

# THE MONTANA POST.

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

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WHOLE NO. 127.

## The Montana Post.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

Our Agents in the different towns and mining camps of the Territory and elsewhere, will please take notice that the terms of subscription for the Post have been increased to \$3.50 per quarter, \$5.00 for six months, and \$8.00 for one year.

### THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

While many surmises are indulged in as to the result of the present attempt to reconstruct the Federal Union on a secure and lasting basis; and a universal desire exists for a speedy settlement of the estrangement now existing between the North and South, as well as the three respective heads of the Government; we are apt to overlook the magnitude of the work; the many and diverse interests involved, and that to harmonize all these requires time, talent, patience and unremitting effort. The question is one upon which there is no precedent of the past to base present action; and the Constitution is as void of any explicit instructions to guide in the adjustment of the difficulties with which the problem is now surrounded, as it was claimed by the insurgents to be in authorizing a resort to coercion on the part of the central government, when they saw fit to withdraw their respective States from their allegiance. Such being the case, it rested with Congress either to pass a law upon compliance with which the States might be restored to their former relations with the government; or to prepare a series of amendments which, being ratified by three-fourths of the States, would become an incorporate part of the Constitution, and furnish an authority upon which to base subsequent legislation. The latter was chosen as the most acceptable method to all concerned; and after months required to devise and perfect them, five amendments were submitted by the committee and passed the Senate 33 to 11 and the House 138 to 36. These amendments contained nothing humiliating to the South, and the door was opened by which it could return to representation and all the privileges of the North. The first guarantees the right of citizenship (not suffrage) to all persons born or naturalized in the United States. The second bases the representation from each State upon the number of its enfranchised citizens. The third prohibits persons who have held office under the federal government and afterwards engaged in the attempt to overthrow it, from holding any political office unless Congress shall remove or modify the disability. The fourth requires the repudiation of the rebel, and prohibits a repudiation of the national debt. The fifth empowers Congress to enforce these guarantees by appropriate legislation. These have been rejected, and the great work must again begin. It will probably now be presented in the form of an enactment containing the same general principles set forth in the amendments. There is already in the hands of the committees more business than the present session can complete. The necessity for action is imperative, and the emergency is met by the novel idea of assembling the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March instead of the following December. The authority for doing this is plainly conferred in the fourth section of article first of the Constitution, as follows:

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

Whether we shall have a delegate there or not, depends upon the receiving of instructions from Washington. The acting Governor will, on the receipt of these instructions, either assume the responsibility of ordering an election, or call together the Legislature, upon whom the duty properly devolves.

### RIGHT WRONGS NOBODY.

In a recent article in the "Gazette," under the caption of "political recreancy," we find several assertions that are unjust towards the Republican party and the United States Congress. The "Gazette" places President Johnson in opposition to Congress, and asserts that the latter "proposes to force negro suffrage on the south, by virtue of Constitutional amendments." Through the exertions of democratic organs it has been heralded far and wide that this is a component part of the amendments submitted to the States. It is untrue, unjust, malicious, and the very reverse of the facts. The section referred to reads thus: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the juris-

dition thereof, are citizens of the United States, and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or the immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Is suffrage either expressed or implied in this? If it is, what is there to prevent minors and women from voting? On the contrary, the second section contains this: "Whenever the right to vote at any election for electors for President and Vice President, or for United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion of the number of such male citizens of twenty-one years of age in that State." Is that "dishonorable" or "ignominious," simply asking, that should they refuse any person the right of suffrage that he should not count in their representation. Does any northern State enjoy any privilege not guaranteed to the South? These are the amendments against which you inveigh, and say "the south should be advised never to surrender or succumb to." You charge Congress with encroachments on the rights of the South, and the adoption of unequal and oppressive laws. Yet you have not a word to say about the conduct of the Executive. Did he not after the rebellion was ended, appoint Provisional Governors for the submissive and unarmed States, and assume that the rebellion had been "revolutionary," and had deprived the people under its sway of all civil government? Did he not require the assembling of a "convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of said State?" Did he not as late as October, insist that it was not enough that the South should ratify the amendment prohibiting slavery evermore, but must repudiate the rebel debt? Did he not order the dispersion by military force of any Legislature chosen under the rebellion who should assume power to make laws, after the rebellion had fallen? and finally, did he not suggest to the Governor of Mississippi the expediency of conferring suffrage upon the negroes of that State, as an example for other States to follow? When you fire off your gun again Mr. Gazette, put in a true ball and don't shoot at your own men.

