

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The doors of Independence Hall were reopened at 7 this morning, and from that hour until 10 two continuous double files of people viewed the remains of the late Vice-President. A great number of persons were unable to gain admittance to the hall.

At a quarter to 11 the body was removed to the hearse, which was drawn by ten beautiful black horses, and at precisely 11 o'clock the funeral cortege started. The route was out of Walnut to Broad streets, thence to Germantown Junction, where a special train was in waiting. All along the route the streets were crowded; many places of business were closed, and others made beautiful exhibitions of mourning emblems. The state house bell was pealed, and the Dead March and other dirges performed by the bells of St. Stephen's church. The procession was very imposing, and included Governor Hartranft, Maj. Rankson and staff, 1st Division of the National Guard, the committee in charge of the remains, the Mayor, members of Congress and pall bearers, the committee of arrangements, of the councils, officers and members of the council, and heads of departments, members of the senate and house of representatives, the Union League, delegation of the patriotic order of the Sons of America, the Philadelphia Union Club, etc.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The following telegram, which speaks for itself, was received here this afternoon—

Washington, D. C., 27.

"D. P. Dyer, U. S. District Attorney, St. Louis.

"I learn from the morning papers that, in the course of the trial of Wm. A. Avery yesterday, a witness mentioned a rumor that I was interested in a distillery or liquor house at Louisville, Ky.; substantially the same rumor was circulated in St. Louis by corrupt officials and guilty distillers, their confederates and friends, last Spring, obviously for the purpose of breaking the force of proceedings against them. So long as the matter rested in a mere street rumor, or in the columns of newspapers friendly to the ring, I could not properly take notice of it, but now that it has been dragged into court, as appears at the instance of indicted officials, I deem it proper to request that every person whose name has been or can be given you as having a knowledge of such alleged facts shall be brought before the grand jury, and subjected to the most rigid examination. The statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false so far as it affects me, but I do not desire to allow the matter to rest upon my denial. I beg to repeat the request heretofore communicated to you, that those frauds on the government shall be probed to the very bottom, that every ramification of the ring shall be followed in every part, from beginning to end, and that no one having connection with or a guilty knowledge of its operations shall be permitted to escape. So far as this department is concerned I ask that every allegation against any officer of it, from its head to its humblest employee, be thoroughly investigated, and vigorously prosecuted if any ground exists therefor. I have read this to the President, who repeats his injunction—'Let no guilty man escape.'"

(Signed) B. H. BRISTOW.

"Sec'y of the Treasury."

WASHINGTON, 27.—Just before the close of business this afternoon at the Interior Department, Secretary Chandler signed formal notifications to the chief clerks, the three heads of divisions, and seven other principal clerks of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that their services from this date will be dispensed with. The removals are based upon the recommendation of Commissioner Smith, and make a clean sweep of all the clerks associated for any considerable time with the past history of the bureau. The desire, as the Secretary and Commissioner express it, is to begin anew. Commissioner Smith signifies his confidence in the personal integrity of chief clerk Clum, by recommending him for transfer to some other position in the department. The notices of removal reached most of the offices after the clerks interested had left for the day, and in these instances they

were forwarded to their homes. Their successors are not yet appointed. The pressure for office has become so great at the Interior Department that Secretary Chandler has posted the following order—

"The Secretary declines to receive applicants for appointment in this department; they must apply to the appointment clerk in room 36."

BOSTON, 27.—At the meeting this afternoon to report in respect to the memory of Vice President Wilson, the following was adopted—

"Resolved, that the announcement of the death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the U. S., is received in the capital city of Massachusetts with sincere and unanimous respect for his useful and honorable life and sterling character, and with profound sorrow at the loss of one whose influence was every day more and more generously diffusing the returning spirit of reunion over the nation at large. With peculiar esteem is he remembered in this commonwealth, which was his home, and of which he was so long a faithful servant; of whose devotion to the elevation of humanity he was a fearless and constant exponent and advocate; to whose people his presence was so familiar and so cordial, and which so deservedly honored him with successive and distinguished promotions in her service. He illustrated, in the interest of the government of the people by the people, that the politician may lift and not debase his opportunity; that he may touch and not abuse the popular will; that he may grow greater and better as he grows older; that he may repay the confidence of a people by directing their enthusiasm and using their organizations in behalf of a higher political and moral civilization, and that the politician may also be the statesman. The example of his life is a tribute to New England. He was born in poverty; he was a day laborer; his college was the borrowed book, the hour stolen from sleep, the aspiration of the shoemaker's bench, the debates of the village lyceum; his townsmen, recognizing his ambition and intelligence, made him their representative in the legislature. The opportunities of Massachusetts were as free to him as the air, and seizing them he rose to prominence side by side with Chas. Sumner, the workman and the scholar in thorough sympathy. He was a leader in a great political movement for human freedom. He was president of the senate of the commonwealth; he was a senator in the national congress; he was Vice President of the United States. In every station he was equal to his duties; through all he was true to the fundamental principles of his faith, the equal rights of humanity, the education and happiness of the people. His fellow citizens mourn an honest public servant and an illustrious American. The general demonstrations of sorrow evoked by his death testify to the national appreciation of his worth, and confirm the hope that the memory of his services and of his broad patriotism will contribute to enforce the lessons of his life, and to build his best monument out of the gratitude of the people."

Addresses followed by Charles Francis Adams, Judge Hoar, Chas. Levi Woodbury and others.

