

The Montana Post.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.



Latest news from all parts of the World

REPORTED BY THE W. U. TELEGRAPH COMPANY EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TRI-WEEKLY POST.

A Charge Against the United States

The President and Mrs. Surratt - No American Feigns Convicted - Stanton to be Dismissed - Farragut in Europe - Ira Aldridge Dead.

The Great Cabinet Imbroglio - Gov. Alken's Record - Steadman to be Secretary of War - The Surratt Jury Disagree and are Dismissed - A Judicial Row - Stanton - Turk - France Jealous of Prussia Again - Indians - Grant, Acting Secretary of War - War With Japan.

General Beagher's Funeral Oration - Stanton in Boston - The Turf - Bonner Purchases Dexter - Mexican News - From Washington - Cathedral at Frankfurt Destroyed - Quaker - Quaker - The Turks Independent and Progressive - Revolt in Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—The Acton boiler factory, North Street, exploded this forenoon. One man was killed and two seriously wounded.

HAVANA, August 5.—Diener insists that the United States government was a party to the indiscriminate shooting of prisoners.

Mexico calls for a coalition of European governments against America, in order to cause their common rights to be respected.

Information from Vera Cruz says Santa Anna has been brought there to be tried for conspiracy against the government.

The diplomatic corps is expected to leave Mexico in a body.

Everything is reported quiet at the capital. The capture of Marquez at Hacienda Pucadores is reported.

MOBILE, August 9.—Fourteen negroes were appointed on the police force to-day.

New York, The Times special says: It is reported on good authority that President Johnson, after having signed the death sentence of Mrs. Surratt, remarked to the officers of the Military Commission who had presented the findings to him, that we must be protected against female assassins as well as male assassins. This remark, according to my authority, was elicited by the consideration of the recommendation of mercy to Mrs. Surratt.

Among the documents on file at the War Department relative to the assassination conspiracy is the confession of Atzeroth, which was executed, in which he states that Booth told him on the day of assassination, that John, meaning Surratt, was in town and occupied rooms at the Herndon House, Washington.

The State Department in answer to the request of the House committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, upon investigation, that no case had been found where an American citizen had been tried and convicted in Ireland for uttering French sentiments in the United States.

FLORENCE, August 10.—Dispatches state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo.

New York, August 11.—A special to the Herald states that on Tuesday next the President will promptly resign, if Secretary Stanton unless in the interim his resignation is tendered.

The Times Washington special says: The latest rumors out of the Stanton imbroglio are that the President had been advised to resign, the friends of the administration, arguing that such a step would lead to the disruption of the Republican party.

The Herald says that it has White House authority for the contradiction of this report.

LONDON, August 11.—The United States squadron, under the command of Farragut, has been at the Prussian naval post during the past week. The Admiral was received with great honors by the Prussian officers. The fleet subsequently sailed for St. Petersburg, where it is expected Farragut will receive a warm welcome.

LONDON, August 10.—Ira Aldridge, the celebrated tragedian, is dead. He died of cholera while he was on a professional tour in Poland.

PARIS, July 11.—Evening.—There was a great fire in Bordeaux, during which eighty persons are reported killed or injured.

New York, Aug. 12.—A Herald special says it is said that Seward has taken so decided a stand against the removal of Stanton as to have occasioned bad feeling in the President's breast. It is also said that Randall and McCulloch are not altogether to be relied upon, showing infidelity to Johnson's policy. The former, report says, contemplates resigning at an early day. It is further stated that one of the causes of the late rupture between the President and Secretary of War was the refusal of Secretary Stanton to assign to a militia company of Maryland, composed mainly of returned rebel officers and soldiers, a battery of light guns for which they had applied. The President is said to have directed him to furnish the battery, but Stanton declined and still refuses to do so.

The Herald's Charleston special says the committee appointed at the Republican meeting addressed a letter to General Sickles protesting against the appointment and retention of Gov. Aiken as a registrar of voters, stating that in their opinion he is ineligible to any position of honor, profit or trust, having aided the rebellion by contributing, through the blockade, ammunition and guns to the Confederate States, and having received and entertained Jeff Davis during the war, at his residence.

