NEW NORTH-WEST.

Jas. H. Mills, - - - Editor AND PUBLISHER.

DEER LODGE CITY, FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Until the Canfield corps of observation started on its survey last summer, the project of the Northern Pacific Road was regarded by many as little more than a supposition—a grand impractical theory, two thousand miles long, frozen the entire length and thawless as the polar gateways. That survey, and facts ascertained, demonstrated differently. For a time, the subject attracted much attention from the press; the people along the line were buoyant with hope, and confidently anticipated the initiation of measures insuring the early construction of the entire road. But, although the reports, so far as made public, were favorable, and Jay Cooke was sufficiently interested to pay postage on a large edition of them, Mr. Wilkeson's pen did not spread on the ample pages of the *Tribune* the expected series of masterly articles, the grand mortgage of lands was not made to the popularizers of the National Loan, and the fog settled heavily over the Northern line. True, great enterprises require time, consideration and much labor. True, one hundred miles on the eastern end, necessary to hold the land franchise, have been begun; but the interior Territories, remote from reliable waters or rail communication, have not been disposed to possess themselves with patience that shall endure the approach of the locomotive along the 46th parallel at the rate of 100 miles a year. The apples of promise seemed ashes in fruition. There was grievous suspense in the silence of the parties that not even a possible strategic approach on the Government vaults rendered endurable. The Northern Road seemed to have broken loose from the certainties and drifted away again among the possibilities. But recent advices indicate that not even the suddenly tightened purse-strings of Uncle Sam, (after the successful foray of the Central roads,) has prevented favorable representations of the Exploring Party or the favorable action of Messrs. Canfield and Cooke. A dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, January 25, reads:

"The *Press* says that wealthy Amsterdam "capitalists who are now building the St. "Paul and Pacific railroad, have offered to "build the Northern Pacific from Red river "to the Missouri. The acceptance of this "proposition (the terms of which are of a "very liberal character) would place Min-"nesota in railroad communication with "Montana at least three years sooner than "under any other policy."

This shows that foreign capitalists regard favorably the eastern end of the line. But Montana is interested in a railroad within her borders as well as without, and the following from the New York *Tribune* of Jan. 15th, not only gives the key to the Amsterdammers' proposal, but announces the closing of the important contract, and the institution of immediate, working operations along the entire line.

"Negotiations between the Northern Pa-"cific Railroad company and Messrs. Jay "Cooke & Co. have been concluded by a "contract, in which these bankers secure a "large interest in the franchise of the Road "and undertake its fiscal agency. Survey-"ing parties will be put in the field this "winter, to determine instrumentally the "best and shortest route between Lake Su-"perior and Puget Sound. These surveys "on three different portions of the route, "performed in drifting snows and frost, "will be severe and costly, but the contrac-"tors of the Road are impatient to make a "beginning, and in earnest to prosecute the "enterprise certainly without delay, and, if "possible, without intermission. On the "reports of the surveying parties, the line "of the Road will be located, and the con-"struction of its eastern division forthwith "commenced, while contracts to make the "Road in Minnesota will be advertised to "let next spring."

Mr. Canfield's efforts have been successful. He has secured the co-operation of the great Bankers, through a practical exploration of the route by their confidential engineers and agents. The delays are ended; the enterprize is on a fair footing, and the vexing question of routes, will, during the summer, be determined. The knights of the transit will have right honest welcome to the valleys of Montana, as they trace the girdle way of civilization, and stake the avenue over which shall roll the traffic of both hemispheres.

THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The telegrams announce the nomination of J. B. Church as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Montana in place of Mr. T. C. Everts. There is no such person in Montana that has made himself known to the press, and the *Herald* asserts a belief he is a resident of Chicago, a distinguished vocalist connected with the Revenue Department there. If this is a fact, it lets Mr. C. out. He is nominated but ineligible—a Church militant but not triumphant, or likely to become the established Church in Montana. The Revenue Act providing for the appointment of Assessor and Collector differs from the acts providing for other appointments. We quote from the act of July 1st, 1862, which has not been amended in this respect:

Sec. 10. That, for the purpose of assessing, levying and collecting the duties and taxes hereinafter prescribed by this act, the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to divide respectively the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient Collection Districts, and to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an assessor and a collector for each such District, who *shall be residents within the same, etc.*"

The difference in terms between this and other acts requiring officers to reside in certain places, is apparent and requires no citations. The plain interpretation is that appointees shall be, at the time appointed, residents of the District. The point has been raised too, and so decided before, in the appointments to this Territory. Some eighteen months ago a Mr. Meagher, of Kansas, we believe, was appointed and confirmed collector in Mr. Langford's place. Attention being called to the provision, the confirmation was reconsidered and rescinded by the Senate. Another instance last winter demonstrated the same interpretation of the statute. But, President Grant made an equally grave mistake in eligibility in appointing Mr. A. T. Stewart to his Cabinet, and "accidents will occur, etc.," you know.

