

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 27th.

THE Congress of the United States, the Legislature and Supreme Court of Montana all convene Dec. 7th.

Some girls lately escaped from Blackwell's Island in a tub. The World says they were washed ashore.

They should be taken back and ironed.

Will "the coming man" smoke?—Parlor.

Likely. We will have "the piping times of peace," the genius of America challenges the world, and all the people burn to back her.

One bar at Saratoga does a business worth \$42,000 a season.—Exchange.

There are bars in Montana yielding more than that per month, during the season.

The well-known actor, Yankee Locke, had his jaw broken at Gloucester, Mass., a few days since, by falling down stairs.—St. Joe Herald.

That is the worst case of Locke jaw we ever heard of.

SALMON P. CHASE, when Governor of Ohio, wrote probably the finest Thanksgiving Proclamation in the language. Gov. Hayes of Ohio has just issued the most laconic. Here it is in full. It is a condensed death warrant to 200,000 turkeys:

"In compliance with a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, adopted May 16, 1868, and in accordance with the good custom of our fathers, I do appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November next, as a day of public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for His continued blessings vouchsafed to the people of Ohio. In testimony whereof, etc."

The Gazette of yesterday cites a dispatch stating that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplated the re-issuance of some of the redeemed legal tenders, to break the effect of the greenback lock-up on Wall street. This dispatch it submits as authority for its former statement that more currency was "to be thrown on the market to stay the raging tide of public distrust." Now we assert that public confidence is the key to that proposal. The labor of the Gazette and Independent has been to show that there was great public distrust in the government, its securities, etc., on account of Grant's election, and that these Wall street excitements and any evils that might occur, were somehow attributable wholly to the Republican party. That was the nonsense of their arguments. If there was "public distrust" in the government or its currency, it would be the height of folly to attempt to allay it by throwing \$400,000,000 more currency on the market. It would be oil on the fire. Accept the fact that the country now feels its currency system in sound, as evidenced by its appreciation in value, and that the triumph of the Republican party is the cause, and you have a sure basis upon which to erect your political theories.

NEVADA ELECTION.

The Enterprise of Nov. 8th, publishes the official returns of Storey county giving Grant 575 majority; and the official returns of Lyon, giving Grant 145 majority. These two counties elected the Union ticket straight. In Churchill county the Union State and National ticket was elected by a majority of one, except Fitch, who was scratched. The Democrats elected the two Assembly men, the District Attorney, Sheriff, County Clerk, Surveyor and one Commissioner. The Republicans elected all the other officers. Douglas county elected the National State and County Republican officers. The canvass of the Republican ticket of Storey county, shows 1,389 of the 1,390 voters chose Wm. H. Stewart for Senator. Papers received last night give no figures on the general result.

CONSISTENCY.

The party which could vote for the payment of fifteen per cent. semi-annually on the indebtedness of the Territory, incurred in paying extra compensation to Legislators, and enormous fees and salaries to other office holders, and pledge the faith of the Territory for its prompt payment, complains at the payment of Government bonds at seven and five per cent. for a debt incurred to save the Union, and for the payment of which the faith of the Government was pledged, and makes it a principle of party action that the debt should be repudiated: What is a pledge of faith worth at the hands of such a party? How long will it be before they will repudiate the payment of the territorial debt? Judge ye!

HOW IS IT?

Major Bruce, a few weeks ago promised, from time to time to point out some defects in legislation which needed correction. We expected him a co-worker in the enterprise we have undertaken, but since his reply to our first article on the subject, have seen nothing more from his pen. Presuming this to be the effect of an oversight we will now call upon the Democrat, inasmuch as the Gazette took up the cudgel against us, to keep the promise made to its readers, and aid us in exposing the errors of our law makers.

The Republican says the house of Mr. McCarran was burned in Omaha on Thursday night, Oct. 29th. Loss \$500.

THE TRANSFER.

We are favored by Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh with a pamphlet containing "the purport of remarks" of Hon. N. G. Taylor, President of the Indian Peace Commission, at its late meeting in Chicago. The question was on the resolution to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which Mr. Taylor opposed for the following reasons:

1st. Its adoption by Congress at once creates a necessity for maintaining a large standing army in the field.

