

The Montana Post.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10 RECONSTRUCTED.

The Bill for the admission of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, known as the "Omnibus Bill," (whether so named from its Latin derivation for all, or because there is always room for one more, not having been determined) passed both Houses, was vetoed with a veto of dissent by the President, passed over his veto, and has become a law. Their representatives are being admitted to seats in the House; the legislatures are complying with the requirements of the Bill, and the great engine of reconstruction so long in process of construction and improvement, is in motion, on its trial trip, and its successful working will mark a new era in the history of the nation. It cannot be expected otherwise than that in some particulars it will work jarringly at first. It may need a little tightening up here and a loosening there, and over all must be the oil of kindness and good intent. There are roughnesses that contact will smoothen, and wheels that work with friction, that must have the power applied, and equalized, and restrained properly by skillful hands each part and portion of the great mechanism performs its intended functions, and the object of its construction is accomplished. The bill provides that each of these States shall ratify the Fourteenth Amendment; that no State shall ever deprive of suffrage any one entitled to the same under the Constitutions adopted by the several States, except as a punishment for crime, and that when they have complied with these fundamental conditions, the State officers elect shall be inaugurated. These are the requirements of the "Omnibus" bill. In all other particulars the respective States simply conforming to the requirements of their respective constitutions. In Florida there is a provision that at the election of 1880 and thereafter, an educational qualification shall be required, it being held that within the time specified any one who deserves the endowment of suffrage, can have become properly qualified. The Legislature of Louisiana was somewhat discordant for a few days, in regard to which oath should be administered. It will perhaps occur to our Democratic readers on perusing the telegrams, that the tyrannical military satraps were even more moderate than the civilians, and Grant the asserted proscriptor was the champion of liberalism. It will be seen too, that liberal measures and moderation had sway; that the difficulty has been overcome and that Louisiana is doing her own legislation, while in Florida the military power has surrendered all interference with civil legislation. We have been told that "Republicans never intended to reconstruct the Union." It is done, and that too against the bitter opposition and worst efforts of Democracy, and the veto of the renegade, bacchanalian apostate President. They will now by every means in their power endeavor to cast odium upon the work; but seven States have donned anew the garments of statehood, have been re-set in the Federal arch, and civil government raises its banner over the sheathed sword; industry and prosperity will tread in the tracks of indolence and woe, and where the cold gray shadows of war have lingered about the door-sills of the millions, the sunshine comes to warm the hearts of those who were chilled night unto death, and a new vitality in better days, under a more humane government, will weave into the woof of history the brighter colors to relieve the sombre shades of the unhappy past.

NOT VERY.

The Gazette of yesterday confines its explanation of Mr. Pendleton's financial theory to the following sentence: "For every dollar in Government currency issued in the purchase of bonds, he proposes to retire one dollar of National Bank currency, thus equalizing its volume." Accepting the declaration, let us see what there is in it. The interest bearing debt of the United States is \$1,700,000,000, the amount of National Bank circulation is limited by act of Congress to \$450,000,000, and the actual circulation is less than that; thus all that could be done under Mr. Pendleton's theory, would be to change the character of one-fourth of the interest bearing debt, while for the other three-fourths his theory makes no provision. Mr. Pendleton, in his stereotyped speech of last autumn, on this point, said: "Thus the \$1,700,000,000 of interest bearing bonds would be reduced to \$1,400,000,000, and \$20,000,000 would be saved to the Government from the interest, which is paid to the bankers for bonds which they have deposited. —[Great cheering.]

Now Mr. Pendleton proposes in this to redeem the 5-20s maturing, in paper promises to pay, although the faith of the Nation is solemnly pledged on their face to redeem them in gold. Who would violate one part of a contract would violate all. He says it would save the \$20,000,000 interest now paid to the National Banks on the bonds they have deposited with the government as security for their circulation, and proposes thus to suppress the National Banking system. It will be seen that all the gain anticipated by this is \$20,000,000, and the report of the Comptroller of Currency for the last year shows the National banks paid a tax of \$18,333,431.18, which his measures would cut off, leaving a net gain to the Government, by the entire revolution of its finances, of \$1,441,568.82, or on the estimated revenue from that source for the present fiscal year, a net loss of \$1,000,000. All his further liquidations are to be made with money to be saved under the economy—[corkman]—of a democratic administration, and applied to paying for the printing and distribution of legal tenders with which the bonded debt is to be taken up. The Pendleton theory, in the first place, dishonest and virtual repudiation, and an absurdity from first to last. No saving to the Government can be legitimately made by it, and all it can ever end in, is downright repudiation or abandonment. The Gazette thinks we are "slightly obtuse." Mr. Pendleton's plan, we think "Not Very."