Persons have had the pleasure of reading their own obituaries, and Mr. Evarts fortunately enjoys the same privilege, and practically, still, the pay and emoluments of assessor of Montana.

ILLEGAL EXECUTIONS.

Ah Chow, the alleged murderer of John R. Bitzer has been apprehended, hung at night on the Pine Tree at Helena, and the execution attributed to the Vigilantes. This we believe is the first illegal execution since the two men were hung at Jefferson Valley in the early months of 1868, for horse stealing. There was a time in Montana when Vigilante justice was essential to the protection of the lives and property of peaceable citizens. The desperate deeds of the assassins and highwaymen, and the absence of a judiciary organization powerful enough to cope with and punish outlawry justified desperate retribution at the hands of good citizens organized in self defense. Where no judiciary exists, or is ineffective, when a capital crime has been committed without provocation or defense and the offense is unquestionably proven; where to trust the prisoner to a civil tribunal would seriously endanger life or property, Lynch law is oftentimes invoked and sanctioned. There are few Western communities in which it has not been used to the public welfare, but it has scarce less frequently been administered in such manner as to invoke just censure. The hanging of Ah Chow, without trial before a legal tribunal, was a grave wrong. He could not probably have escaped custody; and was not dangerous to the public peace, while, if proven guilty of the murder, would unquestionably have been hung. At most, if guilty, his midnight execution, merely saved the costs of trial, while if it should transpire that a Court of Justice would not hold him guilty of murder, his executioners, whether Chinamen or white men, will have cause to regret the midnight exploit. Considerate public sentiment would not concede to a half dozen unknown persons the privelege of adjudicating even trivial cases at law. That same sentiment would scarce concede them the right in this instance of passing finally upon the life of a fellow man. And without public sentiment to sustain them, the deed were better undone. The thought of lynching any prominent citizen, under the circumstances, would never have been entertained. Law and sentiment that protects only a class is a farce! Every such an occurrence is an advertisement of anarchy in Montana, keeping back that capital and immigration we desire, and which alone tends where law is established and justice guaranteed. The death of that Chinaman, guilty or guiltless, dragged beyond the temple of justice without a hearing, and slain like a dog, is a disgrace and a crime. Chinaman, alien, pagan, depraved as he may have been, his blood-clots stain deep on the record of Montana. We trust the Pine tree will bear no more such fruit.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE DEAD.

Sadly though not unexpectedly, the telegrams brought close together information of sudden prostration and the death of one of the brightest lights of American journalism—George Denison Prentice. He was born in Connecticut, Dec. 18, 1802, graduated at Brown's University, R. I., studied law, but mounted the tripod at the age of twenty-six as editor of the *New England Weekly Review*, published at Hartford. In 1821 he went on the *Louisville Journal*. His brilliant genius gave it a world wide fame, and made it a power in the land, for he was great alike as poet, wit and politician. He attained wealth, purchased the *Journal*, rode on the high sea of prosperity, and, alas! through misfortune ended his days in poverty, earning a pittance where he had been master. Not a newspaper in the land but has acknowledged his brilliancy and beauty as a writer, and not a pen will trace the record of his death save with regret.

He has gone to the land of no laughter,
This man that made mirth for us all.
* * * * * *
And of all the heart's springs none are purer,
Than the springs of the fountain of mirth.
He that rounds them has pierced the heart' hollows,
The places where tears are and sleep:
For the foam-flakes that dance in life's shallows
Are wrung from life's deep.

INCOME TAX.

We notice that a resolution has passed the House of Representatives, agreeing to extend until the end of 1870, the income tax, which else expired in May next. In the various methods adopted for raising revenues to support the government there is one eminent nuisance, and one pre-eminent iniquity—the stamp Act and Income tax. While each adds materially to the receipts of the government, the one is a petty vexation without adequate results, and the other offers a premium to dishonesty at the expense of the less unscrupulous. The provisions of the Income tax law has done more to develop the faculty of first-class lying among the business men of America than any other Statute ever enacted. It is time it should end. The government needs Revenues, but a plan, demonstrated to result in unequal taxation, should be as quickly abandoned as possible, and the amount derived through some other channel, where evasion is less easy, and the burden more equally distributed on the shoulders of tax payers. It is to be hoped the Senate or the President will see it in this light.

