attacked

Cavalry.

the

First Colorado

PRICE THREE CENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY JANUARY 10, 1868.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 235.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, P. L. FETHFRSTON, 7408. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPERSOUDER JR. FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 sents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per aunum. WEDDING INVITATIONS AND VISITING CARDS
Engraved or Written. Newest styles of Wodding
Stationery. Gall and look at samples.
W. G. PERRY, Stationer,
187 788 Arch street.

MARRIED. VIEHMAN-GREEN.-On Wedne-day, January Ist, in St. Vouls, by the Rev. R. R. Pierce, Mr. John G. Viehman, of Philadelphia, to Miss Maria A. J. Groon, of St. Louis.

CALDWELL.-On Wednesday afternoon, 8th instant,

CALDWELL—On Wednesday afternoon, 8th instant, Alfred H. Caldwell. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, John A. Caldwell, No. 3023 Locint street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

GABKIL—On Thereday evening, 9th inst., Benjamin Warrin, only son of Buljamin and Margaret Gaskill, aged 4 non has and 7 days.

GIDEY.—On the 6th inst., Louise C., cldest daughter of Louis A. Grdey.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the esidence of her father, 1517 Chestaut street, on Monday next, tie 13th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. 2t KEILY—On the 8th inst., Mr. James Keily, late Surveyor of the 1 ighth District, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. No. 4318 Main attreet, Manayunk, on Saturday morning, at ningo'clock. Services and interment attr. John's, Manayunk, 11.107b.—On Thursday evening, January 9th, Samuel Lloyd.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. SMITH.—On the morning of the 8th inst., Mary D., wife f Ambrose Smith, and daughter of the late Charles of Ambrose Burth, and daughted to attend the Downing.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the functs! from the residence of her husband. N.E. corner of Broad at d. (harmit streets, on Seventh day morning, the 11th inst, at 19 o'clock. Intrinent at Towningtown. To proceed there by the 13 o'clock train from West Philadelphia.

BURIAL CABKET.

E. S. EABLEY, UNDERTAKES,

E. S. CORNER OF TENTH AND DEEDS STREETS.

I claim that my new improved and only patented BURIAL. CASKET is far more beautiful in form and finish than the old unsightly and repulsive collin, and that its construction adds to its strength and durability.

We, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our

we, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our families E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, would not in the future use any other if they could be obtained.

Bishop M. Simpson, J. H. Behenck, M. D., E. J. Crippen, Con. J. Macketon, E. J. Crippen, d. M. Simpson, Behenek, M. D. S. S. J. W. Jackson, E. J. Crippen, J. Marvion, U. S. S. D. W. Bartine, D. D. Orne, Clashorne, D. N. dinn. 4 oci8-3mrp Benj. Orne. I. W. Claghorne.

CARD—JANUARY I, 1623—EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch, are prepared to noit families with, HOUSEHOLD DAY GOODS, GOOD FLANNELA AND MUSLINS, GOOD TABLE LINF NS AND NAPKINS, GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

SPECIAL TOTICES. WATER RENT NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT For Supplying the City with Water.

Office No. 104 South Fifth Street.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

he subscriber takes this method of informing the in babitant of Philadelphia that he is about closing the comiliation of the City Directory, and would thank all parties who have or are about making changes in their firms, place of business, or residence, to notify h mediately, so as to enacle him to make the necessary

The canvass for the Business Directory will commence 7th inst., when all business men are re quested to give the canvasser such information as he may

ISAAC COSTA, Compiler, Office 201 South Fifth street, third floor.

THE MANUFACTUREPS NATIONAL BANK At the annual election held on the 8th inst, the following were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

owing were elected Directors to save solve year.

JOHN JORDAN, JR.,
HONRY D. VIB,
D. JONE,
JOHN G. RI PPI IER,
ENOS. L. REPOT,
C. R. ESSHARPE,
JOHN GLIBERT,
CLIWEN TODDART,
HENLY GEIGER.

And at a meeting of the Hoa d held this day JOHN
JORDAN, JR. was unanimously test circl President.

M. W. WOODWARD,
Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10th, 1863.

At an election held a tree bit day of January, 1883, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:

Fidwin w. Lewis, Johna B. Lippincott, Johna Ashburet Anthony J. Antelo, Benjamin A. Fainham, Francia Tete, Lindley Buyth, Richard C. Daire, Ard, at a meeting of the Directors this day. EDWIN M. IEWIS, Equ., was unanimously re-elected President, January 10th, 1887 and 1887 and

The Board of Directors, con-dering it de-irable tenange the Divider d period of this back from May and November to January and July, have this day declared a Divided of Two Yer Cent. for the passetwo months, pay-Dividend of Two yer cent. 10. able on demand, clear of tax.
MORTON MoMICHAEL, JE.,
Cashier.

PENNBYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY REOPENS THURSDAY, January 2d, 1868.

COL THEO. HYATT, Chester. Delaware county, Pa. MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL Moeting of stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, will be held in the Library room on Treeday evening, the 21-t inst., at 7% o'clock.

