# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERS ON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.-NO. 116.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

FUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

(Bundays excepted),

(Bun BECK.—On the 18th inst., Annie E., wife of T. C. Beck, and daughter of Catharine and the late John McCormick.

The relative and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mis. Catharine McCormick, 215 Lombard street, on Thanshy afterness, Aug. 224, at 4 o'clock.

HASKINS.—On the 22d inst. Anson N. Haskins, in the 4th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. [New York and Booton papers please copy.] Due notice of the funeral will be given. [New York and Boston papers please copy.]

MERIC HANT.—On the 2nh inst., after a lingering illness, Seo. W. Merchant, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Tulpehocken street, Germantown, on Battriday, afternoon next (24th inst.) at 30 clock, without further notice. To proceed to South Laurel Hill Cemeters.

SINGERLY.—On the 19th inst., Pamelis A., wife of Win. M. Singerly, and daughter of Thomas C. Jones, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Joseph Singerly, Broad and Jefferson streets, this (Thursday) latternoon, at 2 octook. To procee do Laurel Hills.

WIRTS.—On Wednesday, the 21st instant, at Capelland, New Jersey, Mrs. Physic Wurts, relict of the latelland, New Jersey, Mrs. Physic Wurts, relict of the latelland.

IN MEMORIAM.

In recording the death of a good man long known and ansiver-sally respected by the community in which he lived, and precessing the confidence and exteem of common continuous citizen, and whose eventful life furnishes materials for romance which, in reality, surpass the wildest dreams of imagination, we feel inadequate to the task.

the task.

LEMIN ALEXANDER WAS A BAILY of Delaware, born in slavery, and at an early ago belonged to a family of wealth and distinction in that State. He was chosen, by a junior member, to be his special attendant; and by his faithfulness, integrity and honesty, soon became a favorite. At the time, his worthy patron was owner and proprietor of the electrated "Whitely Creek Mills," which a tracted attention throughout the country, and were visited by many of the distinguished men of the day in all the higher positions of life, among whom were lienry Clay, Webster and other bright lights of the political horizon; the most cament Judges of the United States Courts, as well as need of Science and Literature from all sections of the country.

nen of Science and Literature from all sections of the country.

Mr. Histry Connolly entertained his guests with that generous hospitality which always denotes the true gentiums, and with his friends no one received a more marked afterstion than the subject of this notice. With him they become personally acquainted, whilst his excellence and worth secured to him their lasting esteem and respect, as well as their mechanging friendship.

As he grew to manbood his popularity increased, and by his attention and industry he won the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He had the confidence and triendship of his master, which resulted in the gift of his freedom. Boon after, he came to this city with Mr. Connolly, who slways retained him as indispensable to his establishment. After the death of his vatron and friend, he succeeded him in the business, and fully smallered with great ability and faithfulness, and fully smallered with great ability and faithfulness, and fully smallered with great ability and faithfulness, and fully smallered him and friend, and an honeat man. His record is one of epsities purity and succer. Fristlanty; and his death will leave a void that cannot soon be illled, while the termotry of his inner, withess will be gratefully cherished Finghust & Co.

Bringhust & Co.

John B Stevenson & Son.

F. P. Silliman,

Samuel Brang.

P. B. Grove,

John R. St. the most of his many virtues will be gratefully cherished by his numerous sorrowing friends,
it Requiescut in pace. M.

PLACK PARISIENNES. - A DESIRABLE PABRIC

DLAG PARISIPANED. A DESIGNATION TABLE

FOR MAZZINES,

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,

FRENCH BOMBAZINES,

HENRIETTA CLOTHS.

Just received by

BESSON & SUN,

auzzott

Mourning Store, 918 Chestnut street. au 25 84 Mourning Blore, 916 Chestaut street.

JYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE
LOpening for the Fall Trade of 1857—
Marrot Shawls, ordered goods.
Poplina new colors, and Rich Plaids.
Black Sikk, superior grades.
Plain Sika, of all qualities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

### CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

The importance of securing and retaining an upright, intelligent and experienced Judiciary cannot be over-estimated. The constitutional change from an appointed to an elective Judiciary was strongly opposed by many prudent citizens, and was only adopted with much doubt and mistrust. This community not only has no reason to regret, but, on the contrary, has abundant cause to congratulate itself upon the success of that experiment. Pure and able men were induced to occupy the Bench, and at and able men were induced to occupy the Bench, and at the end of their first term, public opinion, rising superior to partisan considerations, demanded their reclection. The knowledge and experience acquired by ten years ser-vice on the Bench are of such inestimable value that a community properly alive to its true interests will naturally demand that they shall continue to be exercise for its benefit so long as the incumbent may be able and willing to serve. Not only is such the clear duty of the community to itself, on the score of self-interest, but it is no less a duty to the faithful public servant who has toller ardunuly and honestly, with but a very inadequate com-pensation during the greater part of the term, to recognize and reward his fidelity to his official obligations, by re

ecting him to another term. It will be the duty of the electors of this city, next Octoher, to elect an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and Orphans Court, to fill a vacancy to be caused by the expiration of Judge Ludlow's term. The vast responsibilities, varied duties and incresant labors of these courts are such as to require unwearied industry, ample learning and inflexib integrity. When to these high qualifications are added the great advantages of ten years' experience in the discharge of these delicate and difficult duties, there would appear to be no question in any candid mind as to the ne corrity of this community, with entire unanimity, demanding mat Judge Ludlow should continue to serve it for another term with the same signal fidelity and ability that he has exhibited in the past. This should be done outside of and above the usual workings of mere party machinery or nominating conventions of acknowled partisans, work-

ing for purely political results.

