

The Waynesburg Messenger.

A Family Paper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Science, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. 4, NO. 47.

THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER,
PUBLISHED BY
R. W. JONES & JAMES S. JENNINGS.
AT
WAYNESBURG, GREENE CO., PA.

OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

TERMS:
Subscription—\$2.00 in advance; \$2.25 at the expiration of six months; \$2.50 after the expiration of the year.
Advertisements inserted at \$1.25 per square for three insertions, and 25 cts. a square for each additional insertion (ten lines or less counted as a square).
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
For the purchase of all kinds, executed in the best style, and on reasonable terms, at the "Messenger" Job Office.

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ATTORNEYS:
W. L. WYLY, J. A. J. BUCHANAN, D. R. P. HUSS,
WYLY, BUCHANAN & HUSS,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
WAYNESBURG, PA.

PURMAN & RITCHIE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Waynesburg, Pa.
Office in the Court House, one door east of the old Bank Building.

R. W. DOWNEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office in Edwith's Building, opposite the Court House, Waynesburg, Pa.

DAVID CRAWFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Bayers' Building, adjoining the Post Office.
Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

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Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS!
D. R. P. HUSS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.,
HAS received from the War Department at Washington, D. C., official copies of a Physician and Surgeon's Report, and all the necessary Forms and Instructions for the prosecution and collection of **PLEASANT BOWLEY**, **ROCK P. F.**, due discharge and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphan children, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which business, upon due notice, will be attended to promptly, and accurately, if entrusted to his care.
Office in the old Bank Building—April 8, 1863.

PHYSICIANS.
B. M. BLACHLEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office—Blachley's Building, Main St.,
Waynesburg, Pa. Office opposite the Court House, in the Hospital Corps of the Army and resumed the practice of medicine at this place.
Waynesburg, June 11, 1862—ly.

DR. A. G. CROSS
WOULD very respectfully tender his services as a **PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON**, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He is a Graduate of the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania, and has had a liberal share of public patronage.
Waynesburg, January 8, 1862.

DR. A. J. EGGY
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity, as a **Physician and Surgeon**. Office opposite the Court House, in the Hospital Corps of the Army and resumed the practice of medicine at this place.
Waynesburg, June 11, 1862—ly.

DRUGS.
M. A. HARVEY,
Druggist and Apothecary, and Dispenser of Patent and Pure Oils, the most celebrated Patent Medicines, and Pure Liqueurs for medicinal purposes.
Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

MERCANTILES.
WM. A. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

R. CLARK,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and all notions, in the Hamilton House, opposite the Court House, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

MINOR & CO.,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Green House, Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

The Farmer.
ROBATOIRES IN HORSES.
BY GEO. H. DADD, V. S.

In olden times, grease or scratches, and cracked heels, were not only very prevalent but very formidable affections. Before veterinary surgeons were employed in the British army, many thousands of valuable horses were condemned as useless for active service, in consequence of the prevalence of that loathsome affection known as inveterate grease; but now, in consequence of the presence of veterinary surgeons and the consequent improved system in management in camp and stable, grease is almost unknown. Most veterinary writers contend that grease almost always arises from improper management of the horse, yet I have seen it occur in horses that were well cared for and properly treated. The truth is, some horses are predisposed to affections of the skin of the heels and the sebaceous gland of the same; and although cleanliness and good management may stave off an attack for a long while, yet when the system abounds in morbid matter the same is very apt to gravitate towards the heels—they being most remote from the centre of circulation—inducing inflammation of the skin of the heels, distention of the sebaceous glands, and a stinking and unhealthy deposit on the surface, and a purulent discharge through ulcerated cracks; this constitutes grease.

It is contended by Mr. Blain and others that grease has local weakness for a cause. As fluids press, not in proportion to their diameter, but to the height of their column, the venous blood must find some difficulty to its ascent. Debility is therefore more felt in the distended vessels remote from the influence of the heart, under which circumstances the effects productive of grease necessarily ensue.

