

The full account of the murder of General Canby and the prosecution of the Modoc war which we lay before our readers, entrenches so much upon our space, that we are necessarily compelled to abbreviate the editorial matter of this issue.

The Republican State Central Committee is called to meet at Harrisburg on Thursday the 1st day of May to determine the time for the meeting of the State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer.

The Governor has appointed Senators GRAHAM of Allegheny, RUTAN of Beaver, and DAVIS of Berks. Commissioners on the part of the State to the Vienna Exposition. The Legislature appropriated \$6000, to defray their expenses.

In the Constitutional Convention on Thursday, the resignation of Mr. Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, was presented and accepted, this occasioned the third vacancy since the Convention began its session in January. William Broder, of Clearfield, was selected as Mr. Reynolds' successor.

While much ado has been made by the people of this State over the proposed laying of two additional tracks by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio road has quietly and energetically commenced the laying of a third track from the Point of Rocks west, to Grafton. From the Point of Rocks east, the new Metropolitan branch running through Washington city will constitute the third track. During the course of next month, a fast line will be placed upon the Connellsville road making quick time to Washington, via the Metropolitan road, now completed.

The Constitutional Convention has again got fairly to work, and it is announced, hopes to complete its labors by the middle of June.

Petitions are being poured in by Temperance men, asking to have the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits prohibited in the State, while on the other hand the liquor dealers are petitioning to have provision made in the constitution to compensate them for the destruction of their business, in the event of the adoption of a prohibitory clause.

In order to show how important cheap freights on railroads are to the masses of this and other countries, the Superintendent of the census for 1870 refers to such notorious facts as corn selling in New England at ninety cents a bushel, and being burned for fuel in Iowa; wheat selling at \$1.15 in New York and for forty-five cents in Minnesota; beef bringing seven dollars a hundred on the hoof in the East, while cattle are slaughtered for their hides in Texas.

The treacherous murder of General Canby by the Modoc Indians has created a sentiment of deep indignation throughout the country. In determining to punish these savages, even to the extent of extermination if necessary, the government will be sustained by public sentiment. The peace policy pursued under this administration, towards the other Indian tribes, will, it is announced, be unaltered, while the Modocs will be dealt with as their crimes deserve. Although these Modocs are but a few removes above the brutes, yet they are intelligent enough to comprehend the beneficent design of the government towards them. They knew the humane intention of the gallant soldier whom they lured to his death, and their cold blooded and well matured plan to murder him show the blackest ingratitude, and calls for the most condign punishment. Should their horrible crimes be permitted to go unpunished, it would not only be a national disgrace, but would lead to the most direful results. The enemies of the administration are avidly seizing upon this atrocity, and attempting to use it as an unanswerable argument against the peace policy hitherto pursued by President Grant, but we opine that a policy founded upon justice and humanity, cannot be cried down by reason of this one bloody failure. Prompt and severe punishment of these murderers, will no more conflict with a general peace policy toward the other tribes, than does the execution of an ordinary assassin require a change of the general code under and by virtue of which, blood is exacted for blood.

Official investigation shows, that the horrible slaughter of the negroes at Colfax, Louisiana, was the result of a political outbreak. The inoffensive blacks were lawfully employed as a sheriff's posse for the maintenance of the laws, when they were set upon by the murderous villains who could not control them politically, and after being driven into the Court House for shelter and protection, that building was fired, and as they attempted to escape, all were ruthlessly slaughtered. No excuse can be offered for this foul, deliberate murder, as cruel, as treacherous, as barbarous as any of the laws, when they were set upon by the murderous villains who could not control them politically, and after being driven into the Court House for shelter and protection, that building was fired, and as they attempted to escape, all were ruthlessly slaughtered. No excuse can be offered for this foul, deliberate murder, as cruel, as treacherous, as barbarous as any of the laws, when they were set upon by the murderous villains who could not control them politically, and after being driven into the Court House for shelter and protection, that building was fired, and as they attempted to escape, all were ruthlessly slaughtered.

