THE MONTANA POST.

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The Montana Post

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THE GOLD ADVANCE.

We have waited with some interest an explanation by the Eastern press of the recent advance in gold from 131 to 144—and which by the way has declined to below 140. The Chicago *Tribune* attributes it principally to the policy inaugurated by Secretary Boutwell of buying exclusively bonds with the surplus in the Treasury and leaving the greenbacks to take care of themselves, producing a phenomenon that has not before occurred in our financial history—bonds appreciating and greenbacks falling. The *Tribune* thereupon pronounces the policy a blunder. The price of bonds abroad has improved under Grant's administration, notwithstanding an advance in the rates of interest by the Bank of England. At Frankfort, Germany, on April 5th, bonds were quoted at 87½, while greenbacks in New York were 76. On May 20th, bonds in Frankfort were quoted at about the same, 86¾, while greenbacks in New York had declined to 69¾. The securities of the country were unchanged while its circulating medium, greenbacks, greatly depreciated, causing an apparent rise in gold, which rise was only relatively to greenbacks, and not to bonds, which have heretofore fluctuated with gold. In 1868 the balance of trade with Europe which was against us was liquidated about half by bonds and half by gold. This year, from January to May, there has been sent abroad $65,000,000 in bonds and only $10,000,000 in gold. Gold accumulated in the Treasury, and bonds were sought to pay import duties. If the surplus in the Treasury had then been expended in redeeming equal amounts of bonds and greenbacks, both they and bonds would have advanced, and gold have relatively depreciated toward both. But instead bonds were exclusively purchased and greenbacks, seeming to have no redeemer on hand, dropped off from the seventies into the sixties. This brought about the anomalous condition of affairs, which puzzled the country and set everybody wondering whether the Triple Alliance or Spain single handed was to demolish us. The order of Mr. Boutwell throwing two millions gold per week upon the market for greenbacks, gives a different turn to affairs, and gold will probably, within a few weeks, hunt a corner below 130.

THE INDEPENDENT DODGES.

The *Independent*, in speaking of the call for a mass convention, abandons its former assertion that it was wholly a Republican movement, as follows:

We recognize the names of eight Democrats, twelve no-party men, forty-four straight out Republicans, and one nonresident, S. S. Huntley, of whose politics we know nothing.

In the same issue it publishes the call with *one hundred and fifty-six names* signed thereto, leaving ninety-nine, or nearly two-thirds of the entire number, which it is fair to presume are Democrats. The *Independent* seeks to deceive its readers in "recognizing the names of eight Democrats." How many *more* than eight do you recognize? Major Bruce "recognizes nearly all of them as Democrats," among others, James Stuart, Secretary of the Democratic Convention, a delegate from Blackfoot, etc. "None are so blind as those who will not see." In one column the *Independent* commends us to "keep our party together," and in the next the correspondent "Ringgold," under date of May 17, states that a member of the Democratic Convention in Missoula on the 8th was leading a movement of the Democracy for a Democratic People's Convention on the 22d, and that they were endeavoring to inveigle some of the Republicans into it. We sympathise with the Democracy in its misfortunes, but their organs should not construe sympathy into partnership, when those engaged in the business are acting entirely independent of our organization.

It will be seen by the call in another column, that the Madison county primaries are called for June 5th and the County Convention to elect Delegates to the Territorial Convention, on June 12th, while the county nominations are deferred until July 3d. Convening the County Delegates twice is rendered necessary by the Democracy deferring their county nominations until June 26th.

GENERAL Caballero DeRonda is Gazetted as Governor General of Cuba in place of Dulce. A number of officers have been arrested in Spain for being engaged in a conspiracy to restore Isabella. Her character would bear a great deal of restoration

HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD.