Some horses are constantly the subjects of swelled legs, and if the heels happen to be accidentally abraded, the latter often operates as the exciting cause of a very formidable affection of the heels. Associated with the swelled legs is a scurfulness of the skin beneath the fetlock; these conditions, together with the fact that the animal is of the lymphatic temperament (gray color), are sure indications that predisposition to maladies of the above character are present. Having such horses under our care, the chief object should be to ward off an attack, by dietetic and hygienic measures; too much washing of the heels without drying them by rubbing, is just about as bad as for the filth to remain; the practice chills the part by a process of slow evaporation, and the result is local congestion, &c.

I propose to illustrate, for the benefit of the reader, the treatment of grease:

I was requested to see a gray gelding, the property of the Transfer Company. On arrival I examined the animal and found him to be a large flabby organized creature, having a large amount of loose tissue under the skin. I found that there was a bad odor arising from some ulcerations and exudations about the heels and sides of the same; intermediate of the ulcers were dry horny scabs, the hair about the parts pointed straight out; the heel was excessively tender, quite vascular, and blood escaped from its vessels. The moment a hand was placed upon the locality the animal would catch up the limb and appear to suffer much pain.

Treatment.—In the first place I had the parts well cleansed with soap and water; then after wiping the parts dry they were wetted three times daily with a portion of the following solution:

Nitrate of potass (Saltpeter), 3 oz.
Water, 1 pt.
Glycerine, 4 oz.

Every time the solution was applied, the parts were dusted with pulverized charcoal; this charcoal covering the abraded parts, and being a good antiseptic, had a very good effect in excluding atmospheric air and in correcting the fetid odor.

I administered as an alternative to correct the morbid habit, twenty grains of iodide of potass, four drachms of sulphur, two drachms of powdered sassafras bark, one drachm of gentian; and these were mixed in food, and the same quantity was given during a period of four days, and the dressings were also continued.

On the fifth day the animal had very much improved, stood fair on the foot, and seemed to suffer but very little pain; the limb was somewhat swollen, part from want of use, and otherwise from a slight effusion into the cellular tissue. I discontinued the medicine and ordered the following mixture to be applied daily:

Pyroligneous Acid, } equal parts.
Coal Oil, }
After each application the charcoal was reapplied.

At the end of about fifteen days

the animal was well, with the exception of an enlargement and induration which time alone could remedy. This plan of treatment would probably prove successful in all curable cases of grease, cracked heels, scratches, &c., and I advise the reader to try it whenever such cases occur; the patient, however, should be kept on a light diet—green feed in summer and carrots in winter—and a moderate supply of oats and hay—
O. Farmer.

Miscellaneous.

PRESENCE OF MIND.
Moliere, the "Father of French Comedy," being in a delicate state of health, left Paris, and retired to his villa, at Auteuil, to pass a short time. One day, Boineau, accompanied by Chapelle, Lulli, De Jonsee, and Nantouillet, came to visit him. Moliere could not join them, on account of his illness, but he gave the keys of the house to Chapelle, and begged him to do the honors for him. Chapelle acquitted himself of this task in such a manner, that at supper not one of them was sober. They began to discuss the most serious matters, and at last, having impudently decided that the greatest good never to have been born, and the next to die as soon afterwards as possible, they resolved, shocking as the proposition may sound, to go in a body and drown themselves in the Seine. In the meanwhile, Moliere, who had retired to his chamber, was informed of this state of affairs; and, as valid as he was, he hastened to join the mad party. Seeing how far gone they all were, he did not attempt to reason them out of their determination, but demanded what he had done that they should think of destroying themselves without him?

"He is right," cried Chapelle; "we have been unjust towards him; he shall be drowned with us."

"One moment, if you please, though," observed the dramatist.—"This is the last act of our lives, and we do not to be undertaken rashly; if we drown ourselves at this hour of the night, people will say we are drunk, and we shall lose all merit. Let us wait until the morning; and then, in broad daylight and upon empty stomachs, we will throw ourselves in the river in the face of our fellow-creatures."

This was, after some demur, approved of; and the next morning, bad as the world was allowed to be, no one thought it bad enough to quit it.

