THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - April 18, 1873.

The Murder of Gen. Canby.

The brutal and treacherous murder, last Friday morning, of Brigadier General Canby, by Captain Jack, chief of the Modoc Indians, has been received with a feeling of horror throughout the country. His tragic death was the sad termination of a brilliant military career. He had served his country faithfully and well in the Florida and Mexican wars, and won honorable distinction in the late civil war. The history of the difficulty with the Modocs can be briefly told. They are located in the extreme southern portion of Oregon and near the northern boundary of California. The tribe numbers not more than 200 fighting men. In 1864, Captain Jack by treaty ceded his lands to the United States and moved on a distant reservation provided for him by the government. Becoming dissatisfied with his new home, he returned to his old location in 1870. Ever since that time the government has been attempting, through its Indian agents and Peace Commissioners, to induce him to return to the reservation. But Captain Jack refused and declared that he came back to stay. Gen. Canby, with 600 troops and two Peace Commissioners, Thomas and Meacham, was ordered to the Modoc country during the winter to get the tribe back on the reservation, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must. During the last four weeks several conferences, or "talks," have taken place between Gen. Canby and Captain Jack at a point between the two camps, and it was at one of these "talks," on last Friday, brought about by Captain Jack himself, that he shot and murdered Gen. Canby. For this fiendish act the government has declared a war of extermination against the tribe, as it ought to do.

A former well known citizen of this county met an untimely death at the hands of these same Modocs. After the close of the Mexican war, Capt. Charles McDermitt returned to this place, his former residence, but soon went to northern California and settled in Yreka, which is only about one day's ride from the Modoc country. In 1852 Capt. McDermitt commanded an expedition of volunteers to punish the Modocs for depredations they had committed, and he was successful. They remained peaceable until 1856, when they commenced killing the emigrants and running off their stock. Capt. McDermitt again took the field against the red devils. The force consisted of three companies, all under the command of Gen. J. P. Crosby. In one of the skirmishes which took place during that campaign of three months, the modest but brave McDermitt was killed.

A Big Steal Nipped in the Bud.

During the late session of the Legislature, the House attempted to imitate the villainous example set it by the last Congress by adding to the pay of its members, as well as that of the Senators. When the appropriation bill was before it, a section was inserted increasing the salary of a member of the Legislature from its present amount, $1,000, to $1,500. Whether the *yeas* and *nays* were called on this thieving proposition, and, if so, what was the political complexion of the vote, we are not prepared to say. It is enough to know that it passed the House. When the appropriation bill came up for consideration in the Senate, this increase of pay swindle was stricken out. When the bill went back to the House with this and various other amendments, the "Ring" members of that corrupt body, who were largely in the majority, refused to concur in the action of the Senate, insisting that the $500 increase should remain in the bill, and appointing a committee of conference thereon. A similar committee was appointed by the Senate. When these committees met, no agreement could be arrived at, the House committee stubbornly insisting on the *grab*, while that of the Senate stoutly refused to allow it. This disagreement was reported to each House by its committee. Col. McClure of the Senate then offered a resolution instructing the Senate committee firmly to adhere to its position and not yield it, and this resolution was adopted by a *unanimous* vote. This determined action of the Senate quickly brought the "Ring" in the House to terms, and the plunder clause, through the firmness of the Senate, was stricken out of the bill. The amount of money that would have been filched from the Treasury under this section would have been $66,500.

It was a bold and impudent attempt to rob the people's treasury through the forms of law. When a man makes a contract with the State to give her his services as a legislator for $1,000, and, when he gets securely in his seat, deliberately undertakes to *steal* $500 more, it is somewhat difficult to draw the line of distinction between *his* sense of honesty and the operations of a common footpad. There is but one adequate punishment that ought to be meted out to the legislative highwaymen of the House who, by their votes, sought to grasp this plunder and defraud the people, and that is

"To put a whip in every honest hand,
To lash the rascals naked thro' the land."

THE farmers of Illinois met last week in mass convention at Springfield and adopted a ringing series of resolutions protesting against the arbitrary extortions of railroad monopolies, and declaring in unqualified terms their determination to resist by all legal means the encroachments of the railroad power on the rights of the people.

The Apportionment Fraud.

