

THE MONTANA POST.

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

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WHOLE NO. 157.

The Montana Post.



D. W. TILTON & CO., - - - PUBLISHERS

JAS. H. MILLS, - - EDITOR.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all Nations.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

UNION TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress,

COLONEL W. F. SANDERS.
Madison County.

For Council—1st Council District,

HENRY N. BLAKE—Madison County.
E. D. LEAVITT—Beaverhead County.

For Assembly—1st Representative District,
J. M. FISH, Sterling.

BENJ. EGLESTON, Nevada.
SAMUEL IRVIN, Junetteon.

For District Attorney—1st Judicial District,
JUDGE W. H. STAFFORD,
Madison County.

MADISON COUNTY OFFICERS:

For Sheriff,

David McCranor—Summit.

For Clerk and Recorder,

Nat. J. Davis—Virginia City.

For Coroner,

Dr. I. C. Smith—Alder Gulch.

For Treasurer,

J. T. Henderson—Virginia.

For Probate Judge,

Theo. Muffy—Virginia.

For Assessor,

Wm. H. Patton—Nevada.

For County Surveyor,

John L. Corbett—Virginia.

For Commissioners,

Wm. Mitchell—Madison Valley.
Charles Sackett—Wisconsin Creek.
H. C. Harrison—Virginia.

THREE YEARS OLD.

This day's issue begins the fourth year of the MONTANA POST. On the 27th of August, 1864, John Buchanan in his salutatory in the first number said: "Our main object when we left home to bring a press to the 'Far West' was to publish a journal devoted to the interest of the people now inhabiting, and who design to remove to this new, and soon to be, most important Territory of the United States." With this assurance he launched out his little paper, half the size of the present Weekly, printed on dingy paper with type that had seen veteran service a thousand miles away. Three weeks after, it came into the hands of the present proprietors, who announced,

"It is not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Scrupulous, we'll deserve it."
Time sped on, the venture was a success. The miner, mechanic, merchant, and ranchman placed their names upon the list, and gave it generous support. It has appeared on paper of colors more numerous than is pictured on the bow of Iris; Death stalked into the sanctum and dragged the peoples favorite writer to the silent city of the Dead; it has been ever "Union," outspoken and unswerving, when to cheer the starry banner was the signal for a fray; but through all it has met with abundant success, and has improved somewhat in size and appearance. Its circulation to-day is larger than it ever was before, larger than any Territorial newspaper on the continent, and larger than all other newspapers of this Territory combined. It has commanded success whether it has deserved it or not. Whether it has fulfilled the promise made years ago, is for others to decide, not us. We start upon the fourth year with thanks for past favors and a respectful solicitation for their continuance. We make no promises for the future. Pledges are air, actions are the true criterion of men and newspapers. We believe in honest opinion, the Great Republic, the good sense of the American people; and that Montana is the richest Territory in the world. If we speak one, be true to the other, and exercise good sense in the endeavor to promote the interests and welfare of the people of the latter, we believe it will meet with approval by the patrons of the POST, and believing this, we should be guilty of gross neglect of duty if we failed to use our best endeavors in that line. Subscribers whose term expires will receive a notice with this number, and will oblige by renewing.

DISSECTION.