Just twenty years ago to-day Zachary Taylor, then President of the United States, took the first shovelful of earth preparatory to laying the cornerstone of the Washington Monument. The corner stone was laid on the 4th of July following in the presence of the President, Vice President, Senators and members of Congress. The orator of the occasion was Robt. C. Winthrop, then Speaker of the House. The fund of \$250,000 was exhausted in six years, when \$200,000 was asked from Congress and was refused. Since that time the project has languished in the society incorporated by Congress, and a few feet has been added. There is hardly a school district in the land that has not been visited by agents asking aid for its completion, but up to date with all the money given, it remains about the same as it did just before the rebellion. A shovelful of earth to our country and anything but an ornament to Washington. Its present height is 174 feet.

The country at large is but little aware of the extent to which the Post Office has been worked. Hitherto the method of working of the catch have been by action and

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 17th, 1875. The arrest of Mr. Pardee, alias Rev. J. Hale Barney, of the most daring fraud known on the criminal calendar, is creating great excitement. Within sight of the President's house this Pardee (would be Reverend) has been sending to Government officials throughout the country, large circulars of letters arriving from the President and General Babcock asking that a small sum be contributed for political purposes.

Six letters have been received to-day at the Post Office for J. Hale Barney, containing in the aggregate about \$40, mostly from non-residents. All letters arriving from Barney, will be opened by proper officers and retained until after an investigation is had. The work of demolishing is rapidly going on in the square north of the Capitol grounds, the same having been condemned to public use for the various public buildings for their property. The square immediately south of the grounds is to be treated in the same manner in a few days.

The purchase of these two squares rectifies a foolish blunder of a former Congress which could not get the same Congress which put into the treasury. At that time probably not over \$10,000 were received for them; now they are bought back covered with buildings at a cost of over half a million.

The rise in the value of real estate in Washington is one of the remarkable facts of the hour. A vacant square in the northern part of the city which before the war would have brought but a few cents for the square foot, lately brought at auction 65 cents per square foot. On Capitol Hill lots have doubled in value within five years. In other parts of the city the same enhancement is every where met with. Wealthy and idle people are finding that Washington is a very good place to invest in, during the large part of the year, and hence a location here is becoming more valued than formerly.

Many of those who underwent a competitive examination nearly three weeks since in the Treasury Department are still here from a distance, anxiously awaiting the results. So few comparatively of those examined will receive appointments that it would seem likely to remain here in an open office. In a few days there will be an examination in the Interior Department.

In several districts of Canada there is a proposed movement southward during the coming Spring and Summer. Canada is losing its population fast enough but when the South draws upon that depleted region its depopulation would seem to be threatened. The Dominion never can expect to cope with us in social or political progress so long as it retains its colonial organism of which nothing but annexation will cure it.

It is given out that Mr. La Barnes, an ex-Deputy of the District Legislature and a candidate for a Delegate to Congress, is to be married to Mr. Downing's daughter, a colored lady. The people are indignant. Mr. La Barnes has professed to be a freeloader, and on one occasion told a young white lady with whom he was keeping company, that he never intended to marry. He was not asked to call again.

The military of this city, have chronically resented the withdrawal of the management of the Indians from their hands. They accepted the late treachery of the Modocs as a complete indication of the policy of disposing of the Indians and public opinion for the time being appears to fully sustain them. The question whether you can put an Indian in any better way than killing him seems now to be settled in the negative. The devotion of the religious portions of the community were sadly disturbed by the news from the Pacific coast and many thoughts of vengeance doubtless mingled with prayers for mercy and for the coming of Christ's peaceful kingdom. Who shall judge sentences such as these in the presence of the nation which have thus proven the most desperate element, which perhaps accounts for the fact that there are as yet no fatal results.