In speaking of some repairs the House carpenters at Washington were putting on one of the Bureaus, the Congressional Globe in an otherwise fair and candid report of the proceedings, records the fact a score of times, "here the hammer fell." We protest against this prostitution of a government paper to endeavor by such paltry innuendoes to cast the stigma of carelessness on Mr. Colfax, for the beset partizan purposes. Mr. Colfax has a well earned reputation for industry and careful attention to duty from the sanctum to the rostrum—and he don't drink. Accidents of that kind will happen anywhere. We do not wonder after looking over the Globe of June 15th, that Congress agreed to suppress it, and make it march fourth on March 4th to hunt its own living—a subject of this kind only needs to be referred to, to be appreciated.

In an article of the Herald last evening, concerning the Northern Pacific Railroad, certain expressions were used, credited to the Montana Post by the Salt Lake Telegraph. The Telegraph did credit the article to the Post, but it never appeared in it, and the Herald writer knew it. The Telegraph blundered, the Herald purposely, knowingly, and despicably seized upon the lie and made it a text for a sermon. The article was copied from the Democrat, the editorial remarks so stated, and the position of the Helena papers was disputed. The Telegraph will oblige by publishing our disclaimer.

BEAVER HEAD COUNTY.

Mr. A. J. Smith, Chairman of the Republican County Convention of Beaver-head County has called a Convention for July 12th, in Bannack, to place in nomination Republican candidates for the various offices, to be filled at the general election, Aug. 3.

seeking our shores will be multiplied many times in coming years. In view of these things it is to be regretted that Montana has no index to point out her fertile valleys, rich placers and mineral belted mountains, to those whose steady industry is needed, and to whom its fertile fields would yield comfort and affluence. We are neglecting our own interests, and permitting other Territories to take precedence, not more inviting than this. A descriptive statistical pamphlet of Montana, compiled from reliable sources, and its correctness vouched for by the officers of the Territory, should be prepared and published, if it took every dollar now spent on Indian treaties and annuities to accomplish it. It is a matter that the Legislature will undoubtedly give their attention at the next session, but it is of pressing importance that it should not bide that time and delay, if any other practicable and desirable method of accomplishing the object could be made successful in the meantime.

THE NATION'S NATAL DAY.

It is but three hundred and seventy-five years since the new world was discovered; but two hundred and sixty years since the first English settlement was made west of the Atlantic; but ninety-two years since the Great Republic became an independent nation. Columbus with his three little vessels and 120 men sailed out to the west; Christopher Newport with his little colony of 105 souls settled on the banks of the James; Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution in the continental Congress that "the political connection of the colonies with Great Britain is, and ought to be dissolved." What stupendous results may be traced to these three sources. A great natural division of the earth, unknown for fifteen centuries after the dawn of the Christian Era, 10,500 miles in length, embracing 14,000,000 square miles of land, with every variety of climate, formation and product, was yielded by the unknown to exploration and development. A land where never share had turned the virgin soil, or sickle gathered the harvest home, has become the garden and granary of the world. Thirteen little colonies of three million souls, in the very poverty of pioneers, daring to strike, yet scarce expecting to break, the shackles of despotism, have grown to be a mighty nation of thirty-seven States, with thirty seven millions of people, having an accumulated wealth of twenty thousand millions of dollars, and pointing with pride to a banner that is the respected and revered emblem of freedom throughout all the earth, and to a government, where man has demonstrated he is capable of self-government. A continent of wilderness has been subdued by the hand of industry; cities that rival the proudest of the old world stand where the wild wolf was howling but a generation ago; our white winged commerce seeks every port where ships sail in, and the iron horse scarce slack his speed on his journey across the continent as the rails are laid before. The seven wonders of the world have had their day; the eighth is American progression. And yet it is but within the memory of man since the young Republic had its birth, assumed individuality, severed the tyranny woven bands of Britain, and entered the arena to contend for governmental superiority. Ninety-two years ago to-day, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston, the committee appointed to draft it, reported the great Declaration written by Jefferson, to the second continental Congress; it was adopted, and from the announcement of the vote, when with joyous tones Independence bell rung out its inspiring peals to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," the United States dates its life. Imperfect in details, as was the plan, it was in its general purpose the noblest, grandest, manliest conception that history can show. Ere the infant Republic had risen from the cradle of Liberty, the tyrant smote it with mailed hand, and strong only in being right, the armor was buckled about its loins to do battle against the haughty mother. Conquering on the field, the very principles enunciated in the Declaration were sacrificed in the council to attain it. Declaring "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among those are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," the struggle for national life compelled concession to aristocracy and tyranny, and the eschewal of the victors bore the stain of slavery that not the baptism of blood or all the valorous lustre of their heroism could conceal. Ninety years have passed. Another ordeal, severer than the first, tests the strength, fortitude and heroism of a people's government. It came of the enemy that had been nurtured by a fearful mistake, and its insidious poison had well nigh done the work of death. How dark and heavy hung the ominous clouds, how low beat the pulses of those who loved the Union, when came the oft repeated "Thank God" escaped their lips when the surrender of Lee to Grant on that memorable 9th of April, '65, gave assurance that the Union was saved, and the twin evils slavery and rebellion, dead, and forever. And now as dawns this natal day, there is liberty throughout all the land, and for the first time the nation formally recognizes the faith of the fathers that "all men are created equal." For ninety-two years it has stood upon the records an asserted truth; until now it has never had realization. The bells will chime in purer tone, the heavy detonations of artillery will echo from freedom hills, and as Americans to-day celebrate this anniversary it will be for the first time with a creed and a practice consistent and established.

