THE MONTANA POST.

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

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The Montana Post.

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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 a lasting peace among ourselves and with all Nations.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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SUFFRAGE.

Not the least of the many complicated and perplexing questions that have come on the heels of the rebellion, is that of suffrage. Many of them are abstract, this complex. Some come before the people, or their representatives, for adjudication, and that ends them, but this effects the composition of the Court itself. It will not be questioned that it is desirable the system of suffrage should be harmonious and similar in all the States; we hold that it is an imperative necessity in the spirit of our institutions. We now have in the late rebellious States, in the Territories and the District of Columbia, suffrage unrestricted by race, color or previous condition. The remainder of the States, with one or two exceptions, adhere to their established usage, and the question of manhood suffrage is now the principal issue in some of the State elections. Wisconsin and Kansas will soon have decided upon the question of female suffrage. Michigan has lately disfranchised prize fighters, and the Constitutional Convention of the same State decided that all Indians in that State should be voters. Should, therefore, any of the Northern States reject manhood suffrage, and Kansas and other Western States adopt female suffrage, the question will become a very complicated one. A clause in the Constitution declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the different States," but under this unequal system a man's or a woman's privileges may be abridged as much by a removal of a few rods across a State line as though he had removed to a foreign Government, and disavowed allegiance. This is a condition of affairs not to be desired. The bestowal of the right of suffrage, irrespective of race or color, in the District of Columbia, was an experiment, in the South it was a necessity. The revivification of rebellion, under the auspices of "My Policy," required a counteracting influence, or the domination and elevation of those to high places who had scarce returned from the rebel camps and councils. It was no time to quibble over details and qualifications—it was cut the mast or sink the ship. When it came to the question of the Territories, consistency, irrespective of any other consideration, demanded that wherever Congress had authority, the privileges and immunities should be equal. The entire idea was a radical innovation upon the prejudices and established usages of the country. It was approved by some for its inherent qualities of right, justice and Democratic equality; by others, who saw proper to conciliate the seven hundred thousand voters who were hereafter to be manipulated. It was opposed by some from prejudice, selfishness, and an intuitive premonition of a power that would be potent against their partisan schemes; by others, who held that rapidly extending and patriotic idea, that the safety, perpetuity, grandeur and welfare of the Republic depended upon an elevation of the standard of qualifications for him who casts the ballots, controlling and perpetuating this great experimental Government. And so from all parties comes approval and disapproval, the motives varying as widely as the systems advocated. That Ohio and New Jersey will reject manhood suffrage, and that Kansas and Wisconsin will add female suffrage to the red man's investiture with the ballot in Michigan, are about equally probable. To harmonize all these conflicting systems and establish a universal system over all the land: to carry equity and equality, right, justice and progress right up to the acme with fearlessness and expedition, there is only one course left. Let Congress enact a Constitutional amendment, whose basis shall be Impartial Suffrage—restrict, qualify, and make such provision as they will, but making it impartial to all races, sexes and colors, and submit it to the people for their ratification. If they reject the first, amend and repeat the experiment until they accept, and when once accepted we will have a uniform system, and the suffrage question will be finally disposed of.

GENERAL ELECTION OF 1867.

We give below the vote of the Territory at the general election of 1867, the ratio of representation and the number of voters represented by the respective members of the House and Council under the respective apportionments. As Madison and Deer Lodge, polling over one third of the entire vote of the Territory, elected members of the House under the first and the balance of the counties under the second apportionment, thereby electing fifteen members instead of thirteen, and this will be decided either by proclamation of the Governor or the decision of that body when convened, it will be important to know upon what proportion of qualified electors the members from the respective counties will claim their seats. The validity of the different apportionments is a distinct and separate point, this establishes only the equity of the apportionment. The figures speak for themselves.