The annual taxes are now due and payable at the Librarium's deck.

JOHN LARDNER.

rian's dek. ja6 m w f 7trp§ A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CITI zens of the Second Livision Twenty sixth Ward will be held THIS EVENING. at 7% o'clock, at the Procinct House, corner of 14th 5t ect and Prespunk road. It

A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE Young Man's Home of Philad lphia will be held at 1726 Spruce street, on THURSDAY, February 6th, at 7% F. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department—Modi-cal treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

COME TO THE DAILY UNION MEETINGS for Prayer and Exhortation, at 1210 the structures 12 to 1 f. M.; at Union Church, Fourth, below Arch, from 410 f. M.; NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WAS TE Paper, &c. Bought by E. HUNTER, del7 im6 No. 613 Jayne street.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred on the 13th of December in a coal mine at Blancy (Saone-et-Loire), France. o galleries in which some men were at work, behind the spot where the disa ter occurred, are obstructed by the rubbleh, and several days will be required to clear the approaches. Eighty dead bodies have already been got out. Every effort is making to save, if possible, the men who may be still alive. The Emperor, on hearing of the disaster, forwarded the sum of 10,000 frances to the prefect of the department, to be distributed among the families of the victims, and has since sent one of his sides-de-camps to make a report

THE RUSSIAN NEEDLE-GON .- The needle-gun definitely adopted by the Russian War Office is of the Prussian pattern, but the needle is somewhat shorter and thicker, and the rapidity of the fling is said to be elightly increased. If Russian accounts are tructworthy, an ordinary soddler will easily fire eight discharges a minute, while a skilled hand has no difficulty in making fourteen.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES. - Miss Josie Orton, the accomplished leading lady at the Chestnut, will have a benefit this evening, in a new play, entitled The Public Press and its Victims. Miss Orton deserves a crowded house. At the Walnut Miss Lucille Western will have a farewell benefit in the dra n. Green Bushes. At the Arch, this evening, Light at Last will be performed for the benefit of the anthor. The public have not yet had, and it is likely never will have, any benefit from this drama. The American offers an attractive bill.

Moran's Benefit .- Frank Moran, the come Moran's Benefit.—Frank Moran, the comedian of Tunison & Co.'s Ministrely, at the New Seventh Street Opera House, has his bonedit this evening, and has prepared for the occasion one of the most attractive entertainments of the kind ever offered in this city. In addition to the usual performance, he reads from "Dickens," and presents for the first time a new burkeque, entitled the All Night of The Purk for Liberary. Tickets Out All Night; or, The Rush for Dickens's Tickets

Mr. Crais's Benegir.—It is hardly necessary at this time to do more than simply refer to the fact that Mr. Robert Craig, the popular and accomplished comedian of the Arch Street Theatre complience comedian of the Arch Street Theatre will have a benefit to-morrow evening. Indeed, it is generally understood that there has already been a very large demand for tickets, and that there is a strong probability that the house will be crowded. Of Mr. Craig's merits we have already spoken at length, and it is unnecessary to enlarge many them here. He should have been enlarge upon them here. He should have been eulogized in these columns at an earlier day had it not occurred, unfortunately, that during the present season he has scarcely had a really good opportunity to display his talents to advantage, and during the past two weeks he has been com-pelled to assume, even to a greater extent than pelled to assume, even to a greater extent than usual, an insignificant part in a wretched play. To-morrow night he will appear in a bill of his own choosing, and a brilliant performance may be expected. In the burlesque of Faust Mr. Craig will introduce the following parody of Moore's song, "Believe me if all those enduring young charms." The verse is purely nonsensical, but the manner in which the sound is initiated is heavileast and wonderful. ingenious and wonderful:

Oh, relieve me of all those inherent young charms Paraphrased on all round in this play, They are changed to my sorrow—thy feet and

And thy fairest gifts fading away. Thou wilt still be a bore, as this moment thou

when thy loveliness fades; as it will, While around thy dear ruin no wish of my heart Will entwine itself verdantly still. Oh, it is not my duty in truth you must own
Since thy cheek is proclaimed dry and sear,
To be ferver of pathos or sold with a groan,
For it's time I should "shake" thee I fear.

Though my heart has once truly loved, never, "you Will it truly love on, for her clothes (As if some power turns her to "tod") rudely

Like Black Crooks, when they turn on their

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.-The pan omime of the Magic Pearl will be performed this evening, with a cast including all the most popular members of the company. In addition to this there will be several new burlesques, and a number of popular ballade sung by Mr. Carncross; singing, dancing, and Ethiopian eccentricities generally.

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. ing a most attractive entertainment will be given at this popular house. A large number of per-formers have been added to the company, and it now embraces some of the most accomplished members of the profession in the country. The programme embraces dancing, vocal and instrumental music, burlesque, farce, and the multi-tude of good things which go to make up a first-class performance.

