THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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What Do With Capt. Jack.

What to do with Capt. Jack, the Modoc chief and warrior, seems now to be puzzling the Grant administration. One bother invariably brings with it a train of other botherations. The administration was put to its wit's end how to capture this notorious child of the wilderness, and now that Capt. Jack is captured and under lock and key, the wise men of the administration kitchen are scratching behind their ears to find out what to do with the red-skin chief. Shall the United States hang him, after a court-martial, or shall they pass him over to one of the courts of Oregon or California for trial? It appears that the Shack Nasty Jims, Steamboat Charleys and Captain Jacks around the white-house, do not understand their business, in the premises, and like Captain Jack of the Lava Beds, when he was captured, they sit with their faces in their hands, wondering What's to be done now. The Washington Modocs seem to forget that they have already established precedents which will lift them out of their new troubles about the captured Lava Bed Modocs. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." When the administration Modocs meet the Lava Bed Modocs, then comes——what? why the botheration of wanting to know what's to be done. That's the point.

Soon as the Lava Bed Modocs were captured, they wondered what the Washington Modocs were going to do now, and the first thought that struck the Washington Modocs was what to do with the Lava Bed Modocs. How singular, when Modoc met Modoc, then came the tug of thought, and when the tug of war was o'er.

Now, candidly, the Modocs at Washington need not rack their brain about this, when they themselves established a precedent, which the REPORTER will point out to their confused brain. We have a faint recollection of a little unpleasantness with the South, a few years ago, in which some lives were lost; rebels, traitors and murderers were they of the South, for the little fuss they went into, and the Modocs about Washington swore that Davis and Longstreet, and Moseby, and every mother's son of them should be stretched if ever they were captured. "We'll hang them on a sour apple tree," that was the song. Well, these chaps of the South were all taken, and what did the men at Washington, who had been swearing and singing vengence, do with them? *Ha*, why Longstreet and a score of other rebel chiefs were appointed to offices by the radical administration, Guerilla chief Moseby has become a favorite with Grant at the white-house, and Jeff. Davis they did not even give a mock trial. Now here is a precedent; let Grant appoint Capt. Jack commissioner of Indian affairs, he certainly possesses every qualification and knows all about *Inguns*. Let him appoint Shack Nasty Jim to a collectorship as he did rebel chief Longstreet for he is just as deserving. Let him make of Steamboat Charley a priviliged visitor at the white-house as he does guerilla Moseby, and so on until the entire Modoc tribe is sandwiched between and absorbed by the civilized Modocs at Washington. The whole thing can be justified under the term of "loyal Modocs," which will sound just as sweet as "loyal rebels," such as Longstreet, Moseby, &c. The Lava Bed Modocs will all agree to vote the radical ticket, the modern test of loyalty, and which was the only condition exacted from southern rebels to secure immunity for fighting against the Union.

The recent salary grab law, passed by the radical congress and signed by Grant, makes the following difference in figures, as it drains the public purse; we wish to refresh the memory of Centre county rads:

President.....	$ 25,000	$ 50,000
Vice President.....	8,000	10,000
Speaker.....	5,000	10,000
Chief Justice.....	6,500	10,000
Associate Jus....8..	48,000	80,000
Cab't 7 Members..	56,000	70,000
Assistant Sec'y 7...	21,000	42,000
Con. 241 members	1,205,000	
New Con. 291.....		2,182,500
Senate.....	370,000	675,000
Delegates.....	50,000	108,000
Total amn't sal'r's	$1,784,500	$3,210,00

The next democratic state convention meets at Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday, August 27th.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Greensburg, has been elected a member of the Constitutional Convention by the Democratic delegates at large, in place of Franklin B. Gowen, resigned.

John A. Bingham, Credit Mobilier congressman from Ohio, has been appointed by President Grant as minister to Japan.

Capt. Jack, the murderer of Gen. Canby, now plays insane. How like the pale-faces he acts in this matter. Did he learn this from the whites?

