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MARRIED.

BARROT FORBES. -In Paris, on Menday, Dec. 16th, at the residence of her father, No. 35 Avenue Montaienc, by Roy. W. O. Lamson, of the American Episcopai Church, and afterward at the Madeiaine, Odilon Barrot, Secretairo d'Ambarende, son of Adolph Barrot, Senstor, to Fanny, daughter of Faul S. Forbes, of New York.

DIED.

DIED. HICKS - January 5th, 1623, James M. Hicks A His relatives and friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his functal, from his 1-to residence, No. 643 North Eighth street, on Kriday morn-ing, at 11 'clock, without further notice. milLLEL: On Thereday, Jan 5th, in, New York city. Dr James S. Miller, in the 76th year of his age. REJBWIND - Eudenly, on the 6th inst., of heart dis-case John Redmond. His functal will take place from his late residence, 1500 W-lnut itteet. Bervier at St. John's Church, South Thir ternth street, at 8 o'clock on Friday morning.

BLACK MIXED received, Black	D WATER-PHOOF CLOTHSJUST k Mixed Water proofs. at \$125 to \$175 BESOUN & BUN,
j=7 8t*	Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 918 Chestuut errort.
M ELODEON C	OVERS AND MAGNIFICENT PIANO

REDUCED IN PRICE FOR THE HOLIDAY PRESENTS, EYRE & LANDELL

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TRACHERS' INSTITUTE LEGIURES AT "Kicention as an Art." Hustrated with Beadings. By SAMI L. K. MURDOUK, TUE?DAY, Jan. 12. "The Good Fight," by Rev. THUMAS K. BEECHER, TUESDAY, LODDER, Strands, Stran TIESCAW Lag., " "Anatomy and Physiology," illustrated with clastic models, prepared by Dr. Auguou. of Paris, by Dr. F. G. L'MERCIER, TLESDAY and THURSDAY, Jau 29

Joint 23. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the four lectures, \$1 50. Single tickets for cents. For sale at TRUMPLER'S, \$26 Chestnut street and at the door on the svening of each Lec sure.

abd at the use, or ja5th the tastrp; ture. The Commissioners appoint duder the authority of an Ordinance supproved the Site of December, 1883, en-til Buildings "fare requested to meet, for the purpose of orgenization, in the Select Connell Chamber, on THURS DAY EVENING NEXT, 7th Int., at 7% o'clork, WM, 8. STOKLEY. JOSEPH F. MARCER, M. H. DICKINNON, R. F. GILLING HAM, JOSHUA SPERING, ja4 m th 2trp; Commissioners.

JA4 m th 21793 Commissioners. THE SOC.ETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR with Soup." No 259 Griscom street, have dis-tributed to the poor of their Dirtict during the past easeon, 10.040 pints of soup; 13.844 pounds of bread, and 13.425 jounds of cr m meal, to families consisting of 1.31s adult and 1.529 children. A visitor inspects the con-dition of all applicants before tickets are granted. Three is no paid collector exployed by the Society, but all the ucumbers are duly anthorized to receive d.nations to is

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. The Next U. S. Senator from Pennsyl-

vania-How the News was Received in Washington-Anxious loquirtes as to the Antecedents of the future Senator-The League Island Nava Station Secretary Welles Actively at Work, asking Congress to Improve the Property-The Girard Will Case before the Supreme Court-Nomina. tions before the Senate, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1869. - Telegrams between here and Harrisburg flew thick and fast to-day, and before noon everybody knew that John Scott, of Huntingdon county, was to be the next United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to succeed Charles R. Buckalew. Schator Cameron came down this morning from Harrisburg, and cxpressed himself well pleased at the manner in which the affair was settled. The pulversal questions were "Who is John

which the affair was settled. The universal questions were, "Who is John Beoti?" "Is he any relation to Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvanis Railroad Company?" "Tell us who he is, what he is, and all about him." These were the questions put to Pennsylvanians by Senators, Representatives, and "private indi-viduals" from other States, all of whom feel an intense curiosity about the man who is to repre-sent the great State of Pennsylvania is the Senate Intense curiosity about the man who is to repre-sent the great State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States for the next six years. The responses to these questions were generally favorable on the part of these who chanced to know Mr. Scorrs antecedents. He was represented as a man fine abilities, and one well fitted to represent your State in the councils of the nation. Sons-tor Cameron speaks well of him, Judge Kelley endorees him, and every member from the inteendorees him, and every member from the inte-rior of your State did likewise, so the prepond-erance of approval was decidedly in favor of the selection which will be made by your legislature week after next. John Covode is also enthusi-selic in praise of the future Senator; so all hands on the Republican side at least, seem pleased with the choice.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVAL STATION

THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVAL STATION. SUCCEATY Welles yesterday sent to the Honse of Representatives an official report, setting forth the acceptance by the Government of the League Island Naval Station, and, in conclusion, recommet ding the organization of a Board of Engineers to make all necessary surveys, and asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 to meet the expenses of uch surveys.