When Sumner delivered his great speech on the Alabama question, a few weeks since, the approval of his views was almost unanimous, without regard to creed or party. It was not a quick, impulsive response induced by passion, for the causes that induced his views were old in the memories of the people But he was the first representative man who from an American stand point, presented the facts, the argument and the conclusion in a systematic, comprehensive and unequivocal manner. We had heard the twiddling of diplomacy, the specious pretexts of England and the after dinner Johnson treaty, with its wanton pruderies and suspiciously easy surrender to the embraces of Johnny Bull. Neither had the ring of American nationality, the full comprehension of the facts, the firm dignity of expression, or was a just presentation of the case of our Government, which had been grievously wronged by an adversary that wrested from us our ocean commerce in the hour of our danger, which we had honestly earned in the equal competition of nations in days of peace. Sumner did this. The Country had waited for the man who would give this expression, and when he did it they commended. That commendation was American; it was honest, it was deserved, and it should be stood by inflexibly to the end, be it what it may. But England has blustered up; almost every British paper teems with maledictions against Sumner, and even the Liberal press of England has not the courage to present in the emergency the same facts they did when England turned loose her pirates in '61-2-3. And cotemporaneous with this we see some American papers disposed to reconsider their former expressions, weaken under the pressure of the Buncombe war talk of England, and mildly damn the sentiments of Sumner which a month ago they were lauding in their highest style. We think this just the time to stand by Sumner. When he laid down the formula of settlement the nation said "good." The facts have not changed. To abandon the position now would be pusillanimous, cowardly and contemptible. There will be no war, and if there is, England has an hundred fold more to lose than we, and she will lose. Canada wouldn't float a British flag in six months; Ireland would drop out of the crown jewels, and the American vessels now lying idle at our wharves while English bottoms carry our commerce, would be transformed into a scourge that would hunt the red cross from the seas, and put us on a fair starting basis again.

But England does not mean fight, however much she may bluster. The hubbub is not as fierce on Sumner's speech as it was on the San Juan difficulty just before the war of Rebellion. The London *Times*, figuratively wiped out the United States every morning, for months; a squadron of British vessels lay broadside to the American settlements on the Island, and a collision of forces was imminent for weeks. England declared she would fight for every inch of the Island, and the suggestion that the United States would defend and protect her rights and citizens in that quarter was greeted with a howl of derisive contempt by the British lion. Yet after Packingham, the British Minister, came over and had made the treaty granting everything the United States had demanded, he freely stated that he was instructed by his Government not only to yield San Juan, but Vancouver Island, the finest and most valuable British Possession on the Pacific slope, rather than incur the possibility of a war. If any one believes Sumner's views unjust, an expression against them is right, but it would have been better to have taken exceptions at the outset. Weakening and vascillating now looks too much like partizan malice, or fear. We are the plaintiffs in the case and it will not be brought to issue until our Government so determines. Till then *and* then, let us be true to ourselves, jealous of the rights, the dignity, glory, mission and destiny of the Republic, and not treacherously flee, leaving as a sacrifice, one who has had the ability, candor and intrepidity to present to the world fairly, the American view of the Alabama question.

MR. MOTLEY, on being presented with an address by the Liverpool Board of Trade, made the usual expressions of amity on behalf of the American people and hoped it was reciprocated. They having evidently introduced a feeler on the Free Trade question, he told them that issue was vested in Congress, not in him. If Mr. Motley has any startling instructions, he has so far made no allusion to them. Very probably he is instructed to maintain a masterly inactivity on the Alabama question, and carries no red flannel irritants to shake in the face of the somewhat irate Johnny Bulls.

AND so after all, this great, big, husky government, as full of sympathy and desire for Cuba as an egg is full of meat, stood around with its hands in its pockets and a cigar in its mouth until gallant little Peru had the back bone to say to the Patriots of Cuba—"You are right; I'll stand by you. I'm little, but if the big ones are afraid we'll teach them a lesson in manliness."

OFFICERS DETAILED AS INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS.

We find the following detail for Indian duty in the Eastern Associated Press dispatches of May 21. It will be noticed that three assignments are made for Montana:

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Parker, has made the following assignments of army officers detailed to execute the duties of Indian Superintendents: Col. D. E. L. Floyd, for Idaho; Brevet Brigadier General A. Sully, for Montana; Brevet Major General John B. McIntosh, for Colorado; Brevet Colonel E. M. Hudson, for Oregon; Brevet Colonel Samuel Ross, for Washington Territory. A large number of agents have also been assigned.