—Gen. Davis had made preparations to hang about a dozen of the worst members of the modoc tribe, but orders from Washington put a stop to his designs. Capt. Jack had made an effort to escape—a rivet on one of his shackles was found nearly filed through.

A special from Long Branch, dated 6th inst., gives one an idea what kind of an "establishment" our republican President will keep at that sporting place, viz: "A special train arrived this morning from Washington, containing seven carriages and seven horses, consigned to General Grant's cottage at this place. The President and family are expected this evening."

O, where is our old republican simplicity?

The latest telegraphic reports from Illinois show the election of Craig, the Farmers' candidate over Judge Lawrence, in the Fifth Supreme Court District by a majority of 1,500. The Chicago Times says: "The returns received here leave no doubt that in nearly, and perhaps quite every circuit where the radical anti-monopolists presented a candidate, they have elected him by a handsome majority. The average of results gives to the new power for emancipation from the slave power the prestige of success, and stamps it with the character of a revolution, fairly and hopefully inaugurated."

The announcement by ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, says the Patriot, that he intends to inaugurate the Senatorial campaign and work for the seat which Caldwell's resignation left vacant, will turn wondering eyes again toward Kansas. Her silence and inactivity have indeed been ominous, and the struggle which was foreshadowed when Mr. Caldwell retired from public life for prudential reasons seems about to begin. Perhaps if Mr. Pomeroy had as fine sensibilities as Senator Bogy, of Missouri who refused to vote in congress until his record was vindicated, he would preface his inauguration of the campaign with a demand for a thorough and impartial investigation of the charges against him by a commission in which partisanship was an absent feature. He would assist in bringing all the circumstances of former elections before his judges and explain the suspicious details more thoroughly than he has yet done. He shows no disposition however, to do this and it is therefore probable that modesty is not one of the virtues in his composition, which he will make prominent in asking for votes. Did the election lie between Pomeroy and Caldwell, it would even then be a question which was the preferable evil. The crime which turned Caldwell out of the Senate prevented Pomeroy from getting in as far as the public can judge, and it is a disgrace to the State that such a man can claim to be available for public trust, without eliciting an indignant cry of repudiation that should give the world to understand what popular sentiment is on that question.

In the new discoveries that are being made in Egypt it will be remarkable if admirers of those ancient people do not arise who will claim that they were superior to the moderns in very nearly all the arts of civilization. Now it appears that the smelting of iron was carried on in Egypt from the very earliest period. Mr. Charles Vincent, in an English scientific journal, sets forth some new facts in reference to this subject:

In the sepulchres of Thebes may be found delineations of butchers sharpening their knives on round bars of iron attached to their aprons. The blades of the knives are painted blue, which fact proves that they were of steel, for in the tomb of Rameses III. this color is used to indicate steel, for bronze being represented by red. An English gentleman has recently discovered near the wells of Moses, by the Red Sea, the remains of iron works so vast that they must have employed thous sands of workmen. Near the works are to be found the ruins of a temple and of a barracks for the soldiers protecting or keeping in order the workmen. These works are supposed to be at least three thousand years old.

It is stated that, having obtained many concessions touching the religious belief of its subjects, the Prussian Government is now aiming at the establishing of a common language for Germany. This scheme will be apt to meet with more opposition than any yet evolved from Bismarck's brain on his pet subject of German unity. At present the different States have for the most part their own peculiarities of dialect, and these endeared to them through many generations they will not be willing to drop for a mere idea. Yet it is authoritatively stated that decided measures to bring about the desired end are now to be adopted, and that before ten years are over the Danes of Schleswig the Lithuanians of Western Prussia, the Teheques of Silesia, and the Wendes of Saxony must learn to speak and understand German if they desire to get through any business which brings them into communication with those who in civil or religious life are in any way amenable to the Government. German unity may be a very good thing but it is just possible that the people do not want so much of it and at such cost as the Emperor and his advisers fancy.