—Composition of second session of XLI. Congress as it existed Dec. 6th, 1869: Senate, Republicans 55, Democrats 10; House, Republicans 149, Democrats 63. Not yet admitted to seats: Republicans 10, Democrats 3, Conservatives 4. The full number in the House when all the States are admitted will be 244; Senators 74. There are 5 Republican and 1 Democratic Delegates, Idaho, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming sending the latter.

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

Its Topography, Resources, Developments, etc.

From the elaborate and valuable report of Granville Stuart, Esq., to Prof. Stelts, appointed by Commissioner Raymond to report on the mines, etc., of Montana, we are permitted to compile the following facts concerning the Empire County.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

The county is nearly rectangular in form, the only deviations being a slight projection in the southeast corner, and an indentation in the east. It is 250 miles long by 100 in width, the northern line forming the boundary between the United States and the British possessions. It crosses three and a half degrees of latitude—from 45 deg. 20 min. to 49 N. The northern half is on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, the south half on the Western Slope, the main chain running diagonally across it W. and S. E. The northern half, embracing some of the best agricultural, grazing, and (probably) mining regions in the county, is yet a *terra incognita*, in undisputed possession of the Indians. The southern and western portion is sparsely settled, principally by miners. Agriculture and grazing, for which the country is admirably adapted, are yet in infancy. The roads of the county are mainly natural and excellent.

ITS STREAMS.

The western and southern portion is drained to the W. and N. W. by the Deer Lodge, Hellgate, Big Blackfoot and their tributaries, they being the central feeders of the Columbia. The northeastern portions are drained to the east by the Sun, Dearborn, Teton, Marias and Milk Rivers, tributaries of the Missouri. The country in that direction partakes of the plateau or plain character, which farther east degenerates into "bad lands."

THE MOUNTAINS

The Rocky Mountains encircle the southern end of the county in an immense arm, and running diagonally approach on the N. W. and corner into Missoula county. Some of the mountain peaks in the N. W. are undoubtedly 14,000 feet high, towering far above the line of perpetual snow, but along the central portion of the county do not rise above the timber line. There, where not timbered, the peaks are rounded and covered with luxuriant bunch grass. Many spurs extend out in all directions, some being of equal or greater height than the main range. All are mountains of upheaval. Many of the highest peaks are composed of altered sedimentary rocks, dipping at various angles from gentle inclinations to almost vertical position. In some places the granite and syenite protrude and form peaks, but these are exceptional. Other high peaks and ridges are composed of sandstone, split into beautiful slabs of all sizes and thicknesses, showing distinctly the ripple marks of the sea that laved them in the ages gone.

LIMESTONE AND COAL.

Limestone of excellent quality is abundant in nearly every portion of the county. Coal exists in several places. One bed of unknown extent lies in a basin on the headwaters of the Little Blackfoot, near the Mullan Pass, thirty miles from this place. It is supposed to cover 1000 acres, and was discovered by Morgan and Embody, July 16, 1869. It is nine feet thick, nearly horizontal, having a slight dip to the east. It is bituminous, free from mineral or other impurities, and burns well in grate or stove, leaving but little ashes.

A vein is also discovered about 25 miles west of the above, and 25 miles due north of Deer Lodge City, on a branch of Big Blackfoot, called Nevada Creek, and was claimed by parties several years ago, but has never been developed. Its characteristics are the same as the Morgan and Embody coal. The vein is 11 feet thick, and lies horizontal. They are probably one and the same. Another vein of unknown extent and thickness was discovered in 1867 on Dry Creek, at the Mullan crossing, 12 miles N. E. of Deer Lodge. It has not yet been opened, the plentitude of timber preventing any effort for other fuel. There are also good indications of coal in Gold Creek and the upper Deer Lodge valley, but no effort to find veins has ever been made. The Morgan & Embody coal can be mined for $10 per ton, and delivered here for $15 more, with a a margin to the owners.

TIMBER, ETC.

There are six water-power saw-mills in the county, and one portable steam saw-mill. Lumber rates at from $25 to $60 per M., according to quality. The county is well timbered, probably the second best in the Territory, Missoula county being first.

GRAINS AND VEGETABLES.

There is not a single flouring mill in all this immense county, consequently but little wheat is raised, but the yield and quality are both good. Oats and barley are sure crops, except in case of grasshopper invasions. Large quantities of these grains are raised, the yield averaging full forty bushels per acre. Vegetables of excellent quality grow to large size with the exception of some of the less hardy kinds, such as melons, tomatoes, etc. All of these, however, with care, grow finely in the adjoining northern county—Missoula—the altitude being less and the nights warmer.

