

THE MONTANA POST.

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

VOL. 4, NO. 45

HELENA, MONTANA, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 201

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 ILLINOIS.

CONTENTS.

PAGE 1—Our Platform; The Legislature; Seymour's Explanation; Edinboro; From the Colorado River Exploration; The Gallatin Ticket; A Suggestion; The Game of La Crosse; Lewis and Clark County Precincts; Republican Convention; Another Feature; From Virginia; Political; Some of the Great Things of America.

PAGE 2—Local; Laws of the United States; PAGE 3—Our Weekly Advertisements.

PAGE 4—Telegrams; Inquiries; The West; A Tale of Mystery; Antinomical Prophecy.

PAGE 5—Montana.

PAGE 6—Grant For President; From Washington Territory; From Jefferson; It Bites Itself; Telegrams; From German Gulch; Inquiries; Bismarck session; Samuel L. Love; The Camp Followers; Republican County Convention; For or Against; The Question; Flying His Kite; Surveying Appropriation; The West; The Geography Lesson; Gen. Grant and the Jews.

PAGE 7—Local; Advertisements.

OUR PLATFORM.

Unanimously adopted by the National Union Republican Convention—at Chicago May 21st, 1868.

First. We congratulate the country on the successful success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evidenced by the adoption in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the perpetration of such States from being remitted to state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of States of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that the laws should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over the longest period of interest that the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possibly be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the appropriations which have been so shamefully abused and fostered by Andrew Johnson, should be radically reformed.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws as they stand, and has induced other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power, has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, and every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more special honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and privation, and imparted their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the words of the people's sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the increase of power of this nation, "the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of Gen. Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions were unanimously adopted as parts of the platform.

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but who frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern States governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of Democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In view of the approaching election, and in advocating the election of competent Republicans to the Legislature, we propose to show the necessity for improvement in the legislation of Montana; that the unanimously Democratic House and Council of last winter were incompetent, or intentionally false to the people, and that they demand relief from Democratic misrule. The Democratic press talks in glittering generalities of Congressional misrule. We intend to take the case in Montana, and show by specific acts the most gross and glaring outrages upon the rights of the people, and defiance of United States enactments. We charge violation of law in restricting suffrage and granting charter monopolies; an imposition upon the people in passing acts to enrich greedy speculators at the expense of tax payers; mining laws that are a burden upon the miners; a town-site act that would make every lawyer in Montana rich to the impoverishing of property holders; acts and resolutions that are a disgrace to any commonwealth, and an outrage upon any legislative body; whether they were the result of ignorance or premeditated wrong.

These we will take in their order and submit first the act respecting suffrage, which came near costing the Territory a revocation of its Organic Act, and necessitated deception to prevent it. The Congress of the United States passed the following enactment, which was approved, Jan. 24, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories of the United States, now or hereafter to be organized, to any citizen thereof, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and all acts or parts of acts either of Congress or the Legislative assemblies of said Territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void."

By an act of the Legislature of Montana, Approved Nov. 22nd, 1867, the following became one of the laws of Montana:

Be it enacted by the legislature of Montana Territory:

Sec. 1. That section 1 of said act, be so amended as to read as follows: That all white male citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at any election for delegate to Congress and for Territorial, county and precinct officers, provided they 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.

The attention of the Legislature being called to the fact that it was in violation of the acts of the United States, the following supplementary act was passed and approved, Dec. 16, 1867.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Montana.

Sec. 1. That no man in act entitled, an act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the holding of elections in Montana Territory" Approved Nov. 22, 1867, shall now be construed as to conflict with or abridge the rights of any person or persons enfranchised by a law of Congress, Approved, Jan. 24, 1867.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act to take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

There is one specimen of Democratic legislation. The original act, by stupid ignorance or fraudulent intent, stands unchanged, in clear, unmistakable defiance of United States authority. Whether by blunder or intent, it is sufficient evidence that the legislature either lacked brains or obedience to the laws of the country. Are such men fit to make laws for thirty thousand Montanians? Answer at the polls.

SEYMOUR'S EXPLANATION.