Local option is working wonders in some counties. In Tidioute it has raized the price of crackers to ten cents apiece and the dealer has such a large profit on them that he throws a glass of whisky into the bargain. Notwithstanding this exorbitant price some Tidioutians live on nothing but crackers.

Gamblers had better beware, Chief Justice Thompson, of this State, in a recent case respecting gambling rendered the following decision:

Anything which induces men to risk their money and property without any hope of return but to get for nothing any given amount from another, is gambling, and demoralizing to the community, no matter by what name it may be called. It is the same whether the promise be to pay on the color of a card or the fleetness of a horse, and the same numerals indicate how much is lost or won in either case and the losing party has received just as much money in one case as the other parted with, viz:—nothing at all. The lucky winner is of course the gainer, and he will continue so until fickle fortune, in due time, makes him feel the woes he has inflicted on others. All gambling is immoral. I apprehend that the losses incident to the practice disclosed within the past five years have contributed more to the failures and embezzlements by public officers, clerks, agents and others, acting in fiduciary relation, public and private, than any other known, or perhaps all other known, or perhaps all other causes; and the worst of it is a vast amount of misery and suffering by persons entirely guiltless of any participation in the cause of it."

—A square of some of the finest residences in Liverpool, Pa. was destroyed by fire, on the 8th.

The extravagance that is practiced by Grant in running the white-house, is plainly shown, when compared with the cost for the same purpose under Lincoln, during whose term we all smarted under the high war prices, with which the white-house has not to contend now, under the spendthrift Ulysses; The following columns show the difference:

For Lincoln 1864.		*For Grant* 1873	
For Secretary to sign pat'nts	$1,500	For Secretary to sign patents.....	$1,500
For private sec'ry, steward and Messenger.....	4,600	For private secretary assistant secretary, steward, messenger, and two executive clerks.....	13,800
For contingent expenses of Executive office.....	2,000	For contingent expenses of executive office...	6,000
For two night watchman...	1,200	For one watchman and two Policemen...	3,540
For two door-keepers.....	1,200	For two door keepers and one usher....	3,600
For one furnace keeper		For one furnace keeper	720
For fuel.....	600	For fuel.....	5,000
For contingent expenses of Executive office	2,400	For 'annual' repairs of house and for furniture, and for repairs, &c., of "Green House."	35,000
For repairs of house and for furniture for improving grounds purchase of plants, and all contingencies.....	6,000	Besides various officers of the army, Brigadier Generals, &c.	
For repairing summer residence at "Old Soldiers' Home	3,000		
Tot'l Lincoln	$22,500	Total Grant	$69,160

The Convention took up on second reading the article on suffrage, election and representation.

SEC. 11. That women of the age of twenty-one and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of the Commonwealth gave rise to debate. Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, offered an amendment allowing women to vote for School Directors; also on all questions relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Lost.

The section was then agreed to.

SEC. 9. Wards of cities' boroughs or townships shall from or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory' in such a manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located, may direct; provided all districts in cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Court of Quarter Sessions of said cities whenever the preceding election shows a polling of more than two hundred and fifty votes and in other election districts, whenever the Court of the proper county shall be satisfied that the convenience of electors and public interests will be promoted thereby. Agreed to.

SEC. 10. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be viva voce. Agreed to.

Hunsicker of Montgomery, offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Buckalew's section, which was agreeb to —ayes 56, nays 34:

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county and shall serve for three years. In the election of said office each qualified elector shall vote for only two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected. Casual vacancies in the office of county commissioners and county auditor shall be filled by the courts of common pleas of the respective counties in which such vacancies shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

Mr. M'Connell of Allegheny, offered the following as new section: "That the terms of office of all county officers shall begin on the first Monday of December next after their election." Agreed to.

The Convention placed wise restrictions upon the pardoning power. Hitherto it has been exercised by the Governor, usually upon the advice of the Attorney-General and during the latter part of Governor Geary's term the pardoning business was a great public disgrace and scandal. Now the power is to be exercised by the Governor "only upon the recommendation, in writing of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General Superintendent of Public In-struction, Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them after full hearing of the parties upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation with the reasons therefore shall be recorded and filed in the Department." This is a great improvement, though it had been better if the officers joining with the Governor had been more independent of his influence.