### THE MULLAN ROAD.

From the Walla Walla Statesman, we learn that a memorial has been introduced in the Legislature of Washington Territory, in relation to the Mullan road, which will be presented by that body to Congress. It asks for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, which is claimed will, if judiciously expended, put the road in good condition from Walla Walla to Helena, a distance of four hundred and forty-five miles. They ask that a competent engineer from the United States Topographical Bureau, be given the superintendence of the repairs, and that when opened it shall be a free road. It appears that the road is, at present, in such a condition that teams loaded with freight and machinery cannot pass over a great portion of it, and that but a small addition to the amount which the government has expended on it already, will serve to make it a great national highway, of unestimable value to the government as a military road, and to the people on both sides as a channel of travel and commerce. Should there be no appropriation made as petitioned, it will either go to ruin or private individuals and companies will seize upon available portions of it, and burden the immigrants and freighters with excessive tolls. While this petition comes from the agricultural community of Washington Territory, it is of no less interest to the mining population of Idaho and Montana, and full one hundred thousand people are directly interested in the undertaking. Freight by pack trains costs from Walla Walla to Helena, thirteen to twenty-five cents per pound in gold, while the distance is no greater than it is from Virginia to Salt Lake, and the route full year practicable. During the last season freighters rated at seven cents greenbacks, between these places. In the Walla Walla valley alone, there was raised 500,000 bushels of wheat, 250,000 bushels of oats, 200,000 bushels of barley, 150,000 bushels of corn, 4,500 head of hogs, 1,800 head of horses and 2,500 head of cattle. Wheat now sells there at sixty cents per bushel, oats one to one and

a half, and barley one to one and a quarter per pound. It is estimated that from January to November of 1866, two hundred miners outfitted there for this region and five thousand head of cattle were driven to Montana. Should this petition meet with favor, a line of coaches will be placed on the mail route from Helena to Oregon. The overland immigration will find its nearest and best route through our Territory, the freighter will be enabled to bring to our markets the products of the rich valleys of the Pacific side, at less figures than they can be transported from Utah or the States, the miners will have the advantage of a short land route for machinery from the Pacific cities, and we will not be entirely dependent on any particular section for supplies, until our own valleys are sufficiently developed to be self sustaining. A memorial of the same general import as the one from Washington Territory, was approved by the Legislature of Montana at the third Session, and we have reason to believe that it will at an early day, receive the attention and approval of the authorities at Washington.

### A BOW OF PROMISE.

The following is clipped from a late Georgia paper:

"Some of the Southern press have, we doubt not very undesignedly, aided in disseminating false views of the feelings and purposes of the Northern people in respect to the South, by republishing articles from the 'Day Book,' 'Metropolitan,' and other Northern journals of the class Copperhead. These articles are very pleasant reading. They respond fully to the honest convictions of our people in respect to the cause of the war, and the moral and political attitudes of the parties to it. These papers talk very confidently, too, of a reactionary opinion in the Northern States upon these points, and Southern hope warmly second all such suggestions. But in truth these are mere dreams, and in many respects pernicious dreams. They inspire us with false hopes and false views of the political situation, when it is most of all desirable that we should fix our minds upon the sober truth, and make the best of our bad and unpromising condition."

What a rebuke is this to that portion of the Northern press who falsely disseminate the idea that the people of the North will not sustain the action of its representatives in requiring guarantees of future good behavior from the rebellious States. All through the war, the same journals made promises and pledges that there would be a grand reactionary movement in the North, and that "there would rise up a majority to stop the inhuman warfare among brothers." The Democratic party were not more anxious for a termination of the war, than was the Republican. But there were great principles involved in the contest, and the war would have continued until desolation had swept every hill and valley of the North, ere it would have been abandoned. And to-day—coming forth victors from the struggle for freedom on the red fields of war—think you, discontented cavaliers, that they will abandon that principle in the legislative halls? You have no such hope; and this whining sympathy for the disarmed and conquered South, is but an endeavor to instill into the healing wounds of the country the vile venom of discord, and incite them to fresh acts of suicidal hostility. The South has been lured long enough by your siren notes in the pathway of destruction; and we hail as a happy omen this evidence of appreciation of Northern Copperhead sympathy.

### THE TERRITORIAL LAWS.

This office has been very much complimented for the style in which the Laws of the 3d session have been gotten up. While the printers deserve a great deal of credit, it is also proper to give a good share to Mr. J. B. Fowler, who prepared the Index and executed the binding, which reflects much credit on him, where the materials are so limited for book-binding.—Democrat.