The Congressional Apportionment bill passed by the late radical Legislature is the most atrocious and unjust bill of that character that ever disgraced the statute books of Pennsylvania. It is a most horrid monster of its kind, violating every sentiment of justice and trampling under foot every principle that ought to underlie a fair and equitable distribution of political power in the State. The radical caucus framed this bill on the theory of the strong-handed bully, that

"He may take who can,
And he may keep who's able."

We have carefully examined the bill and find that it secures the election of *nineteen* Radicals and *eight* Democrats. At the last October election Hartranft had a majority, including the fraudulent vote in Philadelphia, of 35,627, so that a fair and honest apportionment, and one that would represent the relative strength of the two parties in the State, would entitle the Radicals to only *fourteen* districts instead of *nineteen*. Hartranft's vote was 353,387 and Buckalew's 317,760. If Hartranft's vote is divided by 19, it shows that it only requires 18,599 Radical votes to elect a man to Congress, while on the other hand if we divide the number of votes received by Buckalew, 317,760, by 8, it follows that 39,720 Democratic voters are required to elect a member. In other words, it is demonstrated under this iniquitous bill that *one* Radical vote is as effective at the polls as *two* Democratic votes and a fraction over. Will any fair minded man of the Radical party dare defend such an outrage, which ought to consign the men who perpetrated it to undying infamy and disgrace? Philadelphia is divided into *five* districts, *four* of which will elect Radical members, and the remaining *one* will return a Democrat. In that city at the October election the vote stood as follows: Hartranft 69,278, Buckalew 48,841—showing a majority for Hartranft of 20,437. In view of these figures, the delegation from Philadelphia ought to stand *three* Radicals to *two* Democrats. But anything like a fair distribution of political power in that city would not suit the corrupt purposes of the "Ring," and therefore the wards are so cut up and carved and the parts joined together as to produce the monstrous injustice above stated. Taking Hartranft's vote in the city (69,278) as the basis, it will be seen that it only requires 17,319 Radical votes to elect a Congressman, while the 48,841 Democrats who voted for Buckalew can only elect *one* member. Thus in Philadelphia, as well as in the whole State, *one* radical vote more than outweighs *two* Democratic votes. This is nothing less than naked, undisguised political robbery, for which there can be no excuse or palliation.

Bucks and Montgomery counties properly make one district, geographically and politically. But it would be a Democratic district, and to prevent such a calamity a large number of townships are detached from Bucks county and added to Montgomery in order to make a Radical district, and the balance of poor old dismembered Bucks is attached to Northampton and Lehigh counties, thus making a district with 6,000 of a Democratic majority. Could shameless injustice go further than that? The ancient county of Bucks, one of the three original counties established by William Penn, is emasculated, severed into two parts, one whereof is thrown into the greedy maw of Radicalism and the congressional fortunes of the other are linked with those of a strong Democratic district. Politically speaking, old Bucks may therefore be regarded as having by this rascally bill been stricken from the map of Pennsylvania. This inexcusable outrage and fraud was the work of Hartranft himself, in order that a personal and political friend of his in Montgomery county, named Bullock, might have his ambition gratified by being sent to Congress. Bucks county, at the instance of Hartranft, is disrupted and disserved to gratify the aspirations of one man. To what base uses has a Governor come when he will thus prostitute his official influence!

Luzerne county, the most populous county in the State, sharing the fate of Bucks, is also dismembered, and *twelve* of her townships, *six* boroughs and *part* of the city of Scranton are attached to the Columbia district, strongly Democratic, while the remainder of the county forms a district believed to be Radical.

These are some of the infamies of this bill of abominations. There are others equally glaring, but we will not enter into a detailed statement of them. The most singular and unjust feature of the bill is, that while every Radical county in the State, with the single exception of *Union*, will be enabled to exercise its legitimate influence in the election of Congressmen, the following named Democratic counties will be completely shorn of all political power, viz.: Bucks, Montgomery, Luzerne, Northumberland, Wayne, Lycoming, Cambria, Fulton, Juniata, and Clarion. This apportionment bill is a scandalous fraud and unparalleled in its injustice, and it may truthfully be said of it, that nothing but itself could be its parallel.

IT comes out now to alarm the people relative to the integrity of our national authorities that a gross mistake has been made in regard to the tax on distilled and malt liquors. It was estimated by the Treasury department that this tax would produce about $75,000,000 this year. The receipts thus far are nearly $60,000,000, and the fiscal year does not close for more than two months yet. Here is a miscalculation of millions; but nobody is to blame for it, they say. We doubt very much if the tax will be reduced in consequence, or that we shall ever know what becomes of this $20,000,000.

