Indian Affairs.

Hon. J. F. Kinney, special Commissioner to visit and confer with the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Phil Kearney, has made a very lengthy report. The other members of the Commission were appointed in February last, namely, which we give, General John B. Sanborne, General N. B. Buford, and Mr. G. D. Beaubore, General N. B. Buford, "on the great avenue. The report says: "By virtue of the commission, the Commission assembled at Omaha, Nebraska, March 25, and organized by choosing General Alfred Sully President. Delayed by days and weeks, and finally by months, the Commission did not assemble in Omaha. General Alfred Sully presided, and the Commission assembled at Fort Phil Kearney, Nebraska, on the 1st of September, 1867. Present, Hon. J. F. Kinney, Commissioner, General Alfred Sully, President, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Wessels, Captain Wm. H. Bisbee, Lieutenant-Colonel Wessels, Lieutenant W. F. Arnold, George B. Mackey, and Dr. C. M. Hines, in relation to the facts connected with the Fetterman massacre, near that post, on the 21st of December, 1866.

"Three of the officers connected with the fort at the time of the massacre, and their testimony entirely disproved the suggestion contained in the report of the Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This report is dated February 1, 1867, and the suggestion referred to is as follows:

"Now, I understand this was the fact: These Indians being in absolute want of guns and ammunition to make their winter hunt, were on a friendly visit to the fort to communicate with the commanding officer, to get the order refusing them guns and ammunition rescinded, so that they might be enabled to procure their winter's supply of buffalo.

"All the testimony taken by the Commission at Omaha, Fort McPherson and at Fort Phil Kearney, discloses a premeditated plan on the part of the Indians to draw the soldiers from the garrison to the light ridge, ostensibly for the action, behind which lay concealed about two thousand Indians, who surrounded Colonel Fetterman's party of eighty-one men, all of whom were murdered and horribly mutilated."

Judge Kinney dissents from the conclusions in the report of General Sanborne (heretofore published), and says: "The question recurs what course should the Government now pursue, not only in vindication of its honor and authority, but as the most speedy and economical way to peace?

"Answer, first subdue the Indians who have been successful hitherto. Teach them that they cannot with impunity make war against the Government in organized territories, establishing military posts and opening roads. Teach them that the Government is strong in its authority, and that all rebellious efforts against this authority will be put down. They demand as a condition of peace that the authority of the Government shall be withdrawn from the country, as a similar demand was recently answered by the military power of the Government, in like manner teach the Indians that submission is the first duty of every tribe, and that it is of civilized men. Blood and treasure are not to be spared in the task of establishing the free exercise of governmental authority. Especially is this true when peace is attainable only by the expenditure of both. One successful expedition would settle the difficulty. Wagner, in 1855, in a single battle so completely whipped these same Indians, that the district of country which lasted nearly twenty years, A man could then travel through the country alone, from danger, in safety. Now it has become insubordinate and murderous, and again must they be punished. Punished again, and they will impose peace, and terms can be dictated which will not only give security to life and property, but will enhance their own prosperity. Nor am I alone in advocating this doctrine. The general opinion such was the opinion of every member of the commission.

The Judge suggests that the Indians be located in new reservations. He says:

"A reservation is his only ark of safety. As long as he remains in the country he is bound, outside of reservations, he will not adopt industrial habits. Without them, agents and troops will be required to protect him from the military department. Subdue the fire or the thousand who are now fighting us, and, as here proposed, make the conditions of peace a prompt resort to reservations. When this is done they should pass under the charge of the Indian Bureau, and the military have no more control over them.

"My next recommendation is that the Indian district be created, embracing all the Indians in the United States, and that three sub-commissioners be appointed to reside in the district, whose duty it shall be to reside therein. Confer upon these judicial power to hear and determine all complaints between the Indians, their superintendents and agents, with full authority to examine their accounts, and to reject or approve, in whole or in part, with an appeal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"I also recommend the entire separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department. Our Indian affairs have become of sufficient importance to demand the organization of a separate department, to be given proper and more efficient administration."

He recommends that a treaty be made with the Crow Indians, as he believes them to be more honest than the other tribes. Besides, they are friendly to the Government, and their cooperation could be secured against the Sioux, who have encroached upon their reservations.