Men from the same stand point, view the same object, and form different opinions as to its size, shape, color and substance. Viewed from different positions these opinions may be still more conflicting and incongruous, and yet be honest, perhaps, each partly right. The fabled quarrel of the Knights as to the color of the shield is an illustration. But, when instead of tangible, material objects, it is an idea, a proposition, or a governmental action, where conflicting passions, interests or prejudice precedes even the primary consideration of the question, it would be marvelous indeed, that men should not differ radically and conscientiously. To-day, the people of this country are considering momentous questions, beside which the duty they owed to their government and the course which every man should pursue in the terrible days of the civil war, was so well defined, so imperative and unquestionable, and which was so diversely construed that it is not astonishing that men now differ as to their effect and bearing. Out of all this is finally to be evolved our decision as a Nation, and it is right, proper and desirable, if not an absolute necessity to the welfare of the Nation that these issues should be canvassed and considered until the chaff be separated from the wheat ere it is garnered into the store house of history. To accomplish this, however, it is better to take facts as they really exist, than to distort them; better to be honest than smart, better to admit truths than to bolster up error, better that wrong should go without an advocate than that right should be vanquished. Some of our politicians do not appear to take this view of the case, and would sacrifice principle for partisan purposes, or are grossly ignorant of those things whereof they declaim. Governor Smith in his speech on Monday evening started with the proposition that the Congress of the United States, by the reconstruction policy, and the positions assumed by its leaders, hold that the eleven rebel States are out of the Union. He being a Union man, was, and is, opposed to secession, come from what source it may, and did not therefore approve of the acts of Congress, or indorse its policy on reconstruction. With all due deference to the distinguished gentleman who laid down those propositions, we assert that Congress and the Union party, does not hold and has not held any such opinion, either by expression, enactment, or inference. The eleven rebel States are, and have been in the Union, kept there, however, by the force of arms. Had the so-called Southern Confederacy become an established fact, they would have been a separate government, but failing to establish by force of arms the independence of the Confederacy, they are still a part of the Union. By the act of secession they did not take the States out of the Union, that was an issue involved in the war, but they did by that act destroy and forfeit their State governments and right to legislate under the Constitution, and their powers and functions as such, lapsed until restored by authority from the power to which they are subordinate. That such a contingency as this was anticipated by the framers of the Constitution is shown in section five where it states that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." The ordinances of secession were the consent of those States to that deprivation, and during the war they waged for four years to destroy the Union, no attempt was made to regain it. The gentleman himself referred to acts of Congress during the war showing that they were still considered States of the Union. So late as last fall, the Constitutional amendments were submitted to the action of all the States, and through the rejection of the Southern States failed to be ratified by two-thirds. The reconstruction bill refers to them as "the States lately in rebellion," and it is incorrect that the Union party, or Congress hold any such idea as that they are out of the Union. They derived their power to legislate as States of the Union and to be represented as States in Congress from the Constitution. They voluntarily destroyed those powers, and as it devolves upon Congress "to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government," and that where such government does not exist the enabling power must be granted by it, as is illustrated by the Organic acts of the Territories, there is no other method whereby those functions can be restored than by an enactment of Congress. Another article of the Constitution says: "The times, places, and manner of holding elections of Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, ex-

cept as to the place of choosing Senators." This is the reconstruction policy of Congress. The old State governments died by secession. They may have since had imaginary State governments as there is in the State of Deseret, but they have no vitality under the Constitution. Congress has passed an enabling act to revive them. The Federal troops are but a provost guard to maintain order until the people meet and organize State governments. The division of the South into military districts is no more arbitrary, tyrannical or dangerous to the peace and welfare of the country than the division of the North into military departments as they exist to-day. Whenever the civil governments are re-established the military will be withdrawn. The Southern people are satisfied, the bravest and noblest men of the South have approved and are aiding it. It is only blatant would-be Constitutional lawyers of the North, and Southern rebels who never went where there was a chance to fight, who now proclaim Congress "a party of tyrants," the class of men who toil not nor spin, but lie back for offices, and the resurrection. Gov. Smith asserted that "it was the intention of Congress to keep the Southern States unrepresented until after the Presidential election." Governor Smith knows that a few more weeks will see the Southern States meet and form new State governments and Constitutions, that they will be fully represented in the ensuing December session of Congress, and that, through the efforts of the Union party, despite all the hindrances thrown in the way by the enemies of the government. Gov. Smith's ideas are in harmony with no party, his position is indefinable by any name, a hermaphroditic nondescript conglomeration of many political crochets that are part buried and part unborn. They are with him yet but eggs, and it is difficult to tell what will be their sex or classification after incubated. Retrospectively he is Union, but prospects poorly for the future. There were some portions of his address clearly admissible, others, to one or two points of which we have referred, so utterly at variance with what we believe to be facts, that it destroys whatever of good may have been in Nazareth. It will be a long time, however, before a Senator is needed from Montana and there is opportunity for reformation.