WHAT THERE WILL BE.

Have you thought what a motley crowd of antagonisms will meet in New York to-day; how the blue spirits and gray will war with each other, and how the tad-poles will swim with the whales? There will be Pendleton, with his thousand-strong regiment of repudiators, reporting to Belmont, the Bond Baron, for duty. There will be Chase, of Ohio, with his Abolition-Negro-Equality plank, and the silver pitcher presented him by the Charleston "brothers;" and General Pillow, of Tennessee, with a few skeleton jewelry relics of the Fort Pillow Massacre. There will be Brick Pomeroy with his Democrat, declaring "a white government, and a President elected by white votes, or another rebellion," and there will be Manton Marble with his World declaring "it is necessary to put some plank in the platform that will catch the negro votes." There will be Vallandigham with the sentiment in his heart that his lips framed to words in 1861, "that the first Federal regiment that passed his house would have to march over his dead body" (beu he took care it didn't), and there will be Gallant Col. Charles J. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), who wrote the poem: "Tear down the flagging lie," And "fought it out." There will be war democrats and "peace at any price" men. There will be the educated Caucasians who four years ago tried to demonstrate that a negro was not a human being, and there will be the chivalrous fire-eaters who will show conclusively that negro votes are essential to their obtaining office. There will be the "military candidate" men, and those "who get sick at the sight of a blue coat." There will be discord and strite, and bribery, furious declamations, soft insinuations. There will be Morrissey and McCoolle (if he gets out), Rynders, and Reverdy Johnson, Dan Rice, Jim Cavanaugh and Jeff Davis, and if the whiskey holds out there will be—the devil.

NO ABDICATION.

Queen Victoria has a firm hold on the affections of the English people. Probably more so, and founded on better principles than any other crowned head in the world. Mr. Reardon, in Commons, on May 23d gave notice that he would inquire of the First Lord of the Treasury, if owing to the delicate health of the Queen and her compelled reticence to the country, the Government had any intention of requesting her to abdicate. The speaker was fairly cried down by voices from all parts of the House and the keen rebuke by the speaker was greeted with loud cheers. Whether this was expressive of want of confidence in the heir apparent, or not, the Commons undoubtedly showed the feeling of the English people that, sane or insane, in weeds or purple, invalid or robust, the Sixth Sovereign of the House of Hanover, shall hold the sceptre of England until it is yielded into the hands of the Monarch whose realm is the voiceless tomb.

DON'T WANT HIM.

The Frontier Index, in which Legh Freeman, late of Bozeman and vicinity airs his vanity, is the nearest approach to the La Crosse Democrat in the country. It don't like the Chase project and thus discourses of the compromise candidate: "Let's bring in Chase—the old worn out abolition mercenary—he's a first rate fellow as long as power is his own. He is on the fence—true enough—but what of that, he could command a large number of nigger and radical votes, and would take better with the 'conservative' republicans than Pendleton or McClellan or Blair! Who wants your milk and water conservatives? who wants such a rotten old cornucopia as Chase is, to represent the American Democracy? Not us. Give us a straight out and out Democrat. We have been trying compromises for the last ten—yes twenty years, and when and where did we ever gain a continental advantage? by such a dirty inconsistent course? Remember we have got to contend with murderers, rogues, villains, drunkards and tobacco worms, and this is not the hour to falter."

BURSTED.