THE WILL OF THE LATE STEPHEN GIEARD. Within a few days past, the presence of several distinguished members of the Philadelphia bar has been observed here. They came down to argue the case of the heirs of Stephen Girard against the city of Philadelphia, which was com-wenced to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States, before Chief Justice Chase. Charles Ingersoll, Esq., appeared on behalf of the heirs, and William M. Meredith and Edward Olmstead, Esqs., for the city of Philadelphia. the amount of property involved is several millions of dollars. THE DEPARTMENT OF STEAM ENGINEERING IN THE

NAVY. Judge Kelley, after a sharp contest, yesterday,

Judge Kelley, after a sharp contest, yesterday, succeeded in having passed a bill relating to the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy De-partment, which proposes that, in order to se-cure the further efficiency of the Navy, a civilian may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill the position of their of the Bureau of Steam Engi-neering of the Navy Department. This, if it passes the Senate, and becomes a law, will give the President the power to appoint a civilian to succeed the present Chief Engineer Isherwood, of the Bureau referred to. If the President shall feel disposed to do so. At present the Chief En-gineer of the Bureau is selected from the Engi-neer corps of the Navy Department, and no one neer corps of the Navy Department, and no one can be chosen from civil life.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE. It is understood that the Senato Finance Com-mittee have decided to report adversely upon the comination of Collector Cummings for Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue This will bring the NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

the hands of these who either made the effort or sympatblz(d with the effort to destroy it? That is the queetion that will be propounded, and it is a significant fact that the rebellion was preceded by the opinion of an Atterney-General which denied the right of the Gen-eral Government to enforce obedience to the laws and Constitution of the land. It is another rightficant fact that the caudidate presented by the Democratic party within the last few weeks for the same position for which we are called upon to nominate a candidate to-day, had his light and constitutional views endorsed by the suthor of that opinion, and thus he goes into the contest addied with the burden of Jadge Black's anti-coercion opinion. He could not have a beavier weight to carry, for the opinion of that Attorney-General has been burded as necless rubbash buneath the bones and blood and bodies or the loyal, men who gave their lives to refine it. [Long continued applanse.] We are met now when another opinion of another Attorney-General has been invoked to save the velo message which was attributed to but so the velo message which was attributed to but so the velo message which was attributed to save the veto measage which was attributed to his authorship, and given to the world through Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, that Congress had not power to legislate for the land it had saved, and who, the logic of that message failing, now endeavors to construe the law so as to defeat the well-known legislative intent which passed and which formed it. Bat, thank God, again we are met, too, just following the time when Sickles and Sheridan [great ap-plause, in which the voice of the speaker was drowned |—we are met npon the eve of the meet-ing of Congress, called for the purpose of outling in unmistakably a law which no legal sophistry can sweep away. That we expect them to do. We have control, through the legislative depart-ment of the Government, of the destinies of the nation. We may say that we have control of ment of the Government, of the destinies of the uation. We may say that we have control of the ship of State; and even if the man (it is an impromptu metaphor—I do not know where it may end); if the man who has charge of the light-house should seek to obscure the iantern from the vessel at sea, and ran it on the rocks, thank God we have a crew on the vessel that have learaed the coast and can save themselves. It is for us, then, to find among the distinguished gentlemen pre-rented to this convention as candidates, one who accepts the logic of events, and one who will say sccupts the logic of events, and one who will say, with that admirable opinion to which I have referred, that the man under this government who goes into armed resistance against it, can come out of that resistance only in two ways-either as a successful revolutionist or a traitor; one who will say that crime is not absolved from its pen-

will say that crime is not absolved from its pen-alty by either its magnitude or respectability; one who will rally to himself the confidence and sup-port and votes of all loval men; for, while we are here pressing the claims of our respective candidates, it is a gratifying feature to know that none are presented who are not worthy of the support of the loval men of this State. Let us come together, then, in this spirit of generous rivalry for our friends, and keep in view always the importance of keeping together. view always the importance of keeping together this organization. Whatever differences may ex-ist upon minor or subordinate questions, we all will agree in keeping in view the issues which are involved in the success of the Union party." This speech, which was received with enthusiasm by the Convention, will satisfy all Repubheans of the soundness of Mr. Scott's political

ovinions. Since the foregoing was in type, a correspondent has furnished us with the following article

concerning the future Senator: Mr. Scott was born at a small town called Alex-

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869. has preserved it. Thank God for it. And whether it be the election of a Gover-nor, of Congressmen, of a Legislator, of a President, or of Supreme Jadge, the question will come up to every man's mind, and upon it all important elections will be decided for years to come. That question is Is it is after to entrast the destiples of this Government in the hands of the men who did saye it than to turn it over into the hands of these who either made the effort or sympathized with the effort to destroy it? That is the question that will be propounded, and it is litical and social economy which are the basis of intelligent statesmanship. He has, besides, a clear and vigorous facuity of speech, which, always interesting and effective. often rises into sturring and fervid eloquence. I have had fre-quent opportunity to hear the best efforts in de-bate in the United States Senato as now composed, and I do not think I claim too much for Mr. Scott when I say that in the art of debate, as It is practiced in the British House of Com-mons, which I understand to be not the reading of long and often irrelevant cesays, as our bad Congressional habit is, but the discussion of im-pending questions by speech which, though not pending questions by speech which, though not extemporaneous, is yet unwritten, he will, with practice, become a recognized leader in the Senate.