We have on our table a copy of the "General Laws of Montana Territory" passed at the third session of the Legislature, bearing the imprint of John P. Bruce, public printer of the Territory. The publisher's name on the title page contains a part of two fonts of type, and the lines are set at acute angles with the list of officers on the reverse of the page, making a very happy first impression. We hope the officers will not run as counter to the laws as their names do. In this list the Governor's name is spelled big E, little e, as the boys spell "Aaron" in Missouri; and in the name of William Y. Lovell a figure 1 is substituted for the letter I, which cruelly deprives the Judge of one of his I's. The "head lines" for the first eight pages are printed in "small caps," when probably from respect to the Revenue Collector, or another somersault in politics, the P. P. changes it to full capitals. The first title to the laws is set in primer size "full-face," and the succeeding titles are a confused jumble of brevier, bourgeois, pica and great primer italics, set up in delightful variety. Page 43 is fully half an inch out of register, and the letter press is bound nearly in the stitching at the bottom, while a wide space intervenes at the top. On page 6, the word "Montana" is minus the O, while "Territory" is hon-

ored with a Z to make up the deficiency. The entire book is printed with miserable old type, and as a Printer expresses it, "looks as if it was worn down to the first nick;" while the "spaces" come up frequently, flush with the face, and from cover to cover, it is full of "friers and blotches," and the type frequently "off its feet." We have been unable to find a perfect line in the book—and as to the punctuation of the work, it's past comprehension. The paper is a miserable Salt Lake straw pulp, the edges frayed, torn, and rough, looking as though they had been cut with a wood saw. The binding is the most creditable part of the work, and we fully agree that it reflects much credit on the binder from the kind of material he had to work on, our copy being a beautiful transparency, through which may be seen a couple of spoiled jobs for the County Recorder's office. It is introduced between the pasted covers in imitation of "water lines," and is an admirable counterfeit. The cover is a dirty yellow, looks and feels like worn out oil-cloth, and is a successful attempt to cover up the poorest specimen of public printing it has been our misfortune to see. The above is a fair and impartial opinion of this self-praised, well paid for, abortion of a book, after but a hasty glance at its glaring imperfections.

### THE INDIAN MOVEMENT.

For some time past it has been rumored that the Indian tribes between the mountains and the Missouri were powwowing together for the purpose of forming a coalition to make common cause against the whites, and drive them out of their territory. Attempts were made to entice some of our peaceable mountain tribes into the alliance, but were unsuccessful. From the latest advices it appears that the Sioux have succeeded in enticing twelve tribes into the league, and the number of their warriors is estimated at eleven thousand. The recent massacre at Phil Kearney and the numerous attacks on the whites over a broad expanse of territory along the Platte would seem to indicate that they have already taken the initial movements for an active campaign as soon as the spring opens. The government appears to have at last awakened to the necessity of dealing with the savages as they deserve. Eight thousand troops have been dispatched to the plains, a portion of them by rail. Gen. Carrington has been removed from command, and placed under arrest for trial on the charge of carelessness in the performance of duty. The recent massacre of ninety soldiers near the post he was commanding, is attributed to his negligence in furnishing succor. It is said the Indians numbered three thousand, and that the troops fought with unparalleled bravery. It is not stated who is to take command of the department, but it is to be hoped that no such imbecility or cowardice as disgraced this route last summer will again subject soldiers and emigrants to slaughter, and the government to disgrace. It is high time the sickly sentimentalism about humane treatment and conciliatory measures should be consigned to novel writers, and if the Indians continue their barbarities, wipe them out.

### THE MISSOURI GYMNAST.

Our worthy contemporary up street is always in hot water about the Post. In the last number, he is in a quandary whether we are "fish or fowl," and is also in deep trouble about our gender. The idea suggests itself that it may be his intention to gobble us. As we may be fowl, it would perhaps be the safest course to accomplish this gastronomic feat before Lent commences. If the least sets well on his stomach, it will decide the gender in favor of the feminine. The question might be raised as to his capacity for such a meal, but his reputation for bolting is unquestioned. How about the prospects for being elected delegate, Major?

### The Present, Past, and Future of Montana as a Mining and Mineral Country.

NUMBER TWO.

EDITOR POST: In accordance with the promise made last week, I devote this letter to the subject of quartz, and shall confine my remarks to a general description of the quartz formation of Madison county; my object being not to mention names or mines, as I have no desire to, or motive for praising or condemning any particular lodes. Before giving a description of the county, mines, etc., I must say that if the general theory, which geologists admit, is true, I am somewhat at a loss in prospecting for leads. They agree that when the earth was thrown off from the sun, it was a mass of earthy, molten fluid, of intense heat. In the gradual cooling the surface hardened into a crust—the vapors which surrounded it were con-

densed and fell as rain upon the surface; the molten mass inside continued to cool and condense, and in time the crust bursting open from contraction, formed ranges of mountains. Some geologists contend that these mountains were formed suddenly; others, that it was gradual and slow; some believe that the lowest mountains are much older than the lofty ranges, even in the same vicinity; some, that the thicker was the crust at the time they were formed, the higher the mountains. One fact is established, that in the majority of the largest mountain ranges, the mass of the rock is granite; while the sedimentary rocks along the sides look as though they had been displaced and thrown from their natural position by the bursting up of the granite, which is asserted to be the main core of the earth.