We read in the Hot Springs (Ark.) Courier a story of vendetta which might have come from Corsica. About one year ago a trouble arose between the tribes of Wimberly and Flynn about a horse race. It began with the whipping of a Flynn by a Wimberly. Then two of the Flynns, father and son shot at Wimberly, who returned the fire and killed both of them. Then Blackwell son-in-law of Flynn senior took out letters of administration on his father-in-law's estate, and the Flynns being opposed to his selling the property shot him. The Flynns were then arrested and one of them imprisoned, while the other proved an alibi, but was shot as he was coming out of the Court-house. The imprisoned Flynn broke jail last Christmas, and has been making trips back and forth to the Indian nation. On Saturday he was heard of in the old neighborhood and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The party in search of him encountered him on a Sunday morning. He made fight and was shot through the head. He was the last of the Flynns: nor should we think that anybody in that vicinage would be sorry.

Joseph Huhn, of M'Ewensville, Lycoming county, a wagon maker by trade, has hewn out 3,000 plows the past 34 years.

Jane Kirk, of Carversville, Bucks county, died recently at the age of 101 years. The husband of the decease died 4 years ago 97 years old. The township has another resident in his 103d year.

Nashville, June 1.—Joe Woods, a negro, brutally outraged the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton, a widowed white woman, near Versailles, in Rutherford county, a day or two since and then crushed her skull with an axe. Woods is in prison and strong threats are made of lynching if his victim dies, which is highly probable.

The Chester county milk company receives 2,500 quarts milk daily and produces 1,000 pounds of butter and 3,000 cheese weekly.

Henry Gray, of Wayne township, Erie county, was killed by lightning on Monday night. He was to have been married the Thursday following.

Advertise in the Reporter.

THE MODOC CAPTURES.

Washington June 3—The government is in receipt of dispatches this morning from General Schofield confirmatory of the regular press dispatch about the capture of Modocs, including Captain Jack.

It has not been declared what shall be done with them but the general impression among the members of the cabinet is that all who participated in the massacre of General Canby will be hanged, while the remainder of the tribe will be placed on a reservation, with the understanding that if they leave it they will be killed. The matter is the subject of discussion in the cabinet to day

CHINA.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF CAPTIVES.

THIRTY THOUSAND CAPTIVES MASSACRED BY THE CHINESE AT TALI-FU.

London, June 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai, giving some particulars of the capture by the Chinese forces of Lalee Foo, in the province of Yunnan South-western China, says the victorious forces fell upon their captives and massacred thirty thousand of them The Sultan poisoned himself rather than fall into the hands of his enemies

London, Tuesday, June 3, 1873. A dispatch from Shanghai giving some particulars of the capture by the Imperial Chinese forces of the City of Tali-Fu, capital of a Mohammedan State in the Province of Yunnan South western China says the most frighful scenes were witnessed in the conquered city upon the entry of Emperor's army. The victorious forces fell upon their captives and massacred 30,000 of them. The Sultan poisoned himself preferring death by his own hands to falling into the power of his enemies.

THE SCENE OF THE ACTS OF BARBARISM.

Tali-fu, the city referred to in the above dispatch, is situated in the north western part of the Province of Yunnan, China. It is densely populated, and was once the capital of one of the two kingdoms into which Yunnan was divided during the reign of Kublat Khan. The Province of Yunnan in the south-western corner of the Chinese Empire, is the stronghold of the Mohammedans. These people have for years defied the power of the Imperial Government, which they declare is Pagan and unfit to rule the followers of the Prophet of God. They have been able to maintain a quasi government of their own for several years. Their chief who has just taken his own life by poison, was known as the Sultan Suleiman; his proclamation assuming sovereignty (written in Arabic was issued a year or two ago and was extensively circulated through Mohammedan countries. The Chinese Imperial army has been slowly concentrating about the rebellious district for some time and now appears to have made a victorious descent upon the seat of Suleiman's Government.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

Strikes and their Effects on Contracts.

