

# THE MONTANA POST.

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

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WHOLE NO. 134

## The Montana Post.

D. W. TILTON & CO., PUBLISHERS



SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 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.

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### "THE CONSTITUTION."

The Gazette of the 9th Inst., in answer to the Post's inquiry on the 2d: "As you have opposed every plan of reconstruction offered by Congress, what is your plan?" replies: "The Constitution." The Post accepts the plan. As far as the Constitution is explicit, we adhere to it to the letter and spirit. Beyond that—and the Gazette will not deny that the complexities of the case are not fully provided for in direct instructions—we propose to take the spirit and intent of that instrument as a guide. And here it may be pertinent to remark that this howling and cavilling about "constitutional rights" comes with a bad grace from persons who, for five bloody years endeavored to destroy it and the government, or a press that now lends its most ardent support to those persons, and combats with all its might those who stood by it and for it. Let whom the shoe fits, wear it. The act of secession; the withdrawing of allegiance; the suppression of United States laws and courts; the establishment of foreign governments in the seceded States; and armed opposition to United States officers—destroyed the form of government existing in each separate State under the Constitution. This none will deny. The right of the government to suppress rebellion is conceded. The rebellion suppressed, the legislators of Congress found this clause of the Constitution staring them in the face: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." The Supreme Court has decided that the term United States here refers to Congress and the President. The latter did, under his military authority, constitute governments in those States, and Congress has decided them not republican forms of government, because they were governed by men who were not eligible to the office, and the form existing was not in accordance with the constitutional requirements. When the Gazette considered that the Supreme Court has decided as above, and that Congress carried them over the President's veto it cannot, unless it abandon past precedents, doubt the constitutional right of the House and Senate to act in the premises. The question then arose, what was "a republican form of government?" The systems of government, differing in each State, have, before the rebellion, all been virtually recognized as republican; but the question has always been seriously doubted whether a form of government proscribing any particular class from suffrage, who were loyal and guilty of no crime, or where a part of the people were held in slavery to the rest, was in reality republican. Slavery having been abolished and the rights of citizenship bestowed upon all races, so much had been gained toward the point. Then came the question of suffrage. The act of secession rendered the State governments adopting it imperative under the constitution of the United States; but were they even in actual force, they would be subordinate to the Constitution. Supposing that a section of a State should rebel, and the people thereof disfranchise themselves, Congress could not consistently or constitutionally, when it had been conquered, enfranchise that portion which had rebelled and disfranchised the other which had remained loyal. The people

who rebelled placed themselves in the same position, so far as suffrage was concerned as the negroes had been. Now, Congress must enfranchise them to re-establish governments in those States. The whites, as a class, were disloyal, the negroes loyal. As guardians of the national safety, and as law makers under the Constitution, it is equally as binding upon them, yes more so, to enfranchise the blacks, who outnumber in some States, the whites, as to bestow the privilege on disloyal whites. Under what was termed "higher law" than the Constitution, which was simply expediency, which recognized slavery in States forming a portion of a republican government, and made our government appear a bundle of inconsistencies, congress has heretofore ignored that portion of the Constitution which requires them to "guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." By the late "act for the more perfect government of the rebellious States" they have taken hold of this matter in strict accordance with the Constitution. Right will prevail. There is no higher law of government than the Constitution, but there is a higher Power that watches over the destinies of this people. It guided the Puritans to Plymouth Rock; it beat back the Briton to the seas, and the savage to the forest; it permitted us to grow in strength and greatness, and when the country grew proud and haughty, it sent among us a great war to humble and purify it; it controlled events until the shackles were broken, and then it crowned a free people with peace and victory; it permitted contentions and faction until the powers in the land absolved the oppressed from the last vestige of bondage, and we can claim to have demonstrated the ability of a free people for self government. Such is the "Constitutional plan" proposed by the Gazette, and we are glad to see them for once, and we hope for aye, lending a helping hand to the car of Progress.

### THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

There is more than usual interest manifested in regard to the Indians, and the probabilities of the coming campaign, by the mountain press and people. From Mr. Richards—better known as Reshaw—who is conversant with their language and has just returned from Fort Smith, we have ascertained the following facts in regard to their strength and intentions. Fort Smith, on the Big Horn river, is garrisoned by about two hundred men, commanded by Captain Kinney. About thirty-five miles from the fort are eighteen hundred lodges of Sioux, averaging three warriors to the lodge—and under the command of Red Cloud the famous war chief of the recent massacre. Subordinate to him are the chiefs, White Young Bull and Iron Plate. These owing to the severe weather and deep snow, have not committed any depredations, but are prepared to move as soon as the weather will permit. Around the fort a number of Crows are camped, who have so far been friendly. It is well known that a bitterly hostile feeling has existed between the Sioux and some of the other tribes. In anticipation of this summer's work, the Sioux sent to the Bloods, Piegans and Gros-Ventres the "peace pipe," which they have accepted and joined the league against the whites. They are camped on the left bank of the Missouri, something like eight hundred lodges strong. A deputation of them to the Sioux camp state that their tribes will soon cross the Missouri river and camp near Muscleshell, from whence they will wage a war of extermination against the whites—and will never make peace until they conquer. They say the whites have now occupied their only hunting grounds. Death is inevitable, and they prefer it in battle rather than by starvation. The principal Blackfoot chief says he has lived in the mining camps for years, that he has killed numbers of whites; that they are "old squaws," and will not fight. The Arrapahoes talk for peace. "Nave," whom many of the emigrants will remember as talking English and Spanish very well, has returned from the direction of Laramee, where the troops fired on him and his band, and still manifests friendship. Lone Horn, who, with fifteen hundred Sioux warriors, made peace at Fort Sully, last summer, is in trouble. It is believed they have not warred against the whites, but have held aloof from the league.

Lone Horn said to the whites, recently, "When we made peace, last summer, the Great Father said we should be brothers, and my people have not broken their pledge. When we meet the red man they hate us because we do not fight, and when the whites see my people they fire on them and kill them.

This is not right. The Great Father said whoever should fire first should die. If he does not keep the treaty, we will have to go with the other tribes and fight the whites."

In the fight at Phil. Kearney, twenty-seven hundred Indians were engaged—nine hundred did the fighting, while eighteen hundred were lying concealed near the Fort, to capture it if reinforcements had been sent to Fetterman. The Sioux lost, in killed, Lone Bear and Iron Eye and six warriors. The Cheyennes had killed, Little Wolf and three warriors. About one hundred and fifty were wounded. Lying concealed on either side of a ravine, when they raised up and fired, the troops had advanced so far into the acute angle of the ambuscade that they fired past them, and many of the Indians were shot with arrows from the opposite side of the ravine. One soldier boy, about seventeen years of age, was captured; but when the brother of Lone Bear heard he was killed, he claimed the privilege and killed the captive. The commandant of Fort Smith does not expect to be able to hold his position, and it is thought if reinforcements do not soon arrive, the command will come to Clark's Fork or the Yellowstone. When the troops destined for the route arrive, posts will be established at all these points.

### A SMILE.

When opposing armies are marshalled for conflict, a cloud of pickets and vedettes are thrown out by skillful commanders to prevent surprise and feel the position of the enemy. Active, alert and fearless, they cover front, flank and rear, and with advances, forays and expeditions into the enemy's country, they keep up a continuous excitement and fusillade, attracting attention and requiring constant readiness on the part of the great army to follow up an advantage, or fight the battles they provoke. Expeditions penetrate in all directions, in the glare of noonday and under cover of night. All are not expected to be in the right direction—for feints are accessories to successful attacks—but "trying all things to hold fast that which is good." Brave to intrepidity, vigorous, daring, but irresponsible for the result of the battle they may provoke, they oftentimes act rashly, and are overwhelmed by superior strength, or again gain ground in the right direction, and the position is taken by the main force, to be held, or perish in the attempt. As in war, so in politics. The Republican Party stands to-day a countless army, their position fully assured, commanding, impregnable and the key to universal Liberty and Justice. Above them waves the banner of freedom, no longer a flaunting lie. A new lustre flashes from its stars since the tarnish of slavery has been wiped away, and its mingling stripes have ceased to represent the lacerated flesh of helpless slaves. Holding the key of the position. Yes! but not quiescent or lethargic. Standing to arms, and watching with intense anxiety the progressive extremists who are riding uncurbed on unexplored paths, with skill and intrepidity, but liable to ambush or disaster; seeking new lines of advance, perhaps to become engulfed in impassable marshes, and again striking the great highway of Right, covered though it may be by the guns of the enemy, they spring upon the ramparts and battle singly, hand to hand, until the lifting fog of prejudice discloses the truth to the great army of the Republic, and where the gray dawn disclosed but the fluttering guidons of the Light Brigade, the morning sunshine reflects upon the stream of Time the banners of our victorious legions, and glares upon the ground covered with the ghastly dead of Treason, Bondage and Rebellion.