The citizens, as such, and not as partisans, having large interests at stake entirely dependent upon the h interests at state carrier dependent upon the nuncery, dirunces and ability of the Judges, are required by every consideration of duty to examine the qualifications of candidates for this high office from a more clevated standpoint of observation than a blind devotion to party. There point of observation than a bind devotion to party. There are offices of profit enough with which to reward place-innters for their political labors; let fitness and capacity

be the only tests for the Judiciary.

In this spirit and with these views, the undersigned, members of the Philadelphia Bar, entertaining the members of the Philadelphia Bar, entertaining the strongest convictions of the eminent fitness and capacity of Judge Ludlow for the high office which he now fills with so much honor to himself and so much benefit to the community, cordially invite their fellow-citizens to secure EASTON, Penna., July, 100..

AUGUST. 21, 1867.

The Interest on Land Grant Bonds, of the Union Pacific Railway Company. Eastern Division, due September 1st, 1867, will be puid on presentation of Coupons therefor, at

Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange Place.

On and after that date.

Signed.

WM. J. PALMER.

Treasurer. their own best interests by reclecting him for another

their own best interest term.

W. H. Meredith, Eil K. Price, Samuel H. Perkins, Horace Binney, Jr., Henry J. Williams, David Paul Brown, William F. Whiteman, Charles Gibbsus, N. B. Browne, Isane Hazlehurst, Joseph B. Townsend, Edw. Shippen, ticorge Junkin, Jr., W. Rotch Wister, W. M. Tilghman, William Henry Rawle, H. C. Townsend, George W. Conarroe, Ladwalsder Biddle,

Alexander Henry, John H. Campbell, Daniel Dougherty, Chapman Biddle, John M. Collins, John M. Collins,
John Clayton,
Hor. Hubbell,
Issae S. Serrill,
Wm. W. Juvenal,
William A. Ingham,
James W. Paul,
Joseph A. Clay,
G. Stowart Patterson,
Henry M. Dechert,
C. M. Husband,
Thomas Hart, Jr.,
R. C. Medurrie,
Wm. H. Enddiman,
W. J. McElrey,

## PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867. THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Indian Commissioners, assembled at Leavenworth, Kansas, have been investigating the Indian difficulties. Among other persons, they examined Father De Smet, an old Indian missionary. A correspondent of the N. F. Herald,

James Daval Rodney, Wm. C. Hannis, Arthur M. Burton, W. D. Baker, Joseph P. Brinton, W. Moylan Lansdale,

W. Moylan Lansdale,
W. M. Ernst,
W. M. Ernst,
W. M. Ernst,
L. Pottbon,
Theo, Cuyler,
Aubrey H. Smith,
Henry Wharton,
John S. Powell,
David Weatherly, Jr.,
Joseph Abrams,
Edward R. Worrell,
Wm. M. Smith,
Thompson Westcott,
James J. Barclay,
Alfred Longstrell,
Frederick Heyer,
George Tucker Bispham,
Lewis Stover,
A. Thompson.

A. Thompson,
J. H. Wheeler,
John White,
Charles Chauncey,
J. G. Roesugarten,
John B. Thayer,
Octavina A. Law,
William A. Forter,
William M. Levick,
John A. Clark,
George Bergeant,
John B. Colahan,
Thomas D. Smith,

John B. Colanan, Thomas D. Smith, Thomas A. Badd, W. W. Weigley, Saml, Wetherfil, Thos. S. Smith, Jos. R. Rhoads, J. Hervey Bryan, Thomas E. McElroy, Morton P. Henry, W. A. Manderson,

Part operpura, July, 186

youre,
Thomas Robins,
Benjamin Bullock's Sons,
Harris & Stoteabury,
John B. Hevl & Co.
William Esher,
M. McMichael, Jr.
John Mason & Co.
Taylor, Gillesple & Co.,
Charles S. Lewis,
Bowen & Fox,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Edwin Swift,
Charles Emory,
Edw. J. Robins,
C. P. Bayard,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aer
Son,
Henry Croskey,
E. B. Edwards & Co.,
Watson, Malone & Co.,
Grover & Brother,
Tho, Watson & Sons,
William W. Keen,
E. Dallett,
Wn. P. Sharpless,

White Walker & Co., Henry & Henry & Co., United the Co., Userh & Word.

James Graham & Co., Userh & Word.

Joseph & Myers.