Col. McClure and the House.

There was a night session of the Legislature on Wednesday, the day before the final adjournment. No business was transacted in the House except to receive bills from the Senate with amendments to be concurred in or rejected. The Speaker sat in his chair while the members amused themselves by indulging in the manly and dignified sport of throwing cigar boxes, paper balls, and other missiles, at each others' recreant head. The scene fitly portrayed the character of the actors. In the midst of this disgraceful *finale*, Brockway, democrat, from Columbia county, who was Pete Herdic's man Friday in the House, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to wait on Col. A. K. McClure, of the Senate, and invite him to address the House on the subject of reform. The motion prevailed and the Speaker appointed as the committee, Brockway, Sam Josephs and Bob Titternary—a beautiful and congenial trio. They repaired to the Senate and informed Col. McClure of the action of the House. With a malicious twinkle of the eye he promptly accepted the invitation. When he appeared in the main aisle of the House he was received with shouts of laughter, derisive cheers, and a shower of missiles, especially from the members of the "Ring." He walked boldly to the Speaker's chair, and when order was restored, proceeded to deliver a speech compounded of as much sledge-hammer truth and exquisite humor as we have ever read. If the blush of shame could be brought to the brazen cheeks of at least two-thirds of the members of *that* House, this speech ought to have produced that effect. Here is Col. McClure's speech, which in its own way is inimitable:

Mr. Speaker and Commoners of the State of Pennsylvania: I thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me by your invitation to address you on the subject of reform. I know of no other body of men, either of the present or past, that needs instructions on the necessity of both public and private morality, so much as the House of Representatives of this State, now before me (laughter), or that has so broadly and deeply experimented in the line of individual and official profligacy. (Laughter and applause.) I am not surprised, however, that it is so when I consider that of the members serving in this House from my immediate locality, many were not even nominated, and few, if any, were ever elected. (Shouts of laughter.) I sent you reform bills, which cost me many days of anxious thought and labor to perfect, but you danced not when I piped to you, neither did you weep responsive to my mourning over the degeneracy of the body politic. I must admit, however, that you were prompt executioners, for every bill that looked toward reform was negatived with a yell as fast as rules would allow. But in political, as often in moral and religious cycles, the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day; and it is gratifying that after you have consummated all the harm you can possibly inflict upon the State, you have by a unanimous resolution called for a confessor. [Laughter.] It was well to pause thus, just for the sake of novelty or reference, so that when the tempest breaks you can point to this becoming act of contrition for the wrongs done to your constituents and to the Commonwealth. [Applause and sarcastic shouts.] Most of you who have for three months been serving in the places to which other persons were elected by the people, have discounted the retributive wave of popular reprobation by creating offices by legislative enactments, to which you hope to retire; and those unprovided for hope to be placed on the indefinite pay-roll of the pasters and folders of the House, in accordance with the prevalent custom here to pension decayed statesmen. [Shouts of laughter.] That you seek liberal counsels to have good seed sown in the chaos of virtue that surrounds you is a hopeful sign of the times, and if you do not cheat us more than 30,000 in Philadelphia next fall the places that know you now will know most of you no more forever. (Laughter.) But I turn to the faint silver lining on the deep cloud of your record. One act of this House gladdened the hearts of the whole people of the State, and reinspired hope throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. I refer to your vote in the midst of disorder, that at a Philadelphia fire would be called a riot, on Monday evening last, fixing an early day for your final adjournment.—(Laughter and applause.) I have heard of no citizen of the State who did not heartily approve of that act. (Laughter.) I am happy to point to it as the oasis in the withered desert that you have made about you, and to accord you credit for it. Hoping, gentlemen, if I may be pardoned the use of the term (laughter), that the length of your lives may correspond with the measure of your virtues, and that you will be succeeded by better men than yourselves, I bid you good-night.