Agent for the Montana Crows, Capt. E. M. Camp; for the Blackfeet, Lieut. W. B. Hays; for New Mexico, Superintendent Alburquesque; Captain Bratch, for Colorado agency at Tule river; Lt. J. L. Spaulding, for the southern superintendent of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws; Brevet Major G. N. Craig, for the Creek Indians; Captain G. N. Humstead, for the Cherokees; Captain W. A. Rein, for the Oregon Indians; superintendent at Main Spring, Brevet Captain W. W. Nutchell; for Grand Ronde Reservation, Brevet Captain Meig; for the Siletz, Lieutenant Wm. Boyle; for Washington Territory, Lt. Noah Bay; for Utah, Lieut. Mullery; for the northern superintendent Winnebago agency, Captain A. B. Keys; for central superintendent of Sacs and Foxes, in Kansas, Lieut. Parry; for the Pottawattomies, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Hartnell; for the Dakota, Yankton and Sioux, Lieut. A. G. Hennessey; for the Panca, Brevet Major Huge.

Independent Agencies—For the Green Bay agency, Wisconsin, Lieut. Graham; for the Michigan (Ind.) agency, Brevet Major Long.

Agents, Sub-Agents and Special Agents—For the Klamath sub-agency in Oregon, Bt. Lieut. Col. Rice; for the special agency in Idaho, Lieut. W. H. Donelson; sub-agency of the Tullops agency in Washington Territory, Lieut. George W. Snyder; special agency of the Utes in Nevada, Lieut. J. M. Lee; special agent of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, Lieut. Ford; agent of the Omabaga Indians in Washington Territory, Lieut. Wm. S. Johnson; special agent in New Mexico, Lieut. S Cooper; special agent for the State of New York, Capt. E. R. Ames; special agent for the Winnebagoes and Pottawattomies in Wisconsin, Capt. D. G. Graffitz; special agent of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, Lieut. Garrity.

The above may be changed in some particulars. The appointments have been made so far as the officers have been reported. About thirty other assignments have yet to be made.

THE MOOSE CREEK MINES.

The following concerning the Moose Creek mines, on the edge of Idaho and Montana, is from the *Independent* of the 29th. It is believed by persons from that section, that they will develop well and make prosperous camps.

I suppose your readers will think that I have Moose Creek on the brain, but I can assure them that I have not, but as it is the only camp near our western boundary, and as it promises to be quite extensive, and will be in both Montana and Idaho, I cannot help but call attention to it. I have conversed with quite a number of men from there during the last week, and they all agree that there is a good camp there at this time, and it is continually increasing. Some forty set of sluices were at work, and all were taking out money, though working to a great disadvantage, the snow still being on the ground. No animals have reached the camp yet, and will not for two weeks. A large number of small gulches have been found, putting into the main stream, which is called, I believe, "Hoosier creek." A town has been laid out and christened "Marysville." Several large runs have been reported, some of them almost fabulous; and I have been informed by men who were present, that two men took out of one claim in one day, ten ounces, one piece weighing $90. I saw $168 of the gold a few days since, and it much resembles the Gold Creek gold, though coarser and rougher, and I think worth about the same. This camp will prove to be a good thing for Missoula county at large.

As I have no news, and can think of nothing else, I will close this, in the fond anticipation of having more material for my next.

RINGGOLD.

The *Gazette* says Thomas Beebe and William Richardson, two delegates from Deer Lodge to the Republican County Convention, signed the call for the People's Convention at Deer Lodge. Among the 156 Democrats who signed that call, as printed in the *Independent*, we find no such names. If they did sign it we do not know that they are delegates. If they are delegates and did sign it, what of it? Mr. Warren Toole and Mr. John Shober, whose names headed the two Democratic delegate tickets at the Helena Democratic Primary, on last Saturday, voted in the Republican Primary last year. Perhaps the *Gazette* doubts their Democracy. Don't expose your weaknesses.