WANTED—A DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

The people of Montana having been granted authority by the United States Government to select a proper person to represent them in the national councils, are desirous of securing the services of a competent man for that position. Two persons have been recommended for the position by their respective friends. The one is a man of the people, a pioneer of the Territory, identified with its history; able, intrepid and thoroughly conversant with its resources, developments and requirements; the other an "itinerant" office seeker, once trusted by the people of Minnesota to represent them, and whose record (not written by himself) was so satisfactory that on his appearing again for their suffrages his Democratic friends incontinently kicked him out of convention, and he immediately left for Colorado. There he aspired again. Failing to get the nomination, he soured—ran upon the Independent Union ticket, declared in favor of emancipation, negro suffrage and republicanism of the most radical kind. "If he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." "If he had any Democracy in him he would disgorge it." By these representations he succeeded in polling 1,408 votes, defeated Belden the Democratic candidate, and was defeated himself, the Democratic party paying one of their ablest stumpers, named Cohn, seven hundred dollars to follow Mr. Cavanaugh on behalf of Belden, the regular Democratic nominee, which he did throughout the entire Territory. The Democratic papers of Colorado denounced him as a traitor to the party, an unprincipled, ambitious politician, and the Democracy of Colorado denounce him to-day. Hearing of Montana as a promising Territory, he shook the dust of Colorado from off his feet and came hither a year ago, with the purpose in view of spouting his stale platitudes and huckstering himself about the country as an available candidate for Congress. The Democrat, in an unguarded moment and the heat of rivalry, published him as an itinerant politician, wholly unreliable, possessed of no ability, and branded him indirectly as a blackguard and a renegade to the party. His sycophantic truckling now and avowal that a few glasses of old Bourbon washed out all recollection of the past, places it still lower in the scale of respectability than it did Mr. Cavanaugh. If the Democrat is worthy of credence, he is a mere

political adventurer, void of those high attributes, moral consistency and fixed principles. He is all things to all men, selling himself to whoever will buy, and the price of the purchase is—your vote. He is not of this people—a discarded hack, from the over-crowded political circles of older communities, trying to palm himself upon you as your representative man. An outsider, without any recommendation in his favor, except his capacity to bolt the Democratic party in Colorado and their platform here. There is not one of these assertions but can be proven by the testimony of hundreds of men in this community. Between these two men you must make your choice; a man of fixed principles, or one who veers with the views of every voter; one who is identified with you, or a new importation from abroad; a man of yourself, of ability and influence, or one who has only shown his shrewdness by running for office before he was in the Territory long enough to be known to its people. You ask favors from the government. Will you send a man there who is in harmony with the government, upon a platform loyal and devoted to your interests, or one who is asking your suffrages upon a platform hostile to Congress, pronouncing it an assemblage of tyrants, and our soldiers despots, and presuming by its resolutions to sell out the pledged honor of the nation. We have too much faith in the people of Montana to doubt for one moment that Wilbur F. Sanders will be triumphantly elected. Until he is, there will still be wanted—a Delegate to Congress.

ANOTHER SLANDER.

It has been reported to us that some creature has been industriously circulating a report through the Gallatin Valley that Colonel Sanders had used his influence to prevent the location of a postal route in that valley, and the base falsehood was being used as an electioneering dodge. At other times than these the foul calumny would be passed by in silence; but as it is done for party capital while Colonel Sanders is a candidate before the people, we deem it but right to state the circumstances. Nearly two years since, when Judge Lawrence, special postal agent, was in this city, Col. Sanders asked him to recommend the establishment of mail routes and post-offices in the Gallatin Valley, the route running from Virginia to Diamond City. At the suggestion of the agent, Colonel Sanders made a report to Postmaster General Dennison of the reasons why a route should be established there. Mr. Dennison answered, approved its establishment, and the route was advertised for service last winter. Mr. Huntley, when in Washington last winter, bid on the route at the lowest figures he could carry the mail for through Bozeman, Gallatin, etc., some \$3,500 a year, if we recollect aright. The bid was rejected. Mr. Forman bid on the Gallatin City route and it was awarded to him, but no postmasters were appointed, no offices were established, and there is really no mail communication with the valley. Colonel McLean in this, as in other important interests, was either direct of duty or without any influence or desire to accomplish any benefit for the people, and the only effort ever made to secure a postal route in that valley was made by Colonel Sanders, as the official papers will show.

REORGANIZATION.

