settled. The following modification will go into effect on the 1st of Dec. Messages between New York and England or Ireland, first ten words twenty-five dollars and two dollars and fifty cents for each additional word. Date and signature to the extent of five words to be free of charge. Messages in code consisting of plain words, same terms. Cypher messages additional rates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The steam frigate Wampoug, the largest American vessel afloat started on a trial trip to-day.

The immense coal heaps at the Cunard dock Jersey City, have been on fire several days. Spontaneous combustion. Seth W. Payne has left this city to prepare for his walk to San Francisco in one hundred and fifty days.

The State Assembly stands 73 Democrats, 55 Republican, one independent. The Board of Councilmen have resolved to tender the freedom of the city and a public reception to Gen. McClellan upon his return.

RICHMOND, Nov, 18.—Schofield has ordered a Court Martial to be held on the 12th to try Col. Rose, conductor of the recent election riots. Major Butts, Freedman's Bureau Agent of King Williams county, has been robbed by negroes. The civil authorities were unable to arrest the leaders and troops were called for.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The journeymen cigar makers numbering two thousand are on a strike for higher wages.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The trial of Davis may possibly be postponed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—With the great change made in the Italian situation no adjustment is effected. Great distrust is felt about the relations of France and Italy. Rome is regarded liable to a rupture at any moment. The Assembly of a general conference of the great powers is uncertain. England, France, Austria and Rome have come to an understanding of the policy to be pursued relative to the Eastern question. Dickens sailed for America on the seventh. The bread riots are suppressed and the country quiet.

A terrible explosion occured at Findale Colliery near Glamorgan. Three hundred miners were at work and at last accounts two hundred were supposed to be lost. The greatest efforts are being made to obtain the bodies.

D'Isiraeli in his speech at the Lord Mayors banquet said better feelings had arrisen in America since last year. He had every reason to hope for a maintainance of the friendly relations demanded by their identified interests.

EXETER, Nov. 8.—The bread riots at Barnstable on the 8th exceeded in ferocity the destructive riots at Exeter. The mob plundered the butcher and bakers shops and set them on fire. The police and military were obliged to fire on the mob. The Archbishop of Canterbury appointed J. Butler to succeed Bishop Colenso. Butler declined. The Globe contradicts the report that all the Danish West Indies will be sold. Only St Thomas will be purchased by the United States at a price of eight million dollars in gold. Advices from Canton, say the exports of tea this season will be seventy seven million pounds.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Victor Emanuel has extended aid to the families of Garibaldians killed and wounded in the late engagement

HVANA Nov 8.-The police of Puerto Principe last week suppressed a Masonic Lodge. No cause is assigned for the proceedings. The members were released after three days imprisonment. The medical Censor has instituted proceedings against the physicians for maintaining the cholera epidemic here.

HAVANA, Nov. 11,—Advices from Mexico to the 5th, say Tegethoff has delivered his credentials to President Juarez and the remains of Maximilian were to be delivered on the 6th. The next Congress will contain a majority favorable to Juarez. Gen Banks had arrived and was officially received by Juarez. It is believed another popular revolution will be attempted within three months.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Times special says a powerful influence is being exercised in favor of a general funding scheme covering the whole national debt and extending the time for payment, meanwhile providing for the gradual liquidation, but a judicious system of taxation. McCullough has decided to not now issue the remaining twenty two millions of 10-40 bonds. There is considerable foreign demand for these bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Heralds Richmond special says ths attention of the grand jury is called to the incendiary speech of Hunicutt and others in violation of the law. State witnesses have been summoned to give testimony in the matter. If true bills are found those making such speeches will be punished to the extent of the law. The Herald's Havana letter has additional particulars of the dreadful tornado at St. Thomas. Over eight millions of property was destroyed. Three hundred and sixty victims are burned to death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Cable dispatches, dates to the 10th say the King of Italy demands the recall of the French troops. He firmly protests against the proposed conference consisting only of Catholic powers. Garibaldi and the principal leaders will probably come to the United States. The trial of Garibaldi has been postponed. It is considered doubtful whether any Court has jurisdiction in his case. Popular tumults have broken out in Messina and other cities.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Moniteur officially announces the withdrawal of the French troops from the Roman territory to Civita Vecchia, Napoleon seeing that Italy had resolved to fullfil the obligations of the September treaty.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—A Prussian deputy is sentenced to two years imprisonment for remarks against the judiciary. The council has approved the new Postal treaty with the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A serious riot has occured at Oxford. The military were ordered out to suppress it. The town is now quiet. It is understood Farragut's fleet will remain some time.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—The jury in the trial of Halpine, brought in a verdict of guilty of treason and felony. The prisoner through the trial maintained his claim as an American citizen. The court has not yet given judgment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Murrillo has delivered his credentials as Minister of Columbia. The usual complimentary speeches were exchanged. The practice that has long prevailed of using envelopes stamped with the signatures of Government officials for private purposes will be stopped and legal penalties applied to offenders.