	Sanders.	Cavanaugh.
Deer Lodge County*	1,037	1,298
Edgerton "	1,259	1,622
Madison "	1,125	1,022
Gallatin "	633	1,037
Jefferson, "	288	368
Beaverhead "	301	297
Missoula "	140	195
Choteau "	115	165
Big Horn†	—	—
	4.896	6,004

Cavanaugh	6,004
Sanders	4,896
*Thrown out for informality	762
†No precincts established	30
Total vote of Montana	11,692
McLean's majority in 1865	1,386
Cavanaugh's majority in 1867	1,108
Republican gain	278
Ratio to each member of Council	1,670
" " " Assembly	890

FIRST APPORTIONMENT.

Council.

Dist.	Counties.	Members.	Ratio.
1	Madison and Beaverhead	2	1,372
2	Deer Lodge and Missoula	2	1,716
3	Edgerton and Jefferson	2	1,767
4	Gallatin, Big Horn, Choteau	1	1,980

House.

1	Madison	3	716
2	Deer Lodge	3	1,032
3	Edgerton and Choteau	3	1,054
4	Beaverhead and Missoula	1	933
5	Jefferson, Gallatin, Big Horn	3	785

SECOND APPORTIONMENT.

Council.

Dist.	Counties.	Members.	Ratio.
1	Madison and Beaverhead	2	1,372
2	Deer Lodge and Missoula	2	1,716
3	Edgerton and Jefferson	2	1,767
4	Gallatin, Big Horn, Choteau	1	1,980

House.

1	Madison	2	1,123
2	Deer Lodge	2	1,548
3	Beaverhead and Missoula	1	933
4	Jefferson	1	654
5	Gallatin and Big Horn	2	859
6	Edgerton	4	720
7	Choteau	1	280

THE SITUATION.

The impeachment of the President on the assembling of Congress is an assured fact. Republican Congressmen, journalists and statesmen, who have hitherto opposed the measure, now urge it, and the supporters of Johnson now admit that a point is reached where the question between the Legislative and Executive heads must be decided. Mr. Johnson anticipates this, and having designedly invoked the contest, it is not to be supposed that he will submit without a struggle for the mastery. On the contrary, we believe he is as confident as Congress of ultimate victory. The unkindest cut of all is a tremendous article in the New York *World*, from which the Democratic press are expected to take their cue, reading Johnson out of the Democrat party, or rather disavowing that he has or ever had any connection with it, claiming it a squabble inside the Union party, with which the Democracy have nothing to do. This is merely an artifice to shirk the responsibility of carrying the dead weight of Johnson in case of his defeat. In cases of impeachment, the charges must be made in the House of Representatives by a member, and a committee of inqury appointed by the Speaker. This has already been done by Ashley last winter, but in this instance it will probably be repeated. The House then appoints a committee to appear at the bar of the Senate and demand a trial. The House submits the articles of impeachment, a day of trial is appointed, and a process is served by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate resolves itself into a Court of Impeachment, the Senators are sworn; the accused, in the meantime furnished with a copy of the articles of impeachment, is summoned to appear, and the counsel chosen by the House and the accused conduct the prosecution and defense. The trial closed, the Senate votes first upon the charges, and then, if found guilty, which requires a two-thirds vote of the members present, upon the punishment, which in no case can extend beyond removal from office and subsequent disqualification, but the verdict is final. In the trial of the President the Chief Justice presides, which accounts for the recent attacks upon that officer. The authority for impeachment trials is in Sec. 3, Art. 1 of the Constitution. Sec. 4, Art. 2, says "the President, Vice President, and all civil officers, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The following is the President's view of the case, as published in the New York *Herald* of Sept. 14, and as the writer speaks authoritatively, and the *Herald* has been "as the voice of one crying in the wilderness," foreshadowing every important act of the President for some time, it may be accepted as an index of his action if impeached:

"The President holds that each of the three great branches of the Government is for itself the judge of the constitutionality of a law. Congress, in the first place, is a judge. It passes a law according to constitutional forms by the requisite majority over the President's veto. According to the Constitution it can only legislate on certain subjects. Well, the law is passed and it comes to the President for execution. He is sworn to faithfully execute his office, and "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Who is to determine for him whether the law passed by Congress does not conflict with the Constitution he is sworn to defend? If he considers it clearly in violation of the Constitution, is he not under the most solemn obligation to refuse to enforce it? It is contended by some that the more usual mode is for the President to assume a law constitutional until otherwise declared by the Supreme Court. This the President considers only applies to doubtful cases; but where the conflict with the Constitution is clear and undoubted the President considers it his duty to decline its enforcement altogether. Applying this to impeachment, the following is the result: Congress passes articles of impeachment, suspends the President, and orders his arrest. The alleged offense is that he refuses to enforce the laws which he honestly believes to be in antagonism with the Constitution.