BLITZ .- Signor Blitz will give one of his pleasant entertainments at Assembly Buildings this evening. The Signor will remain upon the platevening. The Signor will remain upon the plat-form but a short time longer, and his old friends owe it to thems lyes and him to see him once more before his final withdrawal. His magical epertorie is larger and more attractive than ever. FRANK MORAN AND DICKENS.—On this even-ing, at the Seventh Street Opera House, Frank has his first benefit, when he will from Dickens's "Boots at the Swan" and "Dick Swiveller's Experience."

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin]

The Cause of the Scamen. While reading over the list of objects to be prayed for during this"Week of Prayer." I could not help asking myself this question-Had our Saviour been making out such a list, would He have left out the millions who toil on the sea? I think not. Is snything suggested by His selection of one-third of his apostles from the sea? Did He mean to teach His Church any lessons of wisdon? Why did He not call them from all the various callings of life, or at least from twelve different once? No, Jesus wished to have bold, energetic amen, who were capable from their training of doing and daring anything for His Does not the example of the Master say to His church: "Do not neglect to call the man of the sea to the work of propagating the Gospel." How astonishing it is that Sabafter Subbath ministers remember in prayer all ranks and conditions of men on the land, but the millions on the ocean are forgotten! hand, but the infinious of the ocean are surjected in the church acting wisely to neglect this mighty moral power, abandoning it to Satan? Can foreign missions reasonably hope for success when they negle ta power a thousand-fold more potent than all the missionaries of all the churches in Christendom? Is it not true that the people of God are, unconsciously, ignoring the Divine order of things? God knows best what moral forces to employ to further His cause, and their order of use; and who can read the sixtleth chapter of Issish, and not perceive that the Church, by its acts, has put the subsequent for the antecedent? The Church, by its munificent offerings to the cause of missions, has said: "The heathen first, the abundance of the sea next." God says: "Because the commerce of this world shall be consecrated the commerce of this world shall be consecrated to the use of the great Prince of Peace, the forces of the Gentiles shall brought in." How much is expended yearly on toreign missions, by Christians in this country? Perhaps two and a balf millions, and about one hundred thousand for the cause of scamen. I ask, is this wise? The best testimony we can have is from the missionaries themselves, and their testimony is, that one ungodly ship's crew, on shore for one day, will undo months or years of their labor, and that nothing helps them so much as a ship's company of earnest Christian men. When will the Children of Light learn wisdom? By fol-

the Children of Light learn was lowing the suggestive acts of Jesus.

Ring Bol.T. Phila. Jan. 10, 1868. -Subject to fits of the blues-The tailor of the

-Le Verrier, the astronomer, is said to be of a very crabbed temper. In person he is rather tall, rather large, of strong but ungraceful build, with yellow hair, pink complexion, glassy blue eyes, and heavy mouth. His smile is frequent, but and heavy mouth. His smile is frequent, but disagreable, and his general expression the reverse of sympathetic. Of humble parentage, he has been fortunate in finding, on his road from obscurity to his present brilliant position, influ-

ential friends. -Patti's triumphs in Parls continue. In the Barbiere, a few evenings since, she sang a new cong, composed by the Baronne Rothschild, Barbiere, a few evenings since, she sang a new cong, composed by the Baronne Rothachild, called Je n'se pas, expressly for the music-lesson scene, and of course it was encored; in response she gave the "Calesera." What the Tarantalia is to Southern Spanlards, seems this song to the Spanlash in Paris. They not only listened and applended, but at last began to sing in chorus. Bouquets poured down in howers, that at last the effect was Indicrous. "You all know," says a Paris letter, "that old music box which is brought in for Rosina to sing to for her lesson. Well, Don Almaviva Gardock was sitting behind that, at the table, while flowers were falling around her, and were being picked up and piled on the instrument. When they began to sing the old Quando io sin vicino a te, it was found that poor Gardoni was hidden behmd a pile of bouquets, and could no longer be seen." and could no longer be seen.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ON THE

Finances of the State

FOR THE Fiscal Year ending Nov. 30, '67.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com monucealth of Pennsylvania: It is my fortune in this, my last annual report, to be able to congratulate you on the continued prosperous condition of our finances and the still brighter future that awaits us.

During the past three years, we have reduced our indebtedness nearly five millions of dollars; redeemed all over-due liabilities; relieved real esredeemed all over-due liabilities; refleved real estate from State taxation; and the Treasury is in such a condition that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have felt justined in proposing to pay, in advance of maturity, the loans due July, 1868, amounting to \$1.866,43188, and this, too, without overtuxing any kind of capital or industry; for I believe it true that in no State of the Union is taxation to light as in Pennsylvania, while to took it to day in as good credit, judging whilst not one is to day in as good credit, judging by the market price of their loans.

The improvement in the condition of the

Treasury during the past year has been \$870.521 39, and the loans redeemed by the Comndssioners of the Sinking Fund amount to The revenue from ordinary sources has been \$5,070,071 95, and the ordinary expenditures \$4,230,438 87.

There is yet outstanding of the over due loans \$2,937,970 55, funds for the redemption of which have been set seide. The interest on all overdue loans now outstanding ceased last August; so the Commonwealth is incurring no loss by the neglect of holders to send them in for redemplion; most of them will, no doubt, be redeemed the coming month.