The destruction of parties and of empires is not the work of a day. Great bodies move slow, even when approaching dissolution, but as, when the useless hulks lie rotting in mouldering docks, when the people grow luxurious, the court corrupt; when industry languishes and idleness is honored, the statesman sees taking deep root the seeds of destruction in the heart of a government, and the historian may begin the history of its downfall, so, when the leaders of a great party withdraw from it; when corruption and disloyalty are at its heart, and it recedes from an active, progressive existence; from an offensive position striking down wrong and battling for right, and relapses into a feeble hostility to everything except its own glorification, it has lived past its days of usefulness, and it must die. It is useless to talk of eternal and unchanging parties. To attain even a respectable existence they must change as men advance in science, art, literature, enlightenment. The past is dead; this hour is living, and the next unborn. We are not to-day what we were yesterday, else education is a myth, and the heart incapable of receiving impressions. As ages are rolled into the past, there are folded away in the dusty tomes that record time, manners, usages, customs and forms of government, that are obsolete and abandoned. It is not alone with the destruction of Governments that a re-

construction of parties is imperative. In the advancing strides of civilization toward purer and more perfect forms of government parties and policies must yield to the force of circumstances. The great reforms in Russia, Turkey, England and Brazil, wherever freedom of speech and the press is tolerated, require either a conformity of all parties to the new order of things or their disruption and overthrow. In our own country the severe and narrow dogmas of the Puritans have widened and melted into liberality and charity, the tories of the Revolution faded out in infamy, and the pernicious sin of human slavery has gone from our fair land to return no more. It is the grand achievement of the age, and he who does not recognize its abolishment and accept the new order of things, with all the issues dependent upon them, has been caught in the undertow of prejudice and carried back into the depths from which there is no political salvation. We have a party to-day whose greatness is buried in the tombs of men who lived under another dispensation. They are ever looking backward while time moves on, and spend the useful hours of the present in vain regrets for the past. They mourn for the seed that is sown, without a hope for the plenteous harvest. They see the dimming stars and bewail their faded lustre while the glorious sunlight bursts upon them. With them no virtue exists until they have learned of its departure; they acknowledge no existence until proven by its dissolution. They are political petrifications, a dead party in a living nation, the mourners always on hand to attend the funeral of things that were and are not—the Democrats of 1867. The abandonment of their present position, a reorganization, a positive instead of a negative attitude, an acceptance of established things, and a living energy in place of torpidity, and the formation of an entirely new party from the many discordant elements opposed to Republicanism, is one of the unavoidable issues forced upon the party, and it must be accomplished before it can again present a Presidential candidate with a glimmering prospect of success. This its leading men and organs foresee and advocate, and the next few months succeeding the fall elections will undoubtedly witness a complete revolution in the Democratic party, so called.

"UNDER WHICH KING?"

The position of the Democratic party of Montana on the question of negro suffrage is rather equivocal. On the 15th of July, their Convention declared by resolution that "they would ever oppose all attempts of Congress by 'force bills' or otherwise to force negro suffrage on the American people." This, however, was but to show how much they disliked Congress, for they passed other resolutions completely destroying the effect of that. They resolved that, "to tax the Southern people without representation in Congress is in violation of the constitution, subversive of our republican form of government and dangerous to the liberties of the American people." Again they resolved, "that we are in favor of equal taxation." Therefore they believe that taxation without representation is wrong, and being in favor of taxing the negro, they must be in favor of negro suffrage and representation. The Gazette attempted to explain that resolution to mean "repudiation," but immediately abandoned the position. The Democrat never dare go before the people on that issue, but its editor, the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, issued in his paper of August 23d, a leader on negro suffrage, containing this language: "Although, on abstract principles, we are opposed to negro suffrage, we believe that so long as it is authorized by law, negroes should not be molested by Democrats, intimidated, threatened or driven from the polls." The Convention declares it will "ever oppose" the negro voting; the Chairman says they "should not be molested." Mr. Cavanaugh, in the Denver theatre, in the presence of several hundred people declared he was in favor of granting the right of suffrage to a negro. On Wednesday evening last he said: "We have given the nigger (negro) all God ever intended he should have—his freedom; if he wants more, let him win it." On the Madison County Democratic ticket, there are men who advocate and men who oppose negro suffrage. We incline to the belief that should the Southern elections show that a majority of the blacks are Democratic, we should hear no further opposition from the Democracy.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—Voters in Gallatin and Meagher counties will remember that those two counties vote together on all the ticket save for District Attorney. In the Judicial Districts, Meagher votes with Edgerton in the Third District, while Gallatin votes with Madison in the First District. Judge Wm. M. Stafford, of Virginia, is the nominee on the Union ticket in the First and Colonel Geo. May the Union nominee in the Third. They are both able lawyers, honest, good men, and should run far ahead of their tickets. See that your tickets are right.