2d. Our policy toward the Indians is peace, and the proposed transfer is tantamount, in his opinion, to perpetual war.

3d. It is unchristian and inhuman, leaving the question of economy out of view, to destroy a whole race by such demoralization and disease as military government is sure to entail on the tribes.

4th. We have tried military governments; it has proven a failure and always will.

5th. The conduct of Indian affairs is incompatible with the nature and objects of the military department.

6th. The transfer will be offensive to the Indians.

7th. Because the Commission in January last recommended its organization upon the footing of an independent department.

In the elimination of these points, we infer Mr. Taylor exhausts the arguments, as he certainly does the ingenuities adducible in favor of continuing the most stupendous and continuous frauds that have characterized the management of Indian affairs, a system that has bled the government of many millions of money, incited the savages to renewed deeds of unutterable fiendishness, and made the western settlements one vast Golgotha, where husbands, wives and children have perished by thousands, sacrificed to the avarice and robbery of the greedy cormorants who have feasted and fattened from that department. If he has it, it is a lame defense of a wicked case. The transfer to the War Department was necessitated. The Indian Bureau is in the possession of the same operators who, through their combinations, have controlled it for years. An honest administration of it, until they are broken up, is admitted to be an impossibility. This is why the majority of that Committee, who in January, 1868, voted unanimously to form it into an independent Department, in October voted to transfer it to the War Department.

Over and above the fact that the normal condition of the Indians is a state of hostility, and that the government held them accountable as tribes, was the fact that the War Department is the most strictly administered, best systematized, and the officers having life tenures, dependent upon their good conduct, over which strict discipline and system maintains the closest espionage, are, as history will evidence, the most honest servants of the government. Root out the dishonesty prevailing in the Indian department and a royal step to reform is made. It is easier to retain peace than to pluck it from the conflict. The Interior department administration of Indian affairs has been marked by successive outbreaks, which the military were called upon to suppress. If the military strength must be kept up to suppress outbreaks, a less number would prevent them. The declaration that military officers seek to incite war with the Indians is simply an absurdity that no evidence sustains. Extermination is not sought by military or civilian elements the west, and that demoralization and disease is more surely engendered by military control finds its only proof in the demoralization and disease that has been engendered among the speculators of whom he is, perhaps, unwittingly the advocate, by the proposal to wrest the prey from their fangs by the military department. Mr. Taylor says the transfer will be offensive to the Indians. Perhaps, at first, for they revel in the barbarian powers they enjoy. But it is demonstrated they can be governed only by the respect that comes of fear, and their natural treachery can only be restrained by wholesome dread of certain punishment. It is the first duty of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens; then, if it has generous gifts for its natural enemies, it will be time enough to manifest it. The Government has virtually whittled the knife that has been put to the throats of its pioneers. It is a wrong—a damning crime that demands redress, and we are glad to know that those who were adverse to us a year ago are now with us, and will labor for reform and proper administration. The popular sentiment in the East is almost universally changed in our behalf. The New York Tribune and World, the Chicago Tribune, Schuyler Colfax, and a host of civilian powers in the land, each showed their hands boldly on the right side just before the meeting of the Commission, and the two Tribunes had before been our most violent antagonists. Grant and Sherman on the Commission were favorable to the transfer, and all the indications are that Congress will make the much needed change at the ensuing session, that the frontiers may have peace and prosperity, and the Indians a proper administration of that department intended to protect them while friends and punish them while foes.

The Meridian Initial.

The Gazette of yesterday, quotes from page 10 of the report of Commissioner Wilson, giving Beaver Head Rock as the initial point of Montana surveys. By turning to pages 75 or 351, it will be seen that "it was found preferable to establish the initial point on the summit of a limestone hill, 800 feet high, between the Jefferson and Madison rivers, near the junction of Willow creek with Jefferson river, and twelve miles southwest of the Junction of the Three Forks of the Missouri river." This latter is the established initial point.

