

# THE MONTANA POST.

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

VOL. V, NO. 40

HELENA, MONTANA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 215

## The Montana Post.

JAS. H. MILLS, - EDITOR.

GEO. M. PINNEY,  
Associate Editor and Manager

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GENERAL U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

CONTENTS.

PAGE 1—The Elections—The Fair Next Year—  
Mixed—To-day—The Hagan Furnace—Just So  
Masonic—Chief Clerk of the Council—What We  
Have Revolution?  
PAGE 2—Territorial Fair.  
PAGE 3—Local News—The Burial of Seymour—  
Political—Foreign List—  
PAGE 4—Territorial Fair—List of premiums—  
Miscellaneous.  
PAGE 5—Telegraphic—Mining Items.  
PAGE 6—Democratic Demonstrations—Was it an  
Advertisement—John W. Jamieson the Actor—  
American Diplomacy—Telegraphic—Grand  
PAGE 7—Local News—Market Report—List of  
Letters.

### OUR PLATFORM.

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

First. We congratulate the country on the  
assured success of the reconstruction projects  
of Congress, as evinced 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 constitutions and  
to prevent the people of such States from  
being re-committed to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal  
suffrage to all loyal men at the South was de-  
manded 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 repudia-  
tion as a national crime, and national honor  
requires the payment of the public indebted-  
ness 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 taxation should be equalized, and re-  
duced as rapidly as the national faith will per-  
mit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it  
has been for the preservation of the Union for  
all time to come, should be extended over  
a fair period for redemption, and it is 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 misused and fostered by  
Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

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 legis-  
lative and judicial functions; has refused to  
execute the laws as enacted by his high office,  
and induce 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 pardon-  
ing power, and the corrupt National  
Legislature as unconstitutional; has person-  
ally and corruptly resisted, by every means  
in his power, every proper attempt at the  
reconstruction of the States lately in rebel-  
lion; has perverted the public patronage into  
an engine of corruption, and has been justly  
impounded for 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 re-  
sisted 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 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 cruise, and imperiled their  
lives in the service of the country. The  
bonuses and pensions provided by law for  
these brave defenders of the nation are obli-  
gations never to be forgotten. The widows  
and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards  
of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to  
the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign immigration, which in  
the past has added so much to the wealth and  
development 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 sym-  
pathy with all oppressed people who are  
struggling for their rights.

On motion of Gen. Carl Schurz, the follow-  
ing additional resolutions were unanimously  
adopted as part of the platform:

Resolved, That we highly commend the  
spirit of unanimity and forbearance with  
which the men who have served in the rebel-  
lion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate  
with us in restoring the peace of the country  
and reconstructing the Southern State gov-  
ernments 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 re-  
strictions imposed upon the late rebels in the  
same measure; the spirit of disloyalty will  
die out, and as may be consistent with the  
safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great  
principles laid down in the immortal Declara-  
tion 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 ELECTION.

The returns are not complete, but  
sufficient is known to show that a complete  
Republican victory has been achieved and that the great tidal wave  
which commenced sweeping away the  
hopes of Democracy in Maine and Ver-  
mont, is still rolling over the country.  
Pennsylvania and Ohio have surprised  
every one. The New York Sun recently  
stated that the Republican Central Com-  
mittee of the former State was cramped  
for money, but that the Democrats  
"were flush and sanguine of success,"  
and predicted that the State would go  
Democratic by 25,000 majority. The  
Gazette announced that the "great up-  
rising against Radicalism was unchecked  
in the Cosmopolitan States," and only  
day before yesterday stated its belief  
that Pennsylvania would give 10,000  
Democratic majority. But the wires  
now bring us intelligence that it has  
declared in favor of Radicalism, by a ma-  
jority variously estimated at from 6,000  
to 20,000. We will be modest and ac-  
cept the lowest figure named as being,  
probably, nearest the truth, and even  
this shows a gain of about seven thou-  
sand over last year. Not less than four-  
teen out of the twenty-four Congress-  
men are elected by the Republicans,  
and the same party has obtained an in-  
creased majority in the Legislature.  
Even the Democratic press of the State  
are compelled to concede the election  
and acknowledge that they have met  
the enemy and are theirs.