FISH, GAME AND BIRDS.

Game, once so abundant, is now almost exterminated, there being few deer, mountain sheep or antelope remaining. There are a few white Rocky Mountain goats inhabiting the most inaccessible peaks. Elk exist in considerable numbers in the densely timbered mountains, where are also a few bison, but all have learned to avoid the hunter. Of small game there is the large white hare of the plains, with yellowish-grey eyes, and the black eyed, white, mountain hare; the small brush rabbit; sage chickens, grouse, fool-hens, ducks, geese, cranes, brants, swans, snipe, plover, curlew and prairie chickens. Of singing birds there are the lark, robin, thrush, blackbird, and others of varieties unknown to the writer. There are also eagles, fish and other hawks, owls, ravens, crows and vultures. Fish are abundant in all streams—principally brook and salmon trout. The salmon would ascend into all the streams over a passage way blasted through the Kettle Falls on the Columbia near Colville, 55 miles below this to them.

PLACER MINES—GOLD CREEK.

Gold was first discovered in Montana at Gold Creek in this county by Benetsee in 1858, by the Stuart Bros. in 1862, and by Gold Tom in 1863. These placers were neglected till 1866, when they were proven to be both rich and extensive. They are in and among rounded grassy hills, at the north base of the Gold Creek Mountain—which is an isolated spur putting down from the main range. They are principally hill diggings, and will last for many years. That part known to be rich is about five miles square, but it will probably prove to be much more extensive, as the surrounding country possesses the same characteristics. Water is conveyed to these mines by a number of ditches. (A table of these was recently published in the NEW NORTH-WEST.) The average price charged for water is 25 cents per inch for 24 hours—it being customary to run day and night during the summer. The vote of this district in August, 1869, was 323, but as only about half the adult population voted, counting a fair proportion of women and children, the population may be placed at about 800. Wages are from $4 to $6 per day, without board. There are about 100 Chinese in the immediate vicinity. The wages paid them is about one-half that paid white laborers, although the work is estimated at only about 10 per cent less. The total yield of these mines is estimated at $3,000,000, although only worked about three years. These mines are about the centre of that half of the county lying west of the Rocky Mountains. Their latitude is 46 deg. 40 min. north; altitude about 4100 feet above sea level.

OPHIR GULCH

Is a tributary of Little Blackfoot creek. It heads in the Main Range a short distance north of the Mullan Pass and runs south. It is about 12 miles long, and is or has been mined the entire distance. Several of its eastern branches, such as Tiger, Carpenter, Prairie, Eureka and other gulches were rich. There is a large extent of hill and prairie diggings in this vicinity that will last for years. These mines were discovered in the fall of 1864, by Pemberton, Bratton, Stuart and others, but no work of consequence was done, nor was there any excitement about them until March, 1865, when, during a spell of intensely cold weather and deep snow occurred the stampede to these diggings, in which many persons were badly frozen. The town of Blackfoot was located in Ophir gulch in May, 1865. Ed. Smith & Co.'s bedrock flume, three miles below Blackfoot, in Ophir, was begun in June, 1866. It has a 30 inch bottom, is now one mile in length, and controls the gulch for four miles. Its cost has been $20,000. Thos. E. Pounds & Co.'s bed-rock flume in Carpenter's gulch was started in Sept. 1866. It has a 28 inch bottom and is one mile long. It has cost $14,000, and is intended to work the gulch for four miles. There are several other flumes and a number of hydraulics in operation, of which no definite information is had. The quality of the gold here, as at Gold Creek, is excellent, coining from $18 to $20 per ounce. The total yield of the camp and vicinity to date has been about $5,000,000. The population in August was about 500, casting 290 votes.

[To be continued.]

TREES.

[Written for the New North-West.]