Parisian ladies wear small gilt champagne bottles for earrings.

The Mount Cenlis line of railway from St. Michael's to Susa, is open to the public.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

Some weeks ago the Post commenced a series of articles designed to expose some of the faulty legislation of this Territory. Some eight or ten laws have been condemned for reasons fully and fairly stated. The Gazette, instead of replying, has sought to evade discussion and divert the investigation by the introduction of other topics. Of this character are the charges that the Banack Legislature was composed of Radicals; that the Post aided the effort to disfranchise the early pioneers; that it has ever opposed the will of the people, etc., etc. We replied briefly to those charges, and now propose to pay our respects to the additional charge, in which the sufferings of our pioneers are depicted, and their flight from the States to Montana to escape the Government troops, is compared to the flight of the Pilgrim Fathers from the decrees of the Star Chamber. This is ingenious, and when we can find nothing more profitable to write about, we will aid our neighbor in tracing the similitude between a band of persecuted religionists, flying from an edict prohibiting all privileges of worship and the broken fragments of a desperate army, foiled in its efforts to continue in a free country, and under a free flag, the curse of slavery. The resemblance is as close as the one shown, and its object is designed. The flight of the Savior and the expulsion of the devil and angels from Paradise by the Almighty Himself. It may be traced still farther, for the poor devil, as we are told, has devoted all his energies since that event, in an effort to destroy the Home Government—the same employment, with equally flattering prospects of success, has occupied the leaders of rebel exiles in this Territory ever since they fled upon our mountains and rocks to hide them. It is our neighbor can find anything more that is interesting in this comparison, he can trace it out at his leisure.

We have endeavored to deal with the subject of Montana legislation, in a spirit of candor. Not a law has been condemned, where defects have not been pointed out. Its operations have been shown, and its objects designated. How have we been answered? Not by showing that our views were wrong, but by reproaches, imputations of dishonesty, of political objects, of anything but an honest desire to enlighten the people of Montana, and to the condition of the Territory. And this is done to shield our law makers from the just indignation, which their acts, when fully understood, will most surely arouse. We charge our neighbor of the Gazette with dealing unfairly with his readers in the attempt to deceive them. Better that he should follow the example of the Democrat and Independent, and say nothing, than to misrepresent the statements which he must know are true. The great and vital interests of the Territory require, not only these imputations, but also, that that immediate measure, which should be resorted to for their redress. The aim of corruption has fastened upon almost every branch of our local government. Look at the statement published in some of the papers of the Territory, purporting to be an account of the finances of some of the counties. Are they such statements as the law requires? The law says, "The Board of Commissioners of their respective counties, shall cause to be made and published yearly in at least one newspaper in the county, if such there be, a report of receipts and expenditures of the year last preceding, and the amounts allowed." Have such reports in every instance been made? Do we know in any reports published, anything about the receipts of Madison and Deer Lodge counties for the past year? It is simply the allowances by the board, and the amount of indebtedness. The people are thus blinded by their public servants, and the one person, who by law permitted to know the details of public receipts and expenditures in the Territory, are the Governor and the members of the Legislature, to whom the books of the Territorial officers are accessible by law. How much of these "miscellaneous expenses" in that report went into the pockets of the County Treasurers of Madison and Deer Lodge counties?

Why should not his fees be detailed as well as those of the other officers? Examine the statements, people of Montana, and see what portion of your hard earned gains is absorbed by office holders, and then answer if you are satisfied with the legislation which provides for this enormity. What have you to show for it? Has Madison county given you an improvement? She is over \$15,000 in debt. Our own county is probably more so. How many of you know the counties done for you? You know that they are in debt, that their orders are offered from 50 to 75 cents on the dollar—that they are liable at any moment to be bonded at 15 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, but you don't know why it is so. What becomes of the people's money? Why is it that they are required to pay these enormous taxes? Ask your Legislators, who make the laws, and your office holders, who fatten on them. In the midst of our present evidences of Territorial prosperity, with every prospect of success in quartz and placer mining, and in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, our Legislature, heretofore freighted with as many plagues as were ever sent upon Pharaoh, has stood immediately in the pathway to success. We must have a reform. Intelligent, thoughtful, conscientious men must revise the statute book, and rid it of its oppression and imbecility. It is to-day a perfect incubus upon the prosperity of the Territory. It will grow worse until corrected. No government can ever prosper under bad laws.