"Agate" writing to the Cincinnati Gazette, says Mr. Seymour's resolution to decline the nomination, was principally for the (want of) reason that there is hereditary insanity in his blood, and he feared to invoke the excitement of a campaign. Two of his cousins, Mr. Rutger and John B. Miller, of Utica, were victims of the disease. Mr. Seymour's father committed suicide, and it is said, this defeat three different times for Governor, effected him greatly. We cannot divest ourselves of the impression that there was considerable "method in his madness" in securing the nomination, but the acceptance of it from a rabid, degraded Convention, on a crazy platform, during the full moon in "the hot month of July" is substantiative of his lunacy. He will find his plans deranged, his party disordered, and all the skill of the Democratic disciples of Escalapius, and the tender nursing of his "dear friends" of the Five Points won't save him. It is in your minds eye, Horatio, and the terrible disease of your "poll" will culminate in carrying you off in November, where Conventions cease from troubling, and the Seymours will have rest.

"The Governor of the State of Deseret, is Young —, may he never get old."—Fourth of July Tablet toast.

No danger. From all accounts he is likely to get more Young.

EDUCATING FREEDMEN.

"If the negroes were possessed of an equal degree of intelligence with the whites, I admit, there could be no cause for debarring them from suffrage, except unreasonable prejudice." Such, immediately succeeding the election of 1867, was the expression of a Representative Democrat of Montana. This then may account for the bitter enmity toward the Freedmen's Bureau by the Democratic press, for beyond the necessity of providing work, and sustenance to the thousands of suffering whites and blacks of the South, the great object of the Bureau was to establish an educational system among the Freedmen and develop their intellectual faculties, dormant through disuse for generations, and crushed by the heel of tyranny for many decades. As an evidence of what it has done in this work, we quote the following results from the fifth semi-annual report of J. W. Alvord, Superintendent, which has just been published. And first, as an answer to the cry of extravagance, that has been raised against it; the total expenditures of the Bureau in the ten Southern States, and numerous Freedmen's settlements South, has been \$1,066,894 28, a fraction over one million dollars. There are maintained 3,084 schools, with 6,492 teachers, educating 189,517 pupils. One thousand of these schools are now entirely supported by the Freedmen, and they own 364 of the buildings. Of the teachers 2,948 are whites, 3,544 colored; 26,139 pupils have paid tuition, amounting to \$65,319 75; the average attendance is 58,900, or 71 per cent of the enrollment. There are studying geography, 21,032; arithmetic, 31,539; writing, 30,567; the higher branches, 4,675. There are also eighteen chartered Colleges and Institutes. Besides these the Freedmen are now supporting a large number of industrial and night schools, independent of assistance. Their natural aptitude and desire to learn, renders the undertaking not only successful, but the progress made is astonishing. With this government system as a ground work, and their own people enabled to become competent teachers, the negroes will have shaken off the stigma of "ignorant brutes" and demand, in the name of justice, recognition as intelligent men, fit to be citizens of the great Republic.

COLORADO RIVER EXPLORATION.

Navigable or not navigable, has been the question in regard to the Upper Colorado. It is to be settled. An act of Congress authorizes the Secretary of War to issue rations to a party not to exceed 25 men, who in return are to furnish the United States government with full topographical information of the upper waters of the Colorado, beginning at its source and descending to the point reached by Lieut. Ives. Prof. Powell of the Illinois Historical Association, heads the party which was announced to leave Chicago, June 26. They are outfitted with provisions for two years; have two portable boats, and expect to winter 400 miles southwest of Denver. If the Indians do not raise their hair, we may anticipate valuable information from the expedition.

THE GALLATIN TICKET.

Our informant was somewhat in error in the nomination for Gallatin County as published in yesterday's paper. The following we have since learned is the selection: For Council, J. J. Hull; Assembly, Lester S. Wilson, Philip Thorpe; Commissioners, L. Stockman, George Austin; Assessor, M. Penwell. Colonel Hull, who is an old Montanian, very favorably, and much better known in Meagher and Choteau counties, is for that reason a better selection than Gen. Wilson, whose election as Representative is a foregone conclusion. We are assured by gentlemen of Gallatin, that the Republican ticket is one of the very best that could have been made, and will receive cordial, earnest support.

A SUGGESTION.