Few who have not carefully examined the matter, are aware how important trees are to a country, and especially to Montana. Countries long inhabited, like Arabia, Syria, Northern Africa and Southern Europe, have learned to value trees and fountains as their chief good. So great is their esteem and care of them that a Naiad guards every fountain and a Dryad every tree, rendering them sacred from every pollution and every destroying hand. The Arabians have for many centuries been the most accurate observers of natural phenomena; and even to them the western nations are indebted for the germs of their natural and mathematical sciences. The crusaders learned astronomy from the Chaldeans, and Alchemy and figures from the Arabs. This sagacious but nomadic people saw their forests disappear before the wandering and war-like hordes who traversed their sunny lands. As their forests disappeared, so their fountains dried up, and their brooks and rivers presented dry beds or diminished streams, until now the beds of dry fountains and streams are the rule, rather than the exception in all the broad lands over which they wander. The destruction of trees lessened the rains, and has brought this wide-spread desolation upon the fairest realms of the ancient Orient. So evident was the ruin from this cause, even at the beginning on the Christian Era, the Arabs adopted an *Inter-tribal* law against the destruction of trees, and this law is still in full force. As the Bedouin hastens over the burning, sandy wastes, he learns to appreciate, as his chief good, fountains and cooling shades; and enjoy in the Oasis a foretaste of the purest pleasures of his Celestial Paradise. Those of us who have traversed our narrow deserts and "Bad Lands" also know how sweet are living fountains and grateful shades. Sweep the trees from our mountains, and our pure springs will become alkaline or run dry; and our sparkling streams will present stagnant pools of bitter waters, or dry, sandy beds; our beautiful valleys will become as barren as the Bad Lands.

But the nations of western Europe are not only saving trees but planting forests to keep off and cast out this Demon of the Desert. Our eastern friends see his approaching steps on our own shores, and are arming against his approach.

We in Montana have no trees to spare; the want of them in our valleys and on our plains make abundant rains impossible and irrigation necessary. Trees, also, have other influences on climates, besides increasing the amount of rain, and covering the soil with a spongy stratum of leaves, moss, and twigs, to absorb and hold the moisture, as a reservoir to make the springs perennial and streams unfailing.

Trees make the soil and air more moist. Their shade prevents the soil from drying, and their leaves throw off large quantities of moisture to saturate the air. A little more moisture would be a great improvement to our climate.

Trees also purify the air by absorbing the poisonous carbonic acid and giving off the pure sustaining oxygen. Trees make the air cooler in summer. Their shade and the moisture given off have a very decided cooling influence; and, besides, trees have a very decided warming influence in the winter. They break off the cold winds and all evergreens give off caloric, for the vital principle is constantly active. If any one doubts this warming influence of our evergreen forests, let him, when the wind is sweeping our valleys at a temperature of 10° or 20° below zero, walk across the open country into a dense forest of firs, pines and spruces, and he will have no difficulty in determining which is the warmest. In very cold weather the thermometer never falls as low in an evergreen forest as out of it.

Our cabin at Highland is surrounded by a forest of pine, fir and spruce, somewhat open near the house, but very dense at a little distance. In summer the weather is delightful, never disagreeably warm. In the winter we have more snow, but it is never so cold as in the open valleys.

During the winter of '68-'69, the coldest was zero; in December 6° above; in January 2° below; in February 18° below; and in March 10° below, while in Cottonwood, Helena and Virginia City, in the open valleys, it was colder in each of those months. In November, 1869, it was 4° below zero here. In December the mercury did not get very low, but on the 17th of January it fell 11° below, and this was the coldest we have had this winter. (Our thermometer hangs out on the north side.) In November it was colder in the valleys than here. As reported in the Deer Lodge paper, was 33° below zero on the 17th of January; the coldest here was 11° below. On Tuesday, the 18th, at Deer Lodge the mercury stood at sunrise 38° below; but here, two hours before sunrise, it was 4° above, and at 7 p. m. it was 12° above. We have not seen the reports from Helena and Virginia*

And besides it should be remembered, we are almost 4,000 feet above Deer Lodge and Helena and nearly as much above Virginia.

TREES PROMOTERS OF VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS.

But trees have a moral and intellectual value, as well as physical. A noble oak or sycamore can but inspire such feelings of strength and grandeur as make us stronger and nobler. The largest pines excite emotions mournfully grand and sublime; and all trees, especially some of the smaller varieties, particularly when grouped as on many of our hill-sides, are surpassingly beautiful, and

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

And those who can say

"We always have our whispering pines,"

have a perennial fountain of pleasing emotions. In a life time how much of joy they give! Who can wonder, then, that trees have been sacred objects, under the guardian care of Dryads; that groves have been hallowed ground for altars and tabernacles; and old forests the grandest temples in nature or art.

In short, then, our existence as a people, and the success of our mining operations and our agricultural pursuits, are greatly dependent upon our trees. Sweep away our forests, and our beautiful, rich Montana becomes a howling wilderness and a dreary desert.

Our trees, too, make our winters warmer, our summers milder, and our hearts gladder and warmer.

Our trees, also, are beautiful; they beautify our country, and thus they become our everlasting joy.

Our trees purify the air, make our muscles stronger and plant roses with the lilies on the cheeks of our loved ones.

