

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF MONTANA.

Montana, three short years ago, comprised a very insignificant corner of what was, at that time, known as the mining region of Idaho. Bannack City was called East Bannack, from the fact that there were two towns of that name in Idaho Territory. The placer mines on Grasshopper creek afforded the only mineral resources of the vast body of country lying eastward of what is known as the Salmon River and Boise mines—which are located in the spurs of the Blue Mountain range. Since that time, however, the rich placers of Alder have been discovered, and it has been ascertained as the necessities of the case demanded, that the waters of the Missouri were navigable for all practicable purposes of transportation. In a short time after the discovery of the rich mines on Alder gulch, Last Chance, followed by numerous other gulches and creeks sent in their respective representatives, claiming that a separate territorial organization should be formed, whereupon immediate action was taken and a Territory formed, and called Montana. What a contrast in so short a space of time! The country which was, but three years ago, known and marked on the maps of the West as only unexplored Indian territory—supposed to be comprised of rugged mountains and vast desert wastes—to-day stands unrivalled either in agricultural or mineral wealth. Who that has watched the progress of this young Territory for the past few years, can doubt but that ere another year has ended, she will occupy an enviable position in the sisterhood of States.

However, there is a possibility of the progress and prosperity of Montana being checked by the passage of laws, by Congress, which will materially affect the working of her mines, such as the bill passed at the last session regarding the location, working and titles to quartz property. Should Senator Sherman succeed in getting his mining bill through, we may wait for centuries to see what we should have seen under a liberal law for the development of our mineral resources.

Yet, looking at the past, and judging of the future accordingly, the embarrassments must be very great, which will prevent Montana, with her vast mineral deposits, fertile valleys and other sources of internal wealth, from rivaling any or all of the Territories or States of the North-western continent.

LETTER FROM HELENA.

HELENA, August 18th, 1866. EDITOR POST: The Wind River stamped and the still greater movement toward the States, have taken from our streets many of the old fraternity, whose business seems to be, to "only stand and wait." Twenty-five left for the new El Dorado on Thursday, and wagons going to Benton find plenty of passengers. But with all this, it is impossible to detect any diminution in the number of our floating population. New faces are seen every day, of those who are qualifying themselves for the toils of mountain life by undergoing the usual period of involuntary idleness. But there is a great deal of business, and that, too, of a substantial kind, carried on here. The work of building up the young city is vigorously pushed forward, and our carpenters and masons are never unemployed. The growth of Helena, within the last two or three months, has, I believe, exceeded the hopes of her most sanguine friends. Old buildings on Main street have been replaced by new ones of brick and stone, and the fine plateau and hillside between Broad and Breckinridge streets, in the north-eastern part of town, are studded thick with new houses and stores. So you may infer that the dark days are not yet upon us, notwithstanding the dull times of which our merchants have lately been complaining.

Some few changes have recently taken place. Our peculiar institution, the Helena Academy, has yielded to its opening address to the public, says, among other things, that the policy of the party in power is "to elevate the negro above the white race." To make the people believe this, it will be necessary for the Democratic press to supplant more than one school house in our land, preparatory for a great retrograde movement towards the bad times of a few years ago. The Gazette is, in its typographical appearance, an old father with a new paper; but its columns are well selected, and it gives evidence that its managers know how to conduct a good newspaper.

In passing down Main street, one can hardly fail to notice that the Bank Exchange has passed from the hands of its former owners. It is controlled by Messrs. Healy and Chase, late of Denver, who have changed it into an arena for gladiatorial encounters with "the tiger," where the drowsy ear of night is vexed or soothed, as the case may be, by really fine music.

Mining is carried on in the old way in our neighborhood. The thirsty gulches are waiting for the Ten Mile ditch, which is well nigh completed. Prof. Hodge's mill, in Oro Fino gulch, will probably be in running order in three or four weeks. I understand that the Professor will run the mill during the entire winter.

From a friend who has lately returned from New York Gulch, I learn that work in the gulches is rather dull, but that the quartz in that vicinity gives encouraging promises. A new lode has been discovered on Trout creek, about two miles from New York, which is said to be very rich.

The mineral land bill is looked upon by the miners hereabouts as unfavorable to the interests of the Territory, but less so than they had reason to fear.

The Minnesota train, under Captain Fisk, has arrived at Fort Benton, and a rumor, which I give for what it may be worth, says that its members have found rich diggings at the Bear's Paw Mountains.

