

# THE MONTANA POST.

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

VOL. 4, NO. 49.

HELENA, MONTANA, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 199

## The Montana Post.

JAS. H. MILLS, - EDITOR.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.  
National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GENERAL U. S. GRANT,**  
OF ILLINOIS.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**SCHUYLER COLFAX,**  
OF INDIANA.

### Union Men of Deer Lodge County.

You are hereby requested to hold primary meetings in your several precincts on the 6th day of July, 1868, for the purpose of electing delegates to a County Convention to be held on the 13th day of July, 1868, at Deer Lodge City, to nominate five candidates for the Assembly, two for the Council, and one County Commissioner. In view of the legislation of last winter, disastrous as it was to our mining and other interests, and the recent action of our County Commissioners, imposing upon our people burdens of taxation too grievous to be borne, we earnestly urge upon the Union men of the county to send to the Convention full delegations, so as to place in the field a ticket that will receive the support of all those who believe the Legislature should have brains, and the County Commissioners a decent regard for economy. The apportionment will be as follows:

Reynolds	4	Yreka	1
Glendive	4	German Gulch	1
McClellan	4	French	1
Jefferson	3	Georgetown	1
Washington	3	Highland	1
Carlisle	2	Little	1
Bismarck	2	Boeker	1
Public City	2	Silver Bow	1
Phillipsburg	2	Lincoln	1
Blackfoot	2	Pine	1
Casper	1	Gold Creek	1
Wolf River	1	Black Tail Deer	1
Sumner	1	Bear Gulch	1
Deer Lodge	1		

Geo. W. Irvin,  
Ch. Central Committee.

### CENTRALIZATION AND DESPOTISM.

Under the above classical clap-trap caption the *Gazette* yesterday addressed its readers, probably, the most supremely ridiculous column of nonsense that ever appeared in that paper. It appears that at the ratification meeting in San Francisco, after the nomination of Grant and Colfax, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and "all the radical newspapers of California endorse them." We should say they would.

Resolved, That the citizens of San Francisco, in mass meeting assembled, endorse and ratify the nominations of Grant and Colfax—the Chiefs of the Camp and the Council Chamber—because we believe them to be honest and capable, faithful to the Constitution and the laws, in favor of liberty and not license, of a nation and not a mere combination of States; and because, having been tried and true in the past, we believe they will always be so in the future.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the platform of the Union Republican Convention at Chicago, and that we will omit no exertion to secure the success of its principles and candidates.

It requires an eye as keen as a snake to discover the lurking danger in those seemingly fair resolutions, yet it is discovered. The *Gazette* sees it. What matter that the *Examiner* pointed it out? The *Gazette* says, they declare against independent States, and for a "nation; an Emperor; a King; a Sultan; a Military Dictator; Court and Nobility; spies and informers, Pro-Conuls and armies; Janissaries or Pratorian cohorts, etc., etc." From all these evils, Good Lord deliver us. It's terrible; the *Gazette* says so, and although it is not quite as clear as mud precisely what is going to happen, it is past peradventure that the radicals after the next election "intend to change the form of government to a Military despotism or a strong government of some kind entirely different from the one we have so long lived and prospered under." It is pretty generally conceded that if you admit testimony and would be just, you must take all there is; not only the truth but the whole truth. How any violent change to take place while "Grant and Colfax are faithful to the constitution and the laws," is not so apparent. The "strong government of some kind or other," will be established. The vipers of treason and state rights are only stunned not killed. The election of Grant and Colfax will bruise their heads against the adamant, and from the 15th of November, '68, we can date the death of danger, and the government will have perished by the hands of the people. It is the old story of States Rights that is breaking out again on the *Gazette*. Did not Jackson teach you one lesson on that, and the late war another? Have you forgotten the articles of confederation which made a "nation" of the colonies and that the preamble to the constitution declares "it is ordained to form a more perfect Union." Do you forget that Union signifies "the joining of two or more things into one;" that it is a consolidation? Do you forget that it was "the United Colonies" that were to be "free and independent" and not each separately? The whole constitution is a bond of nationality between the States; the war has adjudged it right, and the people will sustain it with ballots as they have with bullets. You can add this paper to those who endorse the above resolutions.