The report concludes with a strong testimony in regard to the Fort Kearney massacre, the Judge says:

"In this massacre the Indians knew no mercy. They seem to have experienced a fiendish pleasure in the work of butchery and death. The ground was well selected for the purpose. Only a few Indians from near the post had enticed the unfortunate Fetterman on to a narrow ridge, over which ran the road. On either side lay concealed the two thousand Indians, who now surrounded them. The struggle was short, fierce and desperate. In one hour from the time the commander of the eighty-one brave men who left the fort that morning, not one remained alive. Comment is unnecessary. Words are idle. I will add only that there was a time when the life of one of the citizens was considered sacred. If that time is past, then, indeed, is the Government in a bad condition."

General Sheridan in Boston.

BOSTON, October 2, Evening.—On the arrival of General Sheridan at the Revere House, there was a large crowd assembled in front of the house, and he was loudly cheered. Between five and six o'clock, Governor Bullock paid him a formal visit, and after being introduced, the Governor spoke as follows:

General Sheridan: I am very happy in the opportunity of welcoming you here. It is a great fortune of the people of Boston to receive you as their guest, but it is my privilege to greet you in behalf of the whole people of Massachusetts. These demonstrations, which have attended your line of travel to-day, and which will meet you wherever you may go, are but may take to be as hearty as they are spontaneous.

No official position, merely, only character and deeds could call forth these manifestations. The men of Massachusetts have served in the same field with you. If you have witnessed their gallantry and devotion, they have been proud to report back your work. Of its testimony and voices of that service you have stirred our hearts for what you, various and humanly for what you accomplished in the hours of military necessity. Nor Fifth Corps." We think we have seen the patriotic firmness and ardor of the war on your part repeated in civil service.

It is a high honor to have borne a leading part in suppressing the rebellion. It is no less to be conspicuous in suppressing the spirit of rebellion in times of peace.

We agree with you, sir, that victory should be followed by security. We agree with you, that security can only be obtained upon the principles of equality and humanity for which you have fought and shed your blood. One successful expedition would settle the difficulty. Wagner, in 1855, in a single battle so completely whipped these same Indians, that the district of country which lasted nearly twenty years. A man could then travel through the country alone, free from danger, in safety. Now it has become insubordinate and murderous, and again must they be punished. Punished again, and they will impose peace, and terms can be dictated which will not only give security to life and property, but will enhance their own prosperity. Nor am I alone in advocating this doctrine. The general opinion such was the opinion of every member of the commission.

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Official News from Japan.

The State Department learns that Onoto Mezeno and Matsuoto Juliuva, the Japanese Commissioners, safely returned to Yeddo on the 25th of July. They write to the Secretary of State, expressing much satisfaction with their visit to this country. The United States Minister, Mr. Van Valkenburg, applied to the Japanese government for ground and buildings for a school to be built at Nangasaki by the United States Mail Steamship Company. The application is understood to be regarded with favor. George Burnett, a woman belonging to the American Legation in Yeddo, was found murdered at a late hour of the night, on the 25th of July, in one of the streets of Nangasaki. He was known to have been other two hours before, when he left the public house to return on shipboard.

An inquest was held, and a post-mortem examination was made. The United States Consul and Minister demanded vigorous efforts on the part of the government to discover and punish the assassin. It was ascertained that a Japanese woman was missing the same night, near the same place.

The Japanese Government is expecting to make a new coinage of native gold and silver, on the basis of the coinage now in use for the government at the United States Mint. The Minister of Finance has requested the Mint, but has not yet been received from Europe.

The war in Japan is over, and peace is re-established. Choosa returns to his allegiance, Satsuma and Nagato are quiet, and the tax is now recorded him. The other insurgent princes have re-established their good relations with the Mikado, and the Tycoon. The minister for foreign affairs says to Mr. Van Valkenburg that all was now quiet, and pleasant, but is impossible to tell how long peace will continue, there are no insurgents left in Japan. New ministers have arrived at Yeddo from Italy, Belgium and Prussia.