But, alas! our trees are too few, and what few we have are fast disappearing. Therefore, he who cuts a single tree more than need requires, who cuts a green tree when a dry one will do as well, is a Vandal and has never felt the pathos and beauty of

"Woodman spare that tree."

But he who sets the fires that roar through the canyons and blaze along the slopes of our wooded mountains, he is a villain and deserves a felon's fate. So far as injury to State and people is concerned, he might as well breed grasshoppers to ravage our crops, apply the torch to our mills, and dry up the waters that fill our ditches and sluices. For when our forests are gone, our streams will dry up, our mills will rot in silence, and our fields become dust and float on the arid winds.

G. C. SWALLOW.

*It would be interesting and useful if our papers would give the Thermometrical record every week.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The Senate on the 18th confirmed Emmons Judge of the 5th Judicial circuit, vice Wilkey, declined.

The Senate confirmed, on the 18th, Shaffer of Illinois, Governor of Utah.

Among the nominations sent into the Senate on the 19th were the following: M. Kelley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory; Edward Kearney, U. S. Marshal of Oregon; —— Jacobs, Chief Justice of Washington Territory; J B Church, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Montana Territory.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has instructed Assessors to commence work immediately. No penalty for a refusal to make returns can, however, be enforced before the 1st of March.

Salmore has been captured on a schooner endeavoring to escape to Cuba by the revolutionists' war steamer, and taken to Port au Prince, where he was imprisoned.

There is a defalcation in the Boston City Treasury of $13,000 on the part of Kohl W. Collins, late of California. Lost the money in gold gambling.

Thomas J Campbell, convicted of the murder of his wife last November, in Pittsburg, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 21 years, 9 months and 26 days.

Jackson, Jan 20—The Legislature has ratified the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

The election of Senators takes place on Monday. B. G. Humphreys, E N Flower and General Amos are the prominent candidates.

The telegraphers' strike which has extended over the entire country, is ended. R W Pope, Grand Chief Operator of the Telegraph League, telegraphs to the chief operators as follows. "I have canvassed the situation, and believe it useless to continue the strike. I hereby absolve all Western Union members from their oaths, and advise them to return to work.

So it ends the telegraphic Pope can grant absolution as freely as Pio Nino.

The Legislature of Missouri has adopted resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives to vote against further appropriations to public buildings at Washington.

The Rhode Island Legislature has ratified the 15th Amendment—the Senate in June, 1869; the House on February 10th, 1870, by a vote of 39 to 6.

Lee in Mexico has re-elected Senator Soto Mayor on the 16th.

The London Tablet says that the majority of the Ecumenical Council favoring the infallibility of the Pope was 100.

Baron Von Beust, Vienna Minister of Finance, died at Vienna Jan 17.

Paris was in turmoil on the 19th, in the Chambers and on the Boulevard, but no conflict occurred.

The Rochester State Canal convention assembled Jan 22. Nathaniel Sands of New York was chosen President, Millard Fillmore, and fifty other, Vice Presidents.

Merriman was elected State Treasurer in the Maryland Legislature Jan 22.

George D. Prentice was again taken ill Jan 22. His life is despaired of.

Prince Arthur was in New York last Saturday and left for Washington on Sunday.

Ogden, Jan 22.—The Pacific is open and the weather pleasant. Trains on time.

The law abolishing imprisonment for debt took effect in England Jan 1.

Traapman, the Knapp family murderer, was hung in Paris last Friday. His last words were "I had no complices."

A singular phenomena occurred at Chillicothe, Ohio, during a storm on the 22d. It became as light as day at midnight.

Another Fenian raid on Canada is rumored in New York.

Louisville, Jan 19.—Reports of the tornado which visited Cave City, state that 50 houses was entirely demolished. Nine persons killed, ten mortally hurt, and a large number of others more or less hurt. About 60 families were rendered homeless. The storm came from the south-west, and passed on in a north-east direction.

Nashville, Jan 19—This section was visited last night by a terrible storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Many public and private buildings were unroofed and otherwise damaged, both here and at Murfreesboro. No loss of life reported.

The President has nominated Sutter Carrey as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 2d district of California; also, Will Cumback, of Indiana, as Minister to Portugal vice Shellabarger.

Forney, Corcoran and others interviewed the President on Saturday with the object of having him call the attention of Congress to the disadvantages to the District of Columbia of the Capital removal agitation.

New York, Jan 19.—An immense mass meeting, favoring Cuban independence, was held at Cooper Institute this evening. Horace Greeley made a speech favoring the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky also made a speech. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the Cubans, and urging the administration to accord belligerent rights, and favoring the establishment of Cuban charitable aid societies.