He takes one view of the law, Congress another. He holds that he can only be removed on "conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors." He holds that a mere difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of a law between himself and Congress is neither treason, bribery, nor other high crimes or misdemeanor. He holds, therefore, that he cannot be impeached, suspended, or removed from office.

Congress insists he can. Then, he considers, Congress places itself in an attitude of revolution. It thus violates the Constitution by attempting to usurp the executive power, and must be put down. How will this be done? The President, acting for the best interests of the country, and deeming the safety of the Republic in danger, will issue a proclamation proroguing Congress, calling for an election of new members, and invoking the aid of the people to sustain him. This, I am assured, is the view the President takes of the impeachment muddle, and the way he will act should the occasion arise.

Under the Constitution the President has the power to prorogue Congress only in case of a disagreement to adjourn. But in a great public emergency, where the life of the nation is at stake, the President considers the exercise of extraordinary powers justifiable. Moreover, Congress, by assuming unconstitutional powers and attempting to destroy the Executive, disqualifies itself, is no longer a lawful Congress, but a body of usurpers and traitors. As such they have no rights the Executive is bound to respect, and the Executive will deal with them accordingly. The President's theory is that they first inaugurate revolution by attempting an act subversive of the Government, and upon them will rest the responsibility of any strife or confusion that may follow.

THE NORTHWEST INDIANS.

The Indian difficulties are springing up in a new quarter. Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming and Dakotah are comparatively quiet, and not even a rumor comes from the Big Horn camps; when suddenly from Oregon, Idaho and our northwestern settlements comes tidings of depredations in the region of the Cœur d'Alene, Flathead and Pen d'Oreille Lakes. A dozen or more prospectors have been murdered, and the Flathead, Snake, Umatilla, Kootenai and Pen d'Oreille tribes are thought to be bent on destruction. The prospectors on the other side have gone back to procure arms and ammunition, while the same appeal is made to the Governor of Montana from citizens of Missoula, stating the Indians have burned the country for a distance of two hundred miles, and the Missoula valley is in imminent danger of a raid. The Governor has, and we think wisely, furnished the settlers with arms to protect themselves. The densely populated camps of Deer Lodge would turn out hundreds of the best kind of Indian fighters on the first indications of a raid in Missoula, and these minute men working soldiers are the best protection after all. General Crook is having the various stragglers on the other side placed on their reservations and has his force so arranged as to prevent the Snakes from committing any serious depredations. With the prospectors crowding up to the new mines from the east and west and as good backing as General Crook and the Deer Lodgers, the peaceful inhabitants of Missoula need not, we think, have apprehension of molestation.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.

