

# THE MONTANA POST.

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

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WHOLE NO. 231

## The Montana Post.

J. H. MILLS, - EDITOR

GEO. M. PINNEY,

Associate Editor and Manager

The New York Herald calls the Cabinet "an aquarium"—Grant has Adolphin and Fish.

The Atlantic Monthly calls the Carpet Bag an "emblem of enterprise and patriotism." In that case Baggage Masters should never "check" it.

Grant was laconic in his message. He has now shown himself Curt in appointments. He may prove a pun-gent President yet.

The Chicago Tribune was swindled into a column obituary of Andrew Johnson. A. J. won't derive much pleasure from its perusal.

Mr. Barbank, recently appointed Governor of Dakota, is a brother-in-law of Senator Morton, of Indiana. He would have been pleased to have come to Montana.

Mrs. Augusta St. Clair is lecturing in Salt Lake City. The topic is "Whom shall I marry?" She must be as bad as Brigham—a Mrs. to her name, and asking for more.

Mrs. SWISSHELM, with happy fitness, holds the office of a lumber inspector.—Buffalo Express.

We don't see the happy fitness unless everybody gets bored by her.

The leading article in the Gazette, of yesterday, is supposed to have been written by its editor. We forbear comment at the suggestion of his friends, as it is hoped his mental aberration may prove only temporary.

The U. P. and C. P. R. R.'s can't have the great projected Excursion of great guns, little guns and squibs, on account of the condition of their rolling stock. The principal trouble is they have watered their stock too much and it is alkalized.

One of our exchanges suggests that the Tenure of office act, as it exists at present, is "like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out—by request." Who then would the very apt speech be made to, "I am thy father's ghost?"

When Washburne was succeeded by Fish, as Secretary of State, his last official act was to countersign his successor's commission; and per contra the first official act of Fish was to countersign Washburne's commission as Minister to France.

MR. HOOPER, Delegate from Utah, said in a speech the other day: "The first printing press ever taken west of the Missouri river was established by Mormons at Independence in 1832." Admitted: with the amendment that you can beat any people in the world "putting forms to press."

A young woman in Montana was charged with "putting on airs" when she refused to go to a ball barefooted.—Exchange.

The effete corn propeller who dragged his pontoons around till that thought struck him, merits the punishment of a Bunyan.

It is intimated Butler's badgering and brow beating of Schenck has its origin and incentive in the possession of important secrets by Butler, affecting the other, and obtained through Butler's investigation of telegrams during the impeachment trial. He is not a pleasant person to encourage such familiarities with.

The action of the Senate on the Alabama claims treaty negotiated by Reverdy Johnson is the most important and harmonious action of the session. It is a complete repudiation of all the diplomatic movements of Mr. Johnson in that direction, and evinces an intention to open up a new line of communication to the merits of the case. Mr. Motley goes to England at a critical juncture of affairs, charged with new instructions and backed by a firm determination of the Senate to have no more "mushy sentimentalism" on this subject. In mountain phrase the U. S. "means business," and business is liable to come of it.

The largest building in the world is the snow shed on the Central Pacific Railroad in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is 16 feet wide, 16 feet high and 22 miles long, covering an area of 1,800,000 square feet, or nearly 44 acres. Over forty million feet of lumber was used in its construction. Where slides or avalanches are imminent, the roof is carried to the cliffs and bolted to the rocks when practicable, heavy timbers being used to brace and strengthen it. So far, it is said to fully answer the purpose intended. A wooden tunnel 23 miles long, cannot afford a very pleasant prospect to travelers.

Senator Conness was married Tuesday, March 23d, to a Massachusetts lady.

## DAKOTA.

We give the following items from an article in the Union and Dakotian, which will prove interesting to the many old friends of that Territory in Montana.

There is coal in Central Dakota, (on the banks of the Missouri River,) but none has been discovered in the southern or settled portions.

Fever and ague is almost unknown in Dakota. What few shakers we have come here from other sections. It is a very healthy country. High and dry. Our climate is said to be the best in America, all things considered.

The average price of good horses is \$150 apiece. Oxen from \$100 to \$150 per yoke. Cows from \$30 to \$50 apiece. Our soil produces about 25 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre; 40 corn; 50 oats, and 250 to 350 bushels potatoes. All kinds of vegetables grow abundantly.