Geo, Raphael & Co., Userhig, John Gibson's Son & Co., Henry & Happis & Co., Walker & Co., Wenry & Happis & Co., Wenry & Co., Wen

en, Keehn & Co.,

Walden, Rohn & Co., R. G. Dun & Co., Young, Moore & Co., James Carstairs, Jr., Washington Heimberger, John T. Bailey, Edward C. Knight, Baker & Hopkins,

Baker & Hopkins, George Cookman, Andrew J. Catherwood, P. B. Mingle, James Steel & Co., Job S. Ivins, William B. Thomas,

G. Cattell,
Etting,
Illas A. Hunsicker,
omlinson & Hill,

Tomlinson & Hill, Josiali Bryan, Jas. R. Moorhend & Co., J. A. Blake & Co., William Barnett,

William Barnett,
F. M. & N. Brooke,
J. W. Supplee & Co.,
F. D. Wolley,
J. H. Michener,
Wm. Price & Co.,
Alexander Young.
Robert Taylor & Co.,
George H. Roberts, Sr.,
J. H. Walter,
Charles B. Stretch,
Smith & Shoemaker,
E. L. Trimble,
James B. Machette,
Samuel Barton & Co.,
Samuel Barton & Co.,
Samuel Barton & Co.,
J. H. Welsh,
Joseph J. Balsoock,
J. G. Wanner,
Wm. Grange,
John N. Rothenhausler,
Samuel D. Lewis,
Wm. W. Peters,
H. Geiger & Co.,
Addison Hines,
Wm. W. Peters,
H. Geo, W. McWilliams,
Frank Bros, & Co.
Wm. G. Mintzer,
Mason & Co.,
Tack Brothers,
Tack

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20th, 1867.

JAMES R. LUDLOW.

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty.

Messiv. Powers & Weightman, Thomas Robbins, Stuar & Brother, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, and others.

Gentlemen: Your communication, in which you refe

to my past services as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, has been received.

the powers and responsibilities of my judicial position

and other citizens favorable to the reclection of Judge

Ludlow irrespective of party, are requested to meet it County Convention, at the new County Court House

Sixth street, below Chestnut, on MONDAY, the 26th inst.

IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, Septembe

12th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day

before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, th

NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSU-rance Company, August 21, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Penn-sylvania Fire Insurance Company, will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for nine Di-rectors to seave for the convenience.

ectors, to serve for the ensuing year. au22tau81 WM, G. CROWELL, Secretary. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS, 1518 AND 1520 Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

day before the Annual Commencement Exercises.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To the Honorable JAMES R. LUDLOW, Associate Jud.

Dear Sir-The undersigned, your fellow citizens

Philadelphia, have witnessed from year to year the faithful manner in which you have discharged your judicial duties, reflecting honor upon yourself and securing

for the administration of justice that public confidence

which is so essential to its maintenance.

The ability and integrity displayed by you in your high

office, your devoted attachment to the right, and your strict inepartiality, have endeared you to the great body of the people of this county, who would be loth to loze

on as a Judge.

We therefore address you for the purpose of obtaining

your consent to serve for another judicial term, if are elected by your fellow citizens, who, with great manim

ity, desire to east their suffrages for you. And well ask

you to do so at this early period before the partisan pas-sions become excited by the warmth of feelings which

sions become exence by the second to show that our sup-uenally precede elections, in order to show that our sup-

port of you is uninfluenced by party considerations, But is based upon a sincere desire to continue upon the Bench

a deserving and upright Judge.

Very respectfully yours,
Powers & Weightman.
Stnart & Brother.
D. Focht & Co.,
John
H. W. Hank,
Jacob Ridgway,
S. M. Koons,
Sparta Fritz,
Joseph A. Seffarien.
D. D. Brondhead,
B. W. Hillebrandt,
John S. Lentz,
Charl
Cohn J. Charl

G. Haney,

Char. Klose, J. B. Trumbauer, Jos. Tomlinson, Charles B. Fithian, Edwin V. Paul, Samuel P. Hiester, R. W. Smith,

Joseph Pancoast, Henry C. Lea. Charles E. Smith, Grec. W. Grier, Wm. P. Haffa, Tucker & Butler, Henry Disston & Son. Samuel Showaker, Bayard Robinson, William Long, James Kemble, Charles L. Frobore, Joseph M. Thomas, James M. Thomas,

W. F. A. Levy, H. B. Kennedy, H. Gerhard, Robert Fodell, Robert Raleton, David C. Richardson, Kampen & Schneider, Frank J. Sullivan, W. Fred'k Snyder.

Fred'k Snyder, H. Clark, F. Norton,

C. F. Norton,
A. Boyd,
N. B. Browne,
Jessup & Moore,
B. B. Connegye,
Philler,
C. Young,
W. Gilbough,
as. Camblos & Co.,
xel & Co.,
bh Jones,
Palmer

George K. Ziegler, trield & Keehmil, Newhall, Borie & Co. So Geo. W. Farr, Jacob Binder,

val of my fellow citizens.

at 11 o'clock in the forenoen.

EASTON, Penna., July, 1867.

a deserving and apright Judge.

furnishes his testimony as follows:-Irribates his testimony as follows:—

Statement of Father De Smet.