A contract was entered into by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad company with Henry B. Bowne and others to deliver to them 5,800 tons of coal during December, 1870, the contract excepting the company from full performance in case of strikes, storms, or disasters but requiring them to use every effort to fulfill it. Before the full complement of coal was delivered, a strike occurred, which prevented the contract from being carried out, and Bowne & Co., refused to pay for what coal they had received. The company thereupon brought suit to recover payment, which defendants answered by setting up a counter claim for breach of contract. The coal company alleged as the cause of the failure the strike, which, they claimed, was excepted in the contract. The case was sent to a referee, who found for the company, certifying that the failure to fulfill the contract, which resulted from an attempt by the company to reduce the miner's wages. An appeal was taken from the referee's finding to the superior court, general term, which was on Saturday decided in New York, the court reversing the judgement as against the defendants.

Judge Sedgwick, rendering the opinion of the court, holds that the "strike" excepted in the contract does not include such a one induced by the plaintiffs themselves, and that reducing the wages of their workmen is not making every effort to fulfill the contract. The opinion rendered is one of much interest.

FIRES.

The barn of the Weybessett House, in East Greenwhich, Rhode Island, was struck by lightning at 3 o'clock on the 7th and burned, together with the hotel, the Masonic Hall, Brinck's harness shop, five horses and several carriages. Loss, $12,000.

Cincinnati, June 8.—A fire, doing $150,000 damage, occurred here to-day, burning 1,400 barrels of coal oil, 25 freight cars, mostly loaded; a lumber yard, with 3,000,000 feet of lumber, cheifly hard wood, and 17 dwellings.

The extenisve mills of the Hyde Park Woollen Company, near Boston, were burned Saturday morning. Loss, about $500,000; insureance, $400,000.

Werner Broecklin's oil and lamp store, the upper stories and furniture of the Lawrence House, a dwelling house and a boot and shoe store in Burlington, Iowa, were burned on Saturday. Loss about $75,000 insured.

Toledo, Ohio suffered from a destructive fire Saturday morning, losing $200,000.

MEXICO.

Defeat of the Insurgents.

New Orleans, June 6.—A dispatch from Matamoras dated the 5th inst. says General Ceballos, commanding the state of Jalisco, anounces a complete victory over the insurgent cheiftain Lozada, in the Alica mountains, near Tepic, where he has heretofore defied the national authority, and routed and dispersed his followers, capturing a number of cannon, a large amount of ammunition, and destroying his mountain fortifications. The roads from this city to Tepec are occupied by the goverment forces. Ceballos claims to have pacified the state of Jalisco and established the authority of the government in that section, where it has not been respected for years.

A Battle in Cuba.

Havana, June 6.—Official advices from the interior report a battle in the Manzanillo jurisdiction, in which the Spaniards suffered a loss of 21 killed and 60 wounded. The insurgents had 160 killed.

DROUGHT IN PORTO RICO.

Advices from Porto Rico state that drought prevails in some parts of the island and cattle are perishing.

The indemnity received for the emancipation of slaves will be invested in central plantations.

Hamburg, June 6.—The Princess Augusta, of Liegnitz, widow of King Frederick William III, of Prussia, died here to-day.

In Forks township, Northampton county, on Thursday last Frederick Myers and Quintus Kiefer narrowly escaped with their lives while blasting. Both were thrown a considerable distance. The right eye of Myers was destroyed, and his face and arms were injured. Kiefer was badly bruised.

Capt. Jack's Surrender.

LAST OF THE MODOC WAR.