The Japanese Commissioners expect intercourse with the Foreign Legations, and they have selected a site for the foreign settlement at the mouth of Sumedgawa river, which enters the bay of Yeddo, two miles north of the city. The site of the settlement is directly upon the water's edge, where the foreign ships can be allowed to run land and houses under the treaties. The Japanese Government proposes to build a two-story hotel, to be conducted on the Western plan, to contain about sixty rooms, with especial use of foreigners.

An American architect has been employed to make a plan for the building, and they have already sent to San Francisco for furniture. It is expected that will be ready by the 1st of January. According to the terms of the treaty, it is understood that no one is to be admitted to Yeddo except for purposes of trade, which means exports and imports only, and which does not include the erection of group shops, or the promiscuous intercourse of visitors.

Such intercourse would be full of danger in the present unsettled condition of public sentiment in regard to foreigners in Japan.

A very curious and interesting map of Yeddo, showing the locations of the new foreign quarter, and proposed hotel, has been received.

Cary Takes Zwei Glass Lager.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

General Cary, of the cold water army, who is running for Congress in the Second Ohio District, on an independent ticket, told the Germans, in one of his speeches over the Rhine, that the reason why he did not drink lager was because it was too strong for him, much; and he claimed to have been, when in office, the fast friend of the brewers. In his Sixth Street Market-space speech he mentioned the fact that he was not wise enough to order to insure his election to Congress. We judge, from an incident related to a last correspondent, that he has not so strong a toward a prime article of beer, of home manufacture, than he has expressed regarding it a few days before the memorable Convention at Wood's Theatre, the General visited a lager beer saloon, and called for "zwei glass." in the shape of a lager beer saloon, but a profound abyss of domestic, in the form of a lager beer cellar. He was accompanied by Mr. John Hauck, of the Eighteenth Ward, a member of the City Council, and a leader in Health—Mr. it, we suppose, being taken along as a sanitary precaution, the General's moral health being delicate in the presence of great quantities of malt liquor. When in the prodigious vaults and deep in the solemn gloom of the chilly air, penetrated by a dim religious light, the member of the Board of Health became thirsty and drew two glasses of beer. One he quaffed himself, and the other he offered, as an honest man, and was not ashamed. The cold water Brigadier eyed the creamy froth upon the glass longing like a mother, and thought deeply, doubtless of the Washingtonian pledge. "We whom we have hereunto answered' vowing not to use, as a "beverage," "spirituous or malt liquors, fermented wine and cider." "I do not know," said the General, with a sigh, "that I am a temperance man, but I look good, and I'll taste it." "He did not really drink it, did he?" exclaimed one of the Sixth Ward gentlemen to Mr. Hauck was relating the story. "Well, I don't know what you call it there," was the answer, "*he tasted, tasted, tasted*, till there was no more in the glass, and then he ordered another glass to taste, and he tasted that to the bottom, also." The witness declares, oversaw and affirms, that the General did not throw it over his shoulder or spill it upon the ground, being incapable of serving of lager, just as a Sixth Ward Democrat would have been deposited somewhere inside the General's clothes. Considering the heat of the weather and the heat of the canvass at that time, we cannot say the General's conduct was, *per se*, in any direction, blameworthy. This aberration from the principles of a teetotaler in his personal habits we suppose, be accounted for on the ground that the General took the two glasses of lager, not as a beverage, but as a medicine; or from the highest and most disinterested motive of scientific curiosity, to ascertain, for a moment, hartorthe thought that he was simply trying the ordinary electioneering experiment of the commission of vulgar candidates, in going over the Rhine to imbibe lager.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIBLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
CHOICE SEATS
To all places of amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening.
BLIND TOM'S LAST APPEARANCE,
on
Friday Evening, October 11th,
AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL.
A few more Reserved Seats can be had at 1018 ARCH street and at North FOURTH street.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. octs2rr