I will commence with the Yonktonais, who number probably about twenty-five hundred. Everything is looking advantageous there, possessing, as that tribe does, a very fine region of country. They have fields of wheat extending about four miles, which are in a very flourishing condition. Their example is doing much to ameliorate the condition of the tribes adjacent ameliorate the condition of the tribes adjacent.
Those cultivating fields are frequently visited by Those cultivating fields are frequently visited by the relations of the Yonktonais from other tribes, who see the advantages of cultivation. A fruitful source of trouble up there is that the promises made in former years have not been fulfilled. Had the Indians had the necessary implements they would have cultivated a large extent of ground. At Fort Sully there were several hundred lodges. They manifested the same desire to cultivate the soil, and were waiting for their annuity goods and for agricultural implements. In the speeches of the chiefs at the council held with Generals Sully and Parker we constantly found manifested a great desire for the withdrawal of the soldiers. Of course, they spoke also of stopping the roads and of preventing the steamers from ascending the river if their great father refused to listen to their complaints. All the father refused to listen to their complaints. All the Indians complained that the stipulations on the government's part were hardly ever attended to, or only partially. They complained of a great deal of wrong in that way: that the government somewrong in that way: that the government sometimes failed to send the goods, and that when they did send them only about one-third reached them. They also complained bitterly of the last captain who was in command of the fort (Fort Berthold). They charged that he treated them like slaves. In a speech of one of the chiefs he says they were in a starving condition. He mentioned the circumstances of a fat horse dying. The women and children in a state of semi-star-vation, through their chief, begged the dead horse to eat. The officer in command refused to give it to them, and ordered his men to drag it to the river, which they did, and after breaking a hole in the ice they threw it in. They often waited for the slop to be thrown from the kitchen, and the old women and children would lick it up to have something to strengthen them-selves: At such times hot water would be thrown over them. Their complaints on that score wer very bitter.
Question (by General Sanborn)—What portion

of the bands do you consider as the head of the of the bands go you consider as the head of the hostile party?

Answer—The Onk-pa-pas, nearly all of them. A great portion of the Brules, the Minnecongians, and a great many of the Santees, who are mixed up with the war party.

One of the war chiefs (Iron Shell) expressed a wish that the soldiers should be withdrawn and

One of the war chiefs (from Shen) expressed a wish that the soldiers should be withdrawn and the war closed on the Black Hills and on the Missouri. General Sully told him the soldiers were brought there for the misdeeds of the Indians; that the Sioux had killed women and children and the Great Father was obliged to dren, and the Great Father was obliged to send his soldiers, and he would send them in great numbers unless they stopped committing

party? Auswer—I think a portion of those on Devil's Lake are. They do a great deal of mischief there—they and the half-breeds of the North. They live beyond the lin

come on the American side.

Question—Are they in strong force?
Answer—I have seen as many as twelve hun-

the red man.

Question—Do you think it possible to assemble the Crows and Sloux in any country, and by make them live in peace with their white neigh-

I am afraid it will be very hard, if not impossible.

Question—It is a very favorite theory with to be perhaps two large reservations set apart, one in the region we have been speaking of, another where the Cherokees are now, another where the therokees are now, as it is thought best, to locate them on, yet all arthin one great reservation or consolidation of land, embracing agricultural, pastoral and hunting grounds. If that is practicable, it would be very

other whites

Answer-A chief of the Monnedonjeans told me that one evening a young officer was left in charge of Fort Thompson, with only about one hundred and thirty soldiers remaining. The officer went into the chief's tent, with a pistol in his hand, and told him that he came for his wife. Fully appreciating the very flattering terms in which you refer to my judicial career, it is a source of great gratification to know that an earnest and conscien-tions effort to discharge my duty has met with the approhis hand, and told him that he came for his wife. He had two wives, one of them young. The officer said, "If you make any resistance to it I will shoot you." The chief told him he was not a coward, and said, "I promised to keep the peace, and it is not for a woman I will break my word. Take the woman," The officer took her. A few days afterwards another officer was sent in his place. He had taken her to Fort Sully. General Sully To the people belong, the right to elect their judges. Their will, as expressed at the ballot box, clothed me with and if it is their wish that I should remain in o.dice, I consent to serve for another periodical term. NOTICE. The signers of the above letter and address,

willing to receive religion?

Answer—There are thousands in the mountains

them. Let those who are willing to fight follow me." They all knelt down and invoked the protection of God, and sung a canticle. The Crows became afraid. The Flatheads attacked them with a dash, and they must have killed some twenty or thirty. I arrived just as the battle was over. I could have prevented the fight had I been there. I have asked them sometimes if they never felt fear when they were attacked. They said—"Ne, we are just as glad if the enemy is large in number as if he was small." We feel just the same as though they are buffaloes."

Question—Did the Indians ever attempt any violence towards you?