Wheeler & Wilson's extensive sewing machine factory at Bridgeport, Conn., was burned Jan 22. Loss very heavy.

At a meeting of persons interested in the Northern Pacific railroad at New York, Jan 22, the general expression was in favor of the work being pushed vigorously ahead in the approaching spring.

General O'Neil, president of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued a call for a Fenian Congress to meet in New York Tuesday, April 19, for making the final preparations for active hostilities. Irish National organizations, including that of which John Savage is at the head, are invited to send representatives.

Commissioner Delano estimates that the expenses attending the collection of Internal Revenue for the current year will amount to $15,000,000.

Louisville, Jan 21—George D. Prentice died at four o'clock this morning. He was 68 years old.

The jury in the libel suit of Eliza Buckley vs. the St. Louis Republican for $25,000 damages, after being out since Thursday, returned a verdict giving the plaintiff $5,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, 17th.—Sumner reported a substitute for the bill regulating telegraphic cables, which provides that the Government of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as foreign countries, and be allowed to use the wires one hour in every twelve.

HOUSE, 17th.—McNeely offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill providing for the withdrawal from circulation of the National bank notes, and substituting greenbacks.

Senate, 18th—The admission of Virginia was discussed without action.

Secretary Boutwell explained to the Senate his plan of funding the National debt.

Senate, 19—Several petitions for abolishing the franking privilege were presented, which caused considerable discussion.

The Virginia bill was taken up, and Norton finished his speech. He denounced the military commission which was sitting on the eligibility of members in Georgia.

Trumbull appealed to the Senate to dispose of the bill upon its merits. Those that wanted Virginia admitted, let them say so, those that did not, let them say the contrary.

Morton moved to impose additional conditions.

Drake was opposed to her admission without the test oath for members of the Legislature and all State officers.

Edmunds' amendment to provide for the iron-clad, was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Kelley and Dicky replied to Dawes's speech (published elsewhere), the latter saying economy must begin in the House.

A resolution was adopted continuing the income tax bill till the end of 1870.

An appropriation bill of $30,000,000 for various purposes was passed. The House then adjourned.

Senate, 19—Trumbull and Sumner had another set-to on the Virginia bill.

Upon the conclusion of Sumner's remarks, the Chair stated the question to be on Drake's amendment to admit Virginia by imposing further fundamental conditions. It should never be lawful for the State to deprive any citizen of the United States of the right to hold office on account of color, race or previous condition of servitude. Adopted by a vote of 30 to 23.

Wilson moved that the fundamental conditions of the Constitution should never be amended so as to deprive any citizen of school privileges. Adopted 34 to 23.

Morton offered a substitute for the preamble adopted by the House, which was adopted by a vote of 39 to 20. The bill was then passed by a vote of 47 to 12—a strict party vote.

House, 21—Morris, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the removal of the National Capital, though he did not expect the question to be settled this decade.

Washburne, of Mass., spoke against the removal of the Capital.

Special to the Helena Herald.

Tingley's Ranch Burned—Mysterious Disappearance of Clark Tingley.

Benton, January 25.—Tingley's ranch, commonly known as the Twenty-Eight Mile Springs, was destroyed by fire this morning. After breakfast Tingley concluded he would go out and cut wood. On his return he discovered the ranch in flames. He saw three Indians making off from the building, which was entirely consumed.

Benton Jan. 26th.—Clark Tingley, brother of the owner of the ranch by that name, is supposed dead, murdered by Indians. He left the ranch on Saturday at 3 p. m., for the Missouri. His horse was discovered the next day, a mile from where he started.

The stage driver on the top of the coach last night, reports that when about six miles north of Tingley's ranch, yesterday afternoon, he saw a large fire in the vicinity of the ranch, and he thinks it must have been the barn and other out buildings.

A soldier by the name of Kane was so badly frozen, near Fort Ellis, on the 16th, that both legs and arms required amputation. A few days before another soldier had both legs amputated.

THE TERRITORY.

Gazette, 13.

Gen. Hardie, of General Sheridan's staff was in town yesterday, and intended to depart for Chicago this morning.

Fifty new members have joined the Helena Library.

A correspondent says, "the length of Cedar Creek from its confluence with the Missoula river is fully twenty miles; the its tributaries are Oregon gulch, which is fifteen miles long; Illinois, 13; Wolverine six; Montreal, ten; Manayunc, ten; Kiyu seven; French, nine, and five or six other gulches averaging in length from five to ten miles; which makes a total of one hundred and twenty miles of mining ground. Now, if all this is good mining ground, I will give three thousand one hundred and twenty miners two hundred feet of ground in addition to bar and hill claims."