The towns in White Pine district are somewhat high up in the world. Treasure City is 9,262 feet high; the town is 400 feet lower than the top of the mountain, or 8,862 feet above the level of the sea—2,657 feet higher than Virginia City. Above the town the peak of the mountain towers like a huge spire, the top of which is 1,004 feet higher than the summit of Mt. Davidson.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The following roster of the members of the Fifth Legislative Session of Montana, is, with the exception of Deeg, Lodge members, compiled from the official records in the Secretary's office at Virginia City. The Legislature convenes on Monday, Dec. 7th. The number of Council members has been increased from seven to thirteen, and the House members from thirteen to twenty-three. Deer Lodge County has not yet sent to the Secretary's office a list of the members elect.

Council Districts.

1ST—MADISON AND BEAVERHEAD CO'S. \*Alexander H. Davis, \*Thomas Watson, Samuel Russell.

2ND—DEER LODGE AND MISSOULA CO'S. \*Charles S. Bogg, \*Jasper Rand, W. B. Duce, A. H. Mitchell.

3D—LEWIS AND CLARKE AND JEFFERSON CO'S. \*W. E. Cullen, \*John W. Corum, H. W. English, A. G. P. George.

4TH—CHOTEAU, MEAGHER, GALLATIN, BIG HORN CO'S. \*Sample Orr; T. R. Edwards, \*Members of 4th Legislature.

Representative Districts. 1ST—MADISON COUNTY. R. D. Alexander, John Donegan, R. K. Findley, A. W. Bison.

2ND—DEER LODGE COUNTY. A. E. Mayhew, H. Hick, J. McLaughlin, Otis Strickland, J. C. Curley.

3D—LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY. \*J. W. Rhodes, W. F. Powers, J. M. Sweeney, \*H. R. Comly, James J. Ellis.

4TH—BEAVERHEAD COUNTY. G. W. Stapleton, Simeon Etis, 5TH—MISSOULA COUNTY. George W. Wentworth.

6TH—CHOTEAU COUNTY. M. P. Lowry. 7TH—MEAGHER COUNTY. John P. Barns, Andrew Cooper.

8TH—JEFFERSON COUNTY. \*Wellington Stewart, C. W. Higby, 9th—GALLATIN AND BIG HORN CO'S. L. S. Wilson, D. L. Shaffer, \*Re-elected.

THE WALL STREET WARS.

Several genteel rascals, doing several millions of genteel gambling, and a quantity of genteel swindling, irrespective of past political predilections or church obligations. Several plots and counter plots, mines and counter mines, combinations and counter combinations, lies and counter lies. A few anxious days, somebody drops the spark and the mines are sprung. Jones is lucky, has a beautiful margin, and a good balance on his bank book; gets outside a champagne dinner, gives his wife a handsome pin-money draft, and sleeps soundly. Smith gets cleaned out, drinks a good deal of whiskey; explains how, if so and so hadn't been so and so, he would have swept the decks, drinks more whiskey, tears around furiously, goes home cross, kicks the cat, drinks more whiskey, tosses around in bed all night like a water logged vessel in a cross sea, has no appetite for breakfast, drinks more whiskey and comes down town blue to fuss over his bank books, and perhaps enter suit against Jones for being the keenest rogue—and finally goes after him the same old way for revenge. The country feels just as had about Jones' rascality and Smith's misfortune, as it does when one bruiser puts a head on another.