### BUCHANAN.

Col. A. K. McClure, than whom there is no more devoted and thorough Radical in Pennsylvania, writes the notice of James Buchanan for the *Franklin Repository*. It is analytic in its character, and the review of his public acts, characteristics and abilities is by one who was thoroughly conversant with them, and one withal who is competent to speak. He goes beyond the partisan opinions of to-day and trenches on ground by others untrodden, to view the record of a long and busy life. We believe it the most impartial, candid, and just of the many the decessate of the Fifteenth President has elicited. We have space for but brief extracts.

The death of James Buchanan severs the last links that connected the present generation of statesmen with the age of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass and their cotemporaries. Theirs was the era of statesmanship in its glory of our government. We have made no less brilliant or profound, but statesmanship has been dwarfed by the general demoralization of the age, and the pen of the future historian will yield less of reverence for the conspicuous names of the present than for those of the past.

James Buchanan was unlike all the other leading statesmen of his day. He was more profound than Clay, more stable than Benton more consistent than Cass, more timid than Calhoun, and more calculating than Webster. He was too much of a statesman to be a good politician, and too much of a politician to be a good statesman. He was ever a student of expedients, and never a leader. As a follower, when bolder men had cleared the way for success, he was matches. He never originated a public measure until he became President, and even in the Presidency, he accepted rather than conceived the fatal policy of his administration.

As a man Mr. Buchanan was honest, as a statesman he was clear, logical and profound, but without the inspiration of that genius that draws upon the affections to give lustre to its triumphs.

Thus far Mr. Buchanan has been judged solely by the prejudices engendered by intense divisions in the house of his political friends, and by the remorseless passions of civil strife. They are harsh tribunals by which to be tried, but he could not escape their consuming judgments. Under the blight of this obloquy he has lived for eight years, and under it he died. But impartial history will necessarily dispel the clouds which blackened his fame. It will not be the work of a year or perhaps of a decade, but he will hereafter be esteemed a better man than now. James Buchanan was not a traitor, nor yet a disunionist. I believe that he sincerely desired to save the country from dismemberment and from war. That he lost his opportunity, is not to be denied, but it was his characteristic weakness, temporizing and hesitating, and not because he was in sympathy with those who desired to destroy the Government.

He could have been the hero of a country redeemed, but he was too long the follower of wrong—he was too feeble to act—too old to learn. Thus, with an honest purpose to avert war and disunion, he crowned his administration with the unspcakable calamities recorded in our thrilling history of the last eight years.

Such is the end, such the reward, of one great life. Time will never pronounce it worthy of imitation, none will be so rash as to point to it as a success; but the future will remove the starless gloom that now envelops it, and the judgment of impartial history will be that James Buchanan was one of the most able, most sincere, but most fatally misguided of our eminent rulers.

### ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

St. Louis is awakening to the fact that while it has been living on the harvests of old time industrious enterprise, Chicago has been sowing plentifully in the new and more fertile fields of trade since opened. Something is absolutely necessary to be done, and the journals of that city are advising their people to give aid to connecting lines of Rail Road. Chicago has found an outlet to Montana by the Sioux City road and the Missouri river, and has connected with the Kansas branch of the Pacific road by way of Kansas City and Cameron. St. Louis now looks to the extension of the North Missouri railroad to Omaha to give them communication with Omaha, and a share of the trans-continental and the upper Missouri traffic. By this route St. Louis is 107 miles nearer Omaha than Chicago is. The *Democrat* says the Brunswick and Chillicothe road is now being constructed, some 300 men being employed upon it, and will be completed in four months. This will complete the cut off from St. Louis to St. Joe. For the completion of the road from St. Joe to Omaha over \$300,000 have been subscribed, and the point is urged to carry the project to completion at once. This it is claimed will throw traffic and travel to and through St. Louis in preference to Chicago. The following figures are given as the distances by the respective routes from Omaha to New York, via Chicago and New York Central, is 1480 miles, via Erie, 1478 miles, and via Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1393 miles, while, by Chillicothe and St. Louis, via Terre Haute and Pittsburg will be only about 1400 miles, with better grades and routes. While the completion of this line would offer better facilities to that portion of trade and travel which St. Louis would naturally draw, and its construction would aid to develop the country along the eastern bank of the Missouri, it cannot but be apparent that Chicago has taken the