A private letter from St. Thomas says it is proposed to sell the islands of St. Thomas and St. John for four or five millions gold. The exact sum is not stated. The arrangements provides that the sale depends upon the vote of a majority of the inhabitants. It will probably be secured. The Danish officials are here waiting the result of the vote.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The French government has issued a second note in regard to the proposed conference on the Roman question. Even third rate powers are called to participate. It is thought it will be declined

FLORENCE, Nov. 13.—The Italian government has addressed a note to the European powers to enable them to decide against the necessity of any conference whatever. The Note discuses the Roman question from the Italian stand point.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—Military authorities have arrested Lindsay, a colored delegate to the convention for using language calculated to array the blacks and whites against each other. He will be tried by a military commission.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Advices from Me announcing the arrival of Gen. Banks are untrue. Banks is at home in Waltham.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Lord Lyons has presented his credentials as English Minister to France. He was cordially received.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A large crowd assembled at Fort Albany to witness a prize fight. The military surrounded the place and captured two hundred persons. The seizure was made under the directions of Gen. Scofield who declares that no more prize fights will be permitted in Virginia.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12.—The Gazette publishes a note from the Prime Minister declaring the suppression of the Popes temporal power is indespensable to the maintanance of good relations between Italy and France.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The election in Arkansas is largely in favor of the convention. About four fifths of the registered votes was cast. The Republicans have a working majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The official majority in the most populous counties of Kansas, against negro suffrage is 7568; against female suffrage 8455; in favor of disfranchising disloyal persons 650. The Senate will stand sixty Republicans and twenty-five Democrats.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 13.—Weston left here at 11.30 A. M., it is his intention to arrive at Buffalo at 3 A. M. to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Nov. 13.—Chief Justice Chase arrived and presided at the Court to-day. Davis is expected on the 21st.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 13.—The Mantic Thread Mills are burned.

BROOKVILLE, PA., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Lenaillie, who poisoned her husband last winter, was hanged to-day. She made full confession.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Conservatives serenaded the President to-night. He made a lengthy political speech in reply.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Johnson demonstration was an enthusiastic affair, about five thousand people anticipated with several bands, and a large display of torches and transparancies. Col. O'Byrne, a federal office holder of the district, read a brief address. The President read a reply almost equally brief. The only distinguished guest present was the Secretary of the Treasury. Attorney General Stanberry was called for after the President's speech, but did not respond. The President, after thanks for the compliment, said, he was gratified but not surprised at the result of the election. He always had confidence in the people. Though they were some times misled by lying politicians, in the end they are always right. In the gloomiest hours when the republic and the constitution was in the utmost peril, he was still hopeful in the belief the people would come to the rescue. The remedy must come from the people themselves, they cannot repeal laws or remove military despotism, but have nevertheless a sure remedy.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Emperors last note proposes a general conference to settle the Roman question, but does not suggest my definite plan.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Private advices from Paris represent that many political arrests have been made by the police. It is rumored an extensive secret society of a political character existed, and these arrests were made in consequence.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—The annual meeting of officers of the army of the Tennessee has commenced. Generals Sherman, Howard, Hancock, Smith, McCook, Fulerton, Sturgis, and several others are present, also two hundred officers of lower grades. Sherman delivered the annual address.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Grant has issued a series of regulations prohibiting the employment of civilians in any branch of the service where soldiers can be detailed, also regulating awards of contracts for army supplies, and enforcing the utmost economy in public expenditures for the military service.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—A royal decree places Porto Rico under the government of the Captain General of Cuba.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Late dispatches from Italy state the feeling against the French has reached a perfect furore. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent the outbreak which is imminent. More French troops have been sent to Civitia Vecchia. Victor Emanuel is very unpopular. The latest advices say, Ratozzi, the former Premier, has openly denied the Radical party. The King has called out the reserve army and ordered the formation of three large camps. Garibaldi is still closely confined. There are serious fear of a coup de etat by the insurgents.