Langell's Valley, Lost River, Oregon, Colonel Green's Camp, via San Francisco—May 31—Evening.—After a thorough examination of the Modoc captures gathered in during the present scout under Colonel Green it has been ascertained that the last ball netted thirty-four men, women and children, thirteen being able bodied warriors, sixteen rifles of various patterns and 113 cartridges. Boston Charley and Schonchin are anxious about the disposition to be made of them. The former murdered Dr. Thomas and the latter mutilated Meacham. Boston Charley and Schonchin look like desperadoes—each carries his character in his face. Boston Charley is about twenty-eight years of age and Schonchin fifty. The boldest warrior of the band is Scarfaced Charley.

A. Caboness, of Yreka, contract surgeon, who slept in their retreat last night, says that Captain Jack presented a most woebegone appearance.

Appegate's House, Clear Lake, Cal., June 1, 3:30 P. M.—A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused this camp from a pleasant siester half an hour after the departure of my last courier. Gens. Davis and Wheaton and other officers and all the men rushed from the house tents to find the uproar, and at once the whole camp was in commotion. Down the level plain, north of the house, was a grand cavalcade of mounted horsemen. Steeds rushed forward at once at a furious rate, and soon neared the groups of spectators scattered about the premises.

"Captain Jack captured!" shouted the sturdy sergeant again. The valley echoed with cheers and yells. The mounted command was Perry's. He had returned from the scout of twenty-three hours three miles above the mouth of Willow creek.

Captain Jack is about forty years old, five feet eight inches high, compactly built, and has a large and well formed face, full or individuality. Although dressed in old clothes he looks every inch a chief. He does not speak to any one.

The Modocs are grouped in a field near the house and surrounded by guards. Spectators peer into Jack's face with eager interest, but he heeds them not. He is as still as a statue.

Colonel Perry surrounded the Indian retreat and his men were bound to fight. Suddenly a Modoc shot out from the rocks with a white flag. He met the Warm Spring Indians and said that Captain Jack wanted to surrender. Three scouts were sent to meet Jack. He came out cautiously, glanced about him a moment and then, as if giving up all hopes, he came forward and held out his hand to his visitors. Then two of his warriors, five squaws and seven children darted forth and joined him in the surrender.

The wily warrior sat upon a rock in the centre of a little lava bed, a few yards back from the crest of the bluff, and seemed as lonely as his surroundings. He was wrapped in a faded army blanket, his head buried in his hands.

His sister, Mary, captured at Willow Creek day before yesterday, talked to him with tears in her eyes, and asked that he enter camp. He was sullen and had little to say.

MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH KILLED BY HIS SON.

New York, June 3.—At 6:45 this morning Frank H. Walworth, aged nine years, shot and killed his father, Mansfield T. Walworth, in the Sturtevant house. The deceased was an author and boarded at the Sturtvent house. He did not live with his family, and domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy. Young Walworth, who lives at Saratoga, directly after the shooting went to the police station and surrendered himself.

Mansfield Tracy Walworth, killed by his son this morning, was a son of Chancellor Walworth, the well known author. He separated from his wife three years ago, since which time he has been residing in this city, the remainder of the family living at Saratoga. His son Frank came on from Saratoga yesterday to shoot him. He called at his father's boarding house last night, in Fourth avenue, and not finding him he left a note asking him to call at the Sturtevant house. The father called at the hotel, where the son was stopping, and went up stairs. In about 15 or 20 minutes afterwards several shots were heard coming from the room by one of the chambermaids, who ran down stairs and informed a clerk, who immediately sent out for an officer, but before he arrived Frank Walworth walked down stairs with his coat on his arm and stated to the clerk that he had shot his father, and asked where the nearest police station was.

He then proceeded to the Thirteenth street police station, and walking up to the desk stated to the sergeant in charge that he had shot his father, who was then lying dead in the Sturtevant house, at the same time handing over his revolver, which proved to be one of Colt's five barrelled.

The following is the prisoner's story as told to the coroner in answer to questions put by that gentleman:

I reside with my mother in Saratoga, my father is an author, and I have been studying law. I think my father was about 41 years old, but do not know where he was born. My father has not lived with my mother since we left three years ago, but he has repeatedly sent us threatening and insulting letters. Only a short time since he threatened to shoot my mother and myself. I shot him because of this.