But his fliness for public life is not merely in-tellectual. Mr. Scott is a man of pure morals and steaofast integrity. No stain of jobbery in legis-lation or brokkrage in offices will soll his hands. lation or brokerage in offices will soll his hands. He will assuredly be faithful to his friends and to the claims of his constituents; but i do not think he will find much joy in the modern usage which compels Senators to cool their heel in Executive ante-chambers in the sorvice of politicians sceking places and contracts. In whatsoever he does, we may be sure that the State will be well and honestly served, and that he will truly represent the opinions and wishes of that Republicanism which is the friend of human rights and progress, and of the industrial inter-cate of Pennsylvania, and be the caneny of all who would plunder the national Government or cheat the national creditors. PHILADELFHIA, Jan. 7, 1869. T. J. C.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Western Opinion of Custar's Fight The Colorado Chieftain of December 24 has the (o)lowing

As might have been easily foreseen, the spurious bumanitarians of the East have raised a frightful cutery over General Custar's victory over the savages. The pros and cons of the business have found their way into Congressional debates, and the probabilities now are that the most signal eervice which General Custar could have rendered the West will be so falsified and distorted that a credulous public will be led to call it a "ortical massacre." Evidence Intely collated demonmassacre." Evidence lately collated demon-strates conclusively that these same savages were guilty of the horrid murders and nameless bratalgainy of the horrid murders and nameless bratal-ities committed upon the settiers of Solo-mob's Fork, in Kanaas. There was fund in the camp of the savages a great variety of articles identified as the property of citizens of Kanasa, which was taken during the raid alluded to sbove. But if these facts were multiplied by thousands, and spread before the whole country, they would be entirely unavailing to silence the outery already raised in the interest of the saw outcry already raised in the interest of the savages. A black, brown or red color is such a re-commendation to these tender-hearted men of the East, that they would rather accase their own countrymen of murder than believe a black or red man guilty of any crime whatever. Notwithstanding these attacks the men of the West will continue to defend their lives and to uphold the men who uphold them.

The following interesting letters from General Sheridan were received at Gen. Sherman's head-quarters on Saturday last :

quarters on Saturday last: Buques DEFARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD, FORT COER, I. T., DEC. 19, 1868.—Brovet Mojor-General W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General, St Louis, Mo.—GENERAL: I have the honor to report for the information of the Lien-tu nant-General my arrival at this place yesterday evening, with the command of Brevet Major-General George A. Custar, composed of the 7th Cavairy and ten companies of the 19th Kanaa. we found, and 16 soldiers killed in the battle. They followed in pursuit of some flecing Indians, and, the warriors coming up from the river be-ow, surrounded them in large numbers, killed them and mutilated their bodies in the most horrible manner. We also found the body of Mrs. Binn and her child in one of the camps about six blin and her child in one of the camps about six miles down the river—Mrs. Binn shot through the forehead, and the child crushed in the head by being struck against a tree. All the Indians heretofore enumerated were encamped from a point three miles below the battle ground for a distance of about six or eight miles. They abandoned their camps and fled in the greatest consternation, eaving their cooking utensils, mats, axes, lodge Leving their cooking utensils, mats, axes, lodge-poles and provisions. As much of the property as we could epare time to destroy was burned. We then took up the trail of the Indians and fol-owed it down the Wachita for a distance of six-teen miles, and thity-six from Fort Cobb, where we came near the camp of the Kiowas, who were unconscious of our presence, but discovered it into in the evening and heatened to Fort lobb hate in the evening, and hastened to Fort Cobb, and next morning presented a letter from Gen. Hozen declaring them friendly. I hesitated to attack them, but directed them to proceed with their families to Fort Cobb. This they assented to, and nearly all the warriors came over and ac-companied the column for the purpose of de-ceiving me, while their families were being hurtied toward the Wachita Mountains. But sus-tecting that they were attempting to deceive me, as they commenced elipping away one by one, I arrested the head chiefs, "Lone Wolf" and "Sa-tants," and on my arrival at Fort Cobb, as I sussected, there was not a Kiowa. I notified them uckle for protection of Gen. Hazen to return. I will take some of the starch out of them before sufficient force, with Gen. Hazen, to keep him rom being browbeaten, as he is helpless as he is. The

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI .----My Dear Gen. Sherman: I have but a moment before the mail closes to say that we are all well here. We had a cold and hard trip, but no sat-tering. I have written you an official account of leting. I have written you an olincial account of the main circumstances attending the trip across. Custar's fight was 121 miles northwest of Fort Cobb. More Indians were killed than reported; as near as I can find out there were 140 killed. It has made the Charges were hample and as rest as I can find out there were 140 killed. It has made the Cheyennes very humble, and there is a prospect of their surrender. We now have a grip on all the other Indians. The Klo-was, as I write, are coming in from the Wachita Mountains to save "Lone Wolf" and "Satanta," who would have been hung in the morning. Black Kettle's sister goes out to see the Chey-ennes and Airapahoes in the morning. Her brother was one of the envoys they sent in to ask for peace. Yours truly, P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A.

written two hours later :

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Mechanical Trades.