### POSITION OF THE DEMOCRAT.

We are under obligations to our neighbor of the Democrat for demonstrating the inconsistency of the Republican party, and showing the position of the Post. It has afforded most infinite amusement to us, and demonstrates the fact that the Democrat is the best comic paper in the mountains. We scarcely ever appropriate more than a column of the Post to faciousness, but we are strongly tempted to reproduce this article entire. First, the grammatical construction of it is perfect. Here is an example. "We have seen in no Radical paper in the Union such bitter and vituperative terms employed towards the President than is found in this article." Shades of the departed Murray haunt not the dreams of this editor of forty years! A month ago the Democrat felt it impossible to decide upon the status of the Post. Now, it goes back a year, quotes from it as the Radical organ, quotes from its last issue as Radical, and withal, states that it receives almost the unanimous support of the Democratic party, to the neglect of

their own papers. How quickly you doubt the existence of the sun, when a passing cloud hides it from your view. It says the Republican party endorsed the policy of Andrew Johnson in 1865, and that it proposes, in a few plain statements, to show that the Republican party, and not Johnson, has changed, and then in the most amusing manner, does not show anything about it. If the Democrat office only had a few "quaint, queer and interesting" wood-cuts to illustrate with, PUNCH would be totally eclipsed. It says: "The party should stand by our paper, and not give the Post, or any other radical paper, a stick to break their own heads." Whose heads—the papers' or the party's? Well, this amusing strain is kept up until the strain becomes too great, and it bursts out in a boo! hoo! and sheds tears that nothing but "greenbacks"—for which it supplicates most piteously—can wipe away. By the way, one of the most amusing features of the paper is that the same story is scattered through several articles. It says: "The Post and Herald have four times as many subscribers as the Gazette and Democrat," and "if it had not been for the Public Printing the patronage to the Democrat would never have paid the expense of running it." Most lamentable admission. The proprietor of the Democrat has had the same experience as quartz men; anything "run into the ground" costs fearfully in Montana. Again, what a horribly ungrateful party it is—"We know prominent Democrats who hold office and who will want to get office from the hands of the democrats, that have never taken a number of the Gazette or Democrat, or paid a dollar to the support of either." There is nothing strange in that. We know plenty of persons who love music and dancing, who don't throw greenbacks to every artist on a hand-organ that plays in the back alley, or have a hurdy-gurdy in their front parlor. We referred to its weeping over "the present state of its condition;" here it vindicates its right to do so. "The Democratic party has, in all elections, shown double the numbers of the Republican and it is a crying shame that they do not support their party papers." Here again a little admission that the Gazette will hardly thank it for. "We confess that our subscription list is so small that we are almost ashamed of it, and we learn that our friends of the Gazette, though having a larger field, have not been able to clear their teeth." Tooth-brushes are to be had at the principal drug-stores of both cities. See advertisements in the Post. Lastly it says: "In order to encourage subscriptions to the Democrat we will take greenbacks at par." The Democrat may not appreciate the sympathies of the "insane" Editor of the Post; but, really, we would like to see the Democratic papers of this Territory a little more liberally patronized. We do not know anything that would secure us such a large increase of subscribers as soon as the first three months would expire. We are very much obliged; indeed, our gratitude is too much for us to express, to our neighbor, for publishing the article from the Post. According to its own account, very few, if any, will ever see it; but it shows good intentions. We advise all our patrons to send for No. 18, vol. 2, of the Democrat. It contains between six and seven columns of United States laws in regard to a telegraph line, etc., in Kansas. It is very spicy—and well written—containing as many names as the Book of Genesis.

### PARRY AND THRUST.

In the view of having a Republican organ in Montana, a committee, consisting of J. P. Judge, J. W. and myself, wrote to Tilton & Co., asking what they would take for the office, including presses, fixtures, etc., and were only presented by the extravagant price asked—\$15,000. Correspondent of Herald.