Sir Thomas Moore also displayed great presence of mind. "It happened one day," says Aubrey, "that a Mad Tom of Bedlam came up to Sir Thomas, as he was contemplating, according to his custom, on the leads of the gate house of his palace at Chelsea, and had a mind to have thrown him from the battlements, crying, 'Leap, Tom, leap!'"

The Chancellor, was in his gown, and, besides, ancient and unable to struggle with such a strong fellow. My lord had a little dog with him. "Now," said he, "let us first throw the dog down, and see what sport that will be." So the dog was thrown over. "Is not this fine sport?" said his lordship; "let us fetch him up and try it again." As the madman was going down, my lord fastened the door, and called for help.

With this may be coupled the anecdote of the physician who, when the patients of a lunatic asylum found him on top of the building, and proposed as good sport to make him jump down to the bottom, saved his life by recommending, as an improvement on the idea, that they should walk down stairs with him, and see him jump from the bottom of the building to the top.

The Richmond Riot.
A letter from Fort Drewry, of April 6, says:—The Government gives us plenty of clothing now—all except underclothing and socks. * * * The women had a riot here yesterday. There were about three or four hundred. They said they wanted something to eat, and they went to work and pumdered all the stores. They even took dry goods, coats, and all such articles, that were not good to them. They went into everything. The soldiers were ordered to quell the riot. It was put down in a short time. The Governor made a speech to them, also the President, and told them that if he thought that one in the crowd was the wife of a soldier he would share the last crumb of bread with them. But he said he was informed otherwise. The Mayor of the city recognized a great many of them as thieves, who had been up before him for trial several times. These women were not in want. They only did it as a good excuse for plunder.

When General Hooker was last in Washington, he was asked how soon he would probably disturb the quiet of Lee on the other side of the Rappahannock. His reply was, "Don't ask when I will move. I have been waiting for the weather sixty days."

A RESOLUTE UNION LADY.
The many interesting and exciting incidents of the late rebel raid into Kentucky would, if collected, be material for a score of articles. When Pegram's men were in Lancaster, Garrard county, one of his officers and a squad of men rode up to the house of Colonel Lendrum, then absent in the Union army, and ordered his wife to get them a meal. She told them flatly that she would not do it. They then threatened to burn her house, if she persisted, to which she heroically replied, "Then apply your torch and I'll take my children and leave, for I will not prepare you food," adding that she thought they would find a brigade of men to apply the torch also. Stunned by this unlooked for courage and defiance of an unprotected woman, they deemed it better not to carry their threats into execution. The allusion to a brigade of men was understood by them, when it became known that her husband was then in command of a brigade in the Federal army. At one place they rode up to a man, presented a cocked pistol and demanded his gold watch. Of course there was no alternative but death. This occurred at Mt. Vernon, but the perpetrator was not long allowed to enjoy the reward of his crime, for he was soon drowned in the Cumberland, and his booty going down together. At another place they would enter a Union hotel, use everything in the way of food both for man and beast, then jump into the nice clean beds with their filthy clothing on, and finally, pay their respects by carrying off most of the sheets and blankets of the house.

Another Riot Feared.
A refugee from Richmond says that another broad riot is feared, and precautionary measures for its suppression have been instituted; but great uneasiness is felt throughout the city, and merchants are adding to the strength of doors and shutters in every possible manner. The effect of the late riot upon the troops about Richmond was very demoralizing. The authorities are most exercised over it, and the greatest vigilance is enjoined upon the police force. The leading men of the city attempted to circulate the report that the women were "Irish and Yankee bags," endeavoring to mislead the public concerning the amount of loyal sentiment in the city, but miserably failed. The fact of their destitution and respectability was too palpable, and the authorities are forced to admit the conclusion that starvation alone incited the movement.