Not long ago I met him in the street in Saratoga, and then told him that if he did not keep away from us, or insulted my mother any more I would shoot him. I told him there were bounds which I would not allow any man to go beyond with impunity, especially when my mother was being insulted.

I went to his house yesterday and left a note for him to call on me, which he did this morning. When he came in the room I drew out a revolver and told him to promise me that he would not threaten or insult us any more, which he promised. Shortly afterwards we began speaking on family matters, and he used some very insulting language, and put his hand in his pocket as though to draw a pistol, when I shot him. He then came towards me, and I fired three other shots at him. When I fired the last shot he had me by the collar. I only regret this on account of the effect it will have on my family. I would like Judge Barbour to know this, as he is was interested in the case before.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CAPTURED MODOCS.

Washington, June 3.—The cabinet will be called upon, at a meeting to-morrow, to decide a very grave matter, and that is the disposition to be made of the captured Modoc Indians. Secretary Delano says the punishment of these Indians having been given into the hands of the military authorities it is their duty to execute the orders issued from General Sherman, viz: that the extermination of the tribe would be sanctioned by the President. There is a disposition on the part of military officials here to turn the Indians over to the civil authorities. Secretary Delano will approve such steps, regarding the severe punishment of this tribe, as absolutely necessary if peace is to be maintained with other warlike Indians. This matter will be settled at the meeting of the cabinet to-morrow.

TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGDEY.

Savannah, May 27.—Yesterday morning Catherine Meyer, who suspected her husband, E. D. Meyer, of being unfaithful, had her suspicions unmistakably confirmed. She at once denounced her husband in the most unmeasured terms, and the guilty parties speedily separated. On reaching their house the quarrel was renewed and continued with slight intervals until about 9 o'clock in the evening, when Meyer becoming exasperated struck his wife a terrible blow in the mouth, cutting it badly. A few minutes after this a son of the parties August Meyer, aged about 18, entered the store, seeing his mother's mouth bleeding, reproached his father for his inhuman conduct whereupon the latter grew very angry and said, "I'll kill you both." The words were no sooner utterd than young Meyer drew his pistol and fiord at his father twice. Both balls took effect, one entering the right breast and the other the left breast just above the heart, producing almost instant death. Young Meyer proceeded at once to the barracks and delivered himself up to the police athourities, stating that he had killed his father. It appears that on former occasions he had warned his father to cease from illtreating his wife, and had threatened him if he did not. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had been killed by his son, 5 of the jurors adding a clause, "in self-defence."

Jack Carter, who has been confined in Sing Sing for nearly thirty years, on his release, Saturday, sat down on a stone and wept.

Beecher on Temptation.

THE BIBLE NOT TO BE INTERPRETED LITERALLY.

Mr. Beecher selected as his text yesterday morning the last clause of the sixth verse of the seventh chapter of Romans—"That we should serve in newness of spirit, and not in the oldness of the letter."