In view of the action taken by twenty-one gentlemen of Virginia in regard to the Branch Road, and the known interest felt by the most practical, substantial and energetic business men of Helena in securing the construction of the main Northern Pacific Rail Road through the great heart of Montana, is it not proper, expedient, and essential to our best interests that a mass meeting should be called at once, to express the sense of this business community and correspond with the officers of the Northern Road? The issue is made.

THE GAME OF LA CROSSE.

Well, it is not a copper-head, and Brick loses if he "coppers" John Potter. When Pomeroy's time for annihilation comes, there will only be a tail to come off.

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY PRECINCTS.

For the Election, August 3, 1868.

To elect five Representatives; two Councilmen; one Assessor; one County Commissioner; one Justice of the Peace, and one Constable for each township.

Piegan.—At John C. Fall's. J. C. Fall, Thos. Riley and Cyrus Rich, Judges.

Trinity.—At E. M. Sawyer's. E. M. Sawyer, N. Helger, Patrick McCann, Judges.

Tucker Gulch.—At Geo. Cleveland's. George Cleveland, J. G. Smith and — Miller, Judges.

Turnley's Mill.—Removed to Unionville. At (place not designated.) J. G. Turnley, J. W. Whit, Jas. J. C. Ricker, Judges.

Hayes' Mill.—Removed to Blue Cloud.—At Joseph Barnhart's. Geo. M. Pierce, R. McNeal, — Green, Judges.

St. Louis.—Removed to Greenhorns Station.—At Jack Reynolds'. Jack Reynolds, Richard Murphy and Wm Barnhart, Judges.

Silver City.—At (place not designated) William Brown, John Murphy, Edward Stanton, Judges.

Valley Township.—At Buffalo Bill's. John Jones, J. L. Street, — Reed, Judges.

Helena.—At County building, on Wood street. W. F. Powers, Henry Thompson, Jesse P. Taylor, Judges.

French Bar.—At J. Rosenthal's. J. Rosenthal, J. Loeb, J. Foster, Judges.

Georgetown.—(newly established) At Holway and Holt's. J. Lopley, R. Coburn, — Sackett, Judges.

Head Ten Mile.—(newly established) At the store of A. Robinson. J. H. Pierce, W. Winchell, Jack Russell, Judges.

Sun River.—(newly established) At J. Largent's. J. Largent, A. C. Bull, Louis Hubbell, Judges.

Lost Horse, Gravelly Range, and "Head Quarter" precincts are discontinued.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican Convention will be held at the Court House, in Helena, on Saturday, July 18th, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating one member of the Council, five candidates for the House of Representatives, one County Commissioner and one Assessor for Lewis and Clarke County; said Convention to be composed of forty-two delegates, appointed as follows:

Helena Precinct	15
Unionville	10
Tucker gulch	1
French Bar	3
Nelson	2
St. Louis	1
St. Louis	1
Ten Mile	2
Blue Cloud	1
Silver Creek	1
Trinity	2
Piegan	2
Georgetown	1
Sun River	1

The Republicans of the several precincts are requested to meet in their respective precincts on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Convention of July 18th, 1868 in accordance with the apportionment herein designated.

By order of the Republican County Committee of Lewis and Clarke County, Montana Territory.

S. L. WATSON, Ch'n.

The seven States admitted under the Omnibus Reconstruction bill have elected the following Chief Executive officers.

GOVERNOR	LIEN. GOV.
Alabama..... Wm. H. Smith.	A. I. Applegate.
Arkansas..... Powell Clayton.	Jas. M. Johnson.
Florida..... Harrison Reed.	Wm. H. Gleason.
Georgia..... Rufus B. Bullock.	None.
Louisiana..... H. C. Warmouth.	Oscar J. Dunn.
N. Carolina..... Wm. W. Holden.	Thos. R. Caldwell.
S. Carolina..... Robert K. Scott.	Lemuel Boyzer.

One principal argument for retaining the Capitol at Washington City, is the enormous cost of the public buildings. The Sacramento Reporter, says parties in Missouri have offered to remove all the Government buildings to that State for ten million of dollars.

George Ward Nichols, the man who has written several books, and who distinguished himself a few years ago by getting a Diamond pin out of the Prince of Wales, has been and gone and married a Miss Longworth, of Golden Wedding and Sparkling Catawba antecedents, in Cincinnati.—Exchange.