CONCORD, Nov. 13.—The Democratic Convention nominated J. G. Sinclair for Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 15.—Judge Davis, administrator on Mr. Lincoln's estate, has made a final settlement. After paying all debts, there remains one hundred and ten thousand dollars, one third of which goes to Mrs. Lincoln.

The Tribune Buneos Ayres correspondence says, the Generals have finally agreed upon terms of peace. An armistice is concluied upon, and the treaty sent to the representatives of the government for confirmation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Times special says, it is understood the President will devote a considerable portion of his message to finance, and the collection of revenue. The evidence shows that over one hundred million dollars more should have been collected on whiskey alone in the last year. The information is obtained by correspondence with revenue officers.

Schofield denied, after consultation with the President, the arrest of any persons for making incendiary speeches in his district, or of doing any act to array the white and black races against each other.

The latest Pennsylvania presidential rumors mention Forney's name for Vice President. Forney hae assured his friends that he and Grant can sweep Pennsylvania by fifty thousand majority.

The last stone on the extension of the capitol was laid to-day.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—Professor Watson of the Michigan Observatory, reports a fine display of meteors this morning. Notwithstanding the light, full moon, he counted fifteen hundred in an hour, many more were actually visible.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Weston leaves about midnight for his third trial, to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, from Buffalo to Erie.

From the Salt Lake Vedette Nov. 9th.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Herald's correspondent, who has been traveling in southwest Virginia, says every negro cabin contains a rifle and revolver, and that the negroes drill nightly. The whites are in great terror of the apprehension of negro outrages.

The Herald's special says the regular force in the department around Washington will be increased and will be ready for any emergency.

The President's organ editorially calls on Grant to define his position, and state, if it is available, whether he is a Conservative. The article, it is understood, was prompted by the President, who is taking a lively interest in the next Presidency.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Wisconsin goes about 5,000 Republican. The Legislature stands about 18 Republican and 16 Democrats in the Senate; and 60 Republicans and 40 Democrats, in the House.

Minnesota will probably have a Republican majority of of 5,000. The negro suffrage amendment is close and doubtful.

Dr. J. F. Kellogg committed suicide at Dallas, Oregon, October 22, by taking poison. He was a native of New York, aged about 37.

Leopold Pearlman of San Francisco has applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act; his debts amount to $160,000, his assests *nil*.

MINING MATTERS.

HOT SPRING DISTRICT AND SURROUNDINGS, MADISON COUNTY, M. T.

WM. Y. LOVELL.

No. 3.

MILLS OF STERLING AND VICINITY.

In our last we called the attention of the reader to the topography, and touched upon the geology of the same so far as we deemed necessary to convey such information as might tend to explain many facts relative to the description of the lodes visited by us. We now express our regret in not having time to visit many of those we have heard spoken of so highly, but promise, ere we cease our effort to describe a district so interesting in all its features, and especially so in its character and wealth of gold bearing quartz, to again visit and describe what we shall see.

