(Exeniug Jelegraph AT THE EVENDNG RELEAPRAD), BULLDING,

$$
-
$$ moved in

reservation
keep them
The

## keep them off. The turth of this statement no one will probably deny

 than ever convinced from the are mor
let-
ther or Genoral Sherian that the only
ter of
tree policy for the Government to to compel the savages to go opon reserrations
at all hanarase, by forco if they will not go by
fair means. When once located they fair means. When onoe located thoy must
penned in by the military and protected fro penned in by the military and proteoted from
enoroachments by the whites. Thoy munt be
supplied with the means of cultivating the grond, and then, if they will not work for
their living, as other men are compelled to do,
they must be left to their the pangs of hunger force them to make some effrort in their own behalf. With the in-
crensing tide of emigration the necessity or
a speedy a speedy settloment of the Indian question is
pressed upon the attention of the Govern-
ment, and while true humanity mys ment, and while true humanity must nevor-
be lost sight of, measures of severity will un-
dol donbtedly have to be adopted if nyy satisfac--
tory solution of the Indian problem is to be arrived at and in years of bloodshed and out-
rage are to be spared. THE REVIVAL OF
OOMMERCE.

 reference to the ssvere ceititiisms that have
been bestowed upon him and the army under his command, for the recent attack upon the
Piegan Indians. This letter sets forth the
difficulties of the subject, from an army point of view, in a plain, direct, and forcibl
manner, and the statements of the Lien
tenant-General are well worthy of the col tenant-General are well worthy of the cou-
sideration of all who are interested in our In-
dian affairs, or who desire that some effectual means shall be devised for putting an end to
the contests between tho white race and tho aboriginal savages. The General complains
bittery that he and his soldiers are nbused no matter what policy they may adopt.
If they allow defenseless peoplo on the
frontier to bo scalped and ravishod, they frontier to bo scalped and ravishod, they
are, he samy, burnt in efifyg and execrated
as soulloss monsters insensible to the sufferings of humanity; while if the Indians are pun-
ishod to give seaurity to the people, the soldiers are denounced as the same solless monsters
by another class of critics. This is certainly a pretty acourate description of the position
in which Sheridan and the men under his command ind themselves, and we think that
most persons will be inclined to sustain tho
General in his determination to stand by tho peoplo whom the Government has sent him
to protect.
According to General Sheridan's statement, he has in his coommand at least five thonsand
miles of frontier settlements, and his chief and only duty is to give protection to the
families residing on these long lines against the outrages of Indians, The Government them for pro-emption and improvement, and its power. There is not a day, from one
year's end to the other, that these families re exempt from the fearful thought of being
murdered in the most fienishs manneer-the men scalped, the women ravished, and the
brains of the ehildren dashed out. Since 1862 at loast 1200 persons have met this fate,
and the alternative is forced upon the mili. regard their appeals, or allow them to bo butchered in order to save himself from the hue and ory of people who know
not the Indians, and whose familios
have not the fear, morning, noon, and night, have not the fear, morning, noon, and nigat,
of being acalped and ravished by them.
The General reminds those who are inclined to censure him that the wife of the man at
the centre of wealth, civilization, and refinement is not more dear to him than is the
wiff of the pioneer of the frontier; and that, tend the protection of the military arm of the aro not enough troops on the frontier to place a separate garrison at ach man's hoose, and
it is sometimes necessary to tuke the offensive and to punish crimes already committed,
in order to prevent the perpetration of others. General Sheridan has never been esteemod other than a humane man, and he is enti-
tled to belief when he expresses a regret tha under the pressure of any necessity womon
and children should be killed. The army, and chilaren shouige o take the offensive at
however, is oblige d
the season when the Indians can be cangat, and it would provent any offensive militiary savages have woomen and chilidren with them
muat be taken into consideration before com mencing an attack. The Goneral says that
during the war for the supprossion of the Re or town because women or children wer dians are concernod, the women ofton figh
with greater fary than the men. He contend that the soldiers do not want to kill the In
dians, and we believe that he is not far from the truth when he asserts that they are the
only good, practioal friends that the savages With rogard to confining the Indians on
reservations, the General contends that the only way to get them there is by force, and
that thoy will have to be kept there by the not only to koep the Indians within bound
but to provent the