The Prince of Wales must have felt relieved when that pin was taken out.

The Democrat has revived, if not a handsome style, still a style with some hands. Don't be in such a hurry to "show your hand" on the Railroad matter; you will be blamed with "getting your hand in" soon enough, and may "make a fist of it." If they are intended as "fingers of scorn," we pray you trust that to your readers. We do, and have no instances of neglect to refer to.

The earliest mention of a banking transaction—when Pharaoh received a "check" on the bank of the Red Sea, which was crossed by Moses and Aaron.—Public Opinion.

Was it a Pharaoh (faro) Bank? If so, why should there be a-run upon it?—Boston Post.

Because Moses and Aaron had a "dead open and shut" on the Red Sea.—Leavenworth Conservative.

Yes! they drew up-on the Providence Bank, and when the Pharaoh stock got watered they "beared" it.

"General Grant will be as thoroughly tanned in November as he would ever have been if he had fallen into one of his own vats."—Pretence.

And our Tanner candidate will thoroughly "dress" and "finish" the well "soaked" and "broken" hides of Seymour and Blair and "lay them on the shelf."

ANOTHER FEATURE.

It is well known that the country to the west of the Missouri possesses the finest natural roads on the continent, and that in nine cases out of ten, the tolls upon them are unwarrantable leeches upon the scant purses of emigrants, miners, ranchmen, and freighters; that they are, in short, impositions. To fee useful politicians, and reward party's; to favor a friend and buy off an opponent; to tickle one that he may not pinch another, and to look out for No. 1; withal that, a good fat summer income might be assured, the Legislatures of various Territories, and in none more so than Montana, dotted these western valleys with innumerable toll houses, and filled them with imperious seizers who demanded tribute, oftentimes without just cause. The attention of Congress was directed to it and an act approved March 2d, 1867, contains the following:

Be it enacted, etc., That the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States shall not, after the passage of this act, grant private charters or special privileges, but they may, by general incorporation acts, permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for mining, manufacturing and other industrial pursuits.

It will be remembered that the annual act also declared "that ALL acts passed at the two sessions of the so-called legislative assembly of Montana held in 1866, were thereby declared null and void, those having vested rights under them having recourse to the courts. This act invalidated all franchises granted by those so-called sessions, and forbade their re-enactment, or the granting of "special privileges." The legislative assembly of Montana, convened in November, 1867, under the provisions of that very act, and about the first thing it did was to renew the granting of "special privileges" and the re-enacting of bills "granting private charters."

So utterly defiant and in contravention of United States law were these acts, that the Committee of Judiciary, in the Council, reported adversely on every one presented to them. This did not suit the four who constituted the majority of that worthy body however, and they cooked up a special committee favorable to monopolies, to whom all such bills were reported, and they passed, 4 yeas to 3 nays, despite the efforts of the Judiciary committee. Fifteen of these toll road, bridge and ferry arrangements, granting the parties exclusive privileges to roads and ferries for from one to four miles on either side, which, by passing through canyons or narrow gulches, or being at the only accessible point on streams, necessitated travel over them, were passed in three weeks. These monopolies continue for three, eight, ten and fifteen years, with oftentimes excessive rates, where no labor is performed or required, but where travel is compelled to pass and pay ere it passes. Here then the Legislature of last winter passed acts, a grievous burden upon the people, in violation of U. S. law, and so held by its own members. Not only this, but having on the 19th of November, declared "all roads laid out or now travelled in Montana, public highways, except those upon which franchises have been granted" they immediately set to work and granted franchises on some seven or eight of those very roads, imposing heavy rates of toll and making them monopolies for a dozen years to come. No court in Christendom, would sustain the legislation, yet the many Montanians are daily paying over their dust and greenbacks plentifully to satisfy the rapacity of these few. Remember it is these men and of their kind, whom Democracy asks you to return to the Legislature this session. You can prevent it in just one way. Vote against them on the 3d of August. We will see if the Gazette can crawl out of this through "the little adverb (K) xor" hole.

The Cleveland Leader predicts a warm contest in Ohio at the election in October. It classes the Congressional districts as follows: Republicans—1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. Democratic—5th, 9th, 12th, and 13th. Doubtful, 3d, 11th and 15th.

Some of the Great Things of America.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 170 feet.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,100 miles in length.