That the rich surface developments should have proved a source of great attraction to mining companies and mill owners, was to be expected, and having already stated the activity, energy and earnestness with which the mining of the district is now being prosecuted, our readers are prepared for our remarks upon the appliances for the extraction of the precious metals from the ores now being raised. No less than six mills have been erected in the districts named, three of which are now in active operation. Our visit extended to all save the mill of the Brooklyn Golden Ore Company, known in this community as the Atkins Mill. We begin with the Midas mill, under the superintendence of Professor Henry A. Ward. Comparisons are always odious, we know, and yet of necessity they must be made if we are to arrive at the truth. As introductory, both of the mill and to the worthy Professor, we are reminded of an eastern proposition which the Professor must have wished to solve. "If the mountain will not come to Idahomet, then Mahomet must go to the mountain." If the gold will not readily leave our quartz, and come to our desirous grasp, then must we seek it out, and conquer its possession with all the resources and appliances of science and art. In a study of the Midas mill in all its parts, from the selection of the site to the cap of the smoke stack, the deduction is, that the gold bearing quartz (no matter from what lode of the district) must, to be satisfactorily tested, be crushed, and afterwards treated in both a practical and scientific manner, and results given, so that both owner and operative may with certainty, know if the enterprise of this or that mine will pay. To be prepared to answer so important a question, the Midas Company have expended upon their mill the sum of $55,000, endowing and furnishing it with all the modern and tested appliances for the saving of either gold or silver, that may be contained in any ores they may have for treatment. That the reader may judge of the earnestness of the company, to a full development of so important an object, we give a full and extended description of the mill and its appliances, within and without.

Before proceeding to California last February, (we are informed by Professor Ward) for the purpose of obtaining the best mill apparatus, he selected for his mill site a retired nook, half a mile above the town of Sterling in the forks of Pony gulch and Hot Spring creek. The fact of previous failures did not discourage him, but with confidence and boldness, (essential elements) he had planned the conversion of a very rugged, and to most observers, unpromising and difficult, site into one that should and could be made to afford the greatest convenience, central among the quartz mines and close to the only town of the district. By this step the town itself received a fresh impetus and has very considerably increased in its population and improvements, the present season. With this mill and the fact of the starting of the New York and Montana Mining & Discovery Company's mill with improved machinery under the indomitable energy and supervision of Mr. Pratt, the village and surroundings promise to become still more important, both as a mining centre and in its commercial interests.

The foundation of the Midas mill was laid in the midst of huge rocks that formed a narrow canon on the Hot Spring Creek. A hill of decomposed granite was cut away, and large boulders had to be removed to make space for it. The excavation was continued above in the hill until a spacious yard was obtained for the reception of the quartz, and wood for the engine. Passing through this the road descends into the nook or flat on Pony Gulch, where are congregated the houses and work-shops that make with, the mill, the little but romantic village of Midasburgh. We were reminded by the arrangements of the buildings, from the symetry displayed, of one of our military barracks at frontier posts, and their walls resplendent with white-wash (had it not been for the clatter of ten stamps rattling in our ears) we should have concluded that the whole had recently been constructed by some government officer. Here in this retired spot, where the wild surroundings of savage yet majestic nature had seemed to decree that all should be rest, quiet, and solitude, busy men are seen running to and fro, with all the bustle and clamor of earnest work. Shifts of miners go out to the various mines of the company; trains of ox teams are unloading the supplies of wood and mining timbers; others are repairing tools and wagons, and the clear ring of the anvil is only silenced by the clatter of stamps or the shrill whistle of the engine. Here too are teams that have made the ascent to the mines far up the mountain side unloaning the ore to be crushed and treated for its treasure. In this little burgh, but yesterday wild and savage are, all the necessary accommodations for living and every facility for favorable and advantageous work.

Here too we find the Lodging House with bunk room, kitchen and dining hall for the miners and employees of the company, three large store houses filled with provisions and mining stores, a blacksmith shop, and carpenter shop for repairs, a powder house on the bank, away from danger of sparks and explosion, a fine, large barn with comfortable stables for horses and corral with its cows and stacks of hay. Beside these, we see over on the hill across the creek, a romantic little cabin as neat as can be, perched like an eagles' nest among the towering rocks, where in cosy seclusion and peaceful solitude, live the chief engineer Mr. Prouty, and his amiable lady. The buildings are of logs, and except the barn, but one story high, but their substantial structure, white walls (our Prof. seems to have a "penchant" for white who has not, when the question now is "white" "black,") the perfect repair, and their geometrical disposition in two quadrilaterals open on the side toward the road which enters the nook, gives them a look which may safely be called imposing as well as attractive.