You have read the proceedings of the Women's Rights Convention in Boston, as contained in the telegrams. Nine out of the ten of you will say "boah," and give it no second thought. This suffrage question is not ended yet. It has only begun. There are those in favor of "white suffrage," those in favor of "restricted suffrage," those in favor of "universal male suffrage," and those in favor of "woman suffrage," and they are not alone strong minded women and weak minded men who favor it. This voting business is in considerable a muddle. The Democracy will not willingly yield its ignorant white vote, nor the Republican its loyal negro votes, nor have lifted the late secession head piece of South Carolina, into the same glorious patriotic eminence as Massachusetts and Ohio. There will be a demand for restricted suffrage, requiring educational qualifications; a demand for universal male suffrage, and compulsory education, each aiming at the same result. Then will come a cry for property qualifications, and the reply to all will be "we demand the franchise on the ground of citizenship." We will have the tempest, and the earthquake, and the flame, and "the still, small voice." Any of you who have Yankee wives, had better make arrangements for them to "go home to vote" in 1872.

The news from Bear River City are startlingly interesting. Nothing equal to it has occurred west of the Missouri since the Kansas troubles. A band of desperadoes in a new town compelling the organization of a Vigilance Committee; the execution of notorious scoundrels; the organization of a mob by these villains, destruction of the Frontier Index, which had sustained the order loving citizens; burning of the jail, and probable release of associates—the quick, terrible and just retribution by the people, and the city under martial law, with apprehensions of a night attack, and women and children fleeing from the terrors of a desperate mob. We rejoice in the triumph of the people and the wiping out of many of the worst men that have ever cursed this continent. No mining camp in the West has ever attracted so many cut-throats, thieves and unmitigated villains as the towns of the U. P. R., and it is glorious to hear that they have died by the dozen at a comparatively small sacrifice of humanity.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The subjoined tables compiled from the records in the Collectors office of Montana, give a comprehensive statement of the amount of U. S. tax paid by the several districts and the general sources from which the Revenue is derived. They form in themselves an interesting feature of the history of Montana, and will, we are assured, be attentively considered by business men. To those who think Montana "played out," or an insignificant settlement, we commend a careful study of these reliable indicators. In future numbers we shall give attention to some of the many themes a study of them suggests.

Table showing the amount of United States Internal Revenue duties collected from each general source of revenue in the Territory of Montana, from the date of the organization of the Territory to the 1st day of November, A. D. 1868. Includes columns for Year ended, Year ended, and Total.

Table showing the amount of United States Internal Revenue duties collected in the different divisions of the Territory of Montana, from the date of the organization of the Territory to the 1st day of November, A. D. 1868. Includes columns for Year ended, Year ended, and Total.

AN EMIGRATION SOCIETY WANTED.

In another column will be found a letter from Emporia, Kansas, deserving of attention. It is but one of thousands and on the replies to them depends in a great measure the welfare of the Territory. The suggestion of our correspondent is practicable but not paying to publishers. To issue a series of papers of the kind designated, would undoubtedly accomplish a good object, depending upon the character of the articles published, the circulation given it and the republication of articles in eastern papers. It is not only desirable, but almost essential to the prosperity of Montana, that some method of conveying to the east, information of the unparalleled inducements Montana offers to active, well applied capital, and to skilled and unskilled labor, should be adopted and pursued systematically and energetically. In our honest, candid judgment, there is no other portion of the continent to-day open to emigration, where steady industry and money expended as common sense would dictate, promises such ample sure returns. The county abounds in gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, extensive forests, fine agricultural and grazing lands. And yet, it is almost unknown. It is but a few days since we saw an article in the New York Independent, in which a New York Banker, "if boats run above that place" The reply was ably written but general in its character, while Montana, annually producing from \$12,000,000 to \$17,000,000 in gold and silver alone, purchasing \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 of goods in the eastern markets, and receiving from twenty to forty steamer loads of merchandise, and machinery brought 2800 miles above Omaha; Montana, with a