Tre message sent by the President to to
Congress yesterday, which ho torms "an
earnest plea" for such action as will earnest plea" for such action as will
"insure the increase of American com.
merec," will heighten the public interest
in this important subjeot. The extent of the precine in our shipping interests during the
prade is almost incredible. Up to
1860 the American tonnage had stadily in 1860 the American tonnage had stoadily in-
creased with a rapidity unparalleled in mari-
time time history. Oour registered tonnage tras
nearly equal to that of Great Britain, the dif-
ference in her favor being forence in hor favor being only a little more
than half a million of tons, and as matters
were then progressing there was a fair prospect that we should soon surpass her. From
1861 to 1888 , however our tonnage deolined
nore than a million of tons, whilige the British
tonnage was increased by the addition of tonnage was increased by the addition of
morot han a million of tons, and now she has
nenrly three times as much tomnage engaged
in foreign trade as the United Stantes practical result, we are compelled (in the
language of the message coo pay from
twenty to thinty millions of dollars annually,
exclnsive of passage money, which we thell khare with the vessels of other nations, to
foreigners, for work which should bodone by
American.owned and American-manned vessels."
The canses of this deoline are numerous.
One of the most important is the insidions course pursued by Great Brant is the insidious during the
Robellion. Her ship-owners, jealous of the
skill, activity, skill, aetivity, and sucoess of their American
rivuls, saw ia the war a long-oveted oppor-
tunity to strike a deally biow at dangerous
and competitors; and they improved it to the
ntmos. Whil the Alabam, Shenandoh,
and other Rebel piratical cruisors were nomi-
nally fitted ont with English money and
 fold more for the spiteful English ship-owners
than for the traecherons and deluded
people of the Confederacy. In a direot war
with Great Brituin we would have aetwe blow for blow, whioh would have equalized
losses; but by her contemptible and cow-
ariel the sole sufferor. While eacher merechantmade,
an it was driven from the ocean, covered
Semmes and his infamous compeers with
disgrace, British ship-owners diggrace, British ship-owners joyffuly hailed
euch aot of destruction as a triumph redound
Ing to their immetion ing to their immediate benefit.
Another an a Another canse of the decline of our ship-
ping interests is no doubt to be found in the
diminution diminution of our exports, more espocially of
cotton. The quantity sent abroad since the
war is cotton. The quantity sent abroad since the
war is scarcely half as groat as the amount
exported previous to 1861, and this docline exported previous to 1861 , and this doclino
bas caused, in itself, a great diminution in
the demand for American the demand for American vessels.
Beyond these causes the rapid substitution

sidies to such companies as were willing and
able toroutes, while the American Government
neglected ior
States at a fatal disadvan tage, and if it is not
destroyed all efforts to restoro our commeThe Special Committee on Navigation In
terests, whose report is referred toterests, whose report is referred to and en-
dorsed by the President, disousses the im-
portance of subsidizing steam lines, and it

states that it would "be a matter of econony
if our Government shonld build vossels
adapted to the nses of adapted to the uses of commeres in time of
peace, and readily convertible into fighting
ships in time of war, giving the fren peace, and readily convertible into fighting
ships in time of sar, giving the freo nse of
such ships in time of peace to merohants such ships in time of peace to merohants who
would talke oare of and use them until required for the national defonse." If moans
can be devised to carry out this policy in just and equitable manner, and to make it
faithfully serve a great public end with faithfully serve a great public end without
oontributing in an undue dogree to tho ea-
richment of a few private individuals, Conrichment of a fow private individuals, Con
greess should adopt it at onco. There is money enongh squandered on the navy to speedily
reetore our deeaying alipping interests, and our statesmen should be honest and wise
enough to devise methods to render the inevi table naval expenditures a source of imme-
diate and direot gain to the people. There is,



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