

NEW NORTH-WEST.

Jan. 11, 1870. Editor and Publisher.

BEEZ LODGE CITY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

ROME REVERTS TO ITALY.

The Italian army has occupied Rome. The patriotic aspirations of Italy, the ambitions of Victor Emanuel, and at least partially, the desires of Garibaldi are realized. The last vestige of temporal power has been wrested from the Pope, and Italy has its capital restored. Nearly 1,300 years ago the Popes claimed sovereignty over the surrounding country, and by the influence of the church, have since been generally maintained in it by powerful foreign states against the repeated revolutionary assaults of Italians. In 1848 a revolution in Rome compelled the Pope to fly to Gaeta, and in '49 a Constitutional Assembly under the protection of Garibaldi, proclaimed a Republic. France, however, sent an army under Oudinot, re-captured Rome, and re-established the Pope, in April, 1850, since which time he has been maintained up to within the last few weeks by an army of 12,000 French soldiers. Victor Emanuel had, however, acquired one after the other of the old Papal states until for the last ten years the Pope's sovereignty has been confined to a very small territory, consisting of Rome, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frascati, having a population of about 563,000. Pope Pius IX has been arbitrary, and hard even upon his friends, in demanding his maintenance as temporal ruler—perhaps not so much of his own will as that of Cardinal Antonelli, the craftiest of European statesmen. Napoleon's emergency was Emanuel's opportunity. Excommunicated by the Pope many years ago, for daring to seek the unity of Italy, he had not even the anathema of Rome to fear, and has yielded to the patriotic demands of his people in planting the standards of Italy upon the seven hills of the Holy city. One of the best of European rulers, he now has a kingdom of 99,000 square miles, with 29,000,000 inhabitants, proud of their country, satisfied with their King, and gratified in the restoration to Italy of the grand old mistress of the world.

CAPTAIN MULLAN TO THE FLATHEAD INDIANS—A TRIBUTE TO VICTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, August 26th, 1870. To the Indians of the Flathead Nation, Montana Territory: Your friend, Captain Mullan, has learned with great sadness and regret the loss you have sustained in the death of your great and good Chief Victor.

As the long and lofty friend of the white man, Victor had no superior among the red men of America. Mild and gentle as a woman, and innocent of wrong as a child, he commanded his people for near a half century.

Your friend, while residing among your people, knew Victor well. He has sat and slept and smoked at his camp fires, traveled with him to the hunt, has seen him help the widow and orphan of his tribe, and to go in person on missions of peace to the Blackfeet, to the Crow, to the Sioux and to the Hannacks, endeavoring to maintain with them friendly relations. Brave in battle and generous in peace, he has set an example worthy of imitation, to all Indian tribes.

To his many and constant acts of kindness you I chiefly attribute the fact that while I resided in your country I never had one of my men injured or one of my horses stolen.

Victor's record as your Chief is on file in the archives of the government at Washington, and I shall use my best endeavors to have the Indian Department erect a monument to his memory to commemorate his worth and his acts, and at the same time to teach all Indians that their good deeds shall never die.

In reading the death of Victor I feel that the white man has lost a friend and I could not do less than say as much to your people.

In the selection of Victor's successor you choose a Chief that possesses, if possible, all his virtues, and may the mantle of his wide-spread greatness fall on his shoulders.

Victor, to-day, is resting from his labors in the house which the Great Spirit has prepared in eternity for all his children who do right. May it be our good fortune to meet him again in the far off hunting grounds of the Spirit Land.

Father De Smet, Sahon, and all your friends among the whites, had many reasons for feeling exceedingly sad to hear of the death of the great and good Victor.

MONTANA INDIAN AGENTS.

The following dispatch is in the Coriario Reporter: WASHINGTON, September 3. The following appointments were made to-day by the President: Erasmus B. Donaldson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico; Jasper A. Vallejo of Iowa, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana; F. D. Pease of Montana, Indian Agent for the Crow tribe in Montana; M. M. McCauley, Indian Agent for the Blackfoot and neighboring tribes, vice Major Blake removed; Charles S. Johnson of the District of Columbia, Indian Agent for the Flathead Indians and other confederate tribes of Indians in Montana, vice McCauley removed.

An Associated press dispatch to-day says: "Million lost a diamond valued at the value of \$3000, between Steinhay Hall and the Hotel, last night." If any of our Deer Lodgers found it, we hope for the relief of the reporter who makes up the press dispatches, that they will return it instantly. Probably to-morrow he will send a detailed account of what the case, wears, says, and does, and her views on the European war.

A LETTER from Bismarck is telegraphed, in which he says, all that will be required of the power making peace with Prussia, is, absolute guarantees that it can and will fulfill its treaty. He says the newspaper reports of what he has said these guarantees must be, are mainly romance. The army before Paris, the safety of Germany and the world secured, the Prussian government will not oppose measures for peace.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, appointed Consul at Winnipeg, is a brother-in-law of Hon. N. P. Langford, and was Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1867. He is an excellent statesman, and is personally liked by the Winnipeg people.