In Ohio the triumph is complete, and  
the Republican Central Committee  
claims the State for its party by a ma-  
jority of 15,000. Even half of these fig-  
ures would give us sufficient cause for  
exultation when compared with the Re-  
publican majority of 2,983 of last year.  
That rebel emissary Vallandigham is  
defeated in his own district, and four-  
teen out of the nineteen Congressmen  
are elected by the Republicans.

In Indiana the result is still doubtful.  
The facilities offered for the importation  
of rebels from Kentucky across the Ohio  
river have been productive of large  
Democratic gains in the southern por-  
tion of the State, but the Republican  
majority in 1867 of 14,202, will be hard  
to overcome, and we may safely set the  
State down as still with us.

Returns from Nebraska are still very  
meagre, but the State is reported to  
have given a Republican majority of  
2,000 as contrasted with that of 145 last  
year.

But it is as indications of the proba-  
ble result of the Presidential contest  
that these State elections are chiefly in-  
teresting. In a recent article upon the  
prospects of the campaign, we placed  
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Nebraska among  
the doubtful States, and were still en-  
abled to show the almost certain election  
of Grant and Colfax. But the result of  
the recent vote makes assurance doubly  
sure and wipes out the last hope of Sey-  
mour and Blair. We may now reckon  
as certain for Grant and Colfax the fol-  
lowing States: Maine, New Hampshire,  
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont,  
Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin,  
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas,  
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Tennes-  
see, North Carolina, and South Caro-  
lina, casting a combined electoral vote  
of 179, or twenty more than would be  
required for a choice, even if the votes  
of Mississippi, Virginia and Texas  
were admitted, and 31 more than would  
be necessary if the elections in those  
States were ignored, as they doubtless  
will be. And the strong probabilities  
are that the Republicans will elect their  
candidates by a still greater majority  
than this would indicate, for if we can  
believe all the signs of the times, the  
"lost cause" will hardly receive one hun-  
dred votes out of the 294 which will be  
admitted to the electoral college. We  
may therefore regard the election of  
Grant and Colfax as a foregone conclu-  
sion.

A convention was held at Portland,  
Me., Sept. 4th, having for its object a  
continuous railroad connection from San  
Francisco to Portland and Halifax, the  
completion of a line from the waters of  
the St. Lawrence to Puget's Sound, and  
the arrangement of the departure of  
steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific  
oceans, from their respective ocean ports  
so as to effect a regular connected trans-  
it across the continent and both oceans.  
The distance by rail from Halifax to  
San Francisco is stated at 3,988 miles.  
By the consummation of this project the  
Portlanders hope to make their city the  
outlet of the granaries of the West.

It is stated that a gold vein, varying  
in width from six inches to one foot,  
and traceable on the surface for 3,000  
feet, has been discovered on the surface  
of the lands of the Hudson River State  
Company, in Dutchess County, New  
York. An assay of the quartz rock taken  
from this vein shows that it con-  
tains \$15.45 of gold per ton, besides 20  
per cent of silver.