The following private letter to Gen. Sherman

Messrs. Editors :- In your editorial in Mon

day's issue, on the above subject, a very im portant point is not mentioned; one, too, which seems to suggest a practical method by which to rid the community of the evils you have so forcl bly portrayed. It is the extortion practiced upon our apprentices; in other words, the high price charged for the instruction conferred. Any per-son of ordinary intelligence knows that a trade ought to be learned in less time than the ordinary period of apprenticeship includes. Compare the cost of a mechanical education with that of a professional one-the mechanical education with that of a professional one-the mechanical for instance. Matriculation, lectures and graduation in our medical schools cost \$236. Practical snatomy, dissecting material, books, instruments, &c, \$165, a high fluure; preceptor's fee, \$100. The course of study is three years, but only eighteen months are devoted, usually, to the exclusive purpose of medical study. Board for eighteen months at \$5 per week, in round numbers, \$400. Total cost, 2000 £900.

\$900. Now look at the other side. The apprentice pays for his instruction in labor. What is that labor worth? If I have been rightly informed, the bors charges half wages for the services of an apprentice. \$2 50 per day, for one year of 300 days, is \$750. Multiply by 5, and we obtain \$3,750 as the cost of a mechanical education. But, lest my figures should be grossly incorrect, let us cut them down one-half, and we still have the fact before us that the mechanical apprentice

et us cut them down one-balf, and we still have the fact before us that the mechanical apprentice pays twice as much for his trade as the medical student does for his profession. The remedy which seems to suggest itself is (bis:-Establish industrial schools ("mechanical colleges" is a better term), where young me ean be instructed in the art and mystery of a trade in one-half the time and at one-fourth the cost now required by the trades-unions. Let the course of instruction be both theoretical and practical. A thorough knowledge of the use of tools, upon a scientific basis, laid broad and deep. Combine the lecture-room, the model-room and workshop, and let them all be under the direction of men whose certificate of pro-ficiency shall be to its possessor a passport to unbit natronage

buble patronage. Such a method has long seemed to me feasible, and there is little doubt that it would add vastiy to the dignity of mechanical labor and assist in the progress of mechanical invention.

A PROFESSIONAL MAN. PHILADA., Jan. 6, 1869. DRAMATICAND MUSICAL.

-Madame Parepa-Rosa, fresh from triumphs among the Californians, and bearing Saintly honors from Mormondom, will appear in this city at Concert Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. She will be assisted in these concerts by very excellent artists, among whom are Mr. Carl Rosa, the violinist, and Mr. Levy, an English player moon th cornet-a piston, whose praises are loudly blown upon the managerial trumpet. It is expected that a irightful rush will be made for tickets at Trumpler's on Monday morning next, and it will be judicious for those who desire to hear Parepa to be present when the sale begins. -Offenbach's numerical opera, "66," was not given at the Theatre Comique last evening, ac-cording to announcement; but it will be precorolog to announcement; but it will be pre-scated to-night, without fail, upon the occasion of Mr. J. C. Gregory's benefit. Mr. Gregory is the lessee of the theatre, and a very worthy gen-tleman. If the Offenbachers are disposed to turn cut at all to hear "56," we hope they will do so this evening and crowd the house. -Mr. Carl Wolfsohn will give his third matiree in the foyer of the Academy on Friday after-noon of next week. The great attraction will be a Sonata of Rait's arranged for plano and violia. The admirers of the peculiar school of which Rait's a disciple claim that this duet is a fair ex-ponent of the merits of its class. It certainly is ponent of the merits of its class. It certainly is one of the finest of the many excellent compo-sitions with which Mr. Wolfsohn has made us familiar. Two of Schumann's pieces will also be given for the first time in this city, and Mr. Wolfsohn will play one of his own compositions. Mr. Colorne and Mr. Hennig, as before, will assist. -The Walnut announces the withdrawal of -The Walnut announces the withdrawal of the Orange Girl at the end of the present week. The English drama After Durk will be produced on Monday, with several remarkable effects. Mr. John E. McDonough will appear in the picce, and will exert himself in a surprising man-ner, intellectually, with the time and a probal-cally. In the railroad scene, for instance, he en-gages in a hand-to-hand combat with a horde of a cost degraded and ungentlemantly ruftians all of Lost degraded and ungentlemanly rufilans, all of whom are punished in a manner most gratifying to admirers of horesty and virtue. One abandoned outcast, we understand, is knocked about in the severest manner, just in time to permit the conquering hero to save a train of cars from imminent and deadly peril. -At the Arch that mysterious and energetic Flash of Lightning continues, nightly, to fuse jew-eiry in the coal scuttle and thus bring an inno-cent maiden and her poor but otherwise honest lover into deep misery. How long this kind of thing will continue at the Arch, or what is to thing will continue at the arch, or what is to come after, we cannot say. It is to be hoped how-ever, that these extraordinary electrical phe-nomens will purify the theatrical atmosphere of some of its sensationalism, so that we shall have a little legitimate sunshine when the storm passes. -Among other wonderful things announced -Among other wonderlut things announced for this evening by the American Theatre, is a feat bearing the amazing name, Alriadontoperi-tization. This will be excented by a "lady gym-nast," and if the deed is as hard as the name, she will demonstrate through the will be will deserve much credit for getting through with

upon which he had received \$300, bore the signature of Major William A. Ricker, United States Paymaster at St. Louis, December 80, 1866. At first no money was found upon him, but a closer investigation revealed ninety dollars in greenbacks sewed in the linings of his panis-ioons. The greenbacks, which were genuine, were new, apparently never having been used. He refused to give an account of himself, and de-clind to answer questions. He was arraigned refore United States Commissioner Wilkins, on Saturday morning, on a charge of presenting. Saturday morning, on a charge of presenting a forged voucher. He waived an examination, and was committed in default of \$2,500 ball for trial at the March term of court.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

One Year Ago.		
BY MRS. H B. STOWE.	•	
One year ago a ringing voice.		