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee and Manager
LAST TWELVE PERFORMANCES
OF
THE BLACK CROOK
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
CARD.—The Manager, in compliance with the public desire for a continuance of THE BLACK CROOK, now in the fifth month of its unparalleled success, has succeeded in securing the services of the Parisienne Ballet Troupe for Monday, October 7, and, while each enterprising and ambitious Manager should a necessary arrangement be made, the
BLACK CROOK
will remain one week longer, and, therefore, it must be withdrawn for a week, to make way for the regret of the numerous admirers.
THE ADMIRING THOUSANDS
WHO CROWD THE ACADEMY EVERY EVENING
CONSIDER THIS THE GREATEST OF ALL
NATURE AND ART
IN COMBINATION!!!
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
THE BLACK CROOK
In which the first grand ballet, entitled
THE PRINCE, THE PAGE AND THE GENERAL, HILL, ALLEN, ANTONINO, SONS, BARTHET.
NOTHING EQUAL TO THE ATTRACTIONS offered in other cities and now presented for the admiration of Music and Science.
The Academy will be nightly THE SPECTACLE, and return the immense crowds of admiration.
FOR THE LAST TWO
MATINEES
WILL BE
50 CENTS
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Tickets for the Matinee can be secured at the Box Office. Reserved seats may be secured in advance, at Lee & Walker's, Arch street, near Fifth.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER OF WALNUT AND DRUMMOND STREETS.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, 1867.
Last Night but Two of the Popular Favorite,
MISS CLARIOTTE THOMPSON,
who will appear
FOR THE NIGHTS ONLY,
in her celebrated character of
Rosalind,
in Rowe's well-known Play, in five acts, of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
To conclude with the musical farce of
THE SPOILED CHILD.
Boxes, $5; Dress Circle, $1; Balcony, $1; Gallery, 75 cents.
MISS JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1867.
FIRST NIGHT OF INSTALLATION.
Second time in Philadelphia, Edmond Falconey's great sensational drama, in 5 acts, entitled
THE WIFE'S REVENGE.
In her critical character of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
The author, LEON LEONARD.
Added to the Full Company of
MR. LEWIS BAKER, MR. PALOMER.
In preparation,
SURF.
NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.
Last Night but Two of the Popular Favorite,
THE GREAT HEATHEN ARTIST,
MR. BOOTH.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 1, 1867,
In the original comedy, in 5 acts, entitled
MY BEVERLY,
In Edward Moore's celebrated character of
THE STRANGER.
Supported by the ALL-ENGLISH STOCK COMPANY.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
THIS DAY (Tuesday), OCTOBER 1, 1867,
FEATHERWEIGHT FIGHT
AT
NEW PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below ARCH.
PARSONS.....Proprietor
SAMUEL S. SANFORD.....Stage Manager
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
EPH. HORN.....Manager
FRANK MORAN.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

CERWEN STODDART & BRO.,
459, 461 and 463 North Second Street,
Announce their opening of
AUTUMN AND WINTER CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS
AND
LADIES' DUPRES,
On Wednesday Next, October 9th, 1867.
oct2 3t

101 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their First class Stock of
Laces and Lace Goods,
Embroideries, Hdkfs, Veils, &c.,
To which additions will continually be made of
Novelties of the Season.
They offer in their
White Goods Department
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 20, 25, and 40 cents.
A Great Sacrifice.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEO. FRYER,
916 Chestnut Street,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of India Shawls and Scarfs, together with all other kinds of Shawls also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOAKS, &c.
To which the attention of purchasers is invited, the goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap. oct2 1t

101 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,
N.W. Cor. 11th and Chestnut Sts.
Hose Furnishing Dry Goods.
Bought at the recent depressed prices, Shirting, Sheeting, Pillow and Table Linens, Cotton Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases, Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns, Paper Muslins, Brown Holland, Table Covers, Blanket, Flannels, Tacksum, and other Goods.
Also, a full line of Linen Goods, Dresses, Dames, in all qualities and styles.
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
LINEN STORE, 101 CHESTNUT STREET.

BEST 48 BANKLITS IN THE CITY—ARE ALL Brand, very heavy, and in perfect order. We can now offer the greatest bargains in Blankets that we have offered for years. We have 4-4 Blankets at 4-4 Blankets, and will exchange them for any other Blankets in the market, if not as good as represented. We have 5-4 Blankets, all wool, 3-3 and 3-4 Blankets, all wool, 3-3 and 3-4 Blankets, all wool, $2.50 and $3; large stock of Woolen Clothing, Cassimeres, Satinets, which we will make to order, or we warranted to be represented. Everybody is invited to call and examine for themselves. Remember the office then very low. GRANVILLE B. HAINES, 1 Merchant Tailor, 1 Market Street.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 20 SOUTH SECOND STREET, offer now receiving their Fall and Winter importation of Fancy Staple Goods.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. octs2rr

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

NATIONAL UNION
Grocery and Provision Company.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
AT COST.
Office, No. 235 South Third Street.
Stores, Nos. 608 and 610 Arch Street.