Answer—No, sir. I thought on one occasion I was a prisoner. Some Indians appeared on a

I was a prisoner. Some Indians appeared on a bluff near which I was riding with two men. I told my companions not to shoot, as we would gain nothing by doing so. I ran up towards them, gain nothing by doing so. I ran up towards them, having on my large black gown, which I always wear when I travel in that country. They had heard of me, but had never seen me. As soon as they get near enough they shook my hands. I gave some of them some coffee. I then offered to go away. They took my bridle from my hands, and made me a sign to follow them. We all thought we were prisoners. I felt no uneasiness. They took me ten miles into the interior, where their camp was. They led my horse at first, but when they saw I would follow, they let my bridle go. We saw the whole camp in motion. They were the Blackfeet Sloux, and were hostile at that time. The chief had a very beautiful buffalo robe, and when I dismounted he placed it on the ground: I thought he wanted to trade with it. I told them I was not a trader—that I never traded—that if I had anything they wished for I would give it to them. Before I had done speaking the chief took me, we want to see the steps to be a seeking the chief took. never traded—that if I had anything they wished for I would give it to them. Before I had done speaking the chief took me by the hand and made me sit on the robe. His men were all ready, and they picked me up and carried me a quarter of a mile further in triumph. They placed me in the lodge of the chief, when they prepared a large feast. They had a large kettle on the fire, with buffalo meat in it. The chief made a kind of a speech, saving it was the happiest day of his life.

selves before me, took from the kettle the best piece, cut it up into small pieces, and, according to their custom, I had to keep quiet and be fed by the chief. He took it up piece after piece, and put it into my mouth. I made a sign when I had had enough. I remained there all night. The chief gave me a trial to see if I had confidence. While I was in my tent, close to their camp, he came in with a large dagger in his hand, about a foot long. The two men were afraid he was going to kill them. He placed the knife before my face and asked me whether I saw it. I told him I had eyes to see. He said: "Are you not afraid?" I took his hand and placed it on my breast and asked him if my heart was beating fast. I said, "Why should I be afraid? you fed me with your own hand. I know I am as safe as though I was in the lodge of my brother." He

Question (by President Taylor)—Are any of the Sautee Sioux mixed up with the war reception they had given me, I would show any anxiety or fear. They are very cunning in that way. I had no apprehension at all after being received in catap in that manner.

Answer—Yes, air; sometimes they have a few wagons or carts to come to their buffalo hunts twice a year. During the entire year they have their traders, who speculate in bringing ammuni-tion and other goods within a short distance of Berthold. About a month ago they traded nineteen kegs of powder to the Sioux, and gave them guns and everything. They steal from the traders and from the government. They get their horses for a trife, and do a great deal of mischlef. They come on the American side

dred wagons and carts. They are very strong and brave. They are friendly to the British flag. wherever that flag is seen by the Sioux they receive it kindly. They are half-breed men that I am now speaking of. I suggest that as they are going to build a fort at Devil's Lake a great many of these men might be induced to leave the pale of British law, and by fair promises they could be formed into an army which would keep the be formed into an army, which would keep the Indians in order, as they are up to the tricks of

Answer-The beginning will be very difficult;

members of Congress and others that there ought satisfactory to our people generally.

Answer—It would be very difficult in the be-

ginning. Question-Did the Indians complain of any outrages perpetrated on them by soldiers or

He had taken her to Fort Sully. General Sully immediately apprized General Stanley of the statement of the Indian chief in regard to the matter, and I suppose it was inquired into. This is the story of the Indian chief.

Question—Do the Indians keep their promises?

Answer—Generally, if nothing intervenes to make them break it. If they have made a promise to keep quiet, they will not break it unless something intervenes.

Question—[by President Taylor]—Are they willing to receive religion?

who are really examples to the Catholics them-selves; they are practical in all they understand, and are very strict in all their observances; if you and are very strict in an their observances; in you can make them sensible that anything is sinful before the Great Spirit, the Indian will rarely dare to committi; in their wild ways they take scalps and commit all sorts of mutilations on the bodies of their enemies; it was the same when we arrived in the mountains, but since they have understood it was hateful to the Great Spirit, they abandoned those practices and never go to war except in self-defence. They receive go to war except in self-defence. They receive teaching kindly, and are very anxious to learn. The Flatheads are a fine people. They fight like lions when they are attacked. They will never attack first. We told them that to go to war for the sake of scalping was a sin before God, and they understood it at once. We told them that if they were in danger, or their property, they should invoke the ald of the Great Spirit, and they would fight bravely. On one occasion more than two hundred Crows attacked them. The Flatheads were only thirty lodges. I thought they would be all massacred Some were in favor of separating and escaping. The chief called them together and said—"Let us keep together; I will fight"

buffalo meat in it. The chief made a kind of a speech, saying it was the happiest day of his life that a man who spoke to the Great Spirit should come to see him. There were some forty in the lodge, and I stood up and made a prayer, asking the Great Spirit to bless them. When I spoke they all raised their right hands on high and struck the ground with their feet. I asked him the meaning of that. He said, "We raise our hands to please the Great Spirit, and strike the foot because we are only crawling vermin on the ground." They then placed themselves before me, took from the kettle the best piece, cut it up into small pieces, and, according though I was in the lodge of my brother." He thanked me and told me he brought the knife to cut the hobbles of the horses, if he had found them hobbled, because we had nothing to fear. He remained with me a great portion of the night night. He tried me this way to see if, after the

GENERAL GRANT.