The Independent and Democrat each publish the telegraphic correspondence purporting to have passed between Gov. Brownlow and Hon. W. B. Stokes, M. C. regarding Fowler, the impeachment, etc., and it is suggested "Stokes will be produced by the Democrats before the investigating committee." It may be appropos here to state that Mr. Stokes, has published a card, stating that no telegraphic dispatches have passed between Governor Brownlow and himself since the impeachment began, on any subject, and they never communicated with each other upon that subject by any method whatever.

Quite a large emigration of Chinese to Montana has taken place within the last week; several large pack and saddle trains have left here loaded with and for them. The parties are composed of old workers in the mines about here, and many new comers.—Leviston Journal.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

The general election in Montana is ordered by the statutes to be held on the first Monday of August (3d prox.). But a short time intervenes and we deem the principal points in the various enactments sufficiently important at this time to make a summary of them. The amendments to the original Bannack acts are: The election is changed from the first Monday of September to the first Monday of August of each year; Also, that "persons having declared their intentions to become citizens" being otherwise properly qualified, may vote; Also, that after the tenth day after the close of any election, or sooner if all returns are received, the board of county commissioners, or any two members, taking to their assistance a Justice of the Peace or any county officer, shall open the returns and make abstracts of the votes. By the Bannack act the clerk of the Court and any two county officers were authorized to count the returns. The legislature also passed an act disqualifying negroes from voting, and afterwards passed an act purporting to repeal that clause, but which left the original disqualification unrepealed. However, that clause, being in direct contravention of the laws of the United States, is null and void. The amendments also impose a heavy penalty of fine and imprisonment on clerks, or judges making false returns with intent to commit fraud. As the statutes now stand, persons eligible to election for members of the House or Council must have been residents of the Territory for one year. Any male citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen, above the age of twenty one years, who shall have resided in the Territory twenty days, and in the county ten days, where they offer to vote, next preceding the day of election, are entitled to a vote for any officers, provided they are not under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane, or convicts for treason, felony or bribery in this or any other Territory or State and have not been restored to civil rights. Voters may vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, or for other officers, at any place of holding elections within the particular limits for which such officers are elected: In case he is entitled to vote for but part of the officers to be elected he shall vote an open ticket. By the amendments to the act a weightier responsibility rests upon the county commissioners, and they should make it their duty to examine carefully the several acts pertaining to elections. Several hundred votes were thrown out for informality last year in different precincts of Deer Lodge county, and complaints were made that in other localities in the Territory there was a non-conformity with the statutes. The Commissioners should see that the officers of the various precincts are instructed of their duties, and let there be a just and fair poll.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL.

The Democrat, of July 4th, says we did it injustice by the following: "Last week the 'Democrat' editor declared 'he never met any officer, stockholder, or any one else that had an interest in the U. P. R. R.," that "no human being ever hinted to him a word in reference to aiding the road." A few days later he tells his readers authoritatively what the Directors of the U. P. R. R. want and what they will do, (and precisely how to go to work to aid them in cutting our throats. You let this out Mr. Democrat.) The Democrat then to escape the muddle it is in, gives the following as what it did say: "The Helena 'Herald' of the 17th did not reach this office till the 26th. In it we see a statement that we are in the pay of the Central California Railroad, etc. We say, distinctly, that we never met to our knowledge any officer, stockholder, or any one else that had an interest in that road."

It asks if our misquotation was intentional, and "would regret for the credit of the craft, that it was." "Will the Post correct." "We will wait and see." Certainly. We correct by saying that the Herald never made any such statement as you published. The statement was that you "were in the pay of the Central Pacific Railroad." We charitably presumed it was a slip of the pencil, and that you were not attempting to evade the point. When you correct your error, you will find us right. Yours was a technical evasion, a la Andy Johnson, and your escape about as creditable as his. The Central Pacific and Union Pacific are virtually the same road—are extensions on the same line—and either is designated as the CENTRAL, in contradistinction to the Northern and Southern Roads. As illustrative: The editor of the Democrat has a head and feet, they are in a manner independent of each other, yet if a person should see either, recognize and designate them as Major Bruce, they would not anticipate being headed off in one, or picked up on the other. We usually have an idea of what we are writing about, and have not, for some time, been guilty of such a Hibernianism as we find in the Democrat in noticing Dickens' "Christmas Carol." Our opposition to the Branch is solely upon the ground that its endowment will have a strong and probably successful tendency to stifle and prevent the early construction of the N. P. road, and we regard that as "the one thing needful" for Montana. We earnestly ask the Democrat, in all friendliness and sincerity, to reconsider its position on this question, and work with us for the best.

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