We did not miss our guess in the author of the card and secret circular, did we Mr. POST?—[Gazette.

Not knowing what you "guessed," we cannot answer We know what the *Gazette* said, but that and what it really believed are doubtless two different things. Therefore, we would ask to be excused from answering categorically.

"TO THE DEMOCRATS OF MONTANA."

Under the above caption the *Democrat*, a week ago, published a frank and considerate article, endeavoring to check the corruption inside the Democratic party that is fast urging it to dissolution. We published but very little of that article, believing it to the interest of the Republican party not to assist the Democratic party in purging its system of a malaria that will end in its death. But the *Gazette* having most uncharitably and severely, and without just cause as we see it, censured Major Bruce, its author, and Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, he replies under the same heading in the issue of June 1st. With his charges and inuendoes against Major Maginnis and the *Gazette* as a journal, we have no more sympathy than we had with the charges against our Virginia neighbor, for Major Maginnis *was* "a soldier," *is* "a gentleman," and the business conduct of a paper is not, in our estimation, a legitimate subject to introduce in a political campaign. Therefore we "cut" that portion. But as the *Democrat* has a comparatively small circulation here, it is only the fair thing to give the Major a hearing with our people in defence of his opposition to Mr. Cavanaugh, and not rely wholly upon the versions of the *Gazette*, which may not be wholly impartial. Whether the assertions in regard to Mr. Cavanaugh and the Republicans named, or his affiliations, are true, we do not know. Certainly if they are we think it is the weakest point Major Bruce makes, and is greatly to the credit of our ex-Delegate:

[From the Democrat of June 1st.]

* * * * * *

We confess very frankly, in common with *nearly all the leading Democrats of Montana*, that we have been opposed to the re-election of James M. Cavanaugh, and that opposition has been based on a sincere conviction of his entire unfitness for the place, both politically and personally. In this conviction we had the positive concurrence of a very large number of the best men of the Democratic party of Montana. Situated as we were, the publisher of a newspaper, it has fallen to our lot to give expression to this conviction publicly. Others have felt and spoken as strongly as we have, but not in public print. We went to Washington in February, 1868, with as kind feelings to James M. Cavanaugh as we ever had to a member of Congress who represented us. We left there with a conviction that he had no political honesty or principle. We found him giving the best office in Montana to a Radical of the deepest dye, and it was his first appointment. We allude to Mr. Hubbell, of the Northwest Fur Company, and we told Mr. Cavanaugh in Washington, we could not see how he could justify himself before the Democrats of Montana in recommending to the President such a selection. Again we found him as the agent of Mr. Huntley, another Republican, in all the extravagant mail contracts he obtained. We became convinced that he was being run in the interest of Republicans, and he belonged to these men. This was a conviction forced on us from what we saw. We had no disposition whatever to misjudge Mr. Cavanaugh. We supported him earnestly and expected to go for his re-election, but his course in Washington caused us reluctantly to come to the conclusion that he was in every way unworthy of the support of any true Democrat, and if the Democracy of Montana could have seen what we did, not a man of them would confide in him again. Aside from these considerations his record shows that he is inefficient and unsuccessful, whilst other Delegates have done well for their Territories. We saw enough of Cavanaugh's course as Congressman to convince any man that he is not the man for Montana to send to Congress.

With views such as these, we in common with a large number of Democrats, came to the conclusion that some one else should be chosen. We regarded him as a failure, and his reselection a calamity to the Territory.

* * * * *

We appeal to the consciences of every influential Democrat, and ask them if they have any confidence whatever in the political integrity of Cavanaugh? We know they have not. Hundreds of them have told us so. Then, we ask again, are you going to stultify yourselves by electing a man in whom you have no confidence whatever. We have the testimony of one of the most respectable Democrats *now* in Helena, that knew Cavanaugh in Colorado, and he said one of the most *radical Republican* speeches he ever heard in that Territory was made by James M. Cavanaugh, and his name will be given if demanded, for he is not afraid to stand up to it, being no candidate for office.