Wendell Phillips' Views on General Grant's Acceptance of the War Office. [From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.] When men offer poor excuses for an act, be sure they have no good reasons to give. The journals betray a lurking distrust of the propriety of General Grant's act in assuming the War Department by the haste they make to invent poor

They tell us the General was obliged, as a military subordinate, to obey the President's order. If the act was, without any doubt, a good one, why seek to excuse it on the ground of compulsion? When Chase accepted the Chief Justiceship, nobody went about to find excuses for him.
Al, gentlemen, this act of General Grant you cannot think a good one, else you would not seek to rob him of its merit and make somebody

But we cannot do such discredit to the leading journals of the Republican party as to suppose they believe their own statements. Gen. Grant is the President's military subordinate—not a civil one. The President has a right to order him to report for duty at Washington—to give advice on the Indian war—to sit on a military commission. All such orders Grant is obliged to

But the President has no right to order Grant to paint the White House, to take charge of its garden, prepare a report for the amendment of the tariff, or do any other civil duty. Now, the War Department is a civil office. These same journals allege that Johnson cannot remove Stanton, because that is forbidden by the

Civil Office Tenure act, thus clearly confe that the Secretaryship of War is a civil office; as, of course, it is. Mr. Johnson might, therefore, as rightfully order Grant to hoe potatoes behind the White House as to assume the War Department, The journals know this. So does General Grant.

Indeed, the President in his communication to Grant does not order him, but "authorizes and empowers" him to act as Secretary: And al-though Grant's letter to Stanton speaks confusedly of the President's "directing me to as the office, still he has sense enough to add, "In notifying you of my acceptance." Now, subordinates do not accept orders; they obey

Let us hear no more of Grant's being obliged to take this office as, it was said, he was obliged to accompany Johnson on that disgraceful Western tour. On both occasions such statements were only filmsy excuses invented by Grant's toadies, to cover up the mistakes and servility of

their idol.

The offering of such empty excuses gives us painful doubts of the mood in which Grant and his friends are at this moment. Congress represents the contract of the mood in the contract of the mood in the contract of the contrac sents the Republican party. Stanton belongs to it, that is his offence in Johnson's eyes. If Grant is a Republican, by what rule of party fidelity does he accept the office out of which Stanton has been turned simply for being a Republican. According to all well-known rules of parties, Grant declares himself not a Republican. Any one who remembers Tyler's time will recall fact

proving this.

The President put Grant into Stanton's place only to divert public attention and soften the indignation at Stanton's removal with the content at Grant's appointment. Grant will serve to bridge over from Stanton to Steedman, or some other hanger-on of the White House.

No doubt the President intends to remove the District Commanders. Then he sees Grant must either hold on and be responsible for it or resign and make way for some of Johnson's creatures.

The only other alternative is that Grant should submit to Sheridan's removal, and still hold office under the plea of preventing more mischief.

This is the plea on which Stanton has remained in office. He has worn it to rags.

This course is a sacrifice of all personal honor.

It degrades a man from a Cabinet officer into a spy. At such a time as Buchanan's last six months—the whole government honeycombed with treason—such a course is allowable as it is in war. But in ordinary times no honorable man would stoop to it. In ordinary times no theory of citizenship calls on a man to spy and listen under the windows, and stand before the world responsible for a policy he abhors, in or-der, by such degradation, to serve his country. "I will die to serve my country," said the old Scotsman, "but I will not do a mean Ithing to save her." It is time Americans learned this lesson. Forgetting it was the poison that ate out all national character in times past.

Besides, honest men consorting with knaves, in order to prevent their doing mischief, is false philosophy. It is the presence of honest men in the crew that enables it to do mischief. If two

years ago Stanton and other reputable men had quitted Johnson on the plea, which they privately allowed, that he was a traitor, he would have been checkmated and thrown overboard. To-day, if Grant had answered the President

To-day, if Grant had answered the President (according to what is asserted to be his private opinion): "Sir, you have no authority to suspend Stanton, and denying that right, as well as detecting the policy which leads you to wish his suspension, I decline to accept the place," Johnson could not have suspended Stanton. Cheered, taught and sustained by such an act on Grant's part, the public would have exhibited such indignation at Johnson, and such approval of Grant's part, the public would have exhibited such mang-pation at Johnson, and such approval of Grant's gallant fidelity to his comrade and his principles; as to have overawed Johnson. If after that he had dared to suspend Stanton, no decent man-would have accepted the post; and the moment Congress assembled Johnson would have ceased to relon

to reign.

To-day Grant is the staff which holds up the traitor President. Without him Johnson could neither stand nor walk. Grant to-day enables the be in vain for Grant to resign when the act is done, and cry out, "I disapprove." As well might the accomplice who hands the dagger to the murderer cry out, when the victim is dead, "I disapprove." WENDELL PHILLIPS.

### SHERIDAN.

The Feeling in New Orleans...The General's Reception of the News...The Work Accomplished in Louisiana...The Rebel Sheriff of New Orleans to be Reperted.