The Tribune's New Orleans special says: Johnson has tendered Gen. Steadman the position of Secretary of War. Gen. Steadman left on Saturday night for Washington.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—A Fort Gibson letter says Croix Downing was elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation over Wm. P. Ross, by a large majority. Both the northern and southern Cherokees voted for Downing, who is said to favor secularizing the lands of the nation and other public enterprises.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—To-day the jury in the Surratt case sent a communication to Judge Fisher asking a discharge, stating the agreement was improbable, and that they stood precisely the same as when they first balloted on entering the jury room, standing eight for acquittal and four for conviction. A discharge was ordered. After this, Judge Fisher read a paper referring to the personal assault on him in July by Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for the defense, characterizing it as an offense which Mr. Bradley could not excuse and ordering his name to be stricken from the rolls of attorneys practicing in his Court. The act has caused considerable excitement among members of the bar. Bradley denies the authority of Judge Fisher to dismiss him, and claiming it could only be done by the act of three Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fisher almost immediately left the court room and entered a street car, followed by Bradley, who handed Judge a paper supposed to be a challenge. The members of the bar are generally indignant, and called a meeting for Monday morning. They seem to make common cause to limit Fisher, whom they declare has disgraced himself by using his official position to resent a personal affront.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—It is understood that General Sickles has approved the action of the principal officers at Wilmington, interfering with the civil process of the United States court.

PARIS, August 10.—The Turkish Admiral recently took a dispatch from the servant of the United States Minister resident. Morris has laid the case before the Turkish government and demanded redress for the outrage. The reply of the Sublime Porte has not transpired.

New York, August 10.—Weber, via Southampton 30th. In the French Senate, July 30, Baron Dupin said: Prussia has formed a confederacy in Germany, offensive to France. He did not think that after the success she had gained she would stop, but hoped the Prusso-German confederacy would limit her Empire. Then alone could France and other nations reduce their armament and be more happy, and more rich in their peaceful rivalry.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a circular dispatch to the Papal Nuncios of the Catholic churches, stating that the attitude of the Italian government was greatly at variance with the engagements made with the Pope.

The dispatch also refers to preparations being made by the Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

St. Louis, 10.—A dispatch from Ft. Hayes says all the stock on the railroad below here has been seized by Indians, who have killed several men. Several Indians were killed.

An Omaha dispatch says: Four men were surrounded at Mud Springs and three of them were killed and scalped. The other man escaped.

The number of men killed at the Plum Creek railroad affair was six.

General Agur has gone west to examine the position of affairs. He does not think that Spotted Tail's people had anything to do with the affair. He attributed the act to the Sioux and Cheyennes.

The people of southwest Nebraska have asked permission to raise a company of volunteers for defense.

General Sibley and Colonel Harker report a war-like coalition among the Northern tribes. They demanded the possession of the country and the withdrawal of troops, and suspension of railroad construction.

Instead of being willing to co-operate with the government, they refuse to aid in the effort to induce the hostile Indians to withdraw from the war path. They told Sibley and Parker to do it themselves.

Information is received that the Indians attacked and burned Little Sandy and South Pass telegraph offices, on the line between Laramie and Salt Lake, five days since, destroying everything. They have had entire control of that country for the past three weeks.

New York, Aug. 12.—The following is Grant's last to Secretary Stanton, accepting the war part for him:

Sir:—Inclosed herewith I have to transmit you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume the duties of the office.

In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the seal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged your duty as Secretary of War. With great respect, your obedient servant,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Seward will leave the Cabinet by his own free will sooner than expected.

A Herald special says: It is stated that the President desires all the Cabinet to send in their resignations that he may make a general revision of the council. Seward and McCulloch are believed to be in bad odor at the White House.

A Herald special says the President has intimated to-night that he will soon tender the office of Secretary of War to a distinguished ex-Governor of New England—probably meaning Andrews, of Massachusetts.

A Tribune special says Sheridan has written a letter to Grant complaining bitterly of the conduct of General Roseau in New Orleans; that he exerted his influence with rebel citizens to prevent the acceptance by them of Sheridan's reconstruction acts; also, of his general demeanor towards General Sheridan.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 13.—The Registration returns are in for four counties. There are about 60,000 voters. It is believed the full returns will give the whites about 12,000 majority.

AGRESTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—General Pope has issued an order to the civil officers that all advertisements and other official publications which are provided for by law shall be given by the civil officers only to such newspapers as don't oppose reconstruction under the acts of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The bonds are issued to the Pacific railroad for the ninth completed section of twenty-four miles of road. The Postmaster General has made temporary arrangements for mails to Sitka City.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Shanghai advices say the United States authorities, having received neither satisfaction or apology for the murder of the crew of the American bark Rover, the men-of-war Hartford and Wyoming were ordered to the scene of the outrage to demand the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with. In the meantime it was apparent that the natives were preparing for a fight, and the shore was vigorously shelled by both vessels. Several hundred sailors and marines subsequently effected a landing and a sharp fight ensued with the Islanders, which lasted over five hours. The heat was intense. Fifteen officers and men are reported to have suffered sun stroke. Lieut. Mackenzie, of the party, was shot and killed. At nightfall the fighting party was withdrawn from shore and the bombardment resumed and continued until the natives disappeared. The Hartford and Wyoming then weighed anchor and sailed for Shanghai, where they arrived on the 15th of June.

Among the general items of news from Shanghai, it is stated that the Chinese merchants refuse as currency the Mexican dollars coined during the reign of Maximilian.

Latest advices from Japan via Shanghai reports the case of the ship Anna Kimball for violation of the commercial treaty between China and the United States had been satisfactorily settled.

FLORENCE, Aug. 13.—Garibaldi is at Vienna, where it is said he is actively engaged in new preparations for a movement on Rome.

LONDON, August 14.—Further advices from China state that the port of Tamsanjo, Japan, is designated by Japan for the use of foreigners and thrown open to the commerce of all nations, in accordance with the agreement made with foreign representatives at Osaka.

PARIS, August 14.—Representatives at the cholera have been received here from various parts of Italy. They represent the epidemic as spreading and attended with an unusual fatality.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Secretary Stanton and wife have gone on a visit to Boston and the guests of Hon. Sta. Hooper.

Attorney-General Satterly is now at Capron Springs in poor health, and will not return here for some weeks.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Dexter trotted against his usual time to-day, to harness, viz: 2:19. He had a running mate. First quarter, 33; second, half mile, 1:07. The mile in 2:17. Dexter has since been sold to Robert Bonner for \$50,000, to be delivered after the Chicago races, when he will be retired from the turf.

MONTREAL, August 14.—Jeff Davis refuses to discuss the subject of a pardon.

New York, August 15.—Orders are issued from the Postoffice Department nearly every day reopening postoffices in the Southern States. In some instances new offices have been established to meet the increasing demand for postal service.

Mexican advices received from Havana state that Juarez has ordered Santa Anna to be in Mexico in the month of January, 69, by which Maximilian was tried and under which identification of the prisoner is sufficient evidence for a conviction. Marquez was on his way to the capital.

Among the list of condemned officers is Prince Salsburg whose wife is still in the country trying hard to save his life.

The Congress will be convened in December. The Presidential election also takes place in December.

Santa Anna's son protests to Secretary Seward against the seizure of his father at Sinaloa. He intimates the Washington government must be in complicity with the Liberals who arrested him.

The Herald's New Orleans special says: In a few days Sheridan will issue an order calling an election for or against the convention.

The World's special has learned from an authoritative source that there is no truth whatever in the reiterated statement that the President contemplates removing all the disaffected officers from the army.

The Washington Intelligencer of yesterday contains a long card from J. H. Bradley, detailing the occurrence between him and Judge Fisher and leaving the settlement of the affair in the hands of the law.

A Knoxville dispatch says an encounter occurred between Congressman Maynard and Colonel Williams, yesterday, but they were parted by friends.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—A notice will soon be issued by the treasury department removing the protest against the payment of interest on the bonds of the United States, State bonds, abstracted about eight years ago from the interior department and held in trust for certain Indian tribes.

Bradley was arrested to-day. It is said his note to Judge Fisher was not intended as a challenge, but will lead to an amicable settlement.