The coming month.

The loan authorized by the act of the second of February, 1867, was all, with the exception of about three million of dollars, taken by our own about three million of dollars, taken by our own citizens, and this, too, notwitustanding fifteen millions of dollars of the twenty-three to be redeemed were held in Europe. Some few of the oreign holders have received their money under protest, contending that they were entitled to receive the principal of the old bonds in gold, but this has been done to a very limited extent. It is but justice to state that no citizen of Pennsylvania is included in this list of protestants. Myuniform reply to such protests has been "that it was no part of the original contract to pay in was no part of the original contract to pay in

The act of 1867, taxing the stock of National Banks, realized to the Treasury during this year but \$8,292 43. The banks have pretty generally agreed to pay this tax, and a large amount is Low being paid to the county treasurers; but, owing to the difficulty of organizing a new system it was late in the year before the assessment lists could be completed, which prevented the collecting of the tax in time to appear in this report. The amount of tax from this source for the year 1868 will probably reach \$250,000. the year 1868 will probably feath 250.000.
There are very serious obstacles to the proper collection of this tax on National Banks, owing to the restriction in the act of Congress authoriz-

ing their organization. The National banking act requires the tax to be the same as on other personal property, and to be assessed and collected in the same manner, to wit: in the hands of the holder. pels us to have machinery in every county of the State for its collection, and allows non-residents to entirely escape their just share of taxes.

The national law should be so amended as

The national law should be so amended as to allow each State to assess and collect the tax as, they deem proper. The only restriction should be as to the rate of said tax. The entire capital stock of a bank should be liable to taxation in the State where the bank is located. There is no reason why the capital of a bank located here should ecope taxation tecause its owner resided without the Stree, is own r happened to be a non-resident. Tue right to tax should follow the property, and the reperty of a bank is where it is located, and not n its certificates. A certificate of stock is simply an acknowledgment that its owner has so much interest in a certain corporation located in some named place. There can be no kenest reason why steckholders should object to have the law amended, and I recommend that resolutions be passed requesting our members of Congress to have it so amended. A few of the banks paid the tax under the law passed 23d day of February, 1866. An act should be passed authorizing the State Treasurer to refund it, as the law was declosed unconstitutional by our courts, and it is unjust to take advantage of the few who may have paid it and were unwilling to enter into

context with the State.

The tax on coal has yielded \$102.963 59, and for the year 1868 it is estimated at \$200,000, and it will probably largely exceed this sum. The receipts for the dscal year ending November 30, 1868, are estimated at \$5,485,500. The increase will be principally from the latter

The expenditures are estimated as \$3,800,000; this will be considerably less than for the year 1867. Trespectfully call your attention to the expenses of government; by proper attention they can be reduced two hundred thousand dollers (\$200,000) below what they were during 1867, and all necessary expenses be provided for.

By the estimate hereunto annexed it will be seen that should the expenditures be carefully watched our revenue will be \$1,600,000 in excerof our expenditures. This is a much large revenue than it is necessary or wise to collect and I therefore recommend the repeal of the

horizoges and money at interest, except the bonds and mortgages issued by corporations.

There are many reasons why this tax should be abolished, not the least of which is the utter impossibility of obtaining an equal and just assessment of it. But the principal reason why the tax on bonds and mortgages should be re-realed is, that it has become a penalty a man

pays for being in debt.
This tax was originally intended as a tax or capital, but it has long since ceased to be paid by capitulists, but it is now paid by the bor Most mortgages are now so drawn as to obligate the borrower to pay the tax. On real estate it is taxing the man who is in debt for his property three (3) mills on every dollar he owes on it, whilst he who is able to

own his real estate free of debt is entirely free of State tax. The revenue for 1868 is estimated

bonds, mortgages and moneys at interest..... Leaving a revenue from other

\$1,335,000 00 Leaving one million three hundred and thirty

five thousand dollars for the redemption of public loans. Adhering to my opinion, as expressed in my annual report of 1865, that it should be the en-deavor of the Commonwealth to collect her revenue from such sources as cannot be reached by counties and towns. I hope you will at once repeat this tax and thereby relieve a class who need and will appreciate this act of justice.

Very respectfully, WM. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

DISASTERS.

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Loss of \$175,000 worth of Property. (From the Chicago Journal of Jan 8th.)
The works of the United States Clock and Brass Company, at Austin, four miles from Chicago, were destroyed by fire last night.

The works of the company comprised two large frame buildings, lined with brick, and another wholly of brick To the west of and between these two large frame buildings was the brick mill, comprising engine-room, rolling-mill, blacksmith shop, var-

In this latter room the fire was first discovered by the night watchman, at 11 o'clock last night. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity and so fiercely that in a few minutes the entire building was a glowing furnace. The wind blowing from the northwest, the flames were driven into

the large frame building—the movement factory—and in an incredibly short space of time the lefty structure was a mass of ruins, sharing the fate of its brick neighbor, the rolling mill.