The main feature of interest to us at present is the mill itself, which, with the engine house is a double building of rough dressed granite 70 feet long and 66 feet wide. It is so abutted against the hillside that the eaves of the front end come nearly to the ground, while at the lower end the building is 3 stories high. The fall from the level of the yard above, to the bottom of the tail race at the lower end of the mill, is 28 feet. A great point in economy and convenience of working is thus gained by letting gravity assist the quartz in its passage through the mill. The quartz teams as they enter the upper yard pass first over a large platform scale and weigh their loads, after which they deliver it through the upper windows of the mill, of which there are three corresponding to the batteries below. On entering the building ones attention is first attracted by its spaciousness. On every side of the machinery we find ample room for free access to every part. We cannot fail to observe and admire the solidity and thoroughness of construction apparent in all the work, together with the complete fitness and finish of every part. Nothing can be more perfect than this feature of the mill. Symetry and simplicity have been most surprisingly reconciled with the necessary adaptations of continuous varied machinery. Every thing required for convenience is to be seen and nothing omitted; each part is perfect and the best of its kind. The abundance of windows secures the maximum of light, which is reflected from the inside walls, which are white-washed, to the roof. Steam pipes are secured along the walls for keeping the building warm, and others for conducting water, both hot or cold, to either point where needed. Each pieces of woodwork or of iron, that could be properly, is painted, for protection and ornament.

The disposition of machinery, etc., in the mill may be stated as follows:—across the upper end of the building is a high raised floor 62 feet long and 13 feet wide, which receives the quartz as it falls from the windows above. This floor will hold two hundred tons of rock of one kind, or there can be three large piles of different ores separate upon it. On the edge of this upper floor and facing the batteries, is set a large sized "Blake Crusher," into which the quartz is fed and crushed by its weanless jaws falling as pebbles and gravel upon the feeding floor, five feet below, and dividing in front of the mortars. The practical working of this crusher at the Midas mill sustains the reputation of this great labor saving and valuable machine. The three sets of Battery timbers, huge in proportion, and beautifully finished, stand free and clear in the middle of the room, reaching upward like an "arch of triumph," toward the roof above. The polished stems of the 15 stamps, each tipped with shining brass, the guides of varnished oak, the latches, also, of hard wood with their pendant handles, the rugged surfaces and massive elegance of the cross girts give the whole the appearance of some grand church organ. The batteries seem a marvel of solidity, the battery blocks sinking twelve feet into the solid granite below. Upon these blocks sit the mortars, which are iron castings, in single pieces of 2200 pounds each, standing about three feet high. Their solid structure renders them secure against all leakages, the trouble and pest of all mill-men, making a receptacle for the quartz from the crusher, which is shoveled into them while it is pounded, pummeled and crushed to a powder by the great stamps weighing 680 lbs, each of which fall upon it almost 70 times in a minute, with a stream of hot water running steadily into either end of each mortar which greatly facilitates amalgamation.

On the next platform below are the copper plates on tables of the usual construction, except that across each one are two parellel depressions or copper lined troughs, furnished with revolving horizontal cylinders, armed with wire blades for striking the pulp and forcing it through a bath of quicksilver as it passes under them. The pulp as it leaves the tables, is discharged (that from each battery by itself) into one of "Hendys Concentrators" of which there are three in operation. This invention is in great repute in California for separating the light sand of the pulp from the heavier portions, which last retain the gold not already caught in the tables above. They are shallow pans of iron, five feet in diameter, to which is given a short shaking motion as the pulp is fed into them. The lighter parts pass away through the discharge which strange to say, is in the centre while the heavier sands collect around the edge in a depression made to receive them. This heavy portion is drawn off as often as desired into three tanks below. Below these tanks is another descent of four feet and on the platform at its foot are the machines for grinding and amalgamating the concentrated pulp. Of these we observed three. They are the famous "Wheeler Pans," so extensively used in California and Nevada, and as far as known to us, the first that have been used in Montana. They are each charged every four hours with about 350 lbs of the concentrated pulp which undergoes in them a severe grinding, reducing the pulp to the fineness of flour. On the lowest floor ten feet below this, are other machines in which the late contents of the pans are still further treated by "settling" and the final collection of the amalgam is effected. Passing through the lower wall of the mill are two sluices, one of which takes off the sulphurets to an underground tank where they are safely stored for some second treatment, the other takes away the "tailings" the sluice going through a tunnel six feet high and over 70 feet long, to its discharge in the creek below, after having been subject to strict examination throughout its course.