The greatest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 500,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile and profitable regions of the globe.

The largest Lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 449 miles long, and 1,600 feet deep.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural Bridge over Cedar creek in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width, 260 feet in depth, at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit.

The largest single volume ever published is Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—the biggest of the language—containing as much matter as six family Bibles.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct in New York. Its length is forty miles and a half, and its cost twelve and a half million of dollars.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Primary Meeting.

EDITOR POST:—At a Union primary meeting to-night in Mescon Hall, to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held on Wednesday next, at 2 p. m., H. Cummings, Esq., called the meeting to order. David McCranor was appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were selected as delegates: W. F. Sanders, D. C. Farwell, F. R. Blake, H. Cummings, Jack Robinson, N. J. Davis, I. Heidenheimer, and E. F. Johnson.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Virginia, was held at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of expressing the feeling of the community in regard to the Branch Road. Acting Governor Tufts in the

Chair; Judge Hosmer, Vice-President; John P. Bruce, Secretary. The meeting numbered 21.

Remarks were made by Secretary Tufts, Judges Hosmer and Lovel; Messrs. Corbet, Bruce and Cummings.

Resolutions were passed by the meeting to the effect that an intense interest was felt in the success of the Branch Road, and to secure its construction and early completion, we extend our cordial support.

Also that Messrs. Tufts, Corbet, Hosmer, Cummings, W. G. Barkley, and Capt. Rodgers, be appointed a committee to correspond with the Union P. R. Company in regard to the Branch Road, and report to the public through the press. It was determined to run the branch through Montana, and terminate it at Puget Sound or Portland, but as the point at which it commenced to branch was not designated by the meeting, the construction of the work will be unfortunately delayed. The meeting did not designate where the road was to run—when, or what for, but it was unanimously resolved that even if Helena would not assist in the construction, the people of Virginia would be true to the interests of the Territory, and build it alone.

Yours Truly, "B."

Virginia City, July 11, 1878.

POLITICAL.

There are nearly forty Grant and Colfax clubs in Michigan.

Gov. McCormack is Delegate elect from Arizona.

Butler, being bald, says he only tried to get Woolly "where the hair is short."

Gov. Brownlow predicts 25,000 majority for Grant and Colfax in Tennessee.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that General S. F. Cary will not be re-nominated by the Democrats.

Mr. Vallandigham finds Dayton too small a field for his extraordinary talents, and is about to have a new paper in Cincinnati.

A petition in favor of woman's suffrage containing nearly 22,000 signatures, has been presented to the British Parliament.

A prominent and well informed politician writes to the Boston Journal that Grant will carry Illinois by forty thousand majority.

John B. Henderson, of Missouri, one of the Republican Senators who voted for Johnson's acquittal, is a native of eastern Tennessee.

Democratic planters in Virginia now insert in their contracts with negro workmen a clause that the latter shall vote as their employers may direct.

Brick Pomeroy swore by his gods, many, that he and his subscribers would bolt and run a third candidate, if an unsatisfactory man, a negro and bondholder's man was nominated.

The Charleston Mercury threatened that South Carolina would bolt the Democratic nominations, and let the party "go to the devil together," unless the National Convention insert in its platform a declaration against universal suffrage.

A Southern paper having seen the name of Gen. Dix mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate, asked doubtfully whether he would be Dix'd enough for that section.

At the late Maryland Democratic State convention, when Governor Swann ascended the platform and began his remarks, several well known and prominent Democratic leaders, evidently disgusted at his appearance among them, rose from their seats and left the hall.

While chatting with three or four Congressmen, Senator Salsberry, in speaking of the Democratic convention in July, said: "If they nominate Chase I suppose I must support him, but I'll be d—d if I won't make a fight before I see Sumner put on the ticket with him for Vice President."

The Cleveland Leader predicts a warm contest in Ohio at the election in October. It classes the Congressional districts as follows: Republicans—1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. Democratic—5th, 9th, 12th, and 13th. Doubtful, 3d, 11th and 15th.

Some of the Great Things of America.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 170 feet.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,100 miles in length.

The greatest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 500,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile and profitable regions of the globe.

The largest Lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 449 miles long, and 1,600 feet deep.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural Bridge over Cedar creek in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width