A clear blue eye And clustering curls of sunny bair, Too fair to die.

Only a year—no voice, no smile, No glance of eye, No clustering curls of golden hair, Fair but to die.

One year sgo, what loves, what schemes Far into life! What joyous hopes, what high resolves What generous strife!

The silent picture on the wall, The burial stone, Of all that beauty, life and joy, Remain alone!

One year, one year, one little year, And so much gone! And yet the even flow of life Moves calmly on.

The grave grows green, the flowers bloom fair Above that head; No sorrowing tint of leaf or spray

Bays he is dead. No pause or hush of merry birds,

That sing above, Tells us how coldly sleeps below The form we love.

Where hast thou been this year, beloved? What hast thou seen? What rising fair, what glorious life Where thou hast been?

The veil! the veil! so thin, so strong! Twint us and thee; The mystic veil! when shall it fall,

That we may see? Not dead, not sleeping, not even gone, But present still, And waiting for the coming hour

- Of God's sweet will.
- Lord of the living and the dead.
- Our Saviour dear! We lay in silence at Thy feet This sad, sad year!

-Miss Minnie Hauck was to make her first ap-pearance in Paris about the close of last month. -An American clergyman publishes a Chinese newspaper in Shanghae.

-Cincinnati received \$2,800,000 last year; epent \$2,500,000 and now has a bonded debt of \$4,390,000.

-Queen Isabella is about to publish her "Apologia pro Vita Sua." It needs an apology badiy.

-At the ball of the "John Morrissey coterie," Mrs. J. M. appeared in plak slik trimmed with black lace, en punier and trail, with very costly diamonde _A Was

interesting Letters from General Sher-idan—What he Proposes to Do.

General George A. Cuatar, composed of the 7th Cavalry and ten companies of the 19th Kanasa, the Oeage and Kaw scouts, numering in all about 1,500. We croesed the North Canadian border from Camp Supply, pro-ceeding in a contherly direction acroas the main Canadian, striking the Wachita about eight miles south of Custar's battle-ground, and distant from Fort Cobb 113 miles. Here we rested one day, ard searched for the body of Major Elliott, which we found, and 16 soldiers killed in the battle that I would hang them to-morrow, if their tamilies were not brought in to-day-and / will do so. They have engaged in the war all the time, and have been playing fast ut does. the war an the time, and have been playing tast and loose. There are over fifty lodges with the Cheyennes how. They have attempted to brow-best Gen. Hazin since he came here, and went out and ordered the two companies from Ari will take some of the starch out of them before I get through with them. The Cheyennes and Arropaboes, one band of Camanches and the fifty lodges of the Kiowas are at the western base of the Wachita mountains. The following is what I propose to do, and I have submitted it to Gen. Hazzo, who approves; I will first punish the Kiowas if they come in; if not, I will hang "Lone Woll" and "Satanta." I will send out "Black Kettly's" sister to-morrow, ordering the Chevennes and Arrapaboes to come in and "Black Kettle's" sister to-morrow, ordering the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes to come in and receive their punishment, which will be severe. She says they will come in, as they are now will-ing to beg for peace and have done so already since Custay's fight. If they do not come in I will employ Cadoes, the Wachinas and Ashabet's bond of Commonly against them with my own band of Camanches against them with my own forces, and will compel the other Camanches to They have all been working together as ore man, encamping together, and holding intercourse and trading in captured stock, and they must assist in driving them out of the coun-try or competitheir surrender. I will then have The Camanches are Low under my thumb, and the Klowas will be, I hope; and I also hope that the Cheyennes and Arranahoes may soon be in the same condition. In the trip down here—the distance was 187 miles—snow was on the ground most of the way, and the cold on the high table lands and clossing the rivers was intense. The country traveled over was terrible; the surface of the earth was defaced by canyons, hummocks, and scooped out basins, making constant labor for the men. I lost some horses, but in this beautiful valley, with splendid grass, will eoon have the command in good trim. The In-dians, for the first time, begin to realize that whiter will not compel us to make a truce with them. I am a little corry. I did not hit tho Kio-was; but I did not like to disregard Gen. Hazen's letter, and perhaps we can do as well by other modes. Only two men are sick in the 7th Cav-alry, and six in the 19th Kansias. The whole com-mand is in shelter tents, as we could not spare lands and crossing the rivers was intense mand is in shelter tents, as we could not spare transportation for others; but the mon now, pretransportation for others; but the mon now pre-ter the "shelter," even at this season of the year ' Everybody is feeling well and enthusiastic. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient ser-vant, P. H. Shuntoan, Major-General, U.S. A.

funds. JOS. 8. LEWIS, President, 111 Walnut street. WILLIAM EVANS, Tressurer, 613 Market street. GEO, J. SCATTERG JOD, Secretary, 413 Spruce street.

de31.12trp3 413 Spruce surcet. IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING, "THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Micerles of Public Pritons" will hold a Meeting at the ASSE MBLY BUILDINGS, S. W. corner of 7ENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, on FRIDAY, January 8th, at half-pact sover

Several distinguished citizens will address the Meeting in deferned of the Penneylvania System of Prizon Disci-

All interested in the subject are invited to attend. JUHN J, LYTLE, is Strop ______ Secretary.