### THE FAIR NEXT YEAR.

Montana's first annual fair is ended.  
If it has taught no other lesson, it has  
shown us that we may and shall next  
year have an exhibition which cannot  
be excelled in any of the Territories.  
Now that the fair is over we may say  
that there was a wide spread feeling  
that our country was too young to sup-  
port any such institution, and probably  
a majority of our people thought that  
the exhibition would be a failure. This  
being the case there was not that inter-  
est taken in it which we had hoped to  
see evinced, and there was a strong dis-  
position to regard the matter with in-  
difference. But, thanks to the energy  
of those having the enterprise in charge,  
the exhibition was a creditable one, es-  
pecially so when it is considered that it  
was a first attempt, and we may con-  
clude that the annual fairs of the Asso-  
ciation under whose auspices the one  
just closed was held, are established on  
a firm basis. A "starter" has been made  
and the fact demonstrated that we can  
have a fair if we try. A spirit of emula-  
tion has been awakened among our  
producers and manufacturers, and hun-  
dreds who contributed nothing to the ex-  
hibition this season will use every effort  
to make a fine display next year. While  
visiting the fair grounds we frequently  
heard those in attendance remark  
"why I could have beaten that," and  
"I will show them something ahead  
of this next year," &c. The result will  
be that every class of Territorial manu-  
facturers and productions will be re-  
presented next year, and that we shall have  
a Fair which will possess double the at-  
tractions of that just closed. Our miners  
will take pride in selecting their richest  
ores and preserving them for exhibition.  
Our farmers will pay particular attention  
to certain patches of ground which are  
to be represented at the Fair. Our man-  
ufacturers will select the choicest ma-  
terial that comes under their notice,  
from which to make articles for exhibi-  
tion, and all will have an entire twelve  
month in which to prepare for the next  
year's Territorial exhibition. The man-  
agers of the association, as well as the  
patrons, will also have learned many a  
lesson from their this year's experiences,  
and will so profit thereby that the ar-  
rangements for the next exhibition will  
be much more perfect than were those  
of the present season. Among other  
things they have learned that a perfect  
skeleton frequently beclouds our valleys  
with its dust, and windows and doors  
will, therefore, probably be more numer-  
ous on the Fair grounds next year than  
this, and open-sided buildings propor-  
tionately rare. With the encourage-  
ment which it has this season received,  
the association will feel justified in pro-  
viding still more liberally for the accom-  
modation of exhibitors and guests, and  
we may expect to find at the next Fair a  
Floral Hall which shall be larger than  
any building which was this year seen  
upon the grounds, and which shall be  
amply sufficient alike for the display of  
the largely increased number of articles  
which will be contributed to it, and for  
the accommodation of its visitors. A  
lesson has been taught, both to the pro-  
jectors and patrons of the Fair, and we  
believe that both are determined that  
next year shall see a vast improvement  
on the present, in the character and  
scope of the great Territorial exhibition.

### MIXED.

We have never seen as much confu-  
sion among the press of the country as  
has been exhibited during the present  
campaign concerning the day of elec-  
tion in the various States. First we  
were led to believe that California held  
its election early in September, and at  
about that time every one was inquiring  
for news from the Golden State, but  
none came, for no voting had been done.  
On the 6th inst. we surely expected  
news from Nebraska, but we found that  
the election, so extensively advertised  
by our exchanges, failed to come off.  
Yesterday, basing our opinion upon the  
statements of the Washington Chroni-  
cle, we looked upon as the election day  
for Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and  
Iowa, while our cotemporary, the Ga-  
zette, excluded Iowa from the list and  
put New Jersey in its place, with the  
assertion that the Democracy would,  
without doubt, carry the latter State.  
But now, while we await the returns,  
comes the Missouri Democrat, excludes  
both the Iowa, of the Post, and the  
New Jersey, of the Gazette, from the list  
of October elections, and puts Nebraska  
in the place of the ejected members of  
the Union. According to latest infor-  
mation, therefore, the States which held  
their election yesterday were Ohio,  
Pennsylvania, Indiana and Nebraska.  
Of any change in this programme our  
readers will receive due notice.

Truckee contains 173 buildings, of  
which only 25 are saloons.

### TO-DAY.

This is an eventful day in its rela-  
tions to the Presidential contest, for to-  
day, four powerful States, representing  
sixty-eight electoral votes out of the  
one hundred and fifty-nine necessary to  
the choice of President, hold their State  
elections. These States are Ohio, Penn-  
sylvania, Indiana and Iowa, in all of  
which the Republicans expect to obtain  
majorities. The most doubtful of these  
States is Pennsylvania, which gave a  
Democratic majority of 923 at the last  
State election in 1867, and where every  
effort is being made by the means of  
bogus naturalization papers and other  
species of fraud, to throw it into the  
hands of the rebels. But despite these  
devices of the opposition, if Pennsylvania  
shows the same proportionate Re-  
publican gains as Vermont and Maine,  
we shall carry the State by a majority  
of 40,000 votes. The Key Stone State  
is, however, not regarded as a "key  
stone" in the arch of Republicanism in  
the present contest, and we can lose it  
in both the State and Presidential elec-  
tions, and still see Grant and Colfax cho-  
sen to the offices to which they are  
nominated. If, however, Pennsylvania  
should, by any chance, go Republican,  
the result of the Presidential election is  
a foregone conclusion, and Seymour and  
Blair may as well retire from the con-  
test.