[From the New York Tribune of to-day.] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.—Friends of Gen. Sheridan who have arrived here this evening direct from New Orleans, state that that evening direct from New Orleans, state that that officer received an unofficial despatch late on Saturday evening from Washington, informing him that the Goder for his removal would be issued on Tuesday. He received the news very coolly, remarking to friends present that he felt satisfied that he had simply done his duty as an officer of the United States Government, and was sorry that his superior officers should find fault with him. His order apportioning the State of Louislana into election districts and appointing a day for an election of districts and appointing a day for an election of delegates to the contemplated State Convention, was only issued Saturday noon, and when he had completed it and given it for publication he remarked that by the first of New Year the State would undoubtedly be ready to present her new Gonstitution to Congress for approval, and then his task, as far as Louisians was concerned, would be completed. So particular was he about having the election districts correctly apportioned, so that each portion of the State should be fairly represented, that he had several members of his staff make a tour through the whole State, visiting, every county, consulting with the citizens, and using every means to have the thing done fairly. When the order had been issued he said that he felt he had finished his task with Louisiana, and would immediately his task with Louisiana, and would immediately turn his whole attention to Texas. He had contemplated an immediate tour of inspection into the latter State for the purpose of seeing for himself exactly how matters stood. His latest advices from the General commanding in that State were that a better feeling existed than heretofore, and that the removal of Throckmorton and other rebel officials had cowed and subdued the rebel element. The General kept the news of his removal oniet, and it was not known news of his removal quiet, and it was not known but by a few until published in the newspapers. It is thought he will make one more removal tieffore he retires, that of General Harry Hays from the position of Sheriff. Hays was a rebel soldier, but has been conducting himself satisfactorily until lately, when, it is alleged, he joined with Rousseau and Steedman in denoun-

cing Sheridan, and urging prominent citizens of the State to hold back and not support the Reconstruction Act. The Unionists of New orleans feel very bitter at Rousseau's conduct while he was in that city. They say he was hobnobbed and feasted by the rebel element, who bosted that Rousseau brought news from headquarters (meaning Washington) which assured them that the Congress plan of Reconstruction would be abandoned if they held out stubbornly; and that Sheridan would be removed, and a man put in his place who would use Johnson's interpretation of the law. A number of prominent Union men of the city are preparing charges against Rousseau and Steedman, for hindering Reconstruction, which they intend presenting jointly to Gen. Grant and Congress at the next session. It was hinted that if Rousseau had remained many days longer in New Orleans, he quarters (meaning Washington) which assured

mained many days longer in New Orleans, he would have been placed under arrest and tried under the provisions of the Reconstruction law, which make it a felony to interfere with its prosecution.

# THE CUBA CABLE.

Telegraphic Communication Established by Key West and Havana.

Key West, Fla., August 18, 1867.—After many disheartening difficulties and persistent but for a time unrewarded labors, the lost Cuba cable has been recovered. The cable steamer, after having been engaged for several days in dragging with grapnels in the vicinity of the place where the cable parted, which was marked out by buoys placed immediately after parting, was finally rewarded to-day by fastening to it. It was dragged to the surface amid the cheers of those engaged in the work, and firmly secured. The weather being favorable, a perfect splice was made, and the stout line was again committed to the deep. On being tested, it was found perfect throughout its entire length. Communications are now passing through it between Havana and this point.

# Letter from John Bright.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 21.]
The following letter is a reply to one sent to
John Bright, the great English Radical, accompanying an afghan which was presented by Mrs.
Lincoln to the National Fair for Orphans, the
proceeds to be divided between the Soldiers' and
Sallors' and Colored Orphan Homes of this city. Donations were solicited by the lady managers of the Colored Home with the assurance that when a certain amount was raised the afghan should be sent to John Bright, as a memorial of the great interest he had taken in the cause of freedom:

ROCHDALE, July 8, 1867.—Dear Madam: write to thank you and the ladies associated with you as the managers of the "National Associa-tion for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children," for the very handsome and valuable present you have forwarded to me. The afghan is much admired here, but its value is immensely increased, because it once belonged to your great and good President. I feel much indebted to the ladies who had me in their kind remembrance, and who have sent me this beautiful

I have great satisfaction in reviewing the course I took in reference to your great struggle, and often lament that it was not taken by all my countrymen. If all the influential men of this country had looked with a generous eye upon your late contest, I believe the two nations would have been united in a solld friendship which nothing hereafter would have been able to disturb.

I hope good men and women in both countries will do all they can to wipe out the remembrance of all that is evil in the past. This is needful for the good of the two countries, and for the good of all the world.

With many thanks to yourself, and to the la-dies who are connected with you, and to all con-cerned in the purchase of the gift which you have spect, very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

PRICE THRE'E CENTS

FACTS AND PAR HES. -Adelina Patti has gone to Switzt Tland. -It is said that the Indians never scalp the

There are fifty active volcanoes in the Rocky Mountains and the Andes.

-The new reform bill more than doubles the voters of England. -There are living in Paris, 35,000 Germans, as many Belgians, and nearly as many Swiss.

The wife of Hon. Ben. Wood of New York, was found dead in her bed on Saturday last. -The Nation says twenty-five dollars will purchase any testimony wanted, in New York.

-Southern Illinois exports 20,000 boxes of eaches per day. Blind Tom sees his way clear to a fortune in England.

The Queen of Portugal went to see Mignons played in Paris. Who careo ? —They talk of forming a battalion of colored militis in New York city.

The "tiger" at Sarotoga recently squeezed a Cuban to the extent of \$70,000: Jones says it's (s) wet weather. Jones tells the trath, but he makes a very bad pun in doing

it. - Boston Advertiser. —Sanford Conover, perjurer, is learning to make shoes in the Albany pentientiary. Good

for his cole: There is a great doubt whether relieving.