3 P.M.—Eight arrests have been made and the prisoners sent away singly. All apparently quiet now. The police and Emmet Guards will return to Indianapolis to-night. The trouble is liable to break out at any time again. Arms and ammunition will be left with the furnace authorities, who are determined to prevent interference. There is a very bitter feeling against the strikers, and only great caution and discretion can prevent a serious riot while the negroes are here.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—Indications are that the riot at the Knightsville, Ind., mines is ended. The Emmet Guards of this city left for home this afternoon. A detachment of the Indianapolis police are remaining in case of a further outbreak. Most of the ringleaders are arrested. Many were released on bail to be tried at Brazil to-morrow morning. Two escaped on the early train this morning for the East. All quiet and order dispersed.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A COLLECTOR. NEW YORK, April.—Sanford Murray collector for the New York Gas Company, yesterday afternoon entered Dr. Edward M. Brown's private medical office, on the second floor of 251 Wall Street, to collect a small gas bill. The doctor, a newly married man, twenty-two years of age, and a twenty-dollar note to Murray, who sat down at the change and under the collection, placing a package containing about six hundred dollars, the collections of the day, beside him. While Murray was writing, the doctor closed a latch, and immediately struck him with a hatchet, a heavily sharpened scimitar having been substituted for the wedge. Murray attempted to rise and was struck again, when the knife was used and he fell. The doctor then took from his breast a heavy dagger, and as he was about to strike Murray a second time, a sharp report followed in which Murray succeeded in wrenching the weapon from the doctor and fell him to the floor and then broke the lock from the door to get out. The noise had caused an alarm to be given, and by this time the police arrived and Murray and the doctor were taken to the hospital. Murray is thought to be fatally injured, but the doctor will recover. The doctor affirms that it was an unknown man, a patient, who assaulted Murray, but the police discredit the story.

A Graveyard Washed Away. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16.—A graveyard situated on the bank of the Arkansas river caved into the stream on Saturday. About seven hundred bodies were washed away on the rapid current.

A Detroit furniture man hung out a card inscribed "Buggy For Sale" and placed it upon a second-hand bedstead.

THE MODOC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Attorney General Williams to-day received the following: NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1875. Deputy Marshal Dekline has returned from Colfax. He arrived there the day after the massacre. The details are horrible. The Democrats, white of Grant parish attempted to oust the incumbent parish officers by force and held the Sheriff protecting the officers with a rifle. Several days afterwards several recruits from other parishes to the number of three hundred came to the assistance of the assailants, when they demanded the surrender of the colored people. This was refused. An attack was made and the negroes were killed. The Court House was fired and the negroes laughed as they left the burning building. After the resistance ceased sixty-five negroes, privately mutilated, were found dead near the ruins of the Court House. Thirty are known to have been shot after surrendering and thrown into the river. Two of the assailants were wounded. The slaughter is greater than in the riot of 1866 in this city. Will send report by mail.

United States Attorney. Marshal Packard telegraphs that Deputy Marshal Dekline has returned from Colfax, where he arrived the Tuesday following the collision of the Court House. He arrived on Sunday last, and found the place all more deserted except by women. He buried the remains of sixty colored men found in the fields. The dispatch continues: It was reported that subsequent to the burning of the Court House, thirty colored men were taken to the river bank in couples, and there shot and thrown overboard. It is also reported that colored men were shot in the adjacent woods, where their bodies are still lying. He found also twelve wounded. Some of the negroes present composed the posse, under the direction of Sheriff Kellogg, white, appointed by Governor Shaw, had taken possession of the Court House, and were still holding it. Nash, who was Sheriff by appointment of Warrent, and was succeeded by Sheriff Kellogg, and he would not let the negroes out of the building. Sheriff Shaw is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. The deputy found it impossible to make an arrest without the presence of United States troops. Armed bodies of whites are scouring the country. The assailants had in their hands a large quantity of arms, as some alleged looted from the Red River steamer John T. Moore.

Conflict Between Whites and Negroes in Louisiana. NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The steambark Southwestern, which arrived at about 1:30 o'clock this evening, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have retained Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court House, and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were, it is said, about four hundred and fifty men, armed with revolvers, shotguns, and rifles. On Sunday at about twelve o'clock about one hundred and fifty men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up until somewhere near three o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court House. The doors were barricaded. After further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party. One of the whites was shot in the bowels, and it is feared fatally wounded. They retreated to the outside of the breastworks, and as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the Court House was set on fire and they were shot as they came out from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and one hundred negroes were killed, and there were none to be found for miles around.