AT the last October election an amendment to the constitution was adopted by an overwhelming vote, providing for the election of State Treasurer by the people. The term of the present Treasurer will expire on the first Monday in May and it was expected that the Legislature would, immediately after assembling, pass an act providing for an early election and thus give force and effect to the verdict of the people. But the Treasury "Ring," with the present incumbent, Robert W. Mackey, and Simon Cameron at its head, determined that such should not be the case. Accordingly, just at the close of the session, a bill passed the House, having previously passed the Senate, which provides that the election for State Treasurer shall take place on the second Tuesday of next October, and that R. W. Mackey, the present Treasurer, shall continue in office until the first Monday in May, 1874—*one full year from the expiration of his present term.* This shows what the Treasury Ring can do with the Legislature. Thus is the potential voice of the people nullified, treated with contempt, and their solemn verdict set aside by a set of corrupt and unscrupulous political tricksters at Harrisburg. What man in the whole State, when he voted for the amendment last October, ever dreamed that at the same time he was voting to continue Robert W. Mackey in office another year? And yet under radical misrule such is the result, in plain and open defiance of the voice of the people expressed in thunder tones through the ballot-box.

Taxation of Real Estate.

In the Senate, on Wednesday of week before last, Mr. Wallace, from the Committee of Conference on the difference existing between the two Houses on the bill from the Senate, No. 252, entitled "An Act to repeal all laws exempting real estate from taxation," submitted a report which was adopted and reads as follows:

That they have agreed that the Senate recede from its non-concurrence in the amendments made by the House thereto, and have agreed to report the bill as amended in the following form:

AN ACT to repeal all laws exempting real estate from taxation.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all real estate within this Commonwealth shall be liable to taxation for all such purposes as now is or hereafter may be provided by general laws, excepting only therefrom the classes of property specially exempted from taxation by the twenty-ninth section of the Act of this General Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the committee of Michael Fox, a lunatic, to sell and convey certain real estate, and for other purposes," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, as construed by the third section of an Act of this General Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the administrators of H. Mincum, late of Crawford county, deceased, to sell and convey certain real estate, and for other purposes," approved July second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, except that the quantity of land thereby exempted shall and is hereby increased ten acres instead of five, as therein named; also exempting from taxation all parsonages owned by any church or religious society with the lands attached thereto, not exceeding five acres; also excepting and exempting from such taxation all burial lots exempted by the provisions of the act of April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An Act relative to incorporated cemetery companies," and the lands and premises of all cemetery companies where such property is held in trust for the sole purpose of improving said lands and premises, and whose revenues, of whatever kind, are devoted to that object, and in no way inure to the benefit or profit of the corporators of any of them; and also excepting and exempting from such taxation all lunatic asylums, almshouses, poorhouses, houses of refuge, penitentiaries and asylums, schools and hospitals supported by the appropriations annually made thereto by this Commonwealth, together with the lands attached to the same; and also excepting and exempting from such taxation all charitable institutions founded by charitable gifts or otherwise, the chief revenues for the support of which are derived from voluntary contributions together with the lands attached to the same, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this statute be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing the fourth section of the act entitled "An Act to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth," approved February twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six: *And provided further*, That no burial lots sold to individuals for burial of the dead shall be liable to levy and sale for any taxes whatever.

PROPERTY EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION BY THE FOREGOING BILL.

All churches, meeting houses, or other regular places of stated religious worship, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All universities, colleges, academies, and school-houses, belonging to any county, borough, or school district, or incorporated, erected, endowed, or established by virtue of any law of this State, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All court houses and jails.

All parsonages owned by any church or religious society, with five acres of land attached thereto.

All burial grounds belonging to any religious congregation.

All burial lots belonging to any person or family.

All lands and premises belonging to cemetery companies where the revenues are used solely to improve such lands and premises.

All lunatic asylums, almshouses, poorhouses, houses of refuge, penitentiaries, with lands attached to same.

All asylums, schools, and hospitals, with the lands attached to the same where the same are supported by State appropriations.

All charitable institutions, and lands attached thereto, whose chief revenues are from voluntary contributions.

The repealing clause subjects all classes of property not covered by these descriptions to general taxation.