THE MILITARY CHANGES.

From the dispatches it will be seen that Sheridan is to relieve Hancock, he having been relieved by Thomas. We rather like the arrangement, except in this, that it will be construed into a censure of Sheridan. He was doing nobly, but, if not crippled by the powers that be, will win brighter laurels on the western plains. It augurs well for the people of the West that brave "Little Phil" succeeds Hancock, and his record is evidence that the red man will not go boasting. Thomas is instructed to carry out all orders in force in the Fifth District, and this alone is the highest compliment that could be paid to Sheridan. Gen. Thomas is a man in whom confidence was never reposed and betrayed, and will undoubtedly carry out with firmness and wisdom the enactments of Congress. We have faith in the fidelity of Grant, and while he is Acting Secretary of War, Johnson will not go far out of the way. The dispatch stating that Grant had advised the removal of all the Cabinet officers comes from the New York World, and is entitled to but little credence.

THE UPPER YELLOWSTONE.

From Dr. James Dunley, Surgeon of the Montana Vols., we glean the following items concerning the headwaters of the Yellowstone river, supposed by so many to be a continuation of the *Mauvois Terres* or Bad Lands that exist at its mouth.

Dr. Dunley left Camp Green Clay Smith, near the mouth of the Yellowstone canyon, about the 12th ult., with a small party, following up the western side of the river for about ninety or one hundred miles, and within a few miles of the lake near the head of this great river; traveling through a valley of great extent, richness and beauty, interspersed with scenery of most impressive grandeur and magnitude, unsurpassed in the world. Tall spires of colossal grandeur which in beauty and symmetry are superior to any works of art; beetling cliffs of rock, rising from the waters edge thousands of feet in height; while wood-crowned mountains, with delightful slopes and vista like parks coursed by purling streams and mountains covered with snows, capped and rising to cone-shaped peaks and knife-like edges, or turret-like castles, and rolling away off in beautiful white pyramidal forms, were to be seen on every side. Language is not adequate to convey an idea of the marvelous beauty of the scenery, which is beyond the power of description, and begets a wonderful fascination in the mind of the beholder who reverently gazes at the snow-crowned summits, that seem as if

"They were to show
How earth may pierce to Heaven and leave vain
man below."

In addition to this, Dr. Dunley informs us that he discovered several large streams coming in from the western side, that are yet unnamed. When near the end of his journey his attention was called to something resembling steam or smoke, near the crest of a mountain, and observing springs of hot water gushing out of its side, he was induced to attempt to reach it, which he succeeded in accomplishing with very little trouble, there to find something that proved to be the key-stone to the arch of wonders—a boiling hot lake, covering an area of about forty acres! A herd of antelope were quietly licking the salt along the edge, when a shot from his rifle brought one of them down, a sheath-knife soon severed off a ham which was fastened to a lariat and thrown into the lake, and in less than forty minutes it was taken out completely boiled and salted! The party ate of it and represented it as having a peculiar but pleasant flavor. The Doctor supposed the water to contain a large percentage of mineral, the crude property from which borax is manufactured, and has already taken the necessary steps to have it pre-empted and a company organized to have it thoroughly tested. He gave it the name of Black, in honor of our highly esteemed citizen, Hon. L. M. Black. Should this prove all that the Doctor sanguinely expects, it will prove an additional source of wealth to our highly favored Territory, as very nearly all the borax used, until quite recently, had to be brought from Tuscon. Lately considerable has been manufactured in California, but we do not know of any having been found elsewhere within the country. We have not the space to give an elaborate report of Dr. Dunley's trip, but can only say that it abounded in the rarest scenes and incidents, equalling almost the experience of Captains Speke and Grant, in their effort to discover the source of the Nile; and we trust ere long that some select party, well prepared and equipped, will be able to penetrate these wilds and reveal to the world its manifold beauties, existing as they do in all their pristine grandeur. The Doctor deserves credit for the daring, invincible spirit displayed by him in thus exploring this remote region, which example we trust will be emulated by many others. He was compelled to return to camp as his time was limited, and what matches he had with him became dampened and spoiled. He reports the country filled with game of all kinds, including mountain bison, and reports mining in three different gulches on the eastern side of the river, including Bear and Emigrant gulches. B. G.