Herald, 21.

On Saturday last a Mr. S. P. Wilson, on his way from Cedar Creek to Helena, got lost in a snow storm within a mile of Blackfoot and froze both his feet very badly.

Mr. S. Watson Esq. has returned from the States.

A letter from A. J. Simmons to C. M. Travis says: "Late prospects on Cedar Creek have been in the lower part of the gulch. $22 have been panned out of a small hole on 69 below discovery, about three miles above here; the best pan was $2 75. Frank Brown washed two pans out of the same hole and got $1 90. The claim belongs to a Frenchman by the name of Peauro, who sold one-half to another Frenchman for $1,500, and refused $2,500 for the other half. My judgment is that the ground between here and 60 is the best in the gulch. It is deeper, wider, and a better chance for a more regular and certain deposit."

He speaks favorably of Oregon Gulch and says three drain ditches are now being run.

Gazette, 22.

Mr. S. A. Willey late of Virginia, Nevada, who was one of the "strikers" passed east a few days since. When the Company lost the services of Mr. Willey they lost a good operator and an honorable gentleman.

A number of the miners from Diamond have gone over to the new Cedar creek mines.

Three Chinese merchants of Helena, offer a reward of $150 for Ah Chow the murderer of Bitzer.

Herald, 22.

J. Kuhwarth is building a fire-proof laying brick on January 22d.

Sampson & McComb offer $300 for Ah Chow "dead or alive."

The Couldocks played at Omaha on the 15th, and started for Helena, playing a short engagement at Salt Lake City.

The Walla Walla *Statesman* says 300 men have left for Cedar Creek.

Herald, 24.

Rev. Mr. Lathrop has received from Gov. Ashley his commission as Superintendent of Public Instruction for Montana.

There is more sickness in the city than ever before known. During the past thirty days the mortality has been greater than at any time since the discovery of Last Chance gulch.

Gazette, Jan. 25.

Sam Leach, Esq., of the extensive firm of Tootle, Leach & Co., of this city, has gone on a visit to the East.

We see by the New York papers that our townsman and former District Attorney, John H. Shober, had arrived from California, per last steamer. Miss Jennie Lynch, of San Francisco was also a passenger on the same steamer.

A gang of Cabin thieves infest the town.

A Jefferson gulch correspondent writes: "We had a snow storm; snow falling about 12 inches. The thermometer stood at 32 degrees below on the 17th and 23th. The weather, on the 18th was so cold that the boys were compelled to stop work for a few days. Daniel Spranel & Co. are running a drain to a large flat. Mr. S. thinks they will strike bedrock within two weeks. Mr. Ruhl & Co. are running a drain 1½ miles below Mr. S. & Co.'s claim.

Capital Times, 24.

The Chicago House at Junction caught fire on the 20th but was soon extinguished. The house of J. M. Riddle caught fire the following day, and its contents were consumed.

The *Times* has adopted the commendable plan of *criticising* the Theatrical performances, rather than adulating them. The Company is drawing good houses.

"Gallon" writes from Boulder that Mr. Tuttle, father-in-law of Hon. H. Jordan, died recently at his home on Fish creek, Jefferson county.

Five companies are mining in California gulch. It prospects well.

Spring gulch, a tributary of Harris gulch, is ten miles long, and parties are rocking in it during the winter. One man has rocked out $200.

Herald, 25.

The streets of New York are on at the Opera House.

The new Whitlatch mill started up yesterday.

Hendries mill cleaned up 200 ounces yesterday.

Philadelphia Company overhauling mill; I X L running; New York Co.'s mill under repair etc.

Herald 26.

The body of Ah Chow, the murder of John R. Bitzer, was found hanging on the Pine Tree in Dry Gulch this morning. It is rumored he was arrested in the vicinity of town, at ten o'clock last night, and it is believed Chinamen were instrumental in his apprehension and execution. A placard as follows was pinned on his back:

AH CHOW

The murderer of Jno. R. Bitzer. Beware! The Vigilantes still live.

Many persons visited the scene to-day.

Herald 26.

The laborers in the various mines at Unionville are paid in the aggregate $40 per month, or about $500,000 per annum.

Ed McClay is in St. Paul.

Mr. Langrishe has secured the services of Mrs. Geo. H. Pinney, for an engagement of six evenings, at the Opera House. She will appear on Saturday evening in the Maid of Milan, and Loan of a Lover, both lyric pieces.

The telegraph has been on a strike for the past two days.