This correspondent and several other —s thought they could run a newspaper because Mrs. — baked pies and bread for the editor of the Post. It was very cruel of Tilton & Co. not to give them the office. As these gentlemen think "these facts may be useful" to the editor of the Herald, we may add another, that they cannot buy the Post to-day for that money, with trouble the value of the Herald added.

They had accused us of "stealing telegrams." —Herald.

It "gleans" them now, with a rake kept for that purpose.

A paper (the Post) so tame on every other subject that it is being starved out by the common verdict of the people of Montana.—Herald.

We rather like this "starving out" process. The Post has a larger circulation than all other papers in the Territory, and has increased every week since the Herald started. The crumbs that fall from the Post Power Press every

day would be the most gorgeous feast that your eyes ever rested on.

We stand alone as the only free people still withholding our voice and support from that Congress which has preserved the National honor against all enemies, and all powers, and from the great cause of freedom which has marched triumphantly across the continent, leaving Montana in her solitude as a speechless and unconverted people.—Herald.

Very pretty indeed, and about as reliable as the story of three thousand graves on the Bozeman route. Oh! a very reliable journal the Herald is, "Montana alone withholds her support." Here are Democratic majorities on joint ballots, all entitled to representation in Congress, as "free people." Kentucky 16; Idaho, 18; Dakota, 25; Montana, 27; Delaware, 12; Arizona, in the only country where a party test was made, was Democratic. Tell the truth and shame the devil—but don't try deception on him, that is his forte. Practice may make you perfect, but you make such ridiculous blunders, even your own friends can't believe you.

### The Episcopal Church.

The announcement that Bishop Tuttle has accepted the Episcopate of Montana, and the organization of the Episcopal society in this city are the premonitory movements that will culminate in building up in our midst, a church which will exert a great and healthful influence upon the people of this Territory. Its members, hitherto scattered, here and there, without a spiritual head or shepherd, will have a leader of eminent ability and zeal, who will, without doubt, found among our people a pillar of strength and beauty to support the temple of Deity. The "Church Almanac" for 1867 gives some statistics in regard to the Episcopal church of the United States that may be of interest at this time, and which we clip from the Oregonian.

It consists of thirty-four dioceses, under the care of Bishops using the same liturgy and yielding obedience to the canons enacted by the General Convention.

The General Convention meets triennially, and is composed of two Houses—the House of Bishops, consisting of the Diocesan and Missionary Bishops; and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, consisting of four Clergymen and four Laymen from each Diocese. The General Convention legislates for the Church within the limits of the United States, but can make no alteration in the Constitution, or in the Liturgy or officers, unless the same has been adopted in one Convention and submitted to all the Dioceses, and afterwards adopted in another Convention.

The Convention maintains, through the agency of trustees, a fund for the relief of aged and infirm clergymen, and the widows and orphans of clergymen deceased; and a fund for the support of Missionary Bishops. There are fourteen Committees appointed from the members of the Convention, who sit for various purposes, during the recess of the Convention. The next General Convention, will meet in the City of New York on the first Wednesday of Oct. 1868.

The general institutions of the Church, as distinguished from those belonging to particular Dioceses, are—

The General Theological Seminary at New York. In this Seminary, in 1866 there were 57 students, and 651 Alumni, of whom 98 are deceased. Number of students matriculated since 1823, 924; volumes in the Library, 13,163. The annual commencement and meeting of the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society. The Home Department of this Society numbers five Missionary Bishops and 202 Missionaries; and the Foreign Department, two Missionary Bishops, eighteen Missionaries and twenty-seven Assistants.

The official organ of the Society is the Spirit of Missions, published at the Bible House, New York. The Society has organized a distinct Missionary labor—the Freedman's Commission. The General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society, the Protestant Episcopal Society, the Society for the promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, the University of the South, the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, the American Church Missionary Society, and the Christian Unity Society.

The Almanac furnishes the statistics of each Diocese in the United States, and the names and location of all the clergy of the Church. We limit ourselves to a general summary. Number of Dioceses, 34; Bishops, 44; Priests and Deacons, 2,486; whole number of Clergy, 2,530; parishes, 2,905; for the year 1816, ordinations—Deacons, 98; Priests, 86; candidates for orders, 286; churches consecrated, 38; baptisms—infants, 23,974; adults, 6,527; not stated, 808; confirmations, 19,296; communicants,—added, 14,138; present number, 161,224; marriages, 9,900; burials, 16,828; Sunday School teachers, 17,570; Sunday School scholars 157,813; contributions, \$3,051,669.