FRANKFORT, August 15.—Last night a disastrous fire broke out in the Roman Catholic cathedral, in this city, a structure of great antiquity, dating back to 1405. It is famous for architectural beauty and historic associations. All the elaborate decorations of the interior were destroyed, and the walls and roof so badly injured that it will probably be necessary to take the whole building down.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 15.—On his return to Constantinople the Sultan received a report from his Grand Vizier, whom he left in charge of the government during his absence. In reply, the Sultan, after reviewing his recent journey to the Crimea, says, "I am glad of these observations, he is prompted to inaugurate an era of progress for the Ottoman Empire. He promises to submit a series of measures of reform for the benefit of his subjects."

FLORENCE, August 15.—The steamer Quaker City, Capt. Duncan, with a large number of passengers, was wrecked on the coast of Sicily, and the vessel is believed to have been in quarantine. The Quaker City was on its way to the Holy Land. Its detention causes great indignation among the passengers.

BERLIN, August 15.—A meeting is being held between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

BOCHAREST, August 15.—All the members of the Danubian cabinet have tendered their resignations to Prince Carol.

PARIS, August 15.—Dispatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish government after giving due consideration to the collective note of the European powers, has come to the conclusion that it cannot admit the intervention of those governments in the affairs of the Empire, and refuses to consent to the joint inquiry proposed.

BERLIN, August 15.—The new Minister of the United States (Bancroft) had an informal interview with Bismarck, at which the conversation was most cordial. Next week, Bancroft will have the first audience with the King, whom he will present his credentials as ambassador of the American Republic.

FALMOUTH, August 15.—The steamer Arago from New York arrived to-day. She picked up at sea the crew of the Car, off Green Rock, which had been abandoned.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—A full registration gives 44,273 whites, and 82,079 blacks. Fourteen deaths from yellow fever occurred during the week ending this morning.

GALVESTON, August 15.—Montevideo advices from Mexico say Canales has revolted and is now marching on Matamoros.

LONDON, August 15.—The action of the Lords to-night in receding from its amendments to the reform bill placed both Houses in complete accord; the bill finally passed and received the assent of the Queen. In the Commons, to-night, the government withdrew the bill to prevent public meetings in the Park.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Richard O. Gorham delivered the funeral oration on General Meagher to-night, at the Cooper Institute.

DUBLIN, August 10.—By consent, the government trial of General Farrell, who was reported to have turned King's evidence, has been postponed.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

At his (Cavanaugh's) written request we strained our conscience to its utmost forbearance to put his speech before the Supreme Court in the hands of the public. As to the part by both Judges, bar and bystanders as the weakest effort ever made in that Court. We can assure Mr. Cavanaugh that he wholly mistakes the high toned sentiment of the people of Montana if he imagines for a moment that indulgence in blackguardism towards an opponent will insure their support. We know that J. M. Cavanaugh did run as an independent candidate for Congress in 1865, and that his vote added to that of the regular Democratic candidate would have elected him. Cavanaugh stated that "he wanted no nomination from the Democrats, that he was endeavoring for eighteen months to sew up all the Democracy in him." Again, in all we have heard from gentlemen in Montana, who knew Cavanaugh in Colorado, the opinion generally entertained in regard to him was that he was wholly unreliable as a politician, and that no confidence in that respect could be reposed in anything he said. It has afforded us no pleasure to go into this expose of any one claiming to act with the party to which we belong.—[Democrat, Feb. 28, 1867.]

COL. WILBUR F. SANDERS.—This gentleman is the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress. We do not dispute the fact that he has been the ablest man of the party. His talents are of a high order, and the people of Ohio, from whence Col. Sanders came, have not a member in Congress who is much his superior, in point of general information and intelligence. And, also, we are free to admit, in his social relations we have found him to be a kind neighbor and highly respectable citizen. On these points we urge no objection to Col. Sanders, and whatever we may feel it our duty to say of him and his public acts in the present campaign, we do not intend to do so. We entertain the opinions above expressed in regard to him personally.—[Democrat, Aug. 10, 1867.]

MINING MATTERS.