The citizens of Austin turned out into the bitter night cold with commendable alacrity, and by most praiseworthy efforts succeeded in saving a small portion of the machinery. In the movement factory there were twelve hundred clocks nearly completed, which were destroyed.

Fortunately the case manufactory escaped, owing to the direction of the wind, though standing in great danger from the intensity of the standing in great danger from the intensity of the

The loss is variously estimated at from \$150,-000 to \$175,000, upon which there is insurance to the amount of \$150,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALLE-GHENY, PA.

A factory and six Dwellings Burned. [From the Pittsburg Commercial, of Jan. 9th.] Yesterday morning, between twelve and one clock a fire broke out in Mr. Henry Kennewig's otacco manufactory, situated on Perry street, Third Ward, Allegheny. The alarm was given, and the entire fire department was soon on the greund, but owing to the fact that some of the plugs were out of order the operation of the recamers was somewhat delayed. The building, together with nearly all the stock on hand, was destroyed. The residence of the proprietor of the greatly become adjusting, was also burned. A distroyed. The residence of the proprietor of the stablishment, adjoining, was also burned. A large two-rtory brick dwelling, on Perry street, was badly damaged by the fire. A smull frame dwelling, filled in with brick, on Long lane, was destroyed, the inmates losing nearly all their clothing and furniture. A brick building adjoining was occupied by the families of And. Erost and John Christ. Mr. Carist and wife and child occupied the upper portion of the house, and when they awakened they discovered that the bed was in flames. Mrs. Christ had her that the bed was in flames. Mrs. Christ had her face, arms and side badly burned, but her husband and child escaped uninjured. Their furniture and clothing was entirely destroyed. Christian Kennewig's residence, and a house occupied by Mr. Koeling, together with the furniture, were also burned. The residence of Mr. Henry Huskle; on Perry street, caught fire, but through the efforts of the department it was out through the efforts of the department it was of the street also made a narrow escape from destruction. A young man, a member of the Columbia Hose and Hook and Ladder Company, was badly injured by the chimney of the tobacco manufactory falling upon him. His injuries are not considered fatal. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work

At 3 o'clock this morning Milton K. Declus, conductor on a freight train on the Dayton and Michigan Road was run over a short distance bove the D. & M. Grain Elevator and instantly killed. He was cogaged in making up his train proparatory to leaving when the accident oc-curred, which cost him his life. Mr. Declus stepped between a car and the approach-ing train for the purpose of coupling them together and as he did so his left foot caught in a trog, a circumstance that ne does not seem to have known until too late to extricate himself. After coupling the cars he could not step one side, and was pushed over onckward falling lengthwise of the track, his head resting on the ground outside the rail. The eg and the car came to a full stop, one of the Licels resting on the body of the nufortunate u.an. The left leg was completely cru-ned its en-

mangled in a shocking manner.

By the concussion produced by the fall upon he rail Mr. D.'s head was badly bruised, an bady was a sickening sight. As soon as the body could be relieved from the position under the ars it was taken to a small house near "General Crossing" After a full investigation into the cause of the death of Mr. Declus, the oroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION. Abstract of the Reports The Commissioners appointed in accordance with an act passed at the last session of Congress, To establish peace with certain hostile Indian illes." submitted their report to the President on Weenesday. It is a lengthy document, detailing the nevements of the Commission during the wet summer, and the results of their labors. The report-commences by sketching the condition of the Indian country at the time the Com-missical entered it. Small war parties of the hiertile rabes were devastating the border, killing or carrying into captivity men, women and children, burning the dwellings of sectiers, driving away workmen on the railroads, and attacking the Overland Mail coache and stations. Under these circumstances it was difficult to arremble the chiefs in council, but this was nally accomplished by means of Indian runners At the first Council, the report says, a new mode of treatment of the Indians was adopted—they area of this policy, guns and ammunition were speed to them (to the intense horror of the setiers), in order that they might secure their sub-istence. The result proved that the In-dian was worthy of the trust, and no acts of hos-citive at their hands followed. The hostility of the Klowas, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and several smaller tribes is ac ounted for by the fact that their territory was invaded, and portions of it wrested from them by the white man, in direct violation of solemn treaties. By a treaty made in 1851, and ratified by Congress, a large section of country was set aside for these tribes, and the Government bound itself to protect them from all depredations within this district. This reservation embraced the greater portion of Colorado. Gold was subsequently discovered in that region, and the whites poured in by thousands, building owns and villages, making roads and taking cases ion of the coll for induing purposes, and all this in despite of the protests of the Indians, and with the full knowledge of the Government. The game was driven from the country, and the Indians, crowded from their hemes by the invaders, grew sullen and trouble-some. They were starving in the land which had previously yielded them plenty, while those who had robbed them looked upon them with jeal-cusy and hatred. They were denounced as starding in the way of civilization, and "civilization, with the ten commandments in one hand and the sword in the other, demanded their exumination." Subsequently the Indians, hoping to save comething of their possessions, entered nto a new treaty, whereby they consented to into a new treaty, whereby they consented to unrender enough for two large States for a noney consideration, and to reserve only the southern portlor of their tract, bordering on the Arkaneas river. This treaty, like the former one, was speedily broken by the whites, but was observed by the Indians until April, 1861. At that time a man who claimed to have lost some stock, procured a detachment of troops to econyer it. The Indians a heavy of Chaycones.