CASH CAPITAL, $30,000.
PRESIDENT,
WHILL. D. HALFMAN.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
W. HARRISON EBERLY.
Late First Teller of the First Nat'l and Black'ds Mechanics' Bank.
DIRECTORS.
WHILL. D. HALFMAN,
W. HARRISON EBERLY,
HARRY W. STONER,
RICHARD M. POPHAM,
GEORGE T. PEIRCE.

COLGATE & CO.'S
GERMAN
ERASURE SOAP
is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.
NEW CROP TEAS—FINEST QUALITY OF CHINA and Japan Teas, fresh shipped and for sale at COUSTY'S Tea and Grocery, No. 34 South SECOND Street.
PURE OLD JAMAICA RUM, HOLLAND GIN, Madeira, Wines and Brandies, Sherry, Port Wine and California Wines, for sale by the bottle or gallon at COUSTY'S Tea and Grocery, No. 34 South SECOND Street.
GRENOBLE WALNUTS—8 BALES OF GRENOBLE Walnuts, landing from steamer Edinburgh, for sale by the bag or barrel by M. P. BYRNE, N.W. Cor. 3rd and Spruce streets.
MISS JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
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EPH. HORN.....Manager
FRANK MORAN.

WILLIAM B. CARLILE, MAURICE JOY
CARLILE & JOY,
House and Sign Painters and Glaziers,
No. 437 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Glazing and Jobbing attended to with promptness on reasonable terms. Give us a call. myt6m

FULLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
No. 22 N. WATER and 23 N. DELAWARE streets.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
W. MASON BROTHERS,
No. 1 South Delaware and Chestnut streets.
W. J. JORDAN, 229 Pear street, below Third and Walnut streets, offers a very choice assortment of Wines, Liquors, stock of goods now on hand, embracing Wines of all grades, amount which accompany every choice shipment and Ales, some very old and superior; Scotch and English Whiskies, Brandies, Cordials, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, Rum, &c., are exclusively used by families, physicians, hotels and others.
Also, Sole Agent for Sparkling Catawba, Sparkling Hock, Sparkling Sauterne, Champagne, and Sweet Cider, of Pleasant Valley Wine Company, the goods are furnished in pints and quarts, and will be delivered free of cost, to all parts of the city.

WAINWRIGHT & SHAW
BANKERS & BROKERS.
No. 17 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
RAILROAD STOCKS,
BONDS AND GOLD.
Business conducted on the Stock Exchange.
All orders will receive our personal attention at the Stock Exchange and Gold Room.
$5,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN
Bonds and Stocks for Sale.
E. S. JONES, 23 Walnut street.
COAL AND WOOD.
THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION TO THE
Superior Qualities of Lehigh and Locust Mountain Coal, which, with the preparation given by us, will compare favorably with any other in Philadelphia.
Office, Franklin Institute Building, 15 South Seventh street.
DILLER, SHINN & SHRAPP.

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10'S
EXCHANGED FOR
5-20'S,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
De Haven & Bro.,
40 South Third Street.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
16 South Third St.,
Philadelphia.
3 Nassau Street,
New York.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

POLITICAL.

Serenade to Hon. Leonard Myers.

Hon. Leonard Myers, of the Third Congressional District, received the city yesterday, from his extended tour through Europe. When the news of his arrival reached the residents of his district a serenade was proposed, and at ten o'clock last evening a large number of persons, headed by a band of music, proceeded to the residence of the member, located on Mount Airy and Spring Garden streets, where Mr. Myers is temporarily sojourning, and rendered the serenade. In answer to repeated calls, the honorable gentleman came forward and addressed the crowd.