OUR HORROR NEIGHBORS.

For a year Utah has been a chess of hostile elements, powerful, bitter, yet intermingling. The fires were only smoldering. Within a week two things have occurred to precipitate the mixture, resolve each element unto itself and fan the flame of discord to armed hostility. Gov. Shafer has forbidden the Mormon militia to assemble, and ordered all their arms to be turned over to the Federal Adjutant General of Utah, and Chief Justice McKean has declared invalid the Acts of the Territorial Legislature of the last ten years whereby the juries of Utah were chosen, and these juries sitting in the jury box to try the lives and rights of property of American citizens, acknowledged as higher law than that of the United States government, the supreme being of Brigham Young and his Councils. If the Government sustains Shafer, thus ends the Nauvoo Legion as a legitimate military organization within the United States, and, if the Supreme Court sustains McKean the back of the Mormon Theocracy, whereby the laws of the United States, wherever they come in conflict with polygamy have been dead letters on the Statute books, is broken. The Nauvoo Legion was a standing menace to the Government. The army of Johnson virtually surrendered to it, and its existence has prevented that protection to Gentile citizens which the United States has realized they were justly entitled to, but which they have never received. General Pat Connor, the MacMahon of the West, is the only officer who has heard the Lion roars in his den. Brigham hates him as the devils love holy water, and his appointment as Major General of Militia is an evidence that the order means business. We anticipate trouble in Utah. Brigham's acts, and those of his subordinates, have not been less arbitrary and outrageous since the completion of the railroad and the influx of Gentiles. As recent instances we refer to the destruction of Engelbrecht's store, and the outrage upon Mr. Stenhouse and wife. The Godbe dissenters are increasing. They ask protection from the Church. That protection means their protection as citizens by the United States laws; and that those laws may be maintained and justice dispensed without fear or intimidation, the Mormon militia must be subordinate in power to the United States troops. These results are sought by the order and decisions cited. Sustained in this, the Mormon absolutism ends. We will see whether Young will submit to be thus shorn of his strength and see his power crumble about him, or whether he will rally the faithful and meet aggression with the mailed hand. We believe he is now absent in Southern Utah, but this will induce his quick return, and as the annual muster of the Nauvoo Legion takes place November 1st, the issue between him and Shafer cannot long be deferred. Our readers may not be surprised if in a few days we have as thrilling events transpiring almost at the boundaries of Montana, as those which have for the past two months transpired beyond the seas. We hope not, but events indicate the hour has come when the United States and Mormonism are about to contest for supremacy in Utah.

THE FAIR. On Monday next the Annual Fair begins in Helena, continuing one week. Already a large number of horses have been shown, and other stock will leave to-morrow or Sunday, and a large delegation of West Siders will be in attendance during the week. The exhibition of Farm products from Missouri and Deer Lodge will not be so great as is desirable, owing in a great measure to the long distance and lack of facilities for transportation at reasonable rates. From the preparations made for the exhibition, the liberal premiums offered, and what we learn of the purposes of exhibitors, it will doubtless much surpass any previous exhibition in the Territory, and be such an one as will benefit the country. It is an enterprise to be encouraged, for in the exhibition of improved stock and farm products, and in the display of manufactured articles, there is incentive to others and reward for industrious effort. Appreciation extends to patronage, patronage justifies and compensates effort, and effort is the opening door to all advancement. Our farmers and mechanics, as well as stock fanciers, will be benefited by attendance, in the acquisition and interchange of information with the successful ones in the various vocations, even if they have no articles on exhibition, for laudable ambitions will be inspired, and intelligent industry striving to excel will attain to higher efficiency in every branch of business. We hope, therefore, that all who have the time and opportunity will spend at least a day or two at the Fair, and with recreation gather good suggestions for the practical duties of life.

This news that Garibaldi is a prisoner of the Italians at Caprea comes almost simultaneously with that of the occupation of Rome by the Italians. Revolutionists that he is, he is the bravest, noblest, most patriotic souls that Italy has produced in the century. It seems a sin and a shame that Victor Emanuel should so treat the old patriot. He is indebted to Garibaldi for half his Kingdom, it being but ten years since the latter led the revolution in the Two Sicilies, carried it to triumphant success against every odds, and when he was master without dissent, voluntarily and sprightly proffered reward, resigned the Dictatorship and by the consent of the people, annexed them to Italy, of which Emanuel was King. The aspiration of his life has been "Italy, United and Free." For that he has perished all, fought with perils, sacrificed wife and children and fortune, and now, with three score and more years upon him, he hears of his nation's glory, while he is guarded as a felon in his Island home, by the very man he has established, while France invites him to a Generalship. It is base ingratitude to Garibaldi, and a cowardly cringing to Prussia.

The Deputy District Attorney of Philadelphia has been instructed from the Treasury Department to appeal all cases involved in the recent decision of Judge Orth to the Supreme Court.

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