Farm laborers receive \$25 to \$40 per month, and board, though it is not easy to procure hands. There is no surplus of labor in Dakota.

Ordinary laborers receive from \$2 to \$3 per day. All kinds of mechanics get plenty of work from \$3.50 to \$5 per day. The advance in the price of land surrounding Yankton has been 300 per cent in the past year.

Land is constantly advancing in price. It is worth less now than it will ever be again. It will increase 100 per cent this year, to say the least.

Yankton town property has increased from 300 to 500 per cent, during the past year.

There is plenty of water in Dakota. Well water can be obtained by digging from 10 to 50 feet, 10 on bottom lands, and from 25 to 40 and 50 on uplands. Any number of small creeks abound as well as lakes, while the Missouri, Big Sioux, Vermillion, James or Dakota, are large sized rivers, the three latter emptying into the Missouri within a distance of 45 miles. The country is well watered.

As yet, no stone quarries have been developed except on the Big Sioux, Vermillion and Dakota rivers.

## IS THE KINGDOM COMING?

The new idea in diplomatic circles is to trade our Alabama claims for Canada—\$13,000,000 for the Kingdom of Canada, ten times as large as the State of Indiana and with two and a half millions of the least homogeneous people on the Continent. However, it is a good bargain—for us, and for them if not for England. We see it: Canada has its vision partially obscured, possibly owing to the great Cataract on it. The principal difficulty will be in convincing Johnny Bull that his Lion would look better, feel better, and be better with his tail clipped off.

The Kingdom, as constituted, could not very well be mistaken for a Happy Family. England does not abstractly desire any great revenue, power or satisfaction from its western auxiliary. Still, neither are likely to spring as quickly at the Washington bait as a trout at an angler's fly. Those in power have the people well in hand, and will not willingly let go a certainty of office for a bare, gaunt possibility. England is proud and hopeful of her American possessions, great in area as the United States. It is true that a dozen years ago she was paying 1,192,000 pounds sterling to maintain her power there, and receiving only 1,107,000 pounds revenue, but then she can afford this bagatelle to have her "drum beat" throb across this continent, and we know no better than Britain that Canada given over to the United States, the remainder of her American possessions will melt into it as the icebergs that float down from Labrador melt into the great ocean. Even the people of Canada have much to be grateful for to England, as well as to complain of. The Crown has been liberal with its millions in all public improvements, and set our government a worthy example in guaranteeing six per cent. interest on \$60,000,000 to develop the country by building railroads.

On the other hand, it is unwise to war against manifest destiny. One of two things is about as inevitable as death—the United States will go to pieces like a bomb shell, or be the sole, absolute possessor of this continent within a few years. It is the logical sequence of the Monroe Doctrine, the clear tendency of events, the favorite contemplation of statesmen, and one of the ideas for which all America is willing to knock the chip off any shoulder in the national ring. One great solicitude during the war was for exit to the Gulf through the Mississippi. It drains the great valleys of the interior, and its loss would have been fatal. Why should we not be interested in the acquisition of the St. Lawrence? It drains half a dozen inland seas, with nine great, young and vigorous States bordering upon them, and through its seven hundred miles the merchantmen of the world may sail to the Lakes and the center of the American continent at the western end of Lake Superior. But there is the rub with England. With this line of commerce controlled by the United States, the Northern Pacific Railroad would be built, running for 1500 miles along the British Possessions, Americanizing and leading to their absorption into the Union. How long would it be ere the Red River, Saskatchewan, Kootenai, and other districts would be peopled by Americans, and possessed by them too? Canada now imports and exports more articles from and to the United States than from and to the United States on the 47th parallel, a new tier of settlements would spring up, tributary entirely to American industries. England has no fancy for such a consummation. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are tired of their associations, and a large propor-

tion of the people of the kingdom are daring to think of annexation.

The dispatches do not state how the private claimants are to be provided for in case the Government trades off their expectations for real estate; but that is a contingency, we regret to believe, not likely to require consideration at present, owing to the vulgar truthfulness of the maxim that "it takes two to make a bargain," and the probability that England will not echo the sublime sentiment—"Barkie is willin'."

## HON. PIERRESOULE.

A Former U. S. Senator and his Son Insane.