The Captain of the Southwestern, made the following statement: We were killed on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, and I found that the white people, with the sheriff, I suppose at their head, had captured the town after having a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about one hundred negroes had been killed and many were wounded. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very seriously wounded—Messrs. Hadnot and Harris. Mr. Hadnot was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hadnot down into the house. Alexandria. Three or four others, white men, were slightly wounded, but one hundred negroes escaped, but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All of the rest escaped, especially the white men. The negroes succeeded themselves in the Court House, and the whites, finding that there was no other mode of attack left them, and set fire to the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men. The fight lasted from 12 M. until nearly 3 P.M. The whites were in possession of Colfax, and when I left last night everything was very quiet.

Attorney General Williams this afternoon has telegraphed the following to H. Beckwith, United States Attorney at New Orleans: "Sir—You are instructed to make a thorough investigation of the affair in Grant Parish, and if you find that the laws of the United States have been violated, you will spare no pains to cause the guilty parties to be arrested and punished. If military aid is necessary to execute any United States process, you will call on General Emory for that purpose." [Signed] Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General.

The Wrecked Atlantic—Recovery of Forty More Bodies. HALIFAX, April 17.—The weather being favorable, divers recovered the search for bodies and up to the time the steam tuglet Prospect forty-two had been recovered. They were all unrecognized steamer passengers, principally women and children. They were buried without delay, the White Star agents having made all the necessary arrangements. The Dominion government agrees to pay a share of the expense. There is not a cargo enough saved to load the steamer Peril, sent from New York. Capt. Williams, Mr. Brady, Mr. Bennett and others came up from the wreck to-day to be present at the decision of the Court of Inquiry is given to-morrow. It is reported that the bodies of a woman and child drifted ashore near Lunenburg. Mr. Todd, who lost his father and mother on the Atlantic, arrived this morning on Chicago, in search of their remains. The body of the father had been recovered and buried at Prospect. The money found on his body was restored to the son. Warrents were issued yesterday for a man named Slaughter White and his three sons, residents of Prospect, suspected of having taken the wreck's quantity of baggage was found in the father's possession, including some identified as the property of Miss Strymer.

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Fighting Renewed.

THE SAVAGES REPULSED. SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Since Monday, when the expedition moved against the Modocs, there has been fighting on both sides. The Indians are concealed behind the rocks, and one Indian is equal to a hundred soldiers. Col. Gillen is confident that the Modocs cannot escape. The remains of Gen. Canby have reached Portland, and have been deposited in a vault. Rev. Mr. Thomas' funeral took place in this city to-day.

The following is a list of those wounded in the battle of the 19th: Lieut. Egan, Twelfth Infantry; Sergeant Good and Corporal Drew, of the same regiment; Capt. Deane and Corporal Kibbey, of the Fourth Artillery. Several hundred troops and two batteries were engaged. Privates E. O'Connor, J. McManis, Martin O'Connor, and Thomas Bernard were all badly wounded. Charles Smith and M. T. Carles, of the First Cavalry, were killed.

Colonel Gillen, Commanding the expedition, telegraphs General Schofield it is impossible to completely surround and fight the Indians in the lava-beds with the present force. Last reports state that a portion of the position has escaped. A continual fire from mortars and howitzers is kept up upon the Indian camps. The Modocs present a bold front. Gen. Schofield forwarded to-day several pieces of artillery and several hundred infantry.

The latest dispatches from the lava-beds state that there was severe fighting on the 15th and 16th inst. Gen. Gillen's command drove the Indians back and cut them off from water. The troops are now within four hundred yards of the Indian camps.

SIX FRANCISCO, April 18.—Advices from the Modoc country are very exciting. On the 16th tents were struck and a general advance of troops ordered. Soon the firing became very advanced. The troops advanced under cover of a dense forest. The Modoc position was finally given, and the men sprang forward amid the most deafening yell of the Modocs. Such was the rapidity of the onslaught and so unexpected that the troops were on them before they knew it, and in five minutes were masters of the situation.

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A dispatch from Col. Gillen says: We have fought the Indians all day and driven them to the immediate vicinity of their strongholds. Our loss is one officer, Lieut. Egan was wounded, but not seriously. Three enlisted men were killed and wounded. We hope to surround them to-morrow.

The following is the latest: During the night of the 16th the Modocs occupied the same position as on the evening of the previous day. At sunset a body-contested fight took place. The Indians endeavored to reach the lake for water, but our troops succeeded in keeping them away. The Modocs struck and were again ordered forward, and soon reached the top of the ridge close to Jack's camp. Orders were then given to sweep the lava-beds.