TAHLEQUA, I. T., 27.—The Cherokee National Council, in joint session to-day, counted the votes cast at the general election in August for principal and assistant chiefs, and declared Charles Thompson elected principal chief by eleven majority, and Judge Davis Rae assistant chief by 120 majority. The senate stands eleven Ross men and seven for Downing or Thompson; the lower house nineteen Ross and fourteen Downing men. Everything passed off peacefully and quietly. Chief Thompson, on taking the oath of office, intimated that he would make no material change in the management or policy of his administration.

NEW YORK, 27.—With becoming solemnity, reverence and earnestness New York, to-day, paid her tribute to the remains and memory of V. P. Wilson. The flower of our military, delegations from our financial and commercial institutions, the city government, and prominent citizens, as well as the lowly of the colored population all united in showing respect for the distinguished dead. Long before the hour at which the special train bearing the remains was expected from Jersey City great crowds congregated in and around the depot, and soon was taken every available

position from which a good view of the proceedings might be obtained. The passage way leading into the ferry house was tastefully draped, and on the national flag was the following inscription—"Henry Wilson, born February 16th, 1812; died Nov. 22d, 1875." Beneath this were the lines—"O death, all eloquent, you only prove what dust we dote on, when 'tis man we loved."

The Chief of police of Jersey city was here with one hundred officers, besides a detail of white and colored troops of the national guard, all of whom were to accompany the remains to New York. Shortly before 3 o'clock, the committee of the common council of this city and the heads of departments filed into the depot and took their positions. At five minutes after 4 o'clock the train moved slowly into the depot; the locomotive and cars were neatly draped. The hearse, drawn by four horses, now approached the train, and the body was borne to it, the military presenting arms, the bands playing dirges, and an immense crowd, all bareheaded, their heads. The procession was promptly formed, and moved to the ferry boat, all the bells of the city tolling, and an artillery corps, posted in the neighborhood, firing minute guns. The only member of Congress who accompanied the remains to this city was Senator Boutwell, who was joined at Jersey City by Senators Cragin of New Hampshire, and Paddock of Nebraska. A delegation from the Massachusetts Republican Association of Washington also accompanied the remains.

The steamer having arrived at Cortland Street, the debarkation took place without delay. The several committees having taken their assigned places, the cortege began its march through New York. The marines, the 7th regiment of this city, and the Skidmore guards, colored, form the guard of honor; five regiments of infantry, three of mounted troops, officers of the regular army, 400 policemen, a battalion of the fire department, with their apparatus, numerous committees from political and other civic bodies, also officers of the national, state and municipal governments composed the procession. As the cortege passed up Cortland Street an immense crowd of spectators lined the sidewalks; Broadway was thronged, also 14th Street, and 5th and Madison Avenues to the depot, and not only were the streets filled, but every window from which a view could be had was occupied.

On arriving at the depot the body was carried inside and the escort dismissed, a detail only having been made to keep guard until 9 o'clock, when the train started for Boston. The weather was delightful, but unfortunately darkness set in before much progress was made in the march, and the greatest part was accomplished in the gloom of the evening. Fred Douglas occupied the carriage with Senators Boutwell, Cragin and Paddock.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report, speaks as follows in regard to the Mission Indians of Southern California—"In my judgment, the best method of meeting the necessities of these Indians will be to secure to them, by the withdrawal from sale, all public lands on which they are now living. Under directions from this office the agent has employed a surveyor to indicate such boundaries as will enable the President to issue an executive order, making a proper withdrawal. This course will provide for but few of the Indians, from the fact that nearly all of the arable lands in that section of country have been sought for, and are covered by Mexican land grants, or entries in the U. S. land office. For the remainder it will be necessary to purchase small tracts of land at different points, on which the Indians may locate permanent homes, and where they will be in the vicinity of planters and ranchmen who will give them profitable work as laborers. For the purchase of these tracts, and of the improvements which may be found within other tracts desirable for a small reservation, an appropriation of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be required, and I respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be again called to the importance of this subject."

A postoffice is established at York, Juab Co., Utah, Hugh McCormick postmaster.

The Commissioner of Indian Af-

fairs, in his annual report, says that the reports of the Indian superintendents and agents convey unmistakable evidence of the advance in civilization of the Indians during the year. Their testimony is almost uniform that civilization is not only entirely practicable, but fairly under way. Forty-two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight Indians are self supporting; their corn last year was over 2,000,000 bushels, potatoes and other vegetables 421,000; fields under cultivation 323,000 acres, a larger area by seven thousand acres than ever before reported, and nearly 200,000 acres more than in 1871, nearly ten thousand more Indian families live in houses than five years ago. The commissioner expresses the opinion that a general Indian war will never occur in the U. S.

In reference to the Black Hills he recommends that legislation be sought from Congress offering a fair and full equivalent for the country lying between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne in Dakota. The equivalent to be offered the Sioux as helpless wards of the government for the Black Hills is to be found by estimating what eight hundred square miles of gold fields is worth to the U. S., and what 300 square miles of timber, agricultural and grazing lands is worth to them.

He says the need of Indian Territory is a government in a simple form, and he suggests that a government like that provided for the territory of the U. S. northwest of the Ohio river, previous to the organization of the general assembly, would be the best for the territory at present. He recommends that the matter be brought before Congress.

He opposes the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but recommends that the purchase, inspection and transportation of goods and supplies for subsistence be done by the government.

He makes note, in the highest terms, of the aid afforded by the different religious bodies of the country, and earnestly