lead in securing connections, the most direct, while St. Louis was apathetic and careless, and, that, if she exhibits her usual tenacity and energy, she will ever hereafter retain the lion's share of the advantages accruing from their possession.

### TWO KINDS OF ECONOMY.

The telegrams state upon authority of Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War, that the army will be reduced in six months to 29,667 men, and in twelve months to 17,150 men. This, coming from one whom Andrew Johnson has appointed as successor to Edwin M. Stanton, and therefore not open to the charge of being a radical lie, told for electioneering purposes, is a tribute to the administrative ability of Stanton, the economical policy of Grant and Congress, and a stunning refutation of the charge that the purpose of the Republican party is to preserve a soldier-ridden despotism in the Southern States. Three years before the rebellion, the army exceeded, under a democratic administration, 17,000 men. During the war 2,759,049 men were called into service, of whom 2,656,553 were furnished by the various states. Three years after the war the number is again reduced to 17,000 men, and this reduction is the work of a Republican administration, with ten states in which, at the urgent request of all good citizens, troops were stationed to prevent the outlawry that in every instance where they were not present, existed, and to garrison posts throughout a rapidly developing million and a half square miles of frontier, and along routes of communication hitherto unprotected. The number of troops required to do this has been rapidly diminished, until at the commencement of the present fiscal year, there were 56,000 men in service, whose expenses to the government were not greater than the 17,000 men under a democratic administration. For this reduction in expenditures the country is indebted to Gen. Grant, while to Andrew Johnson and his whisky ring, it is indebted for being swindled out of sufficient money to pay the entire current expenses of the government without a dollar of direct taxation. Because, however, the latter stands by the principles that a debt honestly incurred should be honestly paid, he is styled the bondholders candidate, and by those who would barter every principle that honor inculcates for the control of a government they abandoned or endeavored to subvert in its days of danger, and seek to evade honest payment of their debts, that they may have the spoils to divide among themselves, as the trophies of their ill-gotten victory.

### GRANT AND THE JEWS.

In a lifetime, seven years of which have been prolific of decisive deeds that the world has learned by heart, Gen. Grant, a nominee for the Presidency, has been arraigned but upon one—persecution of the Jews. The opposition have reconnoitered the camp; it is guarded at every avenue of approach and its position is impregnable. They search the record of our leader, and with a name, around which clusters deeds of patriotic heroism, greatness, and nobleness of character, equalled by but one in all our country's annals; an esenteeon stainless as Washington's; a fame as brilliant and immortal as ever wreathed a hero, or endeared itself to the memory of a grateful people, they find but one act available for partisan distortion—Order No. 11, Department of the Mississippi. In this an attempt is made by Democratic papers to stir up a sectarian religious antagonism to Grant. Does any one suppose that a party, whose existence is a record of holding in the most abject, debasing slavery a whole race of men, forbidding them religious toleration, or instruction in the rudiments of education; grinding out beneath the heel of the master, the liberty, manhood, and life of four millions of people, and even denying they were human beings, cares a fig for a Jew? We tell you No. The Jews have votes, Democracy has candidates that will need them. They would use the Jews as cats-paws, and curse them afterwards for getting scorched. The order was issued in Grant's absence and revoked on his return, the unintentional blunder of a subordinate having altered the purport of what was intended to be, and would have been a regulation that every department of the army should have enforced. Any Jew or Gentile in the army knows it was necessary, that the army was being ruined with spies, blockade runners, swindlers, and violators of the army regulations. Three-fourths of the authorized traders in the department at the time were Jews, and at the issue of the order the department was overrun by hordes of Jews who had no authori-