Recovery From Apparent Death.
Cases of this kind are by no means rare. The circumstances of one, which I will name, were related to me about twenty years ago by a member of the Society of Friends in Nottinghamshire; and they were well known to all his family, in whose presence the relation was made. It is illustrative of a strange fallacy in medical treatment. A young woman had an attack of virulent small-pox, and was treated in a method once adopted by the faculty, even within the recollection of men living. The patient was shut up from fresh air, for the doors and windows were kept closed as much as possible; and in addition to this, the view of keeping the patient warm, the bed was covered with clothes and hangings. Under this treatment, the young woman I speak of, to all appearance, died. There was no sign of life. The attendants proceeded to prepare the corpse for what is termed "laying out." As a first step they threw open the doors and windows, and removed the hangings from the bed. They then washed the body; and in this process, were startled by the signs of returning life. In a short time, the supposed corpse was able to converse. The introduction of the fresh air had revived the dying functions; and at the time the relation was made to me, the woman was living. This case was well known to many persons in the neighborhood.—
Notes and Queries.

A Costly Wedding in Richmond.
The wife of a rebel officer writes in a letter recently intercepted, concerning dress and parties in the rebel capital:—A calico dress costs thirty-six dollars, that is three dollars per yard. White cotton, three dollars per yard; lawns and gingham the same. The most ordinary merino or silk, one hundred dollars. A simple bonnet, fifty dollars. A pair of ordinary three-dollar gaiters, twenty dollars. Notwithstanding these prices, parties were very numerous till last week. There was a wedding next door to us, which five hundred people attended, and where all liquors were abundant, and champagne and other wines flowing like water. [Then follows a description of the bride's underclothes.] * * * Everything elegant. The oranges at the wedding cost one dollar and fifty cents a piece, and every thing was as plentiful as of old. The whole of the wedding paraphernalia

and supper must have cost twenty thousand dollars or more.

Interesting Facts Concerning the United States Mint.
The United States Mint was established in 1792. The first cents were coined in 1793; the first silver pieces in 1794, and the first gold pieces 1795. From that time to June 30th 1861, the whole amount of the coinage of all kinds was \$799,923,362. Of this amount \$637,761,630 came from the Mint during the time between June 30th, 1849, and June 30th, 1861. California gold having begun to flow toward the Mint at the commencement of this period.—The increase during those years was chiefly in gold coins, although the coinage of the cents was largely increased after 1857. The amount of cents coined during the year 1856 was \$27,105; for the year ending June 29, 1858, it was \$234,000. The whole amount of the gold coinage during the period specified was \$669,116,406; silver, \$128,459,481; copper and nickel, \$2,074,743. The smallest amount coined in any one year after this was \$20,481 in 1815, and the largest in one year was \$93,603,808, during the fiscal year ending in 1861; and nearly \$81,000,000 of this was in gold—the largest amount in any one year.—The largest amount of silver coined in one year was \$9,077,471, in 1853, when the Spanish six and twelve cent pieces were taken out of circulation, and transformed into American money. The largest amount of cents in one year was in 1859—\$0,834,000. The coinage of cents during the present year, however, will no doubt exceed that of any other year, as the amount coined during last month alone reached \$53,000.—Yet at the present time cents cannot be coined as fast as they are wanted, although they are manufactured at the Mint as fast as the machinery can turn them out. Two or three years ago this coin was accumulated in large quantities, and it was difficult to exchange them for any available currency. It is not so at the present time, although there are more in the country than ever.—Three cent pieces, also, which were very abundant two years ago, are scarce, and gone out of general circulation. They are seen now and then, but they may, ere long, be classed with the rare curiosities, and hunted up for exhibition!

Those people who now hoard cents and three cent pieces do it, probably, in the belief that they are much more valuable than the regular paper currency. We suppose they do not understand that cents and three cent pieces are not worth what they pass for, and that they are not a legal tender for the payment of debts amounting to more than 30 cents. A person may hoard three cent pieces to the amount of hundreds of dollars; but he cannot pay debts with them or use them at all in business transactions beyond the amount specified, if others refuse to take them; and with cents the case is still worse. Such hoarding is foolish business. These small coins were made to circulate as change; and they were made to pass for more than they are intrinsically worth, in order to keep them in circulation; therefore, let them circulate.