WITCHCRAFT REPEATING ITSELF!—Witchcraft as well as history must be credited with the power of reproduction. Since the revolutionary epoch in Judea, when a vast number of good swine were sacrificed and a corner in pork probably induced by evil necromancy, the subtle and dangerous influence has had manifestations at various periods and in different parts of the world. For two hundred years the forces of diablerie have been supposed to be laid in this country by the vigorous measures adopted for their destruction in Massachusetts, and the little city of Salem in particular. Many a Pine Tree shilling or King's coin of later stamp was diverted from its primary office of a circulating medium to be moulded into a silver bullet in which death to witches sped. But by a strange coincidence Salem, Va., is as lively with the unhallowed influence as if the inspiring demon had not been so badly punished in times past. One woman was recently found almost nude in the topmost bough of an apple tree praying that the fiends of hell might be made to come out of her, and a little further on a Mr. Ellis was discovered asking forgiveness for his sins in frantic manner. Upon the manifestations of the latter the excitement turned. He had told a neighbor, who possessed a sick horse, that the animal was bewitched, and the owner, after Mr. Ellis's incantations had failed, adopted his advice and shot the beast with a silver bullet. The horse fell dead and the witch took up its abode successively in cows, pigs, dogs, cats, etc., all of which were shot with silver bullets, until the farmer's stock visibly diminished, and his sons agreed to try the remedy upon Mr. Ellis. He persuaded them to believe that to shoot a bullet into his effigy would answer as well, and he sought the woods in order that the banished demon might not find him.—The depravity of these mischievous spirits is proved by their attempt to regain power when silver ammunition is so scarce and high.

—Joshua S. Morris, the Republican Attorney-General of Mississippi, is proved, upon exhibition of his land account, to have received $6,000 in checks, drawn by railroad managers, just after he had rendered a legal opinion concerning the issuance of State warrants under a railroad subsidy law. The Legislature therefore declares unanimously that his "conduct has given occasion for unpleasant suspicions."

The State Apportionment.

Following is the bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts as it came from the Committee on Conferences of the two Houses, on Monday of last week, and passed finally by each of them:

First district—1st, 2d, 7th, and 26th wards, Philadelphia.

Second district—8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 20th wards and that part of the 17th ward lying west of Second street, Philadelphia.

Third district—The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th and 16th wards, Philadelphia.

Fourth district—The 15th, 24th, 27th, 28th and 29th wards, Philadelphia.

Fifth district—The 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d and 25th wards, Philadelphia.

Sixth district—Chester and Delaware.

Seventh district—Montgomery county and all that portion of Bucks county not included in the Tenth district.

Eighth district—Berks county.

Ninth district—Lancaster county.

Tenth district—Northampton and Lehigh counties, and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Nockamixon and Tinicum, and the borough of Quakertown, in Bucks county.

Eleventh district—Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties, and the townships of Nescopeck, Black Creek, Sugar Loaf, Butler, Hazel Foster, Bear Creek, Bucks, Spring Brook, Roaring Brook, Salem, Hollenback, Huntindon, and that part of the city of Scranton south of roaring Brook creek and east of the Lackawanna river, and the boroughs of Dunmore, New Columbus, Goldsboro', White Haven, Jeddo and Hazleton.

Twelfth district—All that part of Luzerne county not included in the Eleventh district.

Thirteenth district—Schuylkill county.

Fourteenth district—Dauphin, Northumberland and Lebanon counties.

Fifteenth district—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

Sixteenth district—Counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan.

Seventeenth district—Cambria, Bedford, Blair and Somerset.

Eighteenth district—The counties of Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder and Perry.

Nineteenth district—York, Adams and Cumberland counties.

Twentieth district—Clinton, Clearfield, Union, Elk, Mifflin and Centre.

Twenty-first district—The counties of Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette.

Twenty-second district—Pittsburg city and the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Wilkins, Penn and Snowden, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and Braddocks, in Allegheny county.

Twenty-third district—All that portion of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty-second district.

Twenty-fourth district—The counties of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence.

Twenty-fifth district—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Forest and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth district—The counties of Mercer, Butler and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh district—Erie, Warren and Venango counties.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A SUPPOSED CORPSE COMES TO LIFE.—The fertile imagination of the most sensational novelist or play-right seldom produces anything at all probable which has not its parallel in strict truth. The Philadelphia *Press*, of Saturday, says: We are now to tell a story of three cities, Lewes, (Delaware), Philadelphia and New York, which would be incredible were it not that our facts were obtained from wholly trustworthy sources. On the 11th of last month (March), Captain S. H. Mills, of New York city, was drowned, or, as it has since turned out, merely supposed to be drowned, at Lewes, Delaware. He fell overboard from his schooner. Upon the body being recovered, and after every attempt to restore life had failed, it was placed in a coffin, and then again in the usual outer box, and shipped by Adams' Express to the friends of the deceased in New York city.

It remained in Philadelphia from 6 P. M. to 1 A. M. Upon its arrival in New York the certificate of the Lewes, Delaware, doctor was discovered to be somewhat informal, and the advice of the Board of Health was asked. It was at last concluded to open the cases, and when this was done the man was

FOUND TO BE ALIVE.