REMODELED. The mill of the N. Y. & M. M. E. Co., located in Oro Fino gulch, has been closed up for repairs during the past two months, and during that time many improvements have been added to it. The building has been greatly enlarged, two batteries of five stamps each have been added to the two former ones of the same capacity, and a new and powerful engine takes the place of the two small concerns which heretofore furnished the motive power. The improvements are undoubted and conclusive proof that the mill and mine of the Company paid, and that they have the utmost faith and confidence in the richness of their property.

THE WHITELASH UNION LODGE.

The work on this lodge, the situation of which is too well known to the majority of our citizens to require any reference from us, has been prosecuted with renewed vigor since the return of Mr. Whitelash from the East. To set at rest any fears which may have been entertained by some of our citizens, relative to the production of bullion from this celebrated lode, we reproduce some figures which have already been published, as also a statement of the amount extracted since the arrival of Mr. W. last spring. The figures have been kindly furnished by Mr. J. C. Lovell, Secretary of the lodge, who will herewith accept our thanks:

Total from Hendries mill from Jan. 1st, 1867, to April 23rd, 1867, \$57,143 00

Table with columns for date, amount, and total. Includes entries for June 3rd, July 6th, July 13th, July 20th, July 27th, Aug 3rd, Aug 10th, Aug 17th, Aug 24th, and a Grand total of \$145,937 00.

THE ORO CACHE LODGE—ORO CACHE DISCOVERY.

Under contract with the Christenot Mill and J. T. Conner, Esq., sixteen tons of the ore of this fine lode (taken more than two weeks ago from a diggery shaft and thrown aside of little or no value) has been crushed and the proceeds paid over, giving an average yield of \$40 per ton, or for the total yield, \$640. Not so bad for refuse ore and mill process. The trouble, we fear, of our rich lodes, such as the Oro Cache, will be found to be, not in the working or the richness of the ore, but rather in the diversity of interests on the lode. At the time the Oro Cache was discovered we were operating under the quartz act of Idaho. This act limited the claims to two hundred feet in length, and the subject to modification by the Summit district law to 100 feet. The Oro Cache was located in claims of 100 feet, giving 2,400 feet in the entire lode, and pre-empted by only 27 different individuals. The transfers from one to another, or how much of this lode is now held by the Montana Gold and Silver Mining Company, is a question that does not concern any but the parties interested. Our business is to ask if the division of ground has not had very much to do with the development of the mines. If sixteen tons of refuse rock or ore gives \$640, and the capital of companies has been used in development and machinery, and other parties interested have said, as the sluggard, "A little more folding of the arms, a little more sweat, and we will not be long to get rich, and all to come together on mutual ground. Labor, pre-emptors; work, develop; give your time and money in any way you choose, so that the hidden treasure may be brought to light, and the world blessed in its use; if not, we say to give to capital the opportunity to reveal the riches of the earth, and the gold of the Oro Cache constitute at least a part of our circulating medium. LOVELL.

THE TERRITORIAL CABINET.

So many contributions of specimens of ore from various districts, together with fossils, metallic crystals and agates, that to individualize would only fill the space of the Mining Department of the Post, and be of no benefit to any gentleman who has contributed. Suffice it to say that we are now under headway, and ere the season shall close we will be able to present to the authorities of the Territory a cabinet showing that Montana is justly, and of right should be styled, the Golden Summit of the Rocky Mountains. W. Y. LOVELL.

THE QUESTION.

It is admitted, that since 1863, the hardy miner has been rewarded by the discovery of many rich quartz veins, of either gold or silver, in Montana Territory. It is also admitted that thousands of dollars have been expended by individuals in machinery and otherwise since 1863, in the effort to extract the precious metals contained in our ores. And few exceptions, neither labor by the discoverer, or capital by development, have been expended, in the production and material interests of Montana in her true interest (quartz mining) is still unproductive, and that a change must take place or we shall become bankrupt. No one will at this day controvert the proposition that production must progress in rapidity with expenditure. If the individual or community would advance and become at least self-sustaining. The original supply must fail, and if not replenished, from expended and expending effort, must end in ruin and bankruptcy.