recover it. The Indians, a body of Choycones, were overtaken, the man claimed certain horses,

a fight ensued, and the troops were defeated. Shortly afterward Major Downling, of the

Cheyennes, and thus describes the manner in which he massacred them. He says:
"I captured an It dian, and required him to go to the village or I would kill him. About daylight I succeeded in surprising the Cheyenne village of the village of the surprising the Cheyenne village of the surpris lage of Cedar Bluffs in a small canyon, about 60 n lies north of the South Platte River. We comname norm of the South Fratte River. We commenced shooting. I ordered the men to commence killing them. They lost, as I am informed, 26 killed and 30 wounded. My own loss was I killed and 1 wounded. I burned up their bodies and everything I could get a hold of. I took no prisoners. We got out of ammunition and could not pureue them." In this camp the Indiaus had their women and children. Shortly after this octheir women and children. Shortly after this oc-curred the massacre at Sand Creek, where Col. Chivington, with a body of Colorado cavalry surprised an encampment of 500 Cheyennes who were at the time under the protection of the Government, having come in to Fort Lyon to sue for peace, and who had been regularly drawing for peace, and who had been regularly drawing rations from the fort. The report says: "The particulars of this massacre are too well known to be repeated here, with all its heartrending scenes. It is enough to say that it scarcely has its parallel in the records of Indian barbarity. Fleeing women, holding up their hands and praying for mercy, were brutally shot down. Infants were killed and scalped in derision. Men were to record and particularly and manner that would not killed and scalped in derision. Men were tor-tured and mutilated in a manner that would put to shame the savage ingenuity of interior Africa. No one will be astonished that a war en ned, which cost the Govern-ment \$30,000,000, and carried configgration and death to the border settlements." After the war had been prosecuted for some time, resulting in the killing of "fifteen or twenty Indians at a cost of more than \$4,000,000 apiece." and the loss of of more than \$1.000,000 apiece," and the loss of several hundred soldiers and settlers, another tieaty was made, and for a time peace reigned on the border. The burning of the Cheyenne village in 1867 by Gen. Hancock, resulted in again arousing the hostility of the Cheyennes, and soldiers and settlers were murdered in great numbers, mail stations burned and other atrocities committed by that tribe and their allies. The Commissioners took much evidence regarding this matter, and express the opinion that Gen. Hannatier, and express the opinion that year it and express the opinion that year year cock acted on false information and without sufficient cause. When the war with rebellion ceared, and thousands of persons sought the gold fields of Montana, the lands of the Indian gold fields of Montana, the lands of the Indian were again invaded, military posts were established, roads were built, villages sprang up, and the red man and the game upon which he subsists were driver away. The chiefs protested, but without avail. Hostilities were renewed, culminating in the Fort Phil Kearney massacre. The report mentions in detail the causes which have ad to Indian troubles, and says, with all the evidence before them, that the whites have the evidence before them, that the whites have uniformly treated them unjustly, and never honestly fulfilled the treaties which have been made. Congress has failed in legislating in the matter, but, while demanding rights for the negro, when discussing the Indian question confined itself to the point "how best to get their lands." The report concludes by suggesting a line of policy to be adopted in future. • Reservations are proposed on which are to be gathered all of the Indians on which are to be gathered all of the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains; a territorial gov-ernment to be established for each district, or a military government if deemed best at first; agriculture and manufactures to be introduced among the tribes; schools established, and the English language substituted for the dialects. In short, it is proposed to civilize them.

The report denounces the agents who have heretofore been sent among them, and says that great care must be taken in selecting proper officers to govern them in their new relations. It is recommended that the Indian affairs should be administered by civil rather than in the commission. than military officers, and that the Commission should be continued for another season. The retalts of the labors of the Commission may be the causes of Indian wars and the results of those wars was obtained; the fact was proven that the whites had violated every treaty ever made with existing tribes; satisfactory treaties were made with the Kiowas, Camanches, Chevenues and Arrapaboes, and arrangements made for perfect-

ing treaties in the Spring with other tribes; hos-tilities were checked, and the Plains made safe for settlers and travelers.

Dr. Schenck's Method of Curing Consumption.