The best medical aid was immediately called in, and it was ere long thought possible to remove the captain with safety to the Bellevue Hospital, where he now is.—He is not only doing well, but there is every probability of his speedy and permanent recovery. How he existed confined within those airless cases passes comprehension. He was boxed up for thirty-five hours, a length of time very few persons would care to attempt existence merely without food or drink. He will live to tell his strange experience.

His case is certainly a most extraordinary one, and should have the examination of medical experts. Doubtless the officers of the Adams Express office in Philadelphia will give any additional information to those who wish to study and are capable of studying the affair. The beauty and pleasure of death by drowning has time and again been written of, and if any are capable of giving their personal experience of such an occurrence clearly, Captain Mills can do so, for he was so nearly drowned that he must have known all but the final gasp of death.

How narrowly he escaped being buried alive may be imagined from the fact that up to the time of opening the box there was no idea that he lived. Even then he might have been sent to his grave had not the peculiar flush upon his face attracted attention. One may well shudder, remembering how difficult it sometimes is to tell the living from the dead and that the imagination can picture nothing more horrible than a breathing man consigned to a tomb. We have heard of other incidents where the living have been all but buried, and indeed buried, but we do not call to mind a case as wonderful as this in all its details. As bearing upon the affair, the intense cold about March 11th should be remembered.

A ROMANCE connected with the wreck of the Atlantic was the discovery that one of the sailors of the ill-fated steamer, whose life was sacrificed in efforts to save others, was a young woman of about twenty or twenty-five years of age. Her sex was not known until the body was washed ashore and the rude clothing removed preparatory to burial. She has served as a common sailor for three voyages, and was a favorite shipmate with all. She is described as having fewer of the vices incident to a sailor's life than is usual, but she was, nevertheless, as jolly an old tar as any of them. One of the survivors of the crew in speaking of her remarked, "I didn't know Bill was a woman. He was a good fellow, though, and I am sorry he was a woman." The most singular part of the whole story is that the woman was an American, and was about the only one of that nationality belonging to the crew.—Who she was and where she came from, and her motive for leading such a strange life of hardship, never will be known.

Fiendish Massacre by the Treacherous Modoc Indians.

GEN. CANBY AND TWO PEACE COMMISSIONERS MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD—THE TOTAL EXTERMINATION OF THE RED FIENDS THREATENED.

LAVA BEDS, April 11, via YREKA, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commission, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about a mile from our picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he could take his gun, that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in, took him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commissioners that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commissioners outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus then mounted horses and started for the Lava Bed. About an hour after their departure Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddell and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the appointed place and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieut. Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About a half an hour after the party had arrived, a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commissioners and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms and deployed as skirmishers under the command of Colonel Greene, and orders were given to "forward, double quick." Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned and told us that the Indians had attacked them and that he thought he was the only one that escaped, but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line. From him we gather the follow account of

HOW THE MASSACRE COMMENCED.

Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, was followed by Gen. Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech, asking for Hat Creek and Cottonwood, the place now occupied by Fairchild and Davis for a reservation.—Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked.—Schouchin told Meacham to say no more, that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject and while Schouchin was speaking Captain Jack got up and walked behind the others and turned back and exclaimed, "all ready," drew his pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye.—Schouchin then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hooker Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with pistol in hand, and Jim ran. An Indian knocked down Riddle's squaw and took her horse, but Captain Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him.

The troops are now about a mile in the lava beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are about six hundred troops which can be brought into active service, and I believe they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to survive.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

New York, April 13.—A *Herald* special furnishes the following additional particulars of the events following the Modoc massacre: The troops found Meacham about one hundred yards west of the place of meeting badly wounded with a pistol shot over the left eye. He was immediately attended to and carried back for medical treatment. Fifty yards further on was found the body of Rev. Dr. Thomas lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct, from pistol shot wounds in the head. The body of Gen. Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing, and lay at a hundred yards to the southward with two pistol shot wounds in his head. Pausing but a moment to glance at the man they both loved and respected, the troops dashed on and the two leading batteries were within a mile of the murderers when the bugle sounded a halt; the Indians having reached their stronghold the troops were ordered to fall back for the present.