Let us then, let us ask if it be not the part of wisdom to enquire how we stand. Are our productions equal to consumption, and can we longer demand of capital a supply when no returns are given? Our first duty to ourselves clearly is to ascertain what we are doing. The miner complains of hard times, says, "I have no money; I can get no work; I must sell a part of my lead property to enable me to live; I am compelled to do this, no matter what it brings." These are the truths we hear each day, and we say, "What do you wish to do? Where is it? Every where, all good leads. I can show you specimens from all. I must sell. The purchaser looks about for a safe investment, and says: I would purchase, your ore are good, but what can I do with them? I have neither mill or furnace for their reduction. I cannot extract the precious metal they contain. They are therefore of no value to me. At this point capital and labor meet—the conflict begins. It is true that "no eight hour rule," nor any privilege, claimed. This man has left home and all its comforts to seek the "fickle goddess" in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains. In his judgment he has secured the prize. His ore, by any process, must yield to accomplish the end further effort must be made. What is it? You cannot take with you the ore. If you do, there is no commercial value, rich though it be. You must, from your vein—your mine—extract your mineral; let it from the depths be brought to light; let all see it and judge for themselves. If the market in the far distance is his producer; if your production be No. 1, obtain the highest market value; if below, accept of less. Who is the purchaser? How can I realize even a tithe of its value? There are neither mills or furnaces to work my ores. How often have we heard the above from the lips of despairing men. Let us look to the other side. The great expenditure of capital, so far, in this Territory has been, and to-day is, the purchase of and transportation of machinery, with the costs and charges of agents, contractors, etc., etc. No inquiry has been made as to the adaptability of the purchases made to the lode to be obtained. We have a mill; where

is your ore? Here is the mine, examine for yourself. Why, sir, your ore looks well. I cannot place my mill on undeveloped mines. Why did you not sink to at least the depth of two hundred feet? then, sir, I would talk about locating a mill and obtaining an interest in your mine.

This, too, we have heard, and in a short time we see that these same men, who have spent thousands of dollars, pronounce the whole Territory a myth and humbug in some commercial or mining journal, either of the commercial centers of the East or West.

Capitalists ever should be cautious, and when productive, always is. The investment too often fails for the want of caution and the observation requisite to success. Adaptation of means to the end sought is as necessary in mining enterprises as those of any other.

The capitalist who desires to invest in the manufacture of cotton would hardly buy the machinery used and required in an iron foundry, nor would a shoe factory require a flour mill, and yet truth demands of us to say that in very many cases machinery has been shipped from the East to work our ores that would answer either of the above purposes as well as the reduction of ores. These things are wrong. The laborer and capitalist both suffer. Let capital present to the miner a mill that will save his metal, either gold or silver; let labor present an ore that can be fairly worked in the machinery and apparatus presented, containing the metal sought to be obtained, and then let each act on the well tried rule of "live and let live," and as for the Hot Springs concern, our productions will exceed consumption, giving a margin to both capital and labor. LOVELL.

FROM EDGEMONT.

EDITOR POST: I trust you will pardon my silence when I inform you that, owing to a fracture of the arm, received in a fall, I have been unable to give the Post the attention which it so truly merits. As the Hot Springs, I hardly recovered, I am determined to delay no longer, but give you an account of the discoveries, clean ups, etc., in this vicinity.

The Blue Gulch lode is located about eight miles south-west of this city, and empties into Ten Mile creek above the Hot Springs. These diggings, which has heretofore been known as Douglas gulch, and which was abandoned, was prospected by Cap. Ziegler, early this spring, and found to be rich. The ground has all been taken up by enterprising gentlemen, and from their clean ups, we think it superior to anything that has lately been discovered. From one day's run on No. 8, over \$700 was cleaned up, and all the other claims that are opened are doing equally as well. Captain Ziegler has opened a fine lode, which he has called the American House; there are also many other buildings going up. We understand that an express line will soon be put in operation between this camp and Helena. Trinity gulch still holds its own, in fact the boys are doing even better than when we last visited them. The Gravelly Range—which is opposite Trinity gulch—will undoubtedly be the most extensive mining camp in the Territory. The portion of the Range that the parties are to work upon is four miles in length, but it can be traced beyond that, and there is no indication of its ending further. In fact, we believe its extent is not limited along this Territory. It is supposed to have been, at one time, the bed of a mighty stream—probably Missouri river. From all the little gulches putting into this range, there is no indication of a wash, is found heavy washed gold. The miners are men of experience, from California and elsewhere, and are confident of a "big thing" when they can work it, which will not be before next season. They have their whole force upon a ditch, capable of carrying 1,000 inches of water, and which will cost not less than \$5,000. From one of the little gulches—known as Rocker gulch—which puts into this range, over \$60,000, was rocked out some two seasons ago.