A dispatch was sent to Captain Bernard ordering him to cease the Modoc position, to the Colonel's orders, to pursue them immediately with cavalry and give them no rest.

10 O'CLOCK.—Our troops have gained considerable ground, and firing is becoming more frequent. The general idea is that the Modocs are on the move. Orders have been given for Colonel Mason to move his right force as rapidly as possible and join Colonel Green's left. This will cut off the Modocs. From ten to twelve o'clock there was considerable firing from the Modoc position. A detachment of the Modocs have got out of Mason's left, as the Indians can be heard in the vicinity of Jack's cave. The mortars, which have ceased since daylight, have been ordered to a new position within eight hundred yards of the cave, and near the water.

About 12 o'clock Colonel Green's and Mason's commands effected a junction, which entirely cut the Modocs off from water. This movement occasioned the firing heard at different points on the line. It was decided not to force on the Indians' strongholds, but to hold them without killing an Indian. If we could keep them from water they would have to leave their position. We could not find them in a stronger one. Our losses in the two days' fight have been five killed and ten wounded.

The only officer yet wounded is Lieutenant Egan, flesh wound in the leg. He is doing well. A junction has been formed between Green and Mason. Five Indians are reported killed. None of our killed or wounded are believed to be the Indians' hands. It is evident if we cut off their position on the lake shore the Modocs will have to leave or surrender. There is a heavy fire of musketry now near the lake shore. The Indians are evidently fighting for water. Every one who has seen our action speak of them it the highest terms.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.11:20 A.M.—Private dispatches from the lava-beds this evening say the Modocs fled to the hills southwest of the lava-beds. The cavalry are in pursuit. The first Sergeant of company K (captured a Modoc flag and took the scalp of Scar-Faced Charley. The savages mutilated the body of Eugene Hays fearfully. Meacham is improving rapidly.

LEXINGTON, April 16, 1875.—In a shooting affray last night between John C. Owens, was shot and mortally wounded. Last night a negro family—three persons—husband, wife and daughter were taken from their home in Jessamine County and were supposed murdered, at Marble Head, by Ku-Klux. On last Sunday, a negro, white fisherman, drew up a portion of a decomposed body, which was recognized by the clothing to be Mahala Hawkins, the murdered wife of the family mentioned. Her arms and legs were pinned, and a fifteen-pound rock was tied to her feet.

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A Horrible Outrage.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—The August (Arkansas) Bulletin of this week contains the following: The following letter is from Thomas Warren, of Union County, Arkansas, to J. W. Mason, dated but a few days ago: "I will tell you of a horrible murder that took place not far from where I live. It happened about a month ago, and there were four negroes concerned in it. A married lady went to a neighbor's house to stay for several days. She was not well when she left her home, and her husband told her that he would take care of the children until she came back, but when she got to where she was going there was no one at home but the hired man, and she started back. She had her horse, took her of the horse and hitched it outside of the road, and drove and pushed and pulled her eight miles into the bottom, when he let her get a tree and ran away. He kept her there three days and nights tied to a tree. On the second day, while there, she had a child while in the woods by herself. She was gone from her home three days before her husband went after her. He went over to the house where the husband started to go, and when he found she was not there, he started home and found the horse tied where the negro had left three days before. He took the horse home and collected some men together, and began hunting for her. The next day they started to go, and he found that they had seen a negro the day before driving a white woman before him down the path. They scattered off to hunt for them, and got so close that the negro went where the woman was tied, killed her with a stick, and left her. They had not got the woman away from the spot. They took the negro to her husband, and asked him what he would do with him. The husband told them to burn him. The man told him that he was all negroes. They built two log heaps and put him in the middle. They were two or three hours burning him. They cut his toes off and made him swallow them, and then cut strips of skin off his body and made him broil them on the coals and eat them, and they would roll him in the coals and take him out and talk to him and put him back. At last he said he would go, and he went on top of it and let him burn to ashes. There was not a white man that had anything to do with it; they were all negroes. The other three that were killed were shot dead on the spot. They knew where the woman was and would not tell."

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