THE MORMON PROPHET.—*His Future Movements Indicated.*—Brigham Young, the great Mormon prophet, has sent a long dispatch to the New York *Herald*, of which the following is the concluding and most important part:

We intend establishing settlements in Arizona, in the country of the Apaches, persuaded that if we become acquained with them we can influence them to peace in accordance with President Grant's Indian policy, and open up that country to settlement by the whites.

All my transactions and labors have been carried on in accordance with my calling as a servant of God. I know no difference between spiritual and temporal labors.

God has seen fit to bless me with means, and as a faithful steward I use them to benefit my fellow men—to promote their happiness in this world in preparing them for the great hereafter.

My whole life is devoted to the Almighty's service, and while I regret that my mission is not better understood by the world, the time will come when I will be understood, and I leave to futurity the judgment of my labors and their result as they shall become manifest.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—*A Negro Outrages and Murders a White Woman, and is Himself Burned to Death.*—A Memphis dispatch of Wednesday last, 16th, says: In Monroe county, Missouri, about a month ago, a married woman started for a neighbors house to remain several days. The neighbor was not at home, and on returning she was met by a negro, who dragged her from her horse, tied her to a tree and then brutally ravished her person. She had been near her confinement, and three days afterwards, while still tied to the tree, she gave birth to a child. Hearing that her husband and some of the neighbors were searching for the missing woman, the negro returned to the place he had tied her, and battered her brains out with a stick of wood. He then fled, but the party looking for the woman met him and he acted in a manner which induced them to arrest him, when he confessed all that he had done. He was thereupon taken to the place where his victim lay dead; a fire was built, and he was roasted to death by degrees. His teeth were all knocked out and he was compelled to swallow them. Strips of flesh were cut from his body and broiled and he was made to eat of them. Finally, after torturing him several hours, he was burned to death. Three other negroes who were aware of him having abducted the woman, but who refused to tell, were shot to death.

—Wm. Langston, the confessed murderer of his mother and a little girl, in Coles county, Illinois, attempted at first to avert suspicion from himself by offering a reward of $500 and employing two detectives to discover the murderer.

News and Political Items.

—The New York *Freeman's Journal* [illegible] good authority—denies that the Pope [illegible]

—Troy, Kan., has a heifer that [illegible] had a calf, but gives a fair mess of milk without that preparatory trouble.

—A number of human scalps were recently discovered in a bale of sign[illegible] from the West by a paper mill in Lynchburg, Va.

—Massachusetts is to have a law regulate the sale of eggs by weight, [illegible] one pound and eight ounces the standard for a dozen.

—An unknown man was instantly killed and his body horribly mutilated by being run over by the cars, at Harrisburg, Saturday evening.

—A man in Kentucky claims to have discovered a method of transplanting hair so that new hair may be planted in bald places as soon as they appear.

—A Lebanon county man has a cow or three weeks old which, instead of a coat of hair, is covered with wool like a lamb, and has a tail like that usual[illegible] imal.

—John Smith is not dead. He lives at Afton, Wis., is 73 years old, has [illegible] is ditto on legs, and lately sawed [illegible] and three-quarters of wood twice [illegible] in a day.

—One of the corpses picked up [illegible] Atlantic wreck had on a quilted [illegible] in every diamond of the quilting [illegible] a sovereign, there being in all [illegible] equal to $400.

—An Ohio woman who claims [illegible] damages from a barkeeper who [illegible] to her husband has obtained a [illegible] 10 cents, which the said husband [illegible] as equivalent to an insurance [illegible] good for nothing.

—On Friday night part of a bridge [illegible] the Cairo and Fulton Railroad [illegible] White River, Arkansas, was carried [illegible] by a flood, the river being fifty [illegible] high. The town of Jacksonport [illegible] under water, and the inhabitants [illegible] in canoes.

—Oakes Ames is sued by the [illegible] ment for a trifling matter of [illegible] claimed to be due on cotton [illegible] One Mansfield was in partnership [illegible] Ames in the cotton business, [illegible] yet transpired whether any [illegible] belonged to the firm.

—Several journals notice [illegible] proposition that some testimonial [illegible] offered by American citizens to the [illegible] Mr. Ancient, of Nova Scotia, for [illegible] lantry and humanity at the wreck [illegible] Atlantic. The *World* acknowledges [illegible] tribution for that purpose.

—A daring attempt is shortly [illegible] made to cross the Pacific, from San [illegible] cisco to Japan, in a small sloop [illegible] long. She is named the Hopkins [illegible] carry a crew of three men, in [illegible] her captain. The object is to [illegible] ter, which are stated to be very [illegible] on the Japanese coast.