ty to trade and their mischief making dickerings and evasion of orders was resulting but little less injuriously to their licensed countrymen, than to the country. It was at the instance of those who were legitimately trading the order was issued. They had become a fearful evil, and required a severe remedy. Those who were not furnished with permits from department headquarters were ordered to be expelled from the lines. This is the action that the disloyal press are issuing to incite the Jews to hostility to Grant. Grant was then hurling his victorious forces over the southern democrats; his success over their great Generals, filled them with malice; a hubbub was raised then to have him removed that rebellion might conquer, and now when the nation will testify its gratitude, and its faith in the leader of the Union armies, the same element would stir up a people to oppose them whom they would spurn with contempt were it not for their votes. We do not ask a Jew to vote for Grant or with the party, unless he believes the one a man above the spirit of intolerance attributed to him and the other the great liberal, tolerant and only loyal party in the country. We have taken measures to ascertain the facts, and know this much talked of anti-Grant feeling does not prevail with the intelligent Jews here. We have no solicitation on the subject. They cannot be gulled into any such suicidal folly, and will vote just as independent of order No. 11, and the harplings of office seekers, as any class of men in America. By a fatal mistake the issue was sprung too soon, and consideration always dispels a delusion. It was flashed over the country, and for a moment blinded the credulous and unthinking; but it has vanished as suddenly, and will tell against those who would have forced a people who have been persecuted through ages, into hostility against the saviors of the only government under which they have enjoyed equal privileges. The following extract from the *Jewish Messenger*, shows how quickly that people have discerned the folly into which they would have been thrust. It speaks of a meeting called by democratic demagogues in St. Louis:

"No sensible Jews are taking part in the public meeting called at St. Louis to oppose Grant. They would only be the tools of designing politicians who have no love for the Union, and who seek to create a sentiment in favor of principles and men antagonistic to the true interest of all good citizens. If Hebrew members of the Republican party decline to support its candidate, they will certainly do so on their own responsibility, and need no pressure. They will not identify themselves as Jews with a partisan movement. A minister of a Jewish congregation once preached a political sermon, to the surprise and regret of his brethren. The experience has not been often repeated. Israelites are too intelligent and too self-asserting to be driven or led by their minister, especially in matters that have no connection with religion."

### THE DEMOCRAT'S MISTAKE.

In the last two issues of the *Democrat* some five columns are devoted to sustaining the Major's peculiar theory, that the Northern Pacific Rail Road project should be abandoned, and the influence of Montana thrown in favor of a Branch to the Central. His theory on this subject will meet with about the same encouragement and popular favor as his attempt to have Montana organized as a State. This last fusillade is foisted upon the debate in the Senate, occasioned by Howard's reporting the resolution asking for an extension of five years on the charter of the Northern Pacific road. The *Democrat* argues that this means the indefinite postponement of the building of the road, while in reality it means nothing only that the original land grant would have become void, if this resolution had not passed, and the passage of the resolution, giving the company an extension of two years from the 2d day of July, 1868, with forty miles of land on either side of the track, double that ever granted any other railroad company, is one of the surest evidences that the Senate is favorably inclined to the Northern Pacific, and that the subsidies asked will be granted it at the next session of Congress. The *Democrat* compares it to the Central road, and points to the delay of the Northern road as an evidence of apathy on the part of the company. The Northern road has never had any appropriation, except a land grant, while the Central has had a subsidy of \$150,000,000 beside the land; i. e. the government goes security for the bonds of the company, as fast as the road is completed and accepted. The amount asked for the Northern road is about the same. The difference between having the government as security and not, is this; while if the company construct the road upon its own issue of bonds, they inevitably depreciate, are dull on change, and any misfortune to the company would, if not suspend the work, at least render probable its transfer to another company. If the government becomes security, the bonds are worth as much as any kind of government securities, and sale can always be made. Thus with each twenty-five miles of road constructed, the company treasury is certainly