Sheridan will in the end be any relief to the Pre-

—The Sultan has raised a loan of \$100,000,000 in gold by mortgaging all the national property of Turkey for ten years.

—A lake is told of in Oregon surrounded by perpendicular banks 2,080 feet high. No living man has ever reached the water. King Victor has founded a prize of \$8,000 to be run for by horses at Florence in 1871. Next year he gives \$3,000.

—Clara Louise Kellogg, her friends say, has no intention of "retiring to private life." It is also very likely she will sing in Paris and London this winter.

—A Catholic priest was sun-struck in St. Louis last week, from the effects of which he died. A shaven crown was one of the causes of the

General Sweeney, formerly connected with the Fenians, but now with his regiment in Georgia, is now on trial by court-martial on charges preferred by brother officers.

—A barkeeper in St. Louis had his bed made up on the window sill of the fourth story, and woke up to find himself in an ash-barrel on the pavement with a broken back.

—Our weatherwise man accounts for the continual rain by saying that it is only Jupiter Pinvius in a profuse perspiration from the heat of The Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror says:

"Peanuts and pop-corn were not mixed up with plety when we first knew camp meeting, nor cigar smoking and psalm singing. But the times are changed, and we with them." A menagerie must be a curiosity in Iowa. At Fairfield, in that State, recently, the crowd was so great that two children were smothered to death in the jam. We have often seen children nearly smothered in jam.

-While a printer named Wm. Moore was annoying a drunken Norwegian sallor in Chicago, last week, the latter suddenly turned, drew a knife and plunged it into Moore's head with such force that it penetrated the brain. The physicians were unable to remove the weapon.

The late fair gotten up by the Princess Royal of Prussis for the Soldiers' Home netted forty thousand dollars in five days. The Crown Prince himself, and his wife, had stands. The Princess Victoria sold children's apparel. The Princes had a grab bag.

At the time of General Meagher's death he had in the hands of the editor of Harper's Monthly the first of a series of papers he was projecting to be called "Rides in Montana. By Colonel Cornelius O'Keefe, late of the Irish Brigade." This first (and last) instalment will appear in the

—The paper that speaks of George William Curtis as "a gentleman by the name of Curtis," speaks of another "gentleman" as "the great patriot with the red shirt, 'yelept Garibaldi, who used to sell cigars in Nassau street," and says the "splutter" he makes is "amusing." Impudence is also cometimes amusing. is also sometimes amusing.

—The Viceroy of Egypt is said to have been immensely struck with the beauty of the English ladies, and to have found but one fault with them—that they rode on horseback, in his eyes a great indecorre. indecorum. Rumor further says that the Vice-roy purchased in London a diamond necklace for £25,000, but does not say to whom it was £25,000, but does not say to whom it was presented. —A few days ago a man got out of the cars at Peoria, Ill., with a large bag in his hand which he carried very carefully. After walking up the street a short distance he put his bag down, untied it and lifted out a good sized boy. He had brought him several miles as baggage and without having him checked. The boy was heard to remark that he was just from Bag-dad.

-It is stated from Vienna that Kossuth has refused to accept his mandate as deputy to the Hungarian Parliament. General Perczel, who has also been returned to the Parliament at Pesth. addresses his constituents as follows: "I have not returned to ask pardon, but to pardon those who have been the cause of all the sufferings. which the country has endured for the last nine-teen years." This sentiment was received with

vehement applause. -The Court Journal says that the Sultan, while at Buckingham Palace, had a lamb brought to the palace every morning, which was slaughtered there by his butcher after a certain ceremony had been performed over it. Fowls were also killed in the same fashion. The Sultan always dined alone; there was a special dinner prepared for his son, who also dined alone, as did his two nephews. Very in-sultin' behavior towards his

-A singular accident from lightning occurred the other day in Ireland. As a young man in the telegraph office at Carrick-on-Suir was transmitting some messages last week during the thunder-storm, the lightning struck from his hand an open knife. The knife having struck against the wall of the office, rebounded and struck him on the back of the wrist, which immediately became very much swollen. The lightning did no other

-A remarkable instance of the well-known vi-—A remarkable instance of the well-known vi-tality of seeds may be now seen at the Parls Ex-hibition, a great variety of plants foreign to France having sprung up under the walls and around the buildings in the Park, the seeds of which have been conveyed to Parls in packages from various countries. Especially around the house of "Gustavus Vasa" several plants may be-seen which are peculiar to the country of the seen which are peculiar to the country of that

monarch.

—The London Lancet mentions a curious instance of deception under an operation. A woman had fractured her leg by tripping over the hoops of her crinoline. She was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, where amputation was pronounced to be necessary. It was performed under chloroform, and as she was of a timid and nervous temperament, she was kept for 46 days in ignorance of the fact that she had lost her leg.

—An Australian paper, the Maryborough Advertiser, states that the neighborhood of Havelock has been visited, after a heavy rain by clouds of flying ants, which have been devoured in great numbers by the fowls, but the insects, not being killed by the swallowing, have eaten their way through the birds crops, and caused their death. This was not credited at first, but cerned in the purchase of the gift which you have forwarded to me, and which my family will always to greatly value, I am, with the highest re-