Consumption can be cured." Is this a mere empty assertion, or is it truth? Read curefully and decide. Years of sudy and research have enabled me to perfect my three great medicines, Pulmoric Syung Sonwed Toule, and Mandrake Pills. nic Syrup, Seaweed Touic, and Mandrake Pills which, taken as directed, will cleause the system, restore the appetite, assist digestion, and gonerate new and healthy blood, all of which are necessary, not only to a vigorous circulation, but bring the discused system to a point where relief is nossible. In every case of incipient consumption its vic-

in becomes emaciated, even though the appe-tite is tolerably good; this is owing to the stom-ach being loaded with slime, which prevents the food from making the necessary quantity of lood; the stomach must be cleansed, and my blood; the stomach must be creamed, and my Mundrake Pills are the powerful agent to do it successfully, and in fact they are necessary to the proper treatment of nearly all cases of consumption. This fearful disease is always at tion. This fearful disease is always attended by coughs and night-worth followed by creeping chills, and to stop or attempt to stop either, the patient mass gradually sluk and die, because it would be end avoring to remedy an effect whilst the fearful course was left untouched. This cause is found in the diseased lungs of the sufferer, which must first be healed before the effect of their disease can be expected to disappear. The their disease can be expected to disappear. The all-important question then is, How can the impaired lungs be made nound? If they are not nctually in the last stave of disease, my Pul-monic Syrup, Scawced Touic, and Mandrake Pils will save them. The Mandrake Pills not Pills will save them. The Mandrake Pills not only cleaner the stomach, but at once unlock the ducts of the gall bladder, and cause the liver to scorete healthy bile. The Seaweed Tonic, taken at the same time, keeps the food sweet until digeated, whilst the Pulmonic Syrup in connection with the Seaweed Tonic, harmonizes with the food, and both together work right lutthe blood; then the patient finds himself income the washing of the body ceases, and a proving—the wasting of the body ceases, and a gain of flesh is soon apparent—the longs begin to heal, and a new lease on life commences.

When this reaction has been attained, the disproping-the wasting of the body ceases, and a When this reaction has been attained, the discussion won'to off rapidly, free expectoration encase, and one cough will throw off with ease, what before would have cost fifteen minutes of straugling pain. There is also a positive peressity for a consumptive to partake freely necessity for a consumptive to partage freely for rich food, which my medicines convert into

When in perfect health, a man is wasting much when in perfect nearth, a man is wasting much more rapidly than a ben sick; he is making blood faster and better; but when you see a person with faster and better; but when you see a person with sallow complexion, a pariety of aches and pains, torgue conted and box wels contive—with spirits depressed so that he beholds nothing but the dark side of existence—that person is not wasting fast enough—a congruence. Hiver and disordered dark side of existence—the liver and disordered fast enough—a congested—tion of blood by the stomach prevent the form—t without nourishing food, which is all carried of t mindle—that two-the system—it is trude—tion arise from the deranged state of the liver and addrawed from will cure every—case of this kind second professor and the lings, although the disasted. lungs, alth ugh not accompanied by discused there have been cases where the congested for a long time. In which liver has been bit was necesrake Pills be sary to purge freely with the Mand fore it would correct itself. Experiproved that no medicine will preserve tone of the stomach like the Seaweed Tonic when freely taken:

The way to avoid lung disease is a everywhere to begin in time the us inciding, and to use them understamerchines, and to use them understand a They, would then know how to treat it which is the beginning of the disease, which is the beginning of the cough, which relief epipolish to stop the cough, which relief epipolish to stop the cough, which relief epipolish to stop the cough, and who he for a cure, it is positively necessary to avoic thing cold, so the sightwest chill will check to be the cough of the

action of the system and tend to informulation of inness and this is why I combat the dogma of money i hysiciaus, that consumptives require greek sir. There never was a greater fallacy

My practice has proved that a consumptive My practice has proved that a consumptive should be required to remain in the house in a temperature of about seventy two degrees, seeking necessary exercise in walking his room. Why do consumptives, but to Southern Europe, to Florida, St. Paul, etc. To get the advantage of an even temperature. This is what, by the above rule, I propose that in for the multitudes who cannot afford that vel. Some of those who thus go abroad may be rhaps be restored, owing to the journey, and a change of water and living, causing the system a change of water and living, causing the system to react and the appetite to improve. But this is what my medicines will do for the consumptive at home, if he will only avoid taking cold. How much better to stay at home and be cured, than to go abroad with but little probability of ever returning.

This is the way, in detail, of my method of treating consumption, and there are thousands.

treating consumption, and there are thousands living to-day who can and do testify of the excellence of my treatment and medicines. My Almanac gives a treatise on Consumption in its different forms, Bronchial, Tubercular, Palmonary, Picuritic, and how to treat it. Every consumptive should get one and read it. They can be had gratis of any druggist, or on application to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia. Will be sent by mail.

FAUTS AND FANCIES.

-Mr. Wm. B. Florence has leased the Fifth Avenue Theatre in New York, and will fit it up for the production of vaudevilles.

-The Housatonic river of Massachusetts has been considered to have an Indian name, but now it has been found to be Dutch, and to mean the "winding river of the West."

Five gamblers recently broke jail at Winons. Wis., by picking a hole through the wall and taking to their heels.—Ex. Were their heels on the other side of the wall? -The wounds of Judge Busteed, of Mobilare healing, and his recovery is considered consid

tair. His physicians think that he will necessarily be confined to his room for some weeks. 2.—Prof. Sweet, of Providence, who tried to walk 100 miles in 24 consecutive hours, was com-00. pelled by the storm to abandon his trial Tucsday in hight, after completing 50 miles in 12 hours.