 Jac EUP
 Secretary.

 Jac EUP
 Secretary.

 Secretary.
 Secretary.

 BALL. YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
 GEO. W. MEAKS, Feq. will lecture to onorrow (FRIDA') Eventry.

 DAY Eventry. at Solelock.
 Student and The Glacier.

 Jan. 15th, GH Skiller.
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 Jan. 15th, GH Skiller.
 F. LEX. F. Lex.

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THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIGENT Widows' and Sincle Women's Society wil be held at the Asylum, on THURBDAY, the 14th of January, at 18 M

at 13 ài. The report will be read by the Rev. Dr. Beadle, and an election of Managers take place. ja7,8,134 FOR SALE-STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE-STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of a valuable patent just introduced, and of the greatest importance to ges consumers. Agents wanted, to whom a loberal commission will be paid. Partners wauted with capital. Address A. EFUED.92 Warnock atreet, Philadelphia. ja7 strp

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CON-THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CON-theoremail of the Children's Hospital will be held at the Hospital Building. Twenty-second above L senst, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 4.89 P. M. jad 2t* rp

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medi-cal treatment and medicine furnished gratuitonsiy to the poor.

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL No. 16 Bouth Ninth eireet.-Club.foot, Hip and Svinal Diszazes, and Bodily Deformities treated Apply daily at 12 o'clock. po93m.ros

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DEF OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNBYLVANIA BAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, NO. 407 WALNUT STREET.

(v) WALNUAR UNTREET. JANUA EY 6, 1862.
 DIVIDEND NOTICE
 The Transfor Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 3 of clock F. M., and will be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
 A Dividend has this day been declared of Five (5) Per Gent., clear of taxes, payable in scrip bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dol-iarr, on and after May let next.
 The said Dividend will be credited to the Stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Com-pany on BATURDAY, the 9th inst. [Blgued]
 WH. WISTER, ja7 ims

The Board of Directore have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on and after the

isto instant. ja7-8t EDWARD RUBERALY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK. PatlawELFHIA Jan, 5, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cont., psyable on demand, free of taxes. MURTON MOMICHAEL, Ja.. Cashier.

British Workmen and Reverdy John-

On the night of the 19th of December, a large body of the workmen of South London assembled in the reading rooms of the Lambeth baths and In the reading rooms of the Lampeth baths and indignantly repudiated the insult offered to the American Minister in the name of the workingmen of the metropolis. It was therefore resolved that an address to Mr. Johnson, gratefully acknowledging his truly Christian efforts for the promotion of peace and good will batween the two nations from the and good will between the two nations, from the people of the southern district, be prepared for presentation at a public meeting or otherwise, as may best suit the honorable Ambassador's wishes and convenience and that the Bor New and convenience, and that the Rev. Newman Hall, L.L. D., and the mover and seconder of the resolution, be respectfully requested to prepare the same.

-The St. Peter's (Minnesota) Tribune says the

supplies sent to the Fort Wadsworth Indians are still wasting and rotting in the vicinity of the Chippewa iiver, while the Indians-young and old, male and female-are fasting, only fifteen miles away.

matter before the Senate, when the friends and opponents of Mr. Commings will have an oppor-innity to try their strength. SUBQUEHANNA.

The Coming Sepator from Pennsylvania

Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon Co. The Republican caucus in the Legislature hav-

ing nominated Hon. John Scott to succeed Mr. Buckalew in the United States Senate, some account of him will be interesting. He was the son of a tanner in the town of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, and is now in the 46th year of his age. He learned his father's trade, but devoted his evenings to study, and was enabled to prepare for the bar at Chambersburg, where he was duitted an attorney. He began the practice of the law at Huntingdon, and soon took a high poition. Having married and had a large family, he devoted himself to his practice, which yielded uim a much larger income than he could have derived from politics.

Mr. Scott was originally a Democrat, but when the rebellion broke out he joined the Republicans, with whom he has ever since labored earnestly and energetically. He was elected to the Legislature from Huntingdon county in 1861, and at once was recognized as one of the leading pirits of the House. But he could not be induced to run for a second term, and returned to is practice at the bar.