Grown bold by victory, and rash as irresponsible, the *Gazette*, in an impulsive leader under the classical caption "YOU BET," launches out furiously in favor of "taxation of United States bonds or repudiation without qualification." It also proposes "the immediate redemption of United States bonds in greenbacks." The *Gazette* has blundered. In its eagerness to inspire anarchy and manifest its ardent sympathy with the enemies of the country, it has mixed up Brick Pomeroy's repudiation policy with Pendleton's redemption policy, which, although aiming at the same object, are claimed by Mr. Pendleton's friends to be radically distinct. These suggestions both appear in the same article in the *Gazette*. We ask, If the bonds are redeemed immediately how can you tax them? If you tax them your purpose will have been accomplished without redemption. Why advocate both schemes? The *Gazette* asks our views on the question, if we think the proposition treasonable? Unhesitatingly, yes. It aims at the violation of the pledged honor of the nation. That violation affords "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the country. The press of either party will tell you the enemies are numerous. It is only excusable under the plea of ignorance, and that is certainly not claimed by the constitutional lawyer of the *Gazette*. It is no time now to question the propriety of the act exempting bonds from taxation. It is a law of the land. The Supreme Court, with five Democrats to four Union Judges on the bench, decided it a constitutional enactment when the issue was brought before them. The act provides that at any time between the five or ten years named on the bond and its maturity they may be redeemed by the Government, but not before. If this agreement was made previous to the act establishing the currency dollar as a legal tender for all payments, would not the *Gazette* admit the Democratic Supreme Court decisions against *ex post facto* laws? The United States bonds can neither be taxed or redeemed at present except by violation of law. The *Gazette* can take its choice of designations, knavery or treason. The name applied neither adds to or detracts from the guilt of a crime. The *Gazette* only needs to add one more article to its creed, and it will be shoulder and shoulder with the "*Old Guard*," the "*Sentinel on the Border*," and the "La Crosse *Democrat*." It is in a late number of the *Old Guard* imbibing encouragement from the news from Connecticut, California and Kentucky. We have answered the question of the *Gazette*. We ask if it endorses this *Old Guard* sentiment. Come up to the work. Yes or no. "Democracy will resume its glorious march and the dreams of the secessionists become the living realities of the future."

A STARTLING CONFESSION.

The Denver News of the 19th says that some one at Ellsworth is telegraphing Indian hoaxes to the St. Louis and Chicago papers for the purpose of driving travel from the Smoky Hill to the Central Railroad route. We strongly suspect that a good deal of that kind of work has been going on all the time.—[Salt Lake Telegraph, Sept. 28.

Indian hoaxes are no new things, and we know of no one more competent, on the principle of "set a rogue to catch a rogue," to fathom such things than the *Telegraph*. That Mountain Meadow affair suggests itself at once. Three men—Charles Wilson, Isaac Potter and John Walker—*not good Mormons*—were arrested at or near Colville, Utah, in August last, upon the charge of threatening "to bring Indians and clean out the town." They were put in jail. Two Mormons guarded them. That night sixteen men took them out. Here is the account given by the *Telegraph*: "About 11 p. m., one of the guard having occasion to go outside, the prisoners attempted to escape. They were followed a short distance and the guard fired. Potter was killed instantly, and Wilson was killed and his body was found in Chalk creek. Walker was wounded but escaped. A Coroner's inquest was held to-day. *A number of Indians were seen around here last night.*" That last remark is intended to be very suggestive. The first assertion was sworn before Judge Titus to be false by Walker, who reached Camp Douglas three days afterward. He identified ten good Mormons as parties in the affair. They were examined and sent to prison in charge of a Mormon marshal; bid the marshal "good bye at the gate" and—drove off. We look upon the affair precisely as the *Telegraph* does, "that a good deal of that kind of work has been going on all the time." But it is very indiscreet for the *Telegraph* to admit it.

THE PIONEER'S SIDE.

We give in another column the letter of F. H. Head to the Indian Bureau. It is incorrect in stating the Powder river route "a circuitous" one, as it is several hundred miles nearer than any of the routes to the south and west of the Wind river range. As regards "wood, water and grass," being scarce, it is monstrously absurd. With the exception of a belt of perhaps 80 or 100 miles, between the North Platte and Crazy Woman's river, it abounds with multitudinous streams of water as pure, cold and sparkling as ever leaped down from the mountains; every valley and hillside is luxurant with nutritous grasses; wood is abundant, and there are no unfordable streams south of the Big Horn. There never has been either a toll road or bridge on the route, and the entire amount of ferriage and tolls from Omaha to Virginia city, by the Powder river route is less than from Salt Lake city to Virginia. Freighters can make the trip in three or four weeks less time than on any southern route and the only *detour* was between Fort Smith and the Bozeman Ferry on the Yellowstone, and the direct route is now open through the Bridger canyon. The freight taken over that road has not cost the government $1,000 per pound, or else the cost is more than the entire national debt. It would be as proper to charge the Powder river route with the money paid or to be paid, for Alaska, as with the expenses of the military. They have never afforded an hours protection to an emigrant or freight train on the route; have been a hindrance and annoyance to travelers; an unmitigated nusiance, and that is all. "All freight for the last two years" has not "gone by the Missouri river," nor the one half of it. The prosperity of Montana has been most seriously checked this year by the Indians and the military on that route, and we believe it, without exception, the most productive agricultural region west of the Missouri. The tribute to the "regular traders" put into the mouth of Washakee is a thin artifice and does not conceal the *animus* of the writer. If the government cannot do better than it has this season, let it withdraw the troops, notify emigrants that they have permission to get through if they can, and our word for it, the emigration over that route next season will reach four thousand and the government will be spared the painful necessity of making peace treaties with Indians who insult the officers with their haughty insolence.