The whole arrangement is very complete and most certainly is admirably contrived for the purpose intended, which is, to sbuject the quartz to a thorough test by the best modes known. With the other apparatus obtained in California, we observed a little "Prospecting mill," and now express our regret that each hardy prospector of Montana has not one "like unto it." It consists of a miniature "Blake Crusher," with "Wheeler pan" and "Settler" on the same scale and is designed for testing quartz upon the same plan as that of the large mill, and to give upon a small scale, say 30 or 40 lbs of ore, the same result or per cent that would be from the large mill. This little mill is run by the same power which carries the rest of the machinery and is placed in the lower series of room built like a house in one corner of the great mill room. Next above is the assay room, fitted with furnace, sink, balances and appliances for reducing and assaying the gold, while the third room still above is occupied as a Dormitory by the amalgamators who can, from its window take in the entire mill room at a glance.

The engine room is by the side of the mill, and separated from it by a dividing wall as substantial as if they were two distinct buildings. The engine is as we are informed, of 80 horse power, made at the Washington Iron Works at Newburgh, New York, and furnished with the latest, and to us, some novel improvements. The fly wheel weighing 4,300 lbs is 10 feet in diameter. The boiler is 17 feet long and has 68 flues of 3 inches in diameter. The engine works with perfect smoothness and runs the machinery with less than 40 lbs of steam. It was our delight to be in the mill during our stay, when time permitted, and observe the perfect working of all its parts. We were happy to see and know that so amply has it been proven that from 25 to 30 tons of the hardest quartz can be crushed in twenty-four hours or over two tons to the stamp, which is the result never obtained or approximated to in our Territory that we know of. This fact we consider of vast importance in solving the question of the practicability of working narrow leads—and of testing the further question of the minimum costs of quartz crushing. After mature deliberation and calm reflection on the Professors hobby of a California mill, and knowing his over meaning estimate of their superiority, we are inclined to yield and bow to his superior sagacity and judgment, for certainly notoing which we have before seen can at all compare with the Midas mill, and we look to this and other similar mills which will an other season follow from California as a harbinger of better days for our mines, because of better treatment of our lores. We should say that the Midas mill with all its adjuncts, save engine and boiler, is from the celebrated Union Iron Works of H. J. Booth & Co. of San Francisco. Nor must we omit to name the architects of this work, Mr. Horace Countryman who laid it out at the commencement, but to our townsman now of the village of Midasburgh, Mr. Daniel Hutchinson, belongs the honor of executing all of its details, and of making the Midas mill a success beyond a peradventure. May you live Dan to built many like it in our young Territory of Montana is the wish of the writer, and of all who know you. To Mr. Hiram Shipman, who has directed and adjusted every part connected with the gold saving department, and who now with eagle eye watches over batteries, tables, concentrators, pans, and the varied gold savers; and to Mr. Cyrus Prouty, who put up the splendid engine, and now controls its power for the purpose of useful labor, belong thanks and praise for fidelity, capacity, and patience in all the weary days of suspense and anxiety that the whole should be what it is, a success. And lastly we will say something of the meed of praise due the Professor, but he talks as intimately and freely of the thing as if he had invented and executed all himself, we therefore say, do not be a passing notice or fulsome praise.

"Si monumentum quiritis circumspecti."

Apologies are abominable I know, still it is due the reader for our prolexity in this article, and the only one we offer is the, aside from the acknowledged superiority of the machinery selected for it to that of all other mill in the Territory, a more important question, is to be determined by its operation, in this, whether the numerous quartz lodes so abundant and promising in Hot Spring district are to be worked to profit, or whether the failure of a plan so judiciously devised and liberally carried out, another blow is to check the prosperity of the mining interest of the Territory. Certain it is from various causes success has not so far attended the mills that have been in operation. In most of the instances it is obvious that this was not owing to want of gold bearing quartz, nor was it the poor quality of the ore. The best machinery of the most approved plans for saving the gold was needed for the extraction of the precious metals, and abundant means for completing the work in the most thorough manner. We have seen that the Midas mill has all that is asked, and such machinery and appliances. Now Gentlemen let us have the Bullion. With Adios to the Professor and his worthy corps of assistants we hurried away from this pleasant and to us interesting spot to find and enjoy the hospitality of the Superintendent of the New York & Montana Mining & Discovery Co., from here you shall hear in our next.