Of the remaining States named, Ohio  
is considered the most doubtful. While  
in 1865 this State gave a Republican  
majority of 29,546, and in 1866 a ma-  
jority for the same party of 42,696, in 1867,  
on a total vote of 484,227—the largest  
ever polled—the Republican majority  
was reduced to 2,983. Should this re-  
duction continue at the same rate, the  
State is hopelessly lost; but, on the  
other hand, should our party make  
gains similar to those in Vermont and  
Maine, we shall carry Ohio by that  
40,000 majority which is predicted by  
the Republican press of that State.

Indiana and Iowa are considered as  
certain for Republicanism. At its last  
State election in 1866, the former gave  
a Republican majority of 14,202, and in  
the latter State, a majority of 31,909  
was obtained for the same party in  
1867.

Should any three of the four States  
which hold their elections to-day give  
Republican majorities, we may conclude  
that the success of Grant and Colfax  
is assured, or should Ohio and Penn-  
sylvania cast their votes in favor of Re-  
publicanism, we may come to the same  
conclusion. Should this not be the  
case, we must base hopes for future suc-  
cess on such doubtful States as New  
York, Connecticut, Oregon, Florida,  
Louisiana and California. We believe  
that the result of to-day's elections will  
be such that we shall not be compelled  
to have recourse to this last resort.

### THE HAGAN FURNACE.

The Hagan Furnace is said to provide  
the most successful process for extract-  
ing gold from sulphurets that has ever  
yet been tried, and if all the statements  
concerning the remarkable results ob-  
tained by means of it are true, it may  
yet completely revolutionize the gold  
mining interest by rendering valuable  
an immense number of mines previously  
considered of but little worth on ac-  
count of the combination in which the  
precious metal is found.

In Montana, fortunately, we have  
dealings principally with free gold in  
our quartz ledges, but still there are  
some mines whose ores have a high as-  
say value, but which have failed to be  
profitably worked on account of the  
presence of sulphurets. If the Hagan  
furnace is all that it is claimed to be,  
these mines will yet become a source of  
princely revenue to their owners. The  
process named has been and is now be-  
ing tested in the mill of the Enterprise  
Gold and Silver Mining Company, in  
California. Although the ore worked  
upon by this company was of the most  
refractory character, and had served as  
the basis for many an unsuccessful  
chemical experiment, the Hagan Fur-  
nace process is said to have reduced it in  
a highly acceptable manner and ren-  
dered it capable of amalgamation, giv-  
ing returns four times as large as those  
obtained by any other method of work-  
ing, and rendering valuable an ore  
which would not pay for reduction by  
any other process. We shall look with  
interest for the result of future experi-  
ments, for these "new processes" have  
so frequently deceived the people that  
we are not inclined to be over credulous  
concerning them.

The latest thing in championship  
matches is a "grand convention and  
tournament" of all the brass bands in  
Indiana. A pure silver cornet is to be  
the badge of championship.

### JUST SO.

In speaking of the recent election in  
Colorado, the Gazette states that the  
Republicans claim to have carried it  
by the throwing out of Democratic votes  
"said to be informal," in Huertano  
county, but which it urges should have  
been counted. Further on it says, "Be  
the decision what it may, and admitting  
Mr. Belden's election by the majority  
claimed—the result is virtually a Demo-  
cratic majority." This last statement of  
the Gazette is true as gospel. Mr. Bel-  
den is the Democratic candidate, and  
not the Republican nominee, as our  
cotemporary evidently supposes, and  
his election, if admitted, which it is  
not—would of course denote a "Demo-  
cratic victory." In that case it might  
be an "earnest of a Democratic triumph  
in the next election, that will leave no  
room for a contest," but as it is, with  
Bradford, the Republican candidate,  
chosen to Congress, the "earnest" is in  
favor of just the other party. Surely  
the Democratic press have a sorry time  
of it in attempting to figure consolation  
to themselves out of the recent elec-  
tions. To extract sunshine from cum-  
bers is an easy task, compared with  
that which they have before them.

### MASONIC.

Below we publish the proceedings of  
the Grand Lodge, which took place at  
Virginia City, in connection with the  
presentation of a fine jewel to the  
former Grand Master, L. W. Frary. They  
will be interesting to our Masonic read-  
ers, and we regret that an unusual sup-  
ply of other matter prevented the pub-  
lication of the same with our Masonic  
article of Saturday.