population ranging from 35,000 to 40,000 whose valleys "laugh with a harvest, when tickled with a hoe," self-sustaining, with only one-twentieth of her arable land under cultivation; with mountains ribbed with 14,000 recorded gold and silver ledges, one of which has produced in two years, nearly half a million dollars; with grazing country unequalled and illimitable, a people prosperous in this world's goods beyond all comparison, and paying into the coffers of the government a revenue four or five times as great, per capita, as her neighbors, is scarce deemed worthy of mention. We are hiding our light under a bushel by inexcusable neglect of a high duty. Labor is too high. Our mines cannot be developed while unskilled labor commands \$5 to \$8 per day. Hundreds of thousands in the States are gladly laboring for that much per week, and Capital will not develop until prices are lessened. The day will come, let it be invited, and a dozen mills be crushing where now is one. Kansas has doubled her population in a year, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Colorado are receiving vast additions annually from the overcrowded East. If the truth could be known of Montana in the States this winter, before 1869 had passed we will have doubled our capital, population, and prosperity. Cheapened labor cheapens living, invites capital to investment and activity, incites development, and development insures the success of all. Colorado has scattered pamphlets broadcast throughout the States. Utah has her missionaries preaching salvation and Salt Lake agriculture, and gains more converts by description of her ranches than her righteousness; Wyoming has the railroad advertising her to the eyes and ears of the world, while Montana guards the intelligence of her wealth as sedulously as a lucky prospector does the knowledge of a "big thing." We do not believe newspapers will accomplish this object although they have their good effect and influence. The reports of Mining Commissioners and Department officials do not reach the masses. Individual enterprise is not likely to accomplish the purpose, even if undertaken. It is properly the duty of the people, through the Legislature, to at once give attention to this object of paramount importance. Let an Emigrant Aid Society be incorporated, composed of prominent, earnest, intelligent and interested gentlemen, and an appropriation be made sufficient to enable a proper prosecution of the work. In no way could the same amount of money be expended that would so magnificently repay Montana. In every State and Territory where such Societies have been organized, and they have in nearly every prosperous State, their fruits have been abundant and good. Not a mail comes to Montana that does not bring inquiries similar to the one we present to-day. We want a comprehensive, statistical, reliable publication, covering these points and many others, to send each applicant, and for the many thousand who only need such information to insure a large influx of a steady, industrious people and capital into our Territory. The legislator who gives the subject attention and secures the passage of a good act of this character, will have done that for Montana which will redound to his credit and entitle him to the gratitude of all people.

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.

The following telegrams, dated Nov. 10, are the latest advices received concerning the California elections. "We clip from the Reese River Revolt of Nov. 11: "The Bulletin says official and complete returns from several counties change slightly the figures heretofore given in our columns. They show Democratic losses in excess of gains amounting to forty-one, and Union losses in excess of gains amounting to twenty-two. The totals for all the counties heard from are changed as follows: Grant, 6,039; Seymour, 5,628. Grant's present majority 401—a slight gain over yesterday's count. The counties yet to be heard from definitely are Humboldt, which gave 275 majority for Gorham, and Inyo and San Diego, which gave 105 for Haight. If these figures are added to the above totals we get a majority for Grant of 571. Returns from the Third Congressional District, including 275 to account of Humboldt from last year's figures, foot up 1,830 for Grant, and 1,815 for Seymour, showing a majority of fifteen for Grant. The vote for Congressman is less than these figures, and it is still doubtful whether Hartson or Johnson is elected. Should Humboldt show a considerable increase, Hartson may be counted in by a bare majority. Probably an official count will be necessary to determine the result. Official returns have been received from the following counties: Marin county, Grant's majority, 95; Hartson's majority, 81; Sonoma county, Seymour, 603; and Johnson, 627 majority; Amador county, Seymour, 1,223; and Grant, 1,109 majority; Solano county, Grant's majority, 98; Hartson's majority 30; Alameda, 599 majority for Grant; Butte, 34 majority for Grant; Mono, 59 majority for Grant; Sacramento, 983 majority for Grant; San Joaquin, 254 majority for Grant; Colusa, 240 majority for Seymour. Complete returns, not official, have been received from the following counties: Santa Barbara, 127 majority for Grant; Lake, 207 for Seymour; San Bernardino, 125 majority for Seymour; Plumas, 155 majority for Grant. Leavenworth, Kansas, has a real and virulent case of the Grecian Bend.