I am very happy to meet these familiar faces after a long absence. The greeting which has just been, accompanied with instructive sights, only with strange sounds, and strange customs, and it were affectation in me not to acknowledge that this kindly reception is greatly appreciated. It shall be treasured up among the most pleasant of my memories. What, my friends, shall I say to you in return? An American now may travel with a pride that he could not feel before. We have a country struggle which baptized the country into new life and power.

Every where the American name is greeted with respect and kindness. Everywhere, from Europe to the deepest interest is shown in our internal progress. Every where speak of our great battles, and can scarcely realize that the struggle ever was considered doubtful, of our triumph over slavery and its devotees, of our wonderful recuperation from the effects of war, to save the nation, and the equally wonderful rapidity with which we have recovered from that ordeal. Even those of the English gentry who have sympathized with the struggle of the two republics, who imagine that Peninsula parade aimed through our country, and the American Roberts—who officially received by the American Congress, hoge the Union, and peace always be preserved between the two countries.

I remained in Scotland a fortnight since, seeing in the house of a valued friend in this district, a picture which I have seen before, where I saw, perhaps, a young girl in Germany reading to her aged parent—a picture which represents the Bible as made our country his home, had gone out to all the inhabitants of the earth, and the Bible, which is hanging on the wall, and I thought how thousands of hearts that will ever be thankful, ever give to our own, in doubt or fear or triumph as the war raged, and how, in the years to come, it was true until now, and in a higher sense than the mere interest, the Bible considered the honorable testimony of the Right Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia, who, in a letter to a friend, expressing wishing to honor him with some particular favor, said, "I have long considered Washington, and acted and declared him a Doctor in Sacred Theology." Yes, my friends, the Bible, and those who attach to the office, enjoining, however, that we should be "ever ready to give an account of the Ordinary the solemn profession of faith profession." Amen.

In the *ordo* of Holland, the names of Bismarck and Napoleon are greeted with hisses, and the turbets of the peace, and in Antwerp when I asked a shopkeeper for the Bismarck Hotel, he looked, smiled, and, laughing two or three cold pieces, answered, "Ah, you mean Napoleon."

Yes, my friends, the same advance towards liberty, which we have seen since we left, on every hand among the great majorities, and we in America, and in the Old Country, and in Europe, the minority of the majority should be supreme. It hinges yet in Poland and Hungary; it hinges yet in Spain, where the greed of the wicked British, and is giving new fire to Italy—Italy, which, in the days of Rome, was the land of Appenines, should be free, just before the Rome, which was the cradle of the Bible and Saxony, and the land of Washington and Lincoln is free, and the Bible, the Bible, which is the cloud, on which their hopes of fruition rest as an eternity.

I say the land of Lincoln, let me tell you, if there is one name more than any other, in the ears of the millions abroad than any other of the eighty years, it is the name of Abraham Lincoln. They know of his great heart; of his sorrow, sympathy for the poor, and the poor, and the sighs and the tears of the people which he loved. Yes, I have seen the tears of the people, when on their breasts, and my passage along the vineyards of the Rhine, and the Danube, and some more interesting in Bastion to the Prussian capital, to whom the life and sayings and deeds of Abraham Lincoln are as familiar as the Bible words. A hundred persons asked me who was Hooker, Meade, Sherman, Grant, and I felt as less inane enough to suppose it was Andy Johnson.

I met no forbearer who did not wonder at the President's conduct. Yesterday, a Republican man to use, what is foul the man must be to hail the land opinion of Andrew Johnson, I will not ask you, do you intend, here in Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania, the home of Franklin, the home of Philadelphia, the home city of true Republicanism, the home of Abraham Lincoln—do you intend to be a party to the Johnson Democracy? I do not believe you will. And you speak of the Bible, and the Bible is important one at that; important enough that I should continue to speak of it, and I will, and no more question of men involved; it is cause enough for the Bible, and the Bible, and the Bible, our principles without abuse of our opponents.

I know Judge Hemphill and Judge Ludlow well. They have been my friends for years, and personal friends, but they are no higher than the Bible, and I know Judge Ludlow, my big colleague. Is there among my hearers any one man who ever heard Judge Ludlow, the Bible, the Bible, the Bible