A new discovery has been made in the right fork of Dry gulch, called Iron Bar. It has a channel over sixteen feet in width, and seven feet in depth, and is a bold pay gravel, as we have ever seen. We washed several pans and got some fine prospects, one pan as high as two dollars, good weight. The proprietors thought it would pay from \$20 to \$25 per pan, and we think so too.

Feeling somewhat wearied, for this is the first pan I have handled in four weeks, and not wishing to occupy too much space in your columns, we will defer further account until next time. Au revoir. NEAL. Helena, August 8, 1867.

The Bozeman Homicide.

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held in pursuance to the following order, viz: Headquarters 1st Montana Vols., Camp Green Clay Smith, M. T., August 9th, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 20.

In pursuance to instructions received from Headquarters, Virginia City, a Court of Inquiry to consist of Captain Chas. H. Husted, 1st Lieut. Thos. Burns, and 1st Lieut. Frank Cleveland, 1st Montana Volunteers, will assemble to-day at 10 a. m. to make inquiry in the case of the United States vs. Chris. Yansen & Co., D. 1st M. V., for the stabbing and killing of James Spencer, Co. A, 1st M. V., Captain C. J. D. Curtis is appointed Judge Advocate. By order Lieut.-Col. Hynson, commanding. (Signed) ROBT. L. LANE, Lieut. and Adjutant.

The Court met in pursuance to the above order—all the members present. Examined several witnesses as per accompanying papers, and after due deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty, it being, in the opinion of all the members of the Court, justifiable homicide.

There being no further business before the Court, it adjourned sine die.

CHAS. H. HUSTED, Capt. 1st Mont. Vols., President. THOMAS BURNS, 1st Lieut. 1st Mont. Vols. FRANK CLEVELAND, 1st Lieut. 4th Mont. Vols. CHAS. J. D. CURTIS, Capt. 1st Mont. Vols., Judge Advocate. Approved: GEO. W. HYNSON, Lt.-Col. 1st Mont. Vols., Comdg. The prisoner is hereby discharged from arrest. GEO. W. HYNSON, Lt.-Col. Comdg. 1st Reg. M. V. C.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS AD-T-GENERAL'S OFFICE, VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., July 29, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10. Information having been received at these headquarters that some members of the volunteer forces have, without leave or orders, left their camps and commands and taken with them horses, saddles, blankets, spurs and arms belonging to the Government, and are now going at large. Notice is hereby given to all concerned, not to purchase any such property, as rigid means will be used to recover the same.

Soldiers and other parties are prohibited trading in such property, and any soldier selling, trading, or in anywise disposing of such Government property, will be arrested anywhere in the United States, and tried for his offense, and punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary. No such property is private, but is the Government's alone. When soldiers are mustered out of the service they will turn over all such property to the Quartermaster's department. By order of GREEN CLAY SMITH, Adjutant General.

The Probable Metallic Productions For 1867 in the United States—The Indian War—Railroads.

If we are to credit all accounts from the northwestern States and Territories which reach us now daily, wherein it is announced that nearly all the mining enterprises are again gradually resuming work, the coming season will be one of the most prolific of gold and silver bullion production thus far had. Our national wealth in bullion may be traced as labor and enterprises for mining augmented, gradually advanced by thousands, while now it is figured in millions. The companies or associations which have been held as "wild cat" incorporations, are making some efforts to transmit money to their mines to rescue that which has been squandered by inexperienced superintendents or through the connivance of their directors or trustees. Indeed, the records of some incorporations is as bad as that of some of Chase's national banks. Were the stockholders, who are in most cases duped, to follow the precepts of English shareholders, there might be more safety in investing money in such "wild cat" schemes as now characterize nine-tent