Politics here, as everywhere in Montana, are like the handle of a jug—all on one side—the Union party taking no action with regard to the September election. Secretary Meagher has been expressing his sentiments to his friends in Confederate, in doing which he seems to have surpassed the most objectionable portions of President Johnson's speech of the 23d of February, especially in its illustrations from natural history; for "dead ducks" are tame affairs, rhetorically speaking, in comparison with the owls, jack-rabbits and more odorous animals brought out in the declamation of the Honorable Secretary. The whole effort is unworthy of its author, who is really a clever man.

The trial of Foster for the killing of Mallory at Diamond City, on the 2d of August, has occupied the District Court for the last three or four days. The case was given to the jury on Friday evening, who found the prisoner guilty of murder. A notice of motion was given, on the following morning to set aside the verdict and for a new trial, by Mr. Cavanaugh, who had not, until that time, been employed in the case. Comment upon the evidence in the case under these circumstances, would be improper. The charge of his Honor, Judge Munson, to the jury, was a concise epitome of the law relating to homicide, and an impartial presentation of the evidence in the case, which obtained the unqualified approbation of the bar.

The conduct of this case must have persuaded all that the courts are henceforth capable of dealing out prompt and exact justice in criminal, as well as civil cases.

GREAT DISCOVERY IN PAPER MANUFACTURING.—A statement which we think reliable, from the Hydrostatic Paper Company, and addressed to Paper Manufacturers, informs us that the Patent Straw Paper which was recently invented and put in operation at the Genesee Paper Mills, and Niagara Falls Paper Mills, accomplishes a complete revolution in the paper manufacturing business. The apparatus, we are assured, is simple in its construction, and may be applied to any modern paper mill for less than one thousand dollars. The following assurances are also made—it dispenses with all whitewashing engines; two 400 pound Beaters will prepare stuff for one half the expenses in building a new paper mill. The straw is subdued and prepared for the chlorine bleach without the use of steam pressure—thus avoiding the risk always attending the use of high pressure upon boilers, and the principle is equally applicable to wool, rags, bamboo, or any other fibrous substance. The invention also preserves the fabric in a sound state—makes a stronger, clearer, whiter, and better paper from pure straw than can be made from rags, and dispenses with the use of all hard stock, while the paper is flexible, opaque, and takes a better impression than rag paper, while it leaves the type clear from all foreign substances. Messrs. Woodruff, McVean & Hastings and S. Pettibone, assure us that the new boilers will save forty per cent. over any other known process, and they state they get from a ton of rye straw twelve hundred pounds of new paper, and can bleach it with 350 lbs. of Soda Ash, 150 lbs. of Bleaching Powders, 225 lbs. of Lime, using no acids or alum, and leaving three-fourths of the fuel, and one-third of the labor, also getting 500 lbs. more of paper from a ton of straw than can be obtained by the Meller or any other process. So great a revolution in the manufacture, ought also to work a revolution in the price of paper, but we see no signs of this at present.—New York Express.

CALIFORNIA CHINESE AND STEAMSHIP LINES.—Charles Carvalho, the Chinese Interpreter, has just returned from a trip made through the interior of the State, among the Chinese, to ascertain the sentiments of the Chinese merchants and others in regard to the projected steamship line to China. He reports the Chinese unanimous in their indorsement of the project, and has received assurances of their patronage and support. The passenger traffic between here and China amounts to some five thousand each way annually. Under the present arrangements passengers are compelled to lay in a stock of three months provisions before starting, on account of the uncertainty of the time to be consumed in the passage. By patronizing the steamships they hope to save time, and being able to calculate with a great degree of certainty on the length of their voyage, they will effect a material saving on their outfit. This State contains nearly sixty thousand Chinese, all of whom expect at some time to return to the Flowery Kingdom, and who regard the inauguration of the new enterprise as favorable to their hopes. The Chinese merchants, particularly throughout the interior, are anxious to patronize the steam line with freight and passengers. Carvalho has visited sixty towns and camps where the Chinese most do congregate, and the result of his mission is highly satisfactory to the projectors of the enterprise.—San Francisco Bulletin.