The following presentation speech by  
Brother H. L. Hosmer, is one which re-  
flects great credit upon that erudite gen-  
tleman, of whom the Fraternity may  
well be proud; and the response of  
Brother Frary is such a gem as could  
only emanate from a sterling member  
of the Craft:

M. W. BROTHER L. W. FRARY:—In be-  
half of the Masonic Brotherhood, and the  
Grand Lodge of Montana, I present you with  
this testimonial of their favor and esteem.  
They hope you will receive and wear it as  
a memento of their respect for your character  
as a man and your fidelity and devotion as a  
Mason. They feel that under your safe and  
careful guidance during the year now closed,  
the cause of Masonry has progressed in this  
Territory, and that in you it had a truthful  
expounder, whose life and conduct have not  
brought it into reproach. It is therefore a  
real pleasure to them to thus testify their  
confidence in you as a man and a Mason.

You will accept the gift in the spirit in  
which it is made; and though it may not be  
necessary for the purpose, yet it is the hope  
of the Brethren that wherever your lot may be  
cast, or how wide soever the distance which  
separates you, you may by this be reminded  
of the year of service you rendered as Grand  
Master of Montana, and of the Brethren with  
whom you were then and there associated.  
You have their best wishes for your future  
welfare and prosperity.

Brother Frary replied as follows:

BROTHERS: I accept, with grateful sensibility,  
this beautiful token of your favor and  
regard. It need not this, to assure me of  
your kindness, for of that I had no need,  
marked demonstrations during the past year  
that I must have been void of all gratitude,  
not to have felt and appreciated the heavy  
obligations under which you have laid me.  
But I accept this jewel because it conveys to  
me your blessing form, the strength of that  
sentiment, which should ever exist between  
Masons and their officers. It tells me in un-  
mistakable language, that you believe I have  
tried to do my duty, and the consciousness  
that you indulge such a sentiment, is dearer  
to me than any other public testimonial. I  
will strive to deserve that good opinion, and  
to see to it, that our honorable and noble in-  
stitution shall never be dishonored in my life  
and conduct. Brethren, I thank you for your  
kindness, and by presenting me with this tes-  
timonial, for putting it in my power at all  
times to exhibit the evidence of your esteem  
and favor.

In our future course through life, we may  
become separated by distance, but wherever  
my lot may be cast, I shall ever cherish with  
fondest recollections, the time we passed to-  
gether in the bonds of Masonic affection and  
in the mutual discharge of Masonic duties,  
in this new and promising Territory.

### CHIEF CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

In yesterday's Gazette we noticed a  
letter recommending the election of  
Thos. B. Wade, Esq., to the position of  
Chief Clerk of the Council. Although  
not favoring the election of Democrats  
to office, believing them too good and  
patriotic to have their gushing heart  
springs contaminated by the corrupt in-  
fluences of official position, but also real-  
izing the humiliating fact that all the  
offices connected with the next Legisla-  
ture will be filled with Democrats, we  
cannot forbear expressing our satisfac-  
tion with the sentiments of said let-  
ter and giving our hearty approval to  
the selection of Tom. Wade as Chief  
Clerk. We were residents of Virginia  
City during the exciting session of last  
winter, and we can testify to the excel-  
lent qualifications of Mr. Wade. He  
filled the position with credit to himself,  
honor to the Council, and universal sat-  
isfaction, not only to Democrats but to  
Republicans. He performed the intri-  
cate and laborious duties of the position  
with dignity and courtesy, and brought  
his high legislative qualifications, ex-  
tensive knowledge and energies into  
the performance of his labors.  
Important changes in our Territorial

laws will come before the next legisla-  
ture for consideration, and the rare ex-  
perience and untiring energy of Mr.  
Wade will be of incalculable value to  
the law makers who shall make said  
changes. We therefore, having an in-  
terest in the welfare of Montana, and be-  
lieving anything which contributes to  
the construction of good and efficient  
laws should receive our approval,  
heartily recommend the election of Thos.  
B. Wade to the position of Chief Clerk  
of the Council.