replenished, and the work goes rapidly forward. This is what the Northern company is laboring for, and as certainly as the next Congress convenes, the road will be subsidized, and the work begun. The extension of the charter, has no other significance, than, that Congress is willing to permit it to retain its grant of land. We cannot but believe the *Democrat* is sincere in its views, but also believe it fearfully in error as to the best interests of Montana. The branch road if built would be comparatively nothing to us; a main trunk line everything. The establishment of the coach post service from Helena to Abercrombie, the extension of the charter, the known favorable feeling in Congress in respect to it, the surveys now in progress, and the united voice of the Northwest, all indicate that unless we are recreant to ourselves, the time is near at hand when it will be undertaken and completed. The company composed of eight Directors of east and west lines between the Atlantic and Missouri, representing over thirty millions of dollars of capital, is the strongest railroad combination ever framed on the continent, and when the same aid is given this that is given to the Central, and that they have the right to expect, it will be constructed with an expedition and energy never before witnessed in railroad construction. We have so frequently urged the inducements to this great project that to name them would be but to reiterate. If the *Democrat* would have "all unite on one common platform" and labor for the best interests of Montana, it has but to join hands with all the other papers of the Territory, which it would do if the subject was given that consideration which looks beyond the immediate to the eventual.

### RUM AND RAILROADS.

The *Winona Republican* makes up from the report of Commissioner Wells' and Mr. Delmar's statistics of railroads, a comparative statement of rum and railroads in the United States. We gave, some days since, an aggregate, but the following, specifying the several states, will prove as interesting as startling:

State	Value of retail liquor sales for one year.	Total value of railroads and their equipment.
New York	\$246,697,520	\$169,308,780
Massachusetts	27,972,575	71,732,034
Pennsylvania	152,663,495	121,874,457
Illinois	106,933,945	149,060,657
Ohio	151,734,875	149,340,930
Maryland	45,561,620	37,105,085
Missouri	54,637,335	53,734,105
Indiana	61,418,890	89,500,722
California	29,524,980	37,050,040
Kentucky	59,228,115	27,712,034
Wisconsin	43,848,845	40,956,182
Michigan	59,784,170	45,932,870
Iowa	35,582,035	49,150,459
Vermont	6,286,065	34,452,893
New Jersey	42,648,740	54,550,742
Maine	8,257,015	18,939,779
Rhode Island	14,284,240	4,973,685
New Hampshire	12,629,175	32,292,852
Minnesota	14,394,970	11,352,000
District of Columbia	10,376,450	
Vermont	6,286,065	34,452,893
Kansas	8,503,850	22,500,000

The retail cost of liquors per annum is \$1,483,400,465, or \$43 for each person in the country. It is only one-eighth less than the entire annual sales of merchandise at wholesale rates. While we complain of hard times and oppressive taxation, and reflect that we spend for liquors every twenty months, enough to liquidate the indebtedness of the nation, we have more cause to be ashamed of beastly dissipation, than to complain of the treasure cost of the Union.

The following table shows the proportion of every 1000 persons who cannot read or write. That of the United States is from the census of 1860:

Country	Percentage
United States	368
Slave States	394
Russia	996
Greece	956
Poland	910
Austria	800
Spain and South Italy	750
France	500
Great Britain	400
Belgium	350
Holland	3
German States	1

### IF HE DOESN'T WHAT DOES HE?

As to your statements of Mr. Pendleton's policy, they are utterly incorrect. What is known as his plan does not propose to increase the volume of the currency one dollar—merely to change its character—*Gazette*.

If the *Gazette* is correct we confess error, but it is not Brick Pomeroy's scheme of REPUDIATION the *Gazette* has innocently mistaken for Pendleton's. That, as we are informed by Brick, "does not propose to increase the volume." Mr. Pendleton proposes to convert the bonds bearing interest into currency bearing no interest. Bonds are not currency. How then can he accomplish his purpose without increasing its volume? The *Gazette* has told us what Mr. Pendleton does not propose to do regarding finance, now will it be so kind as to enlighten us as to what he does propose to do. The *Gazette's* reply is anxiously awaited. Facts and figures if you please, at earliest convenience.