In the summer of 1867 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Williamsport, and was chosen President of that body. On taking the chair, Mr. Scott made a speech as follows: "Gentlemen of the Convention: I need hardly state to you that in this, my first appearance in the State Union Convention, I come in a peculiar position. I did not know what might be said of me when my name should be mentioned; indeed, I do not recollect when I have been talked about to much as to-day. In addition to this, I am called to preside over a body in which are num-bered many men qualified by their legislative experience to preside over a deliberative body, and i come before you having no experience of that character. I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness and partiality which have called me to this position, and I invoke your kindness and forbear-ance if I fail in the discharge of my important duties.

duties. "It is not my purpose to detain you with any lengthy address, for this call has been to me so entirely unexpected that I do not feel that I am empowered to speak to this Convention on the issues which may be involved in the coming election in such a manner as they should be dis-cussed before a body of this character. We are met to make a nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of our State, and whatever might be said of the impropriety of in-Judge of the Supreme Court of our State, and whatever might be said of the impropriety of in-troducing political questions into judicial elec-tions, no man can or ought to shut his eyes to the fact that in all elections for important offices, for some years to come, the position, which men who are candidates have occupied in "the late re-bellion must enter into that contest. There are frondamental questions about the structure and power of government which are far more import-ant than any questions of mere political expediwho are can-bellion must enter new rondamental questions about us power of government which are far more and and than any questiens of mere political expedi-and than any questiens of mere political expedi-ency can be; and we have arrived at a time in the bistory of our country when we cannot look with indifference upon the opinions our judicial officers hold concerning the structure and pow-the ers of the government. Call it politics, if your of or will, it is the kind of politics which involves the life of a nation; and, in the larguage of Chief guestice Chese, in that admirable opin-tion delivered in a North Carolina court repare of the states in which secuts give the answer. It is highly important for us, geutlemon of the con-tructers of isavery, made an ef-interest of isavery, med and fully vorsed in the United States Sonate. Thoroughly vorsed in the United States Sonate. The trents of slavery, med and fully worsed in the United States Sonate. The trents of slavery, med and enter interest of slavery, and interest of slavery, med and enter the the price of the gone and in the largene and working of governments and with the interest of slavery, med and enter interest of slavery, med and enter interest of slavery, med and enter interest of slavery, med and fully worsed in the the interest of legial science which deal with the international relations, or those principles of po-

Mr. Scott was born at a small town called Alex-andria, 7 miles from Huntingdon, Pa., and is how about 47 years of age. During the early part of the present century his father (John Scott) represented his district in Congress. Mr. Scott, having resolved to adopt the protession of haw, moved to Huntingdon, where he has ever since resided, and devoted himself to his profes-ation. He had always no to the broking out of sion. He had always, up to the breaking out of the rebellion, acted with the Democratic party but in 1861, having cut loose from his disloyal asso ciate, he was nominated and elected to the Legis-lature by the War Democrate, and took an active part with the Republican party upon all quea-dors having in view the crushing out of the rebelifor; and he has ever since been one of the most decided adherents and advocates of that policy which was settled by the successful terinimation of the war and adopted by the Repub-ican party. As a lawyer, he occupies a position accoud to that of no man in the State, and in the district where he is known and has always prac-uced he maintains the front rank among memters of the bar of all parties. As a speaker, he is forcible and cloquent, and by his convincing argument and persua-ive manner holds complete control over his rearters, whether they be jurymen or a town neeting. His character is above reproach, and as a cluzen and Christian gentleman, his feilow-cluzen and neighbors speak of him with pride. He has never been what may be considered a politician ; but from those who know him best, ve learn that he is not a mere machine to be used by designing demagogues, but that, viccording the minor tricks and devices of these who make politics a trade, he is a man of ideas, formed from convictions which he has the ability and determination to uphold and maintain. Altogether, we think the prople of Pennsylvania have cause for con-

gratulation upon the prospect of having in the nighest legislative branch of the Government one who will take rank with the first men of the country, and reflect credit upon the wisdom and sagacity of those by whom he was selected. From another correspondent well qualified to

speak of Mr. Scott, we have received the tollowing:

developed in the pursuits of private life. Our habit has been to overlook merit conspicences only in professional, literary, business or social only inside the overhook merit conspicences only in professional, literary, business or social circles, in pursuit of some political hack or vete-nan office-holder, as the more appropriate candi-date for such distinguished places. Hence, many peeple who do not know John Scott, of Hunt-ingdon, nominated last night for U.S. Senator, are currous to know what manner of man he is. Having known him from boyheod, I may grat-ify their curiosity. Mr. Scott was born in Hunt-ingdon county (bis father having many years ago represented the district of which that county was a part in Congress); he is about forty-six years oid, and has been at the bar some twenty-live years. He never held office, except as Pros-ceuting Attorney, and, in 1862, as Representative in the Legislature from Huntingdon. He was a Democrat of mild type, taking but little part in politics, until the Rebeilion threw him out of party lue over to the side of loyalty, fince which time he has been an carnest, conspicuous and advanced Republican, the ac-ceuting and the legislature of the Republican the acconspictors and advanced Republican, the ac-cepted and trusted leader of the Republican sen-timent in Central Pennsylvania. Although he presided at a Republican State Convention (held at Williamsport), and has done faithful and effec-

ing: Messrs. Editors: Pennsylvania rarely selects for high political station men whose ability has been developed in the cursuits of private life. Our

-Next Wednesday Mr. Renshaw, of the Matinée, will have a benefit from the Germania Or-chestra, at Horticultural Hall.