GIVING A SITTING.—In his later years, the Duke of Wellington naturally grew averse to undergo the annoyance of sitting for his portrait, and of course the honor of painting it was eagerly sought after by ambitious artists. A few years before his death, to the surprise of his secretary, he appointed four of these gentlemen for the same day and hour, not appearing to notice an observation to that effect, when desiring the letters to be written. On the morning selected he went to an upper room at Walmer, and ordered a tea chest to be placed on the table and the whole to be covered with dark cloth covers. To this throne he ascended by a chair, seated himself upon it in the stiffest possible attitude, and desired the artists to be summoned. On their entrance he said, "Now, gentlemen, I am to sit here for one hour; make the best of it, and set to work at once." The painters, as soon as they could re-store their open eyes and mouths to the usual dimensions, tried to place themselves in good positions, each struggling to secure the best place, but all in much awe of their silent model, who sat above them taking a bird's-eye view of their muttered contentions.

COPPER MINING is now carried on extensively and very profitably in Mariposa county, California.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Halifax, August 14th. The steamship Cuba brings dates to the 5th. The steamer Cyclone, of Glasgow, was detained in Great Yarmouth Yards, on suspicion of infringing the neutrality proclamation with respect to Spain and Chili. She was ostensibly bound from Hamburg to Rio Janeiro, and is pierced for ten guns. She was detained at the request of the Spanish Government.

Much better feeling prevails at Frankfurt, the soldiers billeted upon the inhabitants having been removed to their barracks. A royal decree has been published ordering a forced currency in the Venetian provinces occupied by the military.

A correspondent of the Times gives an account of Marshal Benedek's retreat. He describes the demoralization of his troops, and says that every messenger from Vienna was ordered to say on his return, make peace, or the army will be annihilated.

It is stated that the government has preferred charges against certain persons in France, who have disposed of public property belonging to the Southern Confederacy.

A Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts that the result of war has occasioned a deep feeling of discontent in France. The Emperor himself, was confident of Austria being victorious, and hardly concealed the hope that he should obtain the Rhine provinces without the loss of a single man.

New York advices of August 1st, received by the Atlantic cable, appear in the London papers of the 4th inst., the day the Cuba sailed from Liverpool. The London Daily News' city article says the process of equalization of prices between England and America through the medium of the Atlantic cable continued to prejudice the question of American securities.

New York, August 15th. The morning papers have the following dispatches via the cable:

London, August 13th. Cholera is decreasing in the city. Mr. Bates, a prominent iron master of Tun stall, has failed. Liabilities about \$5,000,000. One half of this sum is secured by a loan on the works of which he was the owner.

The Moniteur du Leon, alluding to the assertion of the London Times, that it has discovered warlike intentions on the part of France, in the purchase of cavalry horses and saltpetre, says, the French government has hastened its cavalry remount because a foreign government has bought over twenty thousand horses in France. France has a full supply of gunpowder on hand, and also, in case of necessity, of saltpetre. The Moniteur goes on to show the Pacific intentions of the Emperor.

The best informed persons think to-day that the treaty of alliance which has been forwarded by Prussia to the German governments, with which she is on terms of friendship, has been signed by a portion of them, and that the instrument of the remainder within a few days. The preparations for the contemplated annexation of the new territory to Prussia are progressing rapidly. A committee has been appointed in Berlin to report on the subject of the Frankfort levy and contributions.

Florence, Italy, August 13th. Gen. Minebra has left the city for Germany. He is to travel by way of Paris, and is entrusted by the Italian government with a mission having for its object the conclusion of peace on the basis of the armistice. The armistice is to commence to-day, and terminate September 19th, with a day's notice of its intended termination to be given on either side. Venice is declared free. Prisoners of war are to be exchanged between Italy and Austria.

Brescia, August 13th. Gen. Garribaldi has issued an address to the Italian volunteers, in which he expresses the hope that they will respect the condition of the armistice. It is to their interest to conform to the orders of the King's government.

Padua, August 13th. It is said that the commanders of the Austrian fortresses in Venetia have been ordered to forward to Vienna all the movable war material remaining in the Quadrilateral and other places before the 25th of August. All citizens in the hands of the police of Austria have been discharged.

St. Petersburg, August 13th. Martial law, which has been prevailing for some time past in thirteen districts of the empire, has been abolished.

Paris, August 13th. The Constitutionnel says: "That, while France has a right to compensation from Prussia, her true interest is not an insignificant territorial aggrandizement, but to aid the thorough reorganization of Germany for the interest of Germany and Europe."

London, August 14th. Advices have been received from the continent indicating a probable renewal of the war between the Prussians and Bavarians upon the territory of the latter power, and great fears are entertained of such an event.