It is certainly very strange to us, that when men have no confidence in a candidate—know him to be incompetent, and that he is in the way of the progress of the Territory—how they can fold their arms and meekly submit to his election. Our views of the duty we owe to Democracy and party allegiance do not lead us in that direction. The idea we entertain in regard to duty, is to select good and true men for office, and refuse to support those who have proved unworthy. * * *

THE English Jockey Club on Saturday adopted a resolution prohibiting the racing of two year olds before May 1st of each year. This is considered the greatest move in the horse Reform.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

In view of the approaching County Conventions we give below the apportionments of the Act of Dec. 13, 1867, in tabular form:

COUNCIL DISTRICTS.

NO.	COUNTIES.	NO. OF COUNCILMEN.	TO ELECT, 1869.
1	Madison & Beaverhead,	3	2
2	Deer Lodge & Missoula,	4	2
3	Edgerton & Jefferson,	4	2
4	Choteau, Meagher, Big Horn & Gallatin,	2	1

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

No.	COUNTIES.	MEMBERS OF HOUSE.
1	Madison,	4
2	Deer Lodge,	5
3	Edgerton, (Lewis & Clarke,	5
4	Beaverhead,	2
5	Missoula,	1
6	Choteau,	1
7	Meagher,	2
8	Jefferson,	2
9	Gallatin & Big Horn,	2
		24

The Counties having Joint Councilmen and Representatives should nominate them as such and see that the tickets are properly prepared. Under the Organic Act the members of the House are chosen for one year only, and the full number is thereby to be elected this year. The Legislature at its last session passed an act making the sessions hereafter biennial. Congress subsequently passed an act making biennial sessions in all the Territories, and requiring the Legislatures at their next succeeding sessions to pass acts in accordance therewith. It is now a mooted question whether the act of the Montana Legislature, passed previous to the act of Congress holds good, or whether the Legislature will have to convene this year to again pass the act in accordance with the act of Congress. The question hinges on the provision in the Organic Act, that "there shall be but one session of the Legislative Assembly annually, etc.," and whether that clause contemplates *there shall be* one session annually. It is a nut for jurists to crack, and for the people to consider, if the act of the Legislature heretofore made is valid, whether a session next winter is required by the Territory.

THE *Gazette*, naturally a fussy but motherly dame, versed in "yarbs" and children's complaints incidental to Democracy, is just now very busy assisting that young mother in Deer Lodge—the *Independent*—in a little family matter that it seems to be ashamed of. But they are very imprudent They are clacking about the country declaring, "'Pon our gracious, its none of ours," when the very loose garments of the *Independent* and the anxious solicitude of the *Gazette* to have another name bestowed on the soon to be newborn party, are in themselves sufficient to awaken strong suspicion where the frailty is. Go steady: perhaps the youngster will be a credit to you after all—and if it *is* some relation to General Grant, it will not be to its disadvantage.

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has given an unanimous opinion that the Governor's proclamations setting aside the registrations in certain counties are null and void, and that holders of certificates from previous Commissioners of Registration may vote. The acts of the Legislature conferring authority upon the Governor are void.

MR MOTLEY is to present his credentials to-day. The Pall Mall *Gazette* boasts that from the tone of Mr. Motley's speech, America has backed down before British pluck; that therefore his arrival is a matter of small importance and the best result anticipated from his mission is that he will have time to prosecute his historic researches. Bull is playing us a strong game of bluff. Shall he get away with it?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a list of 164 steamers lost on the Western rivers from September 30, 1867, to May 15,1869. Of these 49 were burned,14 exploded, and 101 sunk. The actual tonnage of them was 38,221,35 tons. This, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says, is not one-third of the whole number of disasters, and that the unusual frequency of disasters is extinguishing the steamboat business rapidly.

WE are in receipt of a diagram of the Peace Jubilee Coliseum at Boston. It is a *fac simile* of the POST diagram of the "Burnt District" with the great "Organ" where the fire broke out in Chinatown. From this description our readers can obtain a very definite idea of the scene of the impending *furore*.