In regard to the abrasion of coins, very remarkable statements have, from time to time, been published as to loss by abrasion or wear; making the amount so great as almost to cast discredit upon metallic currency. We are told, by one writer, that the annual loss in a country where both gold and silver circulated, is one part in 420—by another, in 300—by a third, in 200—and one gentleman of great accuracy and acuteness (cited by Jacobs), says that the loss on coined silver is fully one per cent. per annum. A more recent and alarming estimate from British sources would lead to the expectation that silver pieces of the size of their shilling or our quarter of a dollar, would, in less than ten years, be worn so much as to be no longer passable. Every one knows the value of such statements on this side of the water.

The National Medal department of the Mint has become a most important and interesting part of the institution. The re-production of National and other American Medals of historic interest have been received with great favor by all who are interested in numismatics, and by all who desire the development of native genius and skill in this branch of the arts—Medals of honor for the navy, in recognition of noble and patriotic services; in defence of the national honor and life, have been prepared here, which reflect the highest credit of the artists and the workmen who are engaged in the preparation.

Rare and valuable coins and medals have been added to the Mint cabinet during the year. The cabinet has become a very attractive place, and daily crowds of intelligent visitors attest its value and importance as a great numismatic collection.

Communications.
For the Messenger.
THE DEMOCRACY OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP IN COUNCIL.
The Democracy of Washington and adjoining townships met at Sutton's Store in said township on Saturday, April 18th. The meeting was called to order by appointing JOHN MEEK President of the meeting, and Henry Bristol and Elisha Meek, Vice Presidents. Abner Ross and T. B. Johns, Secretaries.

A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. The Committee consisted of Heath Johns, Silas Barnes, Jacob Ross and Michael McClellan.

W. H. Sutton was then loudly called for, and responded in an able and patriotic speech, showing conclusively that the Democratic party was the only national party, and upon it devolves the reconstruction of the Union. After which the following resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, 1. That the Democracy of Washington township is for the Constitution in war as well as in peace, and that they reaffirm their unalterable attachment to the Union of all the States, and now, as heretofore, pledge themselves to support the Government, and to yield a cheerful obedience to the law, and to all the lawful demands of the legally elected authorities, and that so far as they are concerned, they despise and repudiate and utterly refuse to follow the example set by the present Federal Administration of defying and violating the Constitution, but that they will obey the Constitution and the laws, and redress all their grievances by the law—in the Courts and at the ballot-box.

2. That we regard the Administration of the Federal Government as distinct and separate from the Government itself, and according to Mr. Seward, "the proceedings of the one may be canvassed without a thought of disloyalty to the other," and when we declare, as we now do, that the administration of Abraham Lincoln is weak and corrupt, and every day becoming more dangerous to the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, we know that our conduct is not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but essential to the stability, existence and restoration of the Constitution and laws over every inch of territory of the United States.

3. That "impartial freedom" for negroes, as taught by the Abolitionists of the North, and "Secession" as taught by the fire-eaters of the South, are equally wicked and destructive of the Constitution and the Union of the States, and equally responsible for the present wicked and unnatural rebellion, and we declare our utter abhorrence of both.

4. That the declaration of Secretary Seward to Lord Lyons—"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand, and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio; I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York, and no-power on earth, except that of the President, can release them. Can the Queen of England do as much?"—is alarming to a free people, and when contrasted with the following declaration of Lord Chatham, of England—"The poorest man in his cottage may bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter, but the King of England cannot enter it. All his power dares not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement!"—leaves no room for doubt as to the tyranny and despotism of the present Administration, especially when we read the long list of loyal citizens who have been imprisoned for no one knows what! carried, no one knows where! held during pleasure or released without knowing the accusation.

5. That the declaration of Secretary Seward to the meeting at "Union Square, New York," that we ask each other no questions about how the nation shall govern itself, and of Mr. Chase, that "the proclamation, (the Emancipation Proclamation) is not to be set aside in any event," and that of Mr. Blair, that the "Democrats of the North are only so many men on gibbets," disclose the bloody purposes of this Administration toward those at the North, who exercise their Constitutional right to criticize the acts of their servants, and seems to indicate more concern on the part of the Administration to destroy the liberties of the people than to suppress the rebellion and preserve the Constitution.