It is asserted by some that the crevices, seams and cracks were filled at the time they were formed; by others, that they have been filled since; while others, pretending to be more wise, contend that the formation, or filling up, is still going on. One plainly demonstrated fact, which we all admit, is that all the largest mountain ranges on this continent follow the same general meridian.

Should I take it for granted that granite shows no signs of stratification or organic life; and that gold, silver and copper leads were only to be found in one particular formation and quartz; and that this must resemble the ores found in some of the older mining countries, perhaps I should feel inclined to abandon Montana as a worthless mining country. But fourteen years experience in mines, from Chile to the Russian Possessions, has convinced me that gold, silver, copper and lead are to be found in all kinds of rock and in all formations, such as granite, porphyry, trap, shales, lime and sandstone. When, however, veins and leads are found to exist in granite, they are more likely to be "capped" over at a certain depth than in any other formation. The formation of Summit district I find to be gneiss running into limestone, without much, if any, signs of stratification; still, rich fibres and tissues are to be found running irregularly in all directions. These tissues, or "feeders," as they are sometimes called, frequently lead the miner to very large and rich pockets, which will no doubt prove to be the case with Summit district. In examining Brown's, Williams' Barton's and Idaho gulches lower down, I find a well stratified formation, principally granite, with well defined leads; the out-croppings running very regular, and prospecting from thirty to three hundred dollars per ton in free gold. Considerable work has been done on some of these leads, which I shall mention hereafter. They improve very much in richness and size as they have been developed, and there are certainly large fortunes in them for their owners.

I next pass on through Granite, California, Bivens and Wisconsin gulches, to Mill and Indian creeks, forming a belt some forty miles in length and twelve in width. Formation, principally granite, sand and limestone, well stratified, showing heavy out-croppings running regular, and prospecting rich in silver, gold and lead, with some copper. Many of the leads are very large, especially those containing silver, a large number prospecting upwards of \$200 per ton. The gold lodes are equally rich, and all improve as they are opened. Some of them are sunk upon to the depth of seventy-five and one hundred feet; many only staked. The facilities for working the mines in this district cannot be surpassed. There is an abundance of water-power, wood and grass, all within two or three miles. In fact, nature has placed every facility almost within a stone's throw of these mines, that man could ask or desire. I now leave these districts, only regretting that I am not an owner, on some of these rich leads, but I don't own "ary feet."

Here we cross the mountains to reach the Hot Spring district, which is locally divided into the "upper" and "lower" districts, and includes Meadow and Willow creeks, and Norwegian gulch. All through this district the ground is covered with rich "float," the out-croppings are heavier and better defined than in the other localities I have visited. The formation is principally granite and limestone. The quartz contains principally free gold in one or two cases, silver and copper. If I had one-thousandth part of the gold extracted, that lies in the "float rock" of this district, I should bid farewell to Montana. A number of the leads have been sunk upon to a depth of thirty to one hundred and forty feet, improving by depth, and showing free gold from the out-crop to the bottom of the shaft. Rock from some sixty to seventy leads has been crushed in arrastras and mills, and yielded from \$40 as high as \$237 per ton, without selection. The work and timbering of some of these mines is highly creditable. In prospecting rock from many leads in this and the other districts, I find it to contain free gold with no base metals to contend with, and the most simple gold quartz mill will save all the gold. Should not more than one location in twenty prove to be upon a true lead, which is a very heavy discount to make from the formation, indications, etc., Madison county can alone supply with rich paying quartz for centuries to come, more mills than are now running in Colorado, Nevada or California. All that is needed is capital, good mills and machinery to make these leads highly remunerative.

To many the following questions may arise: Why is such a large percentage of your locations "wild-cat," and why have not the few mills you have, been more successful in their operations? These I propose to answer next week, and in so doing will state the facts as they have existed, and now exist; neither showing fear or asking favor of the "wild-cat" speculators or operators, upon stakes and not lodes.

Yours truly,  
CORPORAL JACK.  
Virginia City, Jan. 24, 1867.