### SHALL WE HAVE REVOLUTION?

Only a few weeks since the Gazette  
treated this question with derision, and  
all unmindful of Frank Blair's declara-  
tions, laughed at the idea of any such  
query being propounded. It stated that  
its business was to publish a newspaper,  
not to fight phantoms and ghosts, and  
most respectfully decline entertaining  
any ideas of a new rebellion, and an-  
nounced its willingness that the Post  
should have any such calamity entirely  
to itself. We were, therefore, surprised  
to find it in its issue of Tuesday, pro-  
claiming in unmistakable terms a revolu-  
tion, and not only this, but adding its  
approval to the new rebellion. It  
seems that since its former assertion re-  
ferred to, it has met with a change of  
heart, or rather lost heart in the cause  
of Democracy, and has had weakened its  
faith in the strength of its candidates.  
It realizes that the chances of Seymour  
and Blair are daily becoming more des-  
perate, and sees that nothing but revolu-  
tion can place them in office, and  
hence it is that after having ridiculed  
and scoffed at any such idea, it finds  
itself at last compelled to accept it as  
the only satisfactory solution of the  
Democratic situation. It says:

"If Seymour and Blair receive a major-  
ity of the electoral vote of the States—  
including Virginia, Mississippi and Tex-  
as, they will be inaugurated as President  
and Vice-President of the United States,  
else there will be a revolution—for the  
Democracy of this nation will not allow  
a candidate not elected by a majority,  
but by a minority of the votes of the  
people to illegally usurp the office of  
President! \* \* \* But we do not be-  
lieve that however desperate the Radicals  
are in clinging to a political power  
which they love so well and abuse so  
much, they are willing to risk revolution  
in its unlawful maintenance.

In connection with the above we  
would suggest that the "Democracy of  
the nation" has tried this little game of  
appealing from the ballot to the bayonet  
on one previous occasion, and with-  
out any flattering success, and that per-  
haps it might be as well for it to wait  
four years more, or until it sees how the  
election in 1872 results, before it tries it  
on again. We, for our part, believe that  
the "Democracy of the nation" contem-  
plate a revolution, and that too, what-  
ever may be the result of the approach-  
ing Presidential election. If Seymour  
and Blair are elected they propose to  
carry out their schemes by the tramp-  
ing of the laws of Congress in the  
dust and the wiping out of the record  
of the past eight years, by the elevation  
of the disciples of the "lost cause" to  
the chief places in the nation, by the ex-  
pulsion of all Radicals and "carpet bag-  
gers" from the Southern States and the  
virtual re-enslavement of the negroes.  
This revolution is looked upon as cer-  
tain to follow the election of Seymour  
and Blair. The other, which they con-  
template in the event of the defeat of  
their candidates, is not nearly as cer-  
tain, although they sound their trumpets  
concerning it with much more per-  
sistency, evidently attempting to buga-  
boo the nation into casting its vote with  
the Democracy, an attempt made on  
many previous occasions. It is this  
trumpeted revolution which we do not  
believe in. If the Republican party,  
crowned with victory, would not risk  
revolution, as the Gazette asserts, how  
much less would the Democratic party,  
covered as it is with defeat, make a sim-  
ilar venture, unless it should achieve  
some success which should spur it on to  
a second contest. In the election of  
Seymour and Blair such a success would  
be obtained and we should straightway  
find ourselves in the midst of that rev-  
olution which is courted by Frank Blair.  
But with the same man in the Presi-  
dential chair that received the surren-  
der of the greater portion of the Demo-  
cratic party under the Appomattox ap-  
ple tree, we need have but little fears  
that the threats of the opposition will  
be put in execution.

Humboldt Wells, where the U. P. R.  
Co. have commenced grading, and  
are working eastwardly to connect with  
their present western terminus, is about  
232 miles this side of Salt Lake City.  
The present eastern terminus of the  
U. P. R. Co., or where grading has been  
completed, is at Winnemucca, 185 miles  
this side of Humboldt Wells, or 324  
miles east of Sacramento. The present  
appearance of the railroad situation is,  
that the Union Company is determined  
to finish the road from Humboldt Wells  
to some point near Salt Lake, a distance  
of about 232 miles.—Sacramento Union