—At Pioche, Nevada, a boiler [illegible] a distance of three hundred feet [illegible] a subterraneous river, moving [illegible] id a current as at once to create [illegible] draft of air downward through [illegible] As there is no running stream [illegible] neighborhood, this subterranean [illegible] to be made use of for irrigation.

—The city of San Salvador, [illegible] of the Central American Republics [illegible] name, has been destroyed by [illegible] quake, causing a terrible [illegible] Eight hundred persons perished [illegible] perty valued at $12,000,000 [illegible] The earthquake was followed by [illegible] gration, and many buildings [illegible]

—The boot and shoe manufacturers [illegible] Francisco vote Chinese cheap [illegible] their factories a failure, and [illegible] white men. They say the Chinese are untrustworthy, and when employed [illegible] piece-work, slight their labor [illegible] that as soon as they learn their trade [illegible] abandon their employers, open [illegible] themselves, and undersell the [illegible]

—An Iowa farmer took home a [illegible] damaged powder the other day [illegible] of his children, with a train of [illegible] tion, put a little of the powder in [illegible] and dropped a live coal into it. [illegible] plosion from plate and keg [illegible] doors and windows of the house [illegible] blown out, the farmer's wife had [illegible] hands blown off, and his three children horribly mangled and burned.

—A little child, now six years [illegible] Phœnixville, Chester county, [illegible] spectacle of malformation. [illegible] fore arm and scapula (shoulder [illegible] missing, the hand is fixed in the [illegible] of the shoulder a little nearer [illegible] than an arm should be, and [illegible] thumb, third and little fingers [illegible] and second fingers are webbed; [illegible] other respects the child is well formed and vigorous.

—Sanilac county, Mich., contributes its story of a brave woman. [illegible] days since Mrs. Edward Cash [illegible] town, discovered a find deer standing [illegible] the dooryard of their residence. [illegible] men of the house being absent [illegible] and her daughter went out and [illegible] him. He showed fight, and knocked both down, but the plucky female [illegible] ly got the better of him, and [illegible] killed him with a blow on the head [illegible] axe.

—At Osceola, Clearfield county, [illegible] since, an employe of a saw mill was [illegible] setting the saw teeth, when one [illegible] broke with a sharp, clanging noise. [illegible] was mistaken by the engineer for a [illegible] nal to set the machinery in motion, [illegible] moment the saw began to revolve [illegible] great velocity, but instead of [illegible] pieces the man, who was sitting [illegible] it, it hurled him with great violence [illegible] the ceiling. In his fall he cleared [illegible] and escaped with slight injuries.

—San Francisco despatches report [illegible] on March 11th, Gus. Swain, John [illegible] ald and George Taylor were murdered [illegible] a large band of Apaches. The [illegible] were overtaken by troops, under [illegible] of Lieutenant Rice, and in the [illegible] which followed 79 warriors were [illegible] and 26 women and children captured. [illegible] Taylor, one of the murdered men, [illegible] subjected to most brutal torture. [illegible] force of troops under command of [illegible] Randall, has killed 47 Apaches and [illegible] tured 7 squaws.

—A St. Louis romance is in the [illegible] a Mr. Hennessy and Charity Prue [illegible] fifty years ago and more, when both [illegible] young, loved each other. But [illegible] charming sister came between them [illegible] estranged from his first love, [illegible] Carrie. Recently Carrie died, [illegible] Hennessy once more turned to [illegible] love, who continually during all [illegible] half century had been true to him. [illegible] few days ago they were married, [illegible] bride wept for joy a whole day. [illegible] eighty and she seventy-eight.

—The official investigation into the [illegible] lantic disaster has brought out statements [illegible] from the lighthouse-keepers at Chebucto [illegible] and Sambro, which places are [illegible] miles distant from each other. The [illegible] at Chebuctoo says he could not see [illegible] bro light on the night of the disaster [illegible] cause of the thick weather. The [illegible] of Sambro light says the weather was "thick" that he fired signal guns to [illegible] approaching vessels of danger. [illegible] statements certainly lessen the [illegible] sponsibility of the officers for the [illegible] trophe. Mr. Markwald, a cabin [illegible] thinks some of the [illegible] saved but for the fact that they were too weak to hold on to the [illegible] twenty minutes, but [illegible] from sheer exhaustion, and [illegible]