### HE WOULD DISCUSS.

The *Independent* does itself up in a robe of "gray" glory because we declined last week to strike at its shadowy sophistries, as it desired, and went after the substance. The best way to dispel heat is to put out the fire; when shot comes from a battery, it is better to capture and spike it than to spend time in pulverizing the balls and analyzing the iron to see if its component parts are dangerous. The quotation was made, knowing it referred to Mr. Royce, but nine in ten of the *Independent's* readers did not know it, and swallowing it for pure Southern applejack, it would have as exhilarating an effect as the order of a Ku Klux Klan. You make a sorry explanation of your joke. Why does the *Independent* not explain the first quotation of the two, ere it demands why we did not quote its entire contents? The interrogatory as to who we would vote for was answered to the *Gazette* in as many words a short time since, and the second Article of the Chicago Platform, which was framed on the corner stone sentiment, expressed by Colfax a year ago, that "those who love the flag shall rule the country" meets with our fullest concurrence. Mr. Rogers, holding his avowed opinions, is to speak it mildly, at least an ally to the United States government. He did not wait for us to charge him so, but avows it in every issue of his paper, and while he is that, we hold that he has no more authority to instruct Union men of their duty, than Satan had to give away the world when he offered the temptation on the mountain. On this proposition we started, and by it we stand. Just now the *Independent* is trying to rival the *La Crosse Democrat* in vituperation against radicals, and assumes to call it argument. It says "Ben. Butler would steal the picture of Jesus Christ to ornament his parlor, etc." This is one of the "facts and principles" Mr. Rogers would like to "elaborate" upon, and is about as tangible an idea as he has yet presented. It is perhaps shameful for us to "decline" a controversy on such propositions, but really we have too much regard for a worthy namesake of the great martyr, to dispute with him upon such finely drawn theological points.

### FIRST TO THE FRONT.

We publish to-day, the call of George W. Irvin, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Deer Lodge, calling for the election of Delegates on the 6th inst., to a County Convention for the nomination of candidates for county offices and the Legislature. Although the other counties are moving in the matter Deer Lodge has the honor of making the first call, and we urge the Union men to turn out and elect Delegates who will go for practical, honest, and capable men. The unwise local legislation of last winter has been made as apparent to the miners of Deer Lodge as they could desire, and we feel confident, that although Deer Lodge is the Democratic stronghold of Montana, a Union selection can be made that will appeal to the common sense of Deer Lodgers and send a different delegation to Virginia this winter from that which went last. We hear the names of several prominent and talented men, mentioned for the Legislature and hope that if chosen as candidates they will defer any personal desires and go into the field. But a few weeks intervene between this and the election. Republicans of Montana never had so fair a prospect of success, and the opportunity appeals to them for a united and vigorous effort to place men in the Legislature who will meet and combat any such partisan and unjust legislation as that of last winter, which was as disgusting to fair minded Democrats as to Republicans. There were members of that Legislature, capable men, above the contamination of the narrow selfishness that predominated. We hope to see them returned and with them fully as competent and liberal Republicans, that the Legislature of the Territory may not be a bye-word of derision in the mouths of the people. It is time now that each county should call its primaries and follow quickly upon the nominations of the Democracy which will occur during the next two weeks.

The House Military Committee report that the saving to the Government in transportation by the U. P. R. R. in the past year has been \$848,382.82. The completion of the road to New Mexico would save in transportation \$1,083,872, and its completion to Albuquerque would save its entire cost to government in six years. We think these facts an argument which the opponents of the trans-continental railways can not successfully rebut.

Eastern exchanges state it has developed that the money expended by Wooley, and which was believed to have been used to procure the acquittal of the President was raised by the Whisky Ring and expended by him to continue the tax on whisky at \$2 per gallon. It was in the Johnson interest at any rate, and is rather a forcible argument in favor of the reduction of tax to a figure that will render evasion a losing operation.