This Almanac is published by the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, founded in 1810.

### FROM BANNACK.

"Winter lingers in the lap of Spring"—"Wheel-hickles and Sleigh-hickles"—Express Lines to Salmon—Mining Items, etc.

From our own Correspondent.

Ed. Post: Winter still lingers in the lap of spring, the streams are bound in his icy embrace, and the mountains and foot-hills are covered with his icy robe. Up to the first of March we had only about three weeks of cold winter weather, but this month so far, has been the most winterish of all, and consequently the travel to and from Salmon river has been put back; but notwithstanding, now and then small pack trains arrive and load with goods for the new mines, and every day small parties are arriving from different parts of the Territory and departing by every conceivable mode of conveyance for the new El Dorado of the Rocky Mountains.

Oliver's Express has made one trip and it is now hourly expected on its second return. Passengers and freight are carried in sleds as far as the river, and from there to the mines, packing and snow shoes are the modes of travel. Occasionally we hear of some getting their feet badly frozen and losing their extremities, or of some losing life, and of others suffering all sorts of hardships, and even death, to gain their worldly prize.

If there was a tube from Bannack to the new gold field through which passengers could be forced by steam in a minute, and one-half would lose their lives, it would not scare us much, for every man would take his chance, one out of two, for a safe trip.

Besides Oliver's Express, and Moore's Pony Express, we hear of two other express companies that are about to commence running, so there will be no lack of conveyances. We wish them all success, and do not doubt that these new mines justify all these in order to carry on the business that will be transacted between Bannack and Grantsville, and other new mining towns. Every few days we see new evidences of the richness of these mines, and are persuaded that they are very extensive and rich; if not, then there will be the greatest sell, and the most people humbugged that have ever been in these mountains.

Miners and merchants are making great preparations and sacrifices, and risking everything, even life, in expectation of permanent business there, and we can scarcely believe that they are all deceived. Yet we would advise miners and merchants who are doing well in other camps, not to abandon their business, for doubtless Salmon river will be overdone, and many will no doubt be disappointed.

The prospectors who went up Grass-hopper a few weeks ago, returned unsuccessful, but have again gone over the divide into the Big Hole valley. They are still confident of striking good diggings.

The miners here are still drifting and hopefully expecting spring to come along, that they may wash up and harvest the golden crop for which they have long been waiting.

Smith & Grater are making extensive preparations to mine. The company intend bringing in a new ditch and will give employment to a good many hands.

In a future article we will tell you something about our lead mining. Beaverhead county will yet be the banner county. Silver bricks will be turned out by the ton, and gold bullion "fill you can't rest." Bannack yet lives. She will live and flourish. S. F. D.

### GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

General Meagher, Acting-Governor, has issued a proclamation giving the Crow Indians permission "to encamp forthwith on the Yellowstone, somewhere between Bozeman City and the head waters of that river," and request all soldiers and citizens "to cultivate with them friendly relations, with the view to secure the safety of our people at exposed points in the valley of the Yellowstone," etc.

We do not see anything objectionable

in the proclamation. It simply gives the Crows permission to do what they have been doing for several years. The settlers have been begged to death by them heretofore and will be hereafter. Perhaps this is preferable to some other Indian modes of taking life. In the section they are assigned to, they will be no protection to the inhabitants, and the two or three score of men who will be left on the Yellowstone when the season opens, will hardly attempt to remain there if the Sioux approach. If they had been required to encamp below the canyon, instead of above, they would have been some aid to the residents of the Gallatin, which they are not now. The limits they are assigned to is the safest place for the Crows, and that is about all that can be said for it.

### THE BLOW RECALLING.

Derby and Russell, in the House of Lords (see telegrams), are in hot water about the conduct of the American people and Government on the Fenian question. Where was their nice sense of international honor and law during the rebellion? Do they remember the scores of American vessels plundered by British pirates—burned and sunk by British seamen? Where is Laird's rebel rams, and the blockade runners owned by British noblemen? Little you dreamed that retaliation might come so soon. Ireland has the sympathy of the American people. Would it were likely to succeed.

### A GLORIOUS SENTIMENT.

Speaker Colfax, in his speech on Saturday night, expressed a sentiment that volumes could not add to, which will find a responsive echo in millions of loyal hearts, and be endorsed around the world. "Those who love the Flag shall rule the country."

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