Some time ago, the Prince Frederick Charles, now the victorious Prussian general, wrote and printed a pamphlet, the object of which was to show how the French are to be beaten. In substance, it maintained that the secret of the military success of the French lay in their being drilled to celerity of movement in the field. The remarkable campaign in Germany is one proof that the Prince has not neglected to carry into practice the precepts he laid down. But the literary history of the pamphlet is curious. Printed at first only for private circulation among the author's friends, a copy fell into the hands of a Frankfurt bookseller, who at once published the tract. For this he was prosecuted. A French translation of the pamphlet also appeared by a London publisher, on the ground that relations with France at the time were too delicate to bear trifling with.—New York Post.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana approved January 17th 1865. Sec. three provides, "that a General Election shall be held in the several Townships or Precincts in this Territory on the first Monday of September in each year, at which election shall be chosen all such officers as are by law to be elected, in such year" and by an act approved March 26th, 1866, as follows: Sec. 2. At the General election in September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (1866), there shall be elected thirteen members of the Council and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives, as follows: Sec. 2. At the general election in September, 1866, there shall be elected thirteen members of the Council, and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. That the Territory of Montana is hereby divided into six Council and eight Representative Districts, as follows: First Council District—Madison county—three members of the Council. Second Council District—Deer Lodge county—three members of the Council. Third Council District—Edgerton county—three members of the Council. Fourth Council District—county of Meagher and Chouteau—two members of the Council.

Fifth Council District—counties of Beaver Head and Missoula—one member of the Council. Sixth Council District—Gallatin, Jefferson and Big Horn counties—one member of the Council. First Representative District—Madison county—five members of the House. Second Representative District—Deer Lodge county—five members of the House.

Third Representative District—Edgerton county; five members of the House. Fourth Representative District—Meagher and Chouteau counties; four members of the House. Fifth Representative District—Beaverhead county; two members of the House. Sixth Representative District—Missoula county; two members of the House. Seventh Representative District—Gallatin and Big Horn counties; two members of the House.

Eighth Representative District—Jefferson county; one member of the House. Section 4. The person or persons having the highest number of votes in each District, for member of the Council and House of Representatives, shall be declared duly elected, and shall be entitled to the certificate of such election, on application at the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Acting-Governor of the Territory of Montana, do hereby notify all county officers whose duty it is made by law to appoint officers of election, and to give notice in their several counties, that a general election will be held on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1866, (it being the first Monday) for the election of thirteen members of the Council and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the apportionment above recited, and all such other officers as are by law to be elected at the said general election, and the clerks of the Boards of County Commissioners will make due returns of said election to the Secretary of the Territory within thirty days.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Territory of Montana.

Done at the city of Virginia, this first day of August, A. D. 1866, in the Independence of the United States the ninety-first, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Acting-Governor.

A. H. BARRET, Private Secretary.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION. GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., HAVE made arrangements to enter in the Storage and Commission business in their large and commodious FIRE-PROOF STONE BUILDING, VIRGINIA CITY, - - - M. T.

All business entrusted to them will be attended to promptly. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

We Refer by Permission to Plotts & Russell, Captains N. Wall, Geo. W. Forbes, John Kinna, D. W. Tilton & Co. All of Virginia City.

BARNARD, SLAVIN & CO., —AT THE— LIQUOR EMPORIUM (Opposite the Planter's House.) Jackson Street, - - - Virginia City, M. T.

Keep constantly on hand and for sale PURE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKY Brandy, Gin, Rum, Stoughton and Plantation Bitters, Port Wine, Claret Wine, Heldack Champagne, Sparkling Catawba, Carbon Oil, etc., etc., etc.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders from a distance solicited. 105*

L. W. FRARY, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, office removed next door to the Executive. All dental operations performed in the best possible manner. Single teeth and complete sets inserted in the highest style of art. Ladies and gentlemen will find every arrangement for their convenience. 98*

H. J. Brendlinger, F. F. Stone. H. J. BRENDLINGER & CO., DEALERS IN Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, And— FANCY GOODS, Three Doors Below Kiskadden's Block, Virginia City, M. T. 105*

CITY DRUG STORE, DR. L. DAEMS, Proprietor, WALLACE ST., VIRGINIA CITY. A LARGE, WELL SELECTED AND GENUINE assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Toilet Articles. —ALSO— FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, And attendance for this purpose at all hours, day and night. A choice stock of Paints, Oils, Brushes, Turpentine, ETC., ETC., ETC.