OVER THE RANGE.

The question of organizing a new Territory from the northern counties of Idaho and a slice off Washington, or the annexation of the northern counties to Washington, is again being agitated. So far as the shape of the Territory is concerned it would not be a desirable one to travel on, although no worse than Maryland, Delaware and the West Virginia Pan Handle. It is claimed on the one hand that the remoteness of the northern counties from the capital, the infrequency of court terms and absence of easy communication, are causes for division; on the other, that the area, population and property are now limited enough to sustain a territorial government. The Lewiston *Journal* urges division—the Boise *Statesman* objects.

THE REASON WHY.

The cause of the Union defeat in California was well known to be a local quarrel in the Union party, having no significance, although it did have effect, with regard to national politics. The Democracy rejoiced exceedingly, as they also did at the decreased Union majority in Maine. The eastern mails evidence that this too was the result of a local irritation. The Boston *Advertiser*, Union, and the *Post* and *Herald*, both Democratic, coincide that the cause of the decrease in the Union majority was the direct result and solely caused by the prohibitory liquor and constabulary bills passed by the Union Legislature last winter. So after all the ado, Democracy have made a great cry over a very little wool.

HAIGHT'S MAJORITY.—The Sacramento *Union* gives the official returns from thirty-three counties and the reported returns from fifteen others, leaving two to hear from. The vote in, foots up 84,107 with a majority for Haight over Gorham, of 8,745. Klamath and San Diego, the counties not heard from, only polled 258 votes at the general election of '65. This would bring the State vote up to 84,395. The two counties will probably increase Haight's majority 100 votes. The total vote in 1865 was 59,466. In 1864 it was 105,975.

General Augur estimates the force necessary to subjugate the Indians at 60,000, three-fourths cavalry. Gen. Harney fixes the number at 100,000.

MINING MATTERS.

THE FLINT CREEK REGION.

EDITOR POST: From Beartown to where I now write from a distance of forty miles intervenes, on which the traveler finds two toll roads. The first from the town down Bear Gulch is nothing more than an imposition. A rough trail, over fallen timber or loose rock, then over a mud hole and again up a steep mountain side, is guarded by a gate keeper. The prospector who goes to, or comes from, Beartown must either forcibly resist or submit to the miserable monopoly, granted by the County Commissioners. Twenty-five miles by trail brings us to Emmetsburgh, on Henderson Gulch, which latter, with a very few exceptions, is being abandoned for the present, owing to the scarcity of the water. During the summer months this gulch and the bars have yielded handsomely, and may be considered merely opened for more energetic and remunerative operations next spring. A few companies are still at work under disadvantages, but making from $8 to $16 per day to the hand. Emmettsburgh of course presents a dull appearance now. Sixteen miles further, following the course of the limpid waters of Flint Creek, and the Montana Washoe,

PHILLIPSBURGH,

is reached. This town is laid out on a grand scale, with main streets running east and west, 100 feet wide, and intersecting thoroughfares of 60 feet width. Some fifty or sixty buildings in all stages of construction, and built principally of hewn logs, a good two-story frame hotel, and the necessary adjunct of whisky shops, at present compose the town. Lots are held at from $300 to $500, and for half a mile the lots on Main street are fenced in. But there is one great feature in the town, and, in fact, the cause and origin of Phillipsburgh—viz, the