The Capital Question.

Helena says that Virginia is not the proper place for the location of the Capital, and Virginia says that Helena is not the proper place for the location of the Capital. We agree perfectly with both of them in this, and, (not that we want the Capital here, or that Capitals are not a sort of a nuisance anyhow,) we will suggest as a compromise between the contending factions, that it be located in Deer Lodge City; at any rate, if the question is to be submitted to the people, that this be one of the places to be named as one of the places to be voted for.

There is every physical, moral, population, and geographical reason for its location here. Want of space alone forbids our giving them in detail at this time. They are such as address themselves at once to every thinking mind. At present we will put in our general claim to consideration, and merely state that our "City in the Plain" affords the only decent site for the erection of the Capitol buildings, and for the expansion of the legislative intellect. Whether you prefer to build in the lovely plain, with its beautiful carpet of grass, or have an eye to the imposing and grand, by selecting some gentle eminence, overlooking the surrounding country, we can accomodate you here. And then, they say that men's character and ideas are formed after the character of the country in which they live, so that, as our valley is broad, the legislative ideas will be broad and comprehenive, "a consamation devoutly to be wished."

Taken all in all, without having any corner lots to sell, or any real estate to be enhanced in value, we take this early occasion to state our honest conviction that all interests would be best accomodated, and hostilities quieted, by locating the Capitol in Deer Lodge City. We only ask the Legislature to postpone action, and we agree shortly to give them such convincing reasons for this step, that they cannot well refuse to make this the Capitol of Montana.—*Independent, 9th.*

Meagher's Apostrophe to the Sword.

The numerous allusions that have recently been made to the lamented Meagher's celebrated "Apostrophe to the Sword"—delivered at Conciliation Hall, Dublin, on the occasion of the debate on the "Peace Resolutions" introduced by O'Connel—has caused a very general desire to read that magnificent piece of oratory. "In lyrical grandeur and useful suggestiveness, it far surpasses the "Sword Song" which gives Keener's name honorable distinction. Here it is:

"The soldier is proof against an argument—but he is not proof against a bullet. The man that will listen to reason—let him be reasoned with. But it is the weaponed arm of the patriot that can alone prevail against battalioned despotism.

Then, my Lord, I do not condemn the use of arms as immoral, nor do I conceive it profane to say that the King of Heaven—the Lord of Hosts! the God of Battles!—bestows his benediction upon those who unsheath the sword in the hour of a nation's peril.

From that evening on which, in the valley of Bethulia, he nerved the arm of the Jewish girl to smite the drunken tyrant in his tent, down to this our day, in which he has blessed the insurgent chivalry of the Belgian priest, His Almighty hand hath ever been stretched forth from His throne of Light to consecrate the flag of freedom—to bless the patriot's sword! Be it in defense, or be it in the assertion of a people's liberty, I hail the sword as a sacred weapon; and if, my lord, it has sometimes taken the shape of the serpent, and reddened the shroud of the oppressor with too deep a dye, like the annointed rod of the High Priest, it has at other times, and as often, blossomed into celestial flowers to deck the freeman's brow.

Abhor the sword—stigmatise the sword, No m ylord, for in the passes in the Tyrol it cut to pieces the banner of the Bavarian, and, through those cragged passes, struck a path to fame for the peasant insurrectionist of Innspruck.

Abhor the sword—stigmatise the sword! No, my lord, for at its blow a giant nation started from the waters of the Atlantic and by its redeeming magic, and in the quivering of its crimson light the crippled colony sprang into the attitude of a proud Republic—prosperous, limitless and invincible!

Abhor the sword—stigmatise the sword! No, my lord, for it swept the Dutch marauders out of the fine old towns of Belgium—scourged them back to their own phlegmatic swamps—and knocked their flag and scepter, their laws and bayonets into the sluggish waters of the Scheldt."

Thomas G. Robinson, a pioneer citizen of Portland, Oregon, died very suddenly October 26.

Joseph Long was drowned in the Willamette, Oregon, October 25.