Du Challlu, after describing the lahorlows, process by which native Africans obtain fire in rubbing pieces of dry wood towards. rubbing pieces of dry wood together, deplote their terror and astonishment at seeing him ignite. phosphorus fusee. —The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial says the A heavy business integrals is now done along the Delaware Railroad, and from ten to fifteen

the Delaware Railroad, and from ten to fifteen thousand bushels of corn per day are ship upon the cars.

—The report which has recently been circuitated that General Hooker, who is now in Europe, is in falling health, is inaccurate. The General is spending the winter in Nice, and in the card will increase the control of the card will increase the card will be card with the c upon the cars. . .

gradually improving. -The twenty-five cent exhibition of Mrs. the Lincoln's old clothes at Providence will not take place. The city government has refused a license

to what they consider a disgraceful affair. Of course, there will be no "sale." The so-called Greek fire may be immediately and permanently extinguished by a solution of common washing soda, one pound to a gallon of water. Our readers will bear this in mind if the Fenians attack them.

A lady and gentleman entering a book-store the other day in search of a bridal present, were induced to purchase for this purpose an English version of Dorc's illustrated Dante, which is somewhat freely and frankly rendered as "The Vision of Hell."

The Nensh Times says that there is a hand of gipeles encamped near Shawano, and among them a beautiful young girl of eighteen years, the daughter of the chief, who offers her and \$10,000 in cash to any nice young man who wil marry her. One at a time now, nice young men!

—A French seaman, on a visit home, thought to show off his skill by climbing the lightning rod on the village church and gesticulating from the cross on the summit of the spire. The stone in which it was fixed loosened and precipitated the man down one hundred and fifty feet.

-The news of the wounded in Rome is said to be sad indeed. Hospital gangrene sweeps them off by scores. They are still left in their battle rigs At right there is no attendance. The ladies committee in Florence had sent in clothing and £40, but funds are low and access difficult. -The Government has at last done something

for the widow of Sergeant Brett, who was killed, manually doing his duty, at Manchester. By the advice of Earl Derby, who has an income of half a million of pounds sterling, the widow of this gallant officer is to receive the single pay-ment of twenty-five pounds. That is British munificence. -Speaking of the great pictures on the walls

of the rounds at the Capitol, a correspondent says: "Washington looks as if he were just bout to join in a promenade of all hands round with the Genius of Fame, whose face and figure are said to be a very good likeness of one of the most stylish and fashionable of the demi monds of Washington." -A girl broke through the ice at London. Canada, the other day, where the water was not deep mough to drown her, but, being unable to get out, the perished of cold, crying for help, in tull view of a number of citizens and soldiers who

bud not the courage to rescue her. These are the brave Bluenoses who threaten to flog the Fende A Mr. Simpson, a Washington lawyer, was recently robbed on reaching Paris; in the course of the trial the judge said to the prisoner: "The police found on you an overcoat and pair of panaloons which an incident fatal to you bore the owner's name written in full on the pockets. The Americans are a people of foresight, and they are right in being so."

-It is said that the vanguard of the retiring forces from Rome had a narrow escape. After the march had commenced it was found that a bridge which the troops were to cross had been mit ed ready for explosion; fortunately an express messenger overtook them before reaching the spot, and having returned to Rome, they left the city by another route.

-A correspondent of the London Times tells —A correspondent of the London 1 the voice us how he served a quack doctor who annoyed him by sending him pumphlets through the post:

"I got a large hamper, filled it full of rubbleb, bricks and straw, etc., and in the middle I put the last book I had received, and outside of the look I wrote 'Sold again.' I directed the hamper to the hook—'Dr. So-and-so. etc. took I wrote som again. I directed the author of the book—'Dr. So-and-so, etc., from a grateful patient'—stuck some hires' logs under the lid, so as to let him see what was inside, and sent it by express train. I never had another -In Edmund Kirke's last novel, "Among the

Guerillas," is the following passage: "There are not twenty of these old families now left in Vis-

corrillar," is the following passage: "There are not twenty of these old families now left in Virginia. Your leading men are all sprung from seweis and dung-hills. Jeff. Davis's father ran away from Tennessee to avoid arrest for horse-trailing; Barnwell Rhett's was an Iriah clod-hop-yer; Robert Toombs's—na his name shows—a rrave-digger, and the original ancestor of the wise family was sold for a hundred pounds of to-hacco to pay his passage from an English prison. The original document which conveyed the an cestor of the turbulent Governor of, Virginia to-hacco to pay his passage from an English prison. The original document which conveyed the an cestor of the turbulent Governor of, Virginia to-hacco to pay, his passage from a London Jall, is now in the library of the mallowing to the passage from a Prussian duelling sensation curred betwern a Prussian noblemau and Austrian colonel. The quarrel originated in raliway frain, about an open window, which is raliway frain at the window of the raliway frain, about an open window, which is raliway frain, about an open window, which is raliway frain, about an open window, which is ratiwal and the raliway frain a