GEO. H. HANNA, Wallace Street, Virginia City, M. T., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Have on hand and for sale a complete assortment of GROCERIES, Consisting in part of SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, CAN FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, etc. etc., Ropes, Nails and Sledges of all sizes, Hardware of all kinds, OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, RANCHE BUTTER AND EGGS, NO. 1 CALIFORNIA LIQUORS, ALWAYS ON HAND. 106*

CLOTHING STORE, M. HELLMAN & CO., (NEXT DOOR TO THE STONEWALL) READY MADE GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Boots, and Shoes, ETC., ETC., ETC. To be sold at the very lowest rates. 97-109H M. HELLMAN & CO. A. H. Foster, J. A. Culver.

EAGLE CORRAL, FOSTER & CULVER, Proprietors, Cor. Jackson & Cover Sts., Virginia City. FIRST CLASS LIVERY & FEED STABLES, THREE CATTLE YARDS, On the premises, with plenty of good shelter and water. STOCK FED WITH GRAIN & HAY, AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED. FAST SADDLE HORSES, WELL GROOMED AND APPOINTED. A comfortable room, with a cooking stove provided for the use of patrons of the establishment, GRATIS. 81-93*

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed Administrator of the estate of G. E. Upson, deceased, late of this Territory, by the Probate Court of Madison County, Montana Territory. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make payment to me; and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same as required by law. WM. J. CLARK, Adm'r of the estate of G. E. Upson, dec'd. Virginia City, July 21st, 1866. 102-105

Virginia Water-Ditch Co. NOTICE.—Owners of cows and other cattle hereby notified that any damage done by the stock to the ditches of the above named Company will be immediately made for. JAMES McEVILLY. 92-93

JOHN S. ROCKFELLOW, WHOLESALE GROCER —AND— Commission Merchant, No. 5 Jackson Street, Virginia City, - - - Montana. Fire-Proof Warehouses, For the Storage of goods. Cash Advances Made on Consignments. PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN ALL THE INQUIRIES OF CONSIGNERS. ALL MERCHANDISE shipped to the River will be received at Fort Benton, or the place of landing, by my agents, and re-shipped to any without delay. I am prepared to make contracts for the transportation of any amount of goods by freight, from Fort Benton to any City or Mining Camp in the interior of the Territory.

FOR SALE: 500 sacks of Salt Lake Flour, 150 sacks assorted Sugars, 20 sacks Rio Coffee, 60 chests choice Teas, 10,000 pounds new Bacon, 2,000 pounds Lard, 6,000 pounds Salt, 8,000 pounds dried Salt Lake peaches, 2,000 pounds dried Apples, 500 pounds Zante Currants, 100 cases Field's Oysters, 200 cases assorted Fruits, 200 boxes Candles, 50 boxes Tobacco, 100 boxes assorted sizes, Glass, 100 kegs White Lead, 250 gallons Linseed Oil, 1,000 gallons Coal Oil, 150 Kegs Golden Syrup, 10 casks Sorghum, 10,000 pounds Potatoes, 200 kegs nails, 500 pounds Cream Tartar. And a complete assortment of Family and Fancy Groceries. 85-119

FRANK'S CONFECTIONERY, WALLACE STREET, Virginia City, - - - Montana. CAKES, PIES, BREAD, Cookies Canned Fruits —AND— FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Kept constantly on hand. We have on hand and will receive such goods as CAKE ORNAMENTS, SUGAR FLOWERS, PANORAMA EGGS, BASKETS, FANCY HEARTS, And Candy Toys of all kinds. Gum Drops, Cream Fondants, Honey, French Kisses, Cream, Bon Bons, Cordial, Canded Fruits, Brandy, Chewing Gum, And all kinds of large and small STICK CANDY. Shelled Almonds, Seedless Raisins, Figs, Dates, Citron, Nuts, Chocolate, Maple Sugar, Raisins, Jellie, etc., etc. A fine lot of Foreign and Domestic WINES AND CORDIALS. Anchovies, Holland Herring, Swiss and Limburg Cheese, Canned Chicken, Turkey and Preserved Fruits. An endless variety of Playing Toys, Fireworks and Crackers. For getting up Ball and Wedding Suppers we are prepared to compete with any firm in the Territory. 105* FRANK PETCHNER. Joseph Griffith, William Thompson.

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