Apropos of the dispatch stating that Pierre Soule, formerly U. S. Senator from Louisiana and at one time a man of eminent promise, had been adjudged insane by the Courts, we give the following from the New Orleans Times of March 20th. He was one of the Commissioners at the famous Ostend Conference with Mason and Buchanan, and gave it the firm attitude it assumed in favor of acquiring Cuba.

The melancholy fact can no longer be concealed. One of the brightest of intellects and bravest of spirits has sunk into hopeless imbecility. A rare genius has suffered a total eclipse. Passions once so strong, noble and generous, faculties that were wont to engage the admiration of all, to illumine all subjects and diffuse a radiance in all circles, have succumbed to some mysterious power, and now thick darkness and debility possesses the mind and soul of one of the most gifted of our citizens.

Yesterday a petition was presented to Judge Davignon by Messrs. Charvet and Duplantier, praying that Pierre Soule be interdicted, and that a curator be appointed to take charge of his affairs. The petition alleges his permanent and complete prostration and incapacity. This distressing misfortune has long been known in the community. From delicacy to his esteemed family it has not been regarded as proper to be referred to in the public prints. This reason can no longer suppress the expression of our profound sorrow and sympathy for the distinguished gentleman and his afflicted family. The unhappy condition of Mr. Soule has been produced by family sorrows of the most distressing character. His only son some time ago manifested symptoms of mental aberration. These have become permanent, and now both father and son demand the incessant care of devoted relatives and friends. Those who have known Mr. Soule in his prime as one of the most vigorous minded men, with faculties of extraordinary brilliancy, and so well preserved with temperate, prudent, systemable habits, will be surprised, as well as pained, to hear of his infirmity. Only the most poignant, deep and radical sorrow the most wearing, agonizing and crushing of calamities, could unseat an intellect so well balanced by nature and long training, so healthily developed and disciplined. Recalling the brilliant career of the afflicted gentleman, when the halls of legislation and the courts of justice rang with the echoes of his melodious tongue and audiences were held enchained by his magical eloquence, when his noble presence in every assembly and on all occasions drew upon him the admiring gaze of all beholders, the beautiful and melancholy lines of Shakespeare occur to us with peculiar force and impressiveness:

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,  
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Among the foreign appointments said to be agreed upon are: J. Lothrop Motley, of Massachusetts, to supersede Reverdy Johnson in England; Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to succeed Cassius M. Clay at St. Petersburg; and General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, in place of General Rosecrans in Mexico. Massachusetts has certainly no need to complain of her fortune under this administration—having two Members in the Cabinet, the Chairman of two or three of the most important committees in Congress and the first foreign mission, beside an innumerable host of lesser officials. Nor has the country, so far, any cause of complaint. Motley will doubtless make an excellent Minister. He is in the very vigor of life, 54—a man of rare intellect, moulded in Harvard and burnished at Göttingen, expanded by service with Foreign Legations, disciplined by the study of law and given comprehensive views by historic research. His "Dutch Republic" and "United Netherlands" are standard works throughout Christendom and betoken abilities of the first order. America could not do worse than to leave Johnson there, nor, do we believe, better than to send Motley.

Curtin goes to Russia—a first class exile, yet an agreeable one, for the warmest sympathies exist between that great power and this. Curtin is just the person to preserve this kindness unimpaired, and we only regret that President Grant did not find it expedient to bestow upon him deserved official position in our own country.

Sickles to Mexico, to relieve Rosecrans, who has lost prestige with that Government. It is not very safe to predict that Sickles will be more successful. They have a way down there of getting displeased with our Ministers, but when Sickles goes it will be Greek meeting Greek, and the greasers are as likely to be run out of the country as the maimed and chivalric leader of the gallant old Third Corps.

The Cheyenne Leader has discovered a mare's nest. It says Mr. Ashley procured the appointment of Governor of Montana so he might be elected Delegate to Congress this year. You did not aim high enough, Mr. Leader. He has a longer string to his kite.