ST. LOUIS & M. M. CO.'S MILL,

which, under the direction of Mr. H. Countryman, will soon be completed. A battery of ten stamps, six Wheeler pans and three settlers compose the machinery. The building is of stone and in all particulars strongly and elegantly finished. As soon as completed, a full and detailed description of this mill will be forwarded to you. The ore to be crushed by this mill is taken from the Comanche and Hope lodes, both being situated one and a half miles west from the mill, with a good road leading to them. A gang of hands are now employed on the Hope in an open cut 85 feet long, running nearly due east and west, on a vein of five feet average thickness and twenty feet deep. The ore assays very rich, but as the mill will soon commence to prove the correctness of the assays, I withhold the fabulous yield the rock is said to give until the returns come from the mill. But little wore is going on in the shape of development of the multitude of discoveries, and if but a tithe of the staked claims yield the fifth part of what they assay, bullion by the hundred tons will find its way from Flint Creek to the mint. The Rumley-Bugher lode is probably as large a ledge as any discovered, and from the course of it, appears to be a continuation of the Comanche. It shows an immense vein of ore and promises to be one of the best mines in the district. To give mention to all of the so-called rich lodes would require more space than you can devote to it, but as they are developed will receive due notice. Messrs. Harman, Slaughtner and Dicterly are now constructing in the gulch, one mile above town, three arastras, to be driven by horse powar, with a capacity of three tons per day to the set. Each one is furnished with a heating flue, permitting work to go on during the winter. The rock, after being run through the first one, passes into the next one below, where the pulp is brought in contact with the quicksilver, thence goes into the third or lower one, there to be thoroughly amalgamated and drawn off. These arastras are built of a fine quality of the hardest kind of granite, and will be valuable to test the silver ores of the district, before erecting more costly machinery. B.

Phillipsburg, Sept. 28, 1867.

Another North Pole Expedition.

Says the New York *Times*: "Undaunted by a hundred failures, from the days of Parry and Wrangle and Scoresby and Franklin to those of our own Kane and Hayes a society of fifty well known Frenchmen are going to make a new effort to reach the North Pole. A graduate of the Polytechnic School, young M. Lambert, is the enthusiastic adventurer, for whose outfit 25,000 francs are to be raised. The curious point is that M. Lambert is going to essay a "route never before tried." This route we can hardly figure to ourselves, as the commonly received maps of high latitudes are crossed in every direction with the lines which represent the keel-tracks of exploring ships.

"But the spirits of polar adventure is one to be encouraged, not so much for what may be found 'on the Pole,' as for collateral scientific results. Let us hope that the French expedition will go better equipped than those our own country has sent. Everything, as experience shows, depends on previous preparation. Two excellent iron steamers ought to accompany every such expedition. Dr. Hayes went in a single wooden schooner, lacking many things; and his book records how far short he fell of his object. The Russian Government have, we believe, an expedition preparing under Imperial auspices, from which much may be hoped. Here is a fine chance for a match between France and Russia, with the North Pole as both stakes and goal."

UNCLE THAD.

"Private Miles O'Reily," though a Democrat, is not an unmitigated Philistine. He can even appreciate the good points of Thad. Stevens, whom Democratic editors generally seem to think it a party duty to represent as a devil incarnate. "Miles" has been writing a screed of verse on the great Radical, of which the following is a specimen:

Gnarled and tough from seventy Winters,
A gritty, grisly, bitter "Rad"—
Though our Union fall to splinters,
Here's to Pennsylvania Thad!

Though lame his leg, his mind is rapid,
And all the House is hushed and glad,
When to squelch some talker vapid—
Rises Pennsylvania Thad.

He's in candor a believer.
All may know the thought he had;
For no mealy-mouthed deceiver
Is our wrinkled Uncle Thad.

Go it, my old shoulder-hitter!
For though we think your logic bad,
You're just as brilliant as you're bitter
Here's to Pennsylvania Thad!