Forgery-Indications of Extensive On-

Forgery-Indications of Extensive Of erations. The Detroit Post of Monday says: "On Friday a man called upon Major Dwight Bannister, United States Paymaster in this city, and presented a pay-roll bearing the name of John G. Hudson, Sergeant company C, 24th United States Infanity, signed Captain Thomas H. Norton He represented himshift as Gargeont Norton. He represented himself as Sergeant Hudson, on leave of absence from his regiment. Major Bannister, suspecting that all was not right, put off cashing the voucher on some pre-text, and told the fellow to call again. In the meantime, he telegraphed to Jackson, Miss., the headquarters of the regiment, and received reply that there was no such man as Sergeant Hudson belonging to compuny C, or to the regiment. De-tective Sullivan was notified of the facts, and when Hudson returned to the Paymasier's office in the afternoon he was arrested.

when Hudson returned to the Paymaster's office in the afternoon he was arrested. "A search of his person disclosed several forged officers' pay accounts, and other orders ogainst the pay department, blanks and forms for making out discharges and pay accounts, forged discharges from the U. 8. army, three genuine post-office orders of \$50 each, drawn by the Postmaster of St. Louis on the Postmaster of Beatom. In favor of John G. Grant. One of the

falling of a small licit from a little nigger boy's nose would have made more report than the is-sue of A. J.'s pardon proclamation." rrespondent says that "the

-Why should women their rights protest The Court of Common Pleas in? Women's rights are most confest, When they are uncommon pleasin'.

-Punch. -The Terre Haute Journal says: The reason why Lafayette doesn't build a rink is this: The ladies of that city have such big feet that no more than four or five could skate in a rink at one time; therefore, the concern wouldn't pay.

-M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the Paris Pays, has fought another duel, this time with his own cousin. He wounded his antagonist, was tried for the crime, and sentenced to six days' im-

the for the crime, and sentenced to an days in-prisonment. —At a recent trial for wholesale poisoning at Geneva, the following naive statement was made by the analytical chemists employed: "Fifteen centigr. of morphine sufficient to cause death to say one who is not accustomed to it!"

-At Berlin, the historian Frederick Foester, a and fellow-soldier of Koerner, who fall on the battle-field in the defence of his country sguinst Napoleon I., died November 8th, aged seventy-eight years.

-It is remarked that a great many of our small consuls in Germany, who were blatant Seymour sud blair men during the canvass, have now beof the phenomenon exhibited among the home of the phenomenon exhibited among the home effice-holders on a much larger scale.

-Apropos of Patti's coming trip to St. Peters--Apropos of rates coming sup to be received a burg a certain Paris photographer received a message from the city of the Czar: "Send 3,000 copies of the Marquise by next train." Some-budy, however, leit out the final "e," and so ,000 portraits of the Marquis are steaming away to St. Petersburg.

-The captain of a whale-ship told one of the - Ine captain of a whate-ship told one of the wretched native inhabitants of Greenland that he sincerely pltied the miserable life to which he was condemned. "Miserable!" exclaimed the philosophic savage; "I have always had a fish-bone through my nose, and plenty of train oil to drink; what more could I desire?"

drink; what more could 1 desirer —Two prize-fighters recently fought sixteen rounds in a saloon at Bryan, Nebraska. Music preceded and followed the fight, at the close of which there was a dance. The ladies of the corps de ballet attached to the saloon occupied seats on the music stand during the fight, and enjoyed the entertainment exceedingly. Civilization advances at the West.

-Velocipede-building now forms an important branch of trade in Paris. There are not only manufactories of these new locomotives, but foundries where the iron work of which they are composed is cast. One of these employs two hundred and fifty workmen, and finishes twelve A Ly onese velocipedist is willing to take any bet that he will beat the fastest trotter in a race.

-Mr. Shepard, of Everton, Indiana, has lost his wife by elopement, and thus he describes the runaway: 'She is five feet in height, rather heavy, having very dark hair and eyes, a short, concave nose, dark ekin, a little black mustache, thick lips, no front teeth, all the teeth in her head decayed, and not much of them left except roots, yound shoulders, subject to phthisic, a scar on ber collar-bone, caused by a burn, one or two scars. on her face, and one crooked rib.

Whereupon the Lefayette Courier replies: IL is a number cloven lie. The Lefayette ladies are celebrated for their protty feet. All's well, you know, that ends well, and the Terre Haute editor, afflicted with the daily exhibition of agricultural hoots, is dying of envy. Goodwin, of our city, once made a pair of twenty-eights for a Terrey. Hante belle. He built them in the back yard on a cort of marine railway, and launched them. If ever an old woman lived in a shoe, it was down at Terre Haute.

in the afternoon he, was arrested. "A scarch of his person disclosed several forged officers' pay accounts, and other orders against the pay department, blanks and forms for making out discharges and pay accounts, forged discharges from the U. S. army, shree genuine post-office orders of \$50 each, drawn by the Postmaster of St. Louis on the Postmaster of Boston, in favor of John G. Grant. One of the pay-rolls contained the name of Sergeant Jas. F. Townsend, Company H, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry. Some of the accounts had evidently been presented for payment—one in particular,