### FROM RED MOUNTAIN CITY.

EDITOR POST: Permit me in the columns of your valuable journal to give a few items from this new and almost unknown portion of our "fair young Territory." This town, or rather this embryo city, contains some three hundred and fifty houses, many of which are quite large and substantial structures. The streets are full of building material, and the constant click of the woodman's ax and the artisan's tools, are heard on every side. We believe our placer mines are equal, if not superior to any now worked in the Territory. At least five hundred men are employed (the weather permitting) in developing the different quartz leads, running drain ditches, sinking shafts and taking out "pay grit," to be ready for washing when old Sol's rays soften the huge snow banks on the surrounding mountains. Very rich and extensive placer mines have just been discovered high up on the mountains, immediately below the belt of rich quartz leads that crop out distinctly for a distance of over three miles. Among the richest quartz leads in this section may be mentioned, the Ballarat, Golconda, Nevins and Red Mountain. On the former, two tunnels are being run to strike them at a depth varying from 100 to 250 feet. On the latter, two shafts are being put down, as fast as muscle and money can do it. The ledges vary from five to sixteen feet in width, and are of great richness. From four pounds of rock taken from the Nevins, \$4.20 was obtained by crushing and panning out, without the aid of quicksilver. Rock taken from the Golconda and Ballarat, will average ten cents per pound. This is a pretty tough yarn to tell, but the most skeptical can be convinced of its truth, by examination and practical tests. We have had delightful weather until within the last six days, during which time it has been intensely cold. Three men had their feet badly frozen in coming to this place from the Silver Bow road. The thermometer has indicated as low as 20° below zero. To-day the sportsmen have had rare and exciting amusement. A large band of elk were discovered within half a mile of town; every available gun was brought into requisition, and the hunters sallied forth. Six monarchs of the forest fell victims to the unerring rifle. Moose, deer, and mountain sheep, are so plentiful in this locality, that their appearance on the hillsides fails to excite the warm blood of our Boones. "The brethren of the mystic tie" have nearly completed an edifice for their use, which is a credit to them and an ornament to the city.

Yours,  
RICHMOND.  
Red Mountain City, January 15, 1867.

### PEN AND SCISSORS.

#### Idaho.

The Idaho papers are engaged in discussing the "dust" question, and the bill introduced in the Legislature to issue bonds to the amount of \$30,000 to establish a Catholic school in Boise city. The Times is in favor of national currency and coin, and is very severe in its objections to the school appropriation.... A proposition is before the Legislature to remove the capital from Boise to Centerville.... Page, who was convicted in Boise of bogus dust operations, has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment.... John Gilman, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for killing a man called Chris, about a year ago, has been pardoned by Gov. Ballard.... Stephen Maloney, barkeeper in Cody's saloon, Idaho city, shot and killed James Fowler in that saloon on the 2d instant. Justice Turner discharged Maloney on the grounds of justifiable homicide.... John J. Lloyd, a native of Wales and lately from Newark, N. J., killed himself by a pistol-shot, December 24th, at Jas. Evans' house, above Minear's mill, in Ashby precinct.... "Battery" is the name of a new swindle in the gold regions of Idaho. Scoundrels smelt sand and silver together in a peculiar way. The bricks easily stand acid, and are worth about \$1.75 per ounce. It is principally of silver.... The value of the bullion produced in Idaho from January 1st to November 1st was \$11,000,000.

#### Colorado.

A history and directory of Denver is being gotten up. It will make a book of not less than 175 pages.... Within the last twelve months, \$100,000 worth of revenue stamps were used on the deeds of mining property recorded in Gilpin county.... A colored restaurant keeper named Overshine, was killed by another black man named Smith, in Denver, on the 4th inst.... A new county. The act to establish the county of Saguache, in the southern portion of the Territory, has received the signature of Gov. Cummings.... They say that a certain lady, not a thousand miles from Denver, lately eloped, and left a note for her husband, telling him not to mourn for the children, as none of 'em were his.... Advances from Ward District inform us that the Ni Wot Company is rebuilding their mill as fast as possible.... The mill of Messrs. Sam. Cushman & Co. is preparing to run, and big yields are bound to be realized. Pomeroy & Co.'s mill has shut down, the proprietors not being fully pleased with their Dodge crusher and ball pulverizer, together with those new amalgamators of Mr. Pomeroy's own invention. He talks some of putting up stamps to run it on the good old plan of "first principles." Some of the ores now being crushed in Ward, don't yield as richly as was expected, though they are still paying \$150 to the cord, by the Crosby & Thompson stamp mills.... The main line of the Pacific Railroad will pass 112 miles north of Denver.

"I'm afraid you'll come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman. "I have come to want already" was the reply. "I want your daughter."