## THE NEGRO APPOINTMENTS.

The most significant feature in the foreign appointments made on Monday is the nomination of three colored men as Ministers Resident at Liberia, Hayti, and Guatemala. At Port au Prince, E. D. Bassett, of Pennsylvania, relieves H. E. Peck; at Monrovia, J. E. Clay, of Louisiana; relieves John Seys, and at Guatemala Silas A. Hudson relieves Fitz Henry Warren. As Liberia and Hayti are both negro Republics and Guatemala a nominal Republic, run on the absolute Andy Johnson system by Central American Indians, the appointments, if good men, are in their right places. There is a prejudice existing against negro blood in this country and its surest removal will be by gradual encroaches through elections where the colored people predominate in numbers, and the satisfactory discharge of duties by such officers. Appointments of colored men by the Executive and Senate, to responsible home positions, excites rather than allays this prejudice. But the designation of colored men to represent this government in negro Republics is a wise movement, and it has been intimated these selections would be made for services during the war. Certainly Republicans will admit its propriety, and Democrats who inveigh so loudly against the negroes would not want any of their ilk humiliated by being sent to an African Court. Mr. Clay has the most pleasant mission—at Liberia. The Republic organized there by American Africans numbers some 10,000, controlling a quarter of a million of the contiguous tribes. Mr. Bassett of Penn. will have the most important mission at Hayti, it being not improbable that the half million Haytiens will become directly involved in the Cuban difficulties, either through coalition with the Liberals or by collusion in harboring privateers. If Mr. Hudson among the Mestizos succeeds in keeping his head on his shoulders, drawing his salary and escaping the malaria, he will have accomplished the highest ambition that would actuate any sensible person in accepting the place. We have not the honor of acquaintance with any of the gentlemen appointed, and refer our readers to eulogistic biographical sketches that will probably appear in the Gazette this morning.

## The Business Situation.

Montana has felt sensibly the depletion of its population by the White Pine stampede, and the stagnation of business consequent upon this with the usual dullness of early spring. Feared by excitement, many hundreds of laborers, miners, prospectors, small merchants and adventurous spirits have left the various camps and are now either flocking along the roads with poor teams and great expectations, or are bewailing and lamenting their folly in the overcrowded towns of White Pine. Already the reactionary feeling has set in among Montanians, as evidenced by numerous personal letters from disgusted stampedees. We have never conceived it possible that one in ten who left here would better their condition, and believed the chances against them were much greater than against the hundreds who rushed to Salmon River in '67 and to Sweetwater in '68. That there is wonderfully rich ore there is not denied, but the district is not extensive so far as discovered; there are no defined leads; lawsuits are as plentiful as claims, and everything is over done. Heretofore the tide has set in that direction with a strong flow; now the indications are it is wisely turning back. We have no more to fear from the exodus to White Pine, and many that have gone will return here or drift into the railroad towns in Utah. The several hundred merchants, mill men, politicians, business men and visitors who have been in the States during the winter, are beginning to return. The stages now coming in are filled with them and strangers accompanying, while many at the railroad are waiting conveyance, and others will tend this way from the railroad on striking the returning tide from White Pine. The first steamer has left Sioux City for Fort Benton, and a dozen others will follow shortly, bringing mills and merchandise in unusually large quantity now on the way up from St. Louis or awaiting shipment at these two points. Freighters are putting their trains in order for the road, ranchers are seeding a larger quantity of ground than last year, and in this, and nearly every other camp in the Territory mining has been, or will quickly be, actively begun, with good ground for all the miners in the Territory, and employment for all laborers now here. From the time placer mining has generally begun, until the arrival of the spring emigration, wages will be firm and probably higher than last year, while after that, although they may be lower, there will be a corresponding decrease in staple commodities. The large quantity of goods being brought in the present season does not give promise of as large profits to merchants as the preceding one, unless the emigration is very much larger. That the influx of people, both by river and rail will be larger this year, all advices from the East indicate, while the departures will not be more than one-half as large as last. But few families will leave; many are coming, and the floating element that rises annually and generally drifts off to the States has gone to White Pine.

In consideration of these facts it is apparent we have reached the culminating point of business depression, and within the month there will be a revived vitality, energy and thrift in the mines, mills, shops, stores and banks, the continuance and increase of which, with miners, will depend greatly upon the amount of rains, as the quantity of snow is limited, and with merchants, upon the amount of goods and people coming in.