6. That the Emancipation Proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, and January 1, 1863, of the President is unwisely, unconstitutional, and has proven a failure, as has all the other "paper balls" of this administration, and of the late fanatical Congress to suppress the rebellion.

7. That the only true object of the war is to regain the public property, suppress the armed rebellion, and secure to the people of the States now resisting the laws, the benefit of the Constitution and the laws, and when armed resistance is put down, and submission to the laws secured, the war ought to cease, and the using of the army and navy by the Administration for other objects destructive of the reserved rights of the States, and the vested rights of the people, is unconstitutional, despotic, and alarming to the loyal States and people.

8. That whatever effect the rebellion may have on the Constitutional rights of the people in the seceded States, yet the rights and privileges of the loyal States, and of the States themselves, remain unimpaired by the rebellion; and the Federal Administration cannot declare the people of the loyal States hundreds of miles from the seat of war under martial law, and proceed to arrest and dispose of them by the law military.

9. That the late Conscriptio Act of Congress is in our opinion unconstitutional, and a direct insult to the patriotism of the States heretofore furnishing men and means for the war; and a studied effort to draw a distinction between the rich and the poor, and in our opinion, the people can rid themselves from it by an appeal to the Supreme Court.

10. That we extend to our soldiers in the field our warmest sympathies, and our hope and desire is that they shall be victorious on every battle field, and living, we shall honor them, and dead we shall ever respect their memories, and the widows and orphans shall ever be the object of our care.

After which A. A. Purman, Esq., was called for, and came forward and addressed the meeting in an able and powerful speech. He immediately commenced dissecting the administration, exhibiting the corruption that existed in its proceedings, and proving beyond a doubt that the leaders of the party in power, contemplated a dissolution in the Union.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

A. ROSS,
T. B. JOHNS, } Secretaries.

A PRUSSIAN PEASANT WEDDING.
The Wesser Gazette gives some details of a wedding which recently took place at Tompolho, a small village in the neighborhood of Berlin, inhabited by peasants of the better class. The guests numbered 120, and they consumed 60 fowls, 220 pounds of carp, 320 pounds of oaks, and 12 large joints of roast veal, with which were drank nearly 800 bottles of wine. The bride and her young friends changed their costume five times during the two days that the festivities lasted. The custom is that the bride cannot refuse a single dance; only inviting her the dancer has to pay a certain sum—a single man three times the amount of a married one—which is for the benefit of the musician; on this occasion the amount collected in that manner was 105 thalers, or nearly 400£.

In the evening a torch-light procession in the streets of the village took place, and on the bride going to her residence, she was accompanied by a guard of honor of fourteen peasants on horseback.

Death of Yellow Wolf.
A letter from Washington says of Yellow Wolf, the Kiowa chief, who died in that city on the 14th instant, that he took a severe cold which settled on his lungs, and his death has thrown a terrible gloom over his comrades. In a talk that he had with the Interpreter, he sent a variety of messages to his friends in the far West, and concluded with something like this: "I came to this place because I was sent for; I came to make peace with the white man, and it is very natural that I should have to die. You know that I have four children. I want you to take good care of them when I am gone." By appointment, this poor old man was to have signed a treaty on the day he died.

The interpreter tells me that this living in houses, and remaining so long in one place, is having a deplorable effect upon all the Indians here, and he believes that if not soon returned back to their native prairies they will all die. Several of them are really quite unwell. Like an eagle in a cage, or a salmon in a mill pond, they cannot bear the heated air of civilization. It is the old, old story—withering away. What will be done with the dead chief is doubtful. His companions talk as if they must take him back into the wilderness, but that will be expensive to the Government, and he will probably be placed in the Congressional burying-ground, surrounded by dead members of Congress, himself "the noblest Roman of them all."

Promise little and do much.