THE fall elections will go against the Republicans surer than Fate. We can endure any ordinary kind of "colonization," but the new Democratic dodge of "importing" into Illinois, is likely to be a success. The villainy of such a proceeding needs no comment.

THE Secretary of War has notified the President of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans that the mouth of the Mississippi will be improved, as suggested by the Commercial Convention.

THE IRISH CHURCH DIS-ESTABLISHED.

Gladstone's Ministry has achieved a great victory. In the House of Commons, on Monday night, the bill for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church was called to a third reading—the crisis of the Reform movement. Petitions were presented against the bill, and the motion to reject argued by James Madin Holt and Lord Elks, two of the most powerful Church advocates, but the motion to reject was refused and the bill passed 360 to 247, amid uproarious cheering by the Ministerial party. Thus breaks down the compulsory Established Church system of Ireland, an ever torturing presence to the Catholics of Ireland, and the seed of much of the Irish discontent. Believing in the Protestant faith, we believe, too, in perfect liberty of conscience, and regard this as the initial movement to a great reform—the segregation of Church and State, and an era of religious freedom. While the imposition of supporting a faith to which they are hostile has, perhaps, owing to attendant circumstances, been felt more severely by the Roman Catholics of Ireland than by Protestant believers compelled to the same oppression by the Papal Church in other countries, the injustice remains the same, and Protestantism having thus taken the lead in Liberality, Rome should be equally as generous, or rather just, in those countries where she has been as arbitrary in compelling church revenues as ever England was in Ireland.

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—THREE THOUSAND MILES THROUGH THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By A. K. McClure. Illustrated: 12 mo. Tinted Paper; Extra Cloth; $2.25.

We find the above in a list of New Books published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., 715 and 717 Market street, Philadelphia, May 20, 1869. A letter from the author some time since informed us that it included the entire series of letters from Montana, published in the New York *Tribune* in 1866-7, revised and elegantly illustrated. Extracts from some of these letters written from Montana were published in the POST at the time, and all who read them will bear witness that they have never been equalled or approximated to by any other writer in comprehensiveness, just recognition and faithful description of the resources and advantages of Montana, and in graphic delineation of its superb scenery, customs, peculiarities and historic incidents of this New North West. The Colorado letters were written during the Indian outbreak of '66, and we believe Col. McClure was the only writer permitted to present through the *Tribune* the Western idea of the Indian situation and the remedy for the evils of the savage war—an idea which he fully espoused and ably presented. Some three or four of the Utah letters never reached the *Tribune* office, but it is presumed they are supplied in the Book. We shall look eagerly for its appearance in the land it delineates, and believe it will be, as it should be, in thousands of homes amid the Rocky Mountains.

ELECTRICITY AMONG THE ORES

Among the recent researches by scientists in the working of gold and silver ores, none have been followed with more perseverance than that looking to the application of electricity to this purpose. The *Mining and Scientific Press*, of May 22d, says the experiments began by Prof. Bequerel, and followed by Messrs. Nolf and Pioche, have culminated in an invention by Dr. A. F. W. Partz, of San Francisco, on which he has obtained a patent, that it is thought will play an important part in the future reduction of ores containing base metals. A full description of the invention is given in the *Press*, which will prove of interest to metallurgists and miners.

ST. LOUIS is weakening on Montana—she goes her Pile now on New Mexico.

THE SHEPELER FAILURE.—The New York *Tribune* says: It will probably take from four to six weeks for the firm to ascertain the amount of their liabilities, so vast were their business transactions in this country and Europe. In the meantime, they expect to be able to resume business again. The German bankers and brokers of this city have tendered to the first a loan of $600,000, but on ascertaining that this sum would not be sufficient to meet the demands on the firm, it was decided to raise $1,000,000 at once to enable the old and trusted firm to resume business again. Messrs. Schneiwind, Frank & Schepper, bankers and brokers, at No. 52 Exchange-place, and Messrs. Kretz & Hertel, brokers, of No. 48 Broad street, have both been obliged to suspend business in consequence of the failure of Shepeler & Co. They hope, however, to be able to resume again in a short time, as assistance has been offered them by their brother brokers.