## KLEINSCHMIDT VS. DUNPHY.

One of the most practical things in the world is a law suit. Yet the genius of Dickens so inlaid the great chancery suit of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce with love, madness, character, pathos, tragedy, frivolity, doubts, points of law, and romantic incident, that, seen through the fog that hung over the case as thickly as over the city on the Thames, and thickened as the generations multiplied, it was left difficult to distinguish the fact from the fancy, and the diversities were blended in one. Still, if such suit there was, there was a time when Jarndyce and Jarndyce probably knew what suit was instituted for, and it was a very dry legal question, they little dreaming that the years would gather the fanciful concomitants about it as nocturnal elis and sprites about the opening daisies. And how do we know that Montana is not nurturing and garbishing with attendant circumstances, a suit of like character, which some coming genius may weave into the pages of romance, and blend the solidities of Blackstone with scenes and incidents where Tarvedyrops, Jellybvs, D-dlocks, Esthers, and Jo's, with the inevitable Guppy's and Tulkingshorns, move in as fascinating paths, as the inevitable characters of Bleak House.

Kleinschmidt vs. Dunphy is progressing well for a two year old. Ten thousand dollars, a thousand sacks of flour, a mortgage, ten thousand dollars which somebody received and gave or did not receive and give, as the witnesses are to be believed or discredited—such are the substantialities of the case now grown into the importance of a \$30,000 suit, nearly as prolific in briefs, motions, rulings, injunctions, affidavits, etc., as its famous prototype. One of the parties was shot dead since it began, and already the inheritance of the suit has begun. It has been tried, appealed, tried again, jury disagreed, eight to four, and finally has just been tried in Helena, with a finding in favor of the plaintiff by a jury verdict under the new Statutes of Montana, of nine to three.

As we understand it the counsel for the defendant has made a motion for a new trial, and whatever may be the result it will be carried to the Supreme Court of Montana on appeal, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the constitutionality of the three-fourths jury system. Thus one good will result from it, although when and how it will reach that point is not easy to foretell, in view of its many former oscillations and its present situation nearly where it started. We would hope for these reasons that its appeal to the highest authority, and decision by it, may be speedy. Would it not have been cheaper to Montana and the U. S. to have paid the amount of the suit from the Treasury than to have incurred the expense of its prosecutions. We do not desire our courts to be subjected to the scathings of a Montana Dickens, and the early decision of this jury question involves the vital interests of the Territory.

It is asserted on the one hand that it is constitutional, the territorial courts not being affected in this particular by the Seventh Amendment, and that the same laws of Nevada have not been decided against. On the other hand it is asserted there is a clause in the constitution of Nevada covering the point, which our Organic Act does not contain, and that the Seventh Amendment does apply to our courts, and a common law jury verdict is the unanimous verdict of twelve men. We apologise to the lawyers for hoping Kleinschmidt & Dunphy may snatch this meaty bone away, to the novel readers for wishing a break in the thread of the story; to the Judges for "odious comparisons" and to the principals for expressing no bias in the case, but for the weal of the territory we urge all if possible—got Kleinschmidt vs. Dunphy along, out of the territory, out of litigation—out of the fog.

CUBA.—In conversation with a gentleman connected with the Cuban delegation representing the insurgent government, who is at present in this city, we were furnished with some interesting statistics in connection with his native isle. The census of Cuba is taken every ten years, the last being in 1862, the population that year numbering 1,500,000. Of these 600,000 were negroes and 900,000 whites. Of the white population but 150,000, including the army and the women and children, were Spaniards, the remaining 750,000 being natives of the isle. Of these latter 325,000 were women, 215,000 children and aged persons, and 210,000 able-bodied men capable of bearing arms. Of the 600,000 negroes it is confidently expected that 50,000 of them at least are able to fight with the insurgent army.

Jennie June has been elected President of the New York Sorosis, with Mrs. Horace Greeley and Fanny Fern for Vice.

They should elect H. G. and Mr. Parson now for personified Virtues.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

We publish the following extracts from a personal letter, dated Washington, March 27, giving information of the whereabouts of a number of Montanians, and some of the movements of aspirants for Territorial offices, without mentioning the combinations:

"Of course the fight waxed warmer every day. More wires are pulled, more button-holes thumbed, more 'nibs' inter-vened, more vibrations between the Executive and State Departments, more groupings and confidential 'medicine talks' in the corridors and lobbies of the National Hotel, (Montana headquarters) about the Territory of Montana than all the rest of the Territories and half a dozen reconstructed States throw in.

"Who's going to be Governor?" is the all-absorbing question, etc. [That's settled now.—Ed.]