A large part of mankind were morally and intellectually lazy; they prefered to reap the benefit of thought without thinking; to have a path laid down for their feet, so that they shall have no trouble about right and wrong. Men would be glad to have the path of duty as narrow and as clear as the iron of a railway; then they could sail off and never make any mistakes. Everybody wants to go right without any difficulty or trouble. "Give me of this water, that if a man takes he shall not thirst again," says the woman, and every body wants the water, but nobody the trouble of drawing it. Men would be glad to have all parts of life reduced to custom, glad to have a church that should arrange worship and duty; make them plain, just so many and just so often, just when and just what, with absolute certainty, as Babbage's calculating machine brings out figures and results. Men's idea of Christianity is that, like the wheels of a watch, when once wound up away they 'go, ticking all day, striking each hour, and never going wrong. There is no estimate of self-legislation, &c; their idea is not to go wrong, and the best way to do that is not to go at all. Things that are dead never go wrong; last year's stalks of vegetables never went wrong. The only things that do go wrong are those that have life. The majority of men therefore wanted priesthood. Say as much as they may about wanting to be priest-ridden they all wanted something to ride. Men liked to have things fixed for them. They like eating, but don't like to cook. They want a church to do their thinking for them, and they do not like churches that do not do this. They want to lean on their fellow-men as to the higher rules of life, so that in the minor circles they can have their own way and be at ease. Of course this would lead men to a constant perversion of the Scriptures. It was the distinctive peculiarity of the teachings of the Saviour, that they could not be taken literally nor interpreted easily, and never could be let go so that men could say, "there, that is fixed and settled forever," but they did not settle men, they excited them; they did not end controversies, they produced them. There was no book which was so easily perverted as the Bible if men chose to pervert it. The instruction of Jesus could not be understood without moral labor and much careful study, and men would always be uncertain how to carry out the principles of Christ. Men would like to get rid of this, but they never would, except by means as would unman them. He (Mr. Beecher) would take parts of Scripture and show this; not the parts that were most susceptible of doubt, but that part which, of all others, was most universally accepted as clear; he would take the Sermon on the Mount and show by that how difficult it was to interpret the Scriptures. He averred that there was no part of Scripture from beginning to end, that was so impossible to be interpreted without thought and careful study, as was this Sermon on the Mount; and if this was true of the mere ethical instructions, how much more true would it be of the higher experiences taught by John. Consider the language which Christ used in respect to physical force—the right of man to defend himself: "I say unto you that ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also." Here were two personal elements—personal safety and property—and the command was explicit in both cases. If any man attacks you, don't defend yourself—submit; and if he wants your property, let him take it. If this were carried out literally it would subvart all government, and would pervert mankind so that there would be no such thing as Christianity in the world; it would destroy the whole framework and order of society; there could be no armies, no police and no governments, for, if there was no right in the individual, there was none in the parish, the city, the state, or the nation; and the race would be remanded to barbarism. According to the strict construction of the letter we were not to use resistance against evil, and if we were walking the street and violent men should assail children and women we must put our hands in our pockets and pass on. The whole Christian world had taken a different view of this, and whatever else it has done, fighting has been one of the ethical fruits of Christianity. Society has been built on physical force, and whatever progress had been made had been made in opposition to the non-resistant principle. That in the far future this law of universal non-resistance would have general application was probable, but at present it would be an absurdity. Take another point, the direction as to giving: "Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." These stand as absolute commands, and if any man ask you are to give freely, and if he borrow from you and forget, as he will, to return it—(laughter)—don't mind it. Taking this literally would break up all business, it would make society impossible, make ownership impossible. We did not need to ask what would be the effect of this, for there was a largely-populated realm where the sun said to all, "There is no need to work!" where everything said, "Come and help yourselves;" where the orange and the banana and the grain all said, "Come." And they did come, and what were they? The whole of them united would not make one average Yankee.

Mr. B. quoted other passages, and showed that to take them literally would be an absurdity. It was their spirit that was to guide and not the letter. He then contrasted the two systems of Romanism and Protestantism, and said the former went upon the theory that men were to be provided for with everything in the way of doctrine and were not to use their reason at all, and the other, that each man should judge for himself of that which was right or wrong. Protestantism said that love was the fulfilling of the law. Romanism said it was infallible, and would specify what must be beleived. In that church everything was tabulated and arranged for men; they had an ordinance for every hour of the day, and a man could go through the whole range of hours, as if he was a machine with the priest turning the crank for him to play; and the man under such a system was just as a machine would be and no more. All these tendencies were wrong toward the letter and not toward the spirit. In contrasting the two systems, Mr. Beecher said that Romanism tended toward despotism, while Protestantism was always toward a larger liberty, and although there was a danger in the latter case of liberty tending toward a dangerous liberalism, it was a thousand times safer than to want liberty as in the other case.

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