Among the aspirants are Ashley, Sanders, Langford, Gen. Potts, of Ohio, Mr. Burbank and a man named Coleman, from Montana, known in the Territory as "Kaintuck." He has his papers signed by Gerrard Davis and two other members from Kentucky and one file in the State Department.

I have it from good authority every officer in Montana, except Judge Warren is likely to be removed.

Simmons, Jones, Watson, and I think, a Dr. Cotman, are applicants for the Collectorship, Lyman, of Gallatin Valley, is strongly endorsed for the Land Office, Washburn, of Indiana, stands good for Surveyor General. Scribner is well backed for the Secretaryship; a Doctor Saunders, an ex-Colonel in the army, is also an applicant. Everts, Judge Weatherby, of Md., and Trumbull have been looking after the Assessors. The former left here on Monday last. Huntley, McClure, Black and Insley are here, the two latter looking after Territorial scrip. They feel hopeful of eventually getting their claims allowed with some reductions, etc.

General Wilson, Major Cullen, Chief of Kansas, and others are after the Indian Superintendency, with chances in favor of the former. Pease, Horr and a Dr. Matthews want the Crow Agency—chances about equal. Col. Vaughn is said to want the Bannack Agency and Blake the Blackfoot. Stuart is backed for Helena P. O., and Stackpole for Postal Agent; Burson of Helena, and Strickland of Salt Lake, are moving for the vacant Judgeship. Williston is here, but not after anything. He will not probably return to Montana. Col. Sanders and Gen. Wilson and wife are in New York, having remained here a week or two after inauguration. Governor Green Clay Smith and wife are in Scott county, Kentucky. Gen. Meredith has not been here; he is sick at home, but recovering, notwithstanding he was reported dead.

Among the Montaneze here are Mack and T. C. Jones, Col. Deimling, Mr. Pinney and wife, Hubbel, Simmons, Claggett, the Hausers, Trumbull, Beem, Fisk, Scribner, Ryan, Galloway, of Beaver Head, Parrott, of Helena, Prof. Hodge and son, Pease, and others.

Judging by the representation from Montana, you can imagine the throng concentrated here from all the States and Territories, and wonder why one who is not an office-seeker remains. He likes to be where "the boys" are.

FERNANDO PO.—This island, where the prisoners of State in Cuba are being conveyed, is forty-four miles long and twenty miles broad, situated on the west coast of Africa, in the Bight of Alafia, about twenty miles from the nearest point of the mainland. Fernando Po is in latitude about 3 deg 30 min. north, is traversed by a mountain ridge, which at Clarence Peak rises to the height of ten thousand six hundred and fifty feet, or over two miles, is fertile, well watered, and thickly wooded. It contains, in a state of nature, large flocks of goats and sheep, and swarms of monkeys of great size. The climate, excessively hot at all times, becomes intolerable during the rainy season, when a pestilential wind blows from the continent of Africa. The native population consists of twelve thousand negroes, inhabiting fifteen villages. The English government, between 1827 and 1834, made an attempt to form a colony, but failed. In 1844 Spain again took possession and established a penal settlement.

"Utah owns an artist in the person of George M. Ottinger, a Pennsylvanian by birth. Some of his pictures, 'Who Will Care for Mother Now?' a battle field incident, 'Independence Rock,' 'City Creek Falls,' etc., are noteworthy. Who find the above chip floating on the art news current, and are glad to see it, not more as a recognition of Mr. Ottinger's claims as an artist, than that the West is no longer the mausoleum of oblivion to the talent that enters. Messrs. Savage & Ottinger, of Salt Lake, are the fathers and patrons of Art in the Great Interior West of this decade, and are as courteous gentlemen as ever thumbed an easel, sketched a landscape with a crayon, or pointed a camera at a beauty spot of Nature. We think, however, Mr. Ottinger's best and most valuable work has never yet received mention. It is a large oil painting, yet unfinished, and is a careful and accurate grouping of nearly an hundred different studies among the ancient ruins of America—Mexico, Arizona, California, and if we recollect aright, of Central and South America. When complete it will present at a glance the tribute that an artist in many years of observation and toil brings to the treasury of art—invaluable in the presentation of subjects that no other modern pencil has limned, and furnishing knowledge of the ancient inhabitants of the Western coast. We believe Mr. Ottinger will yet so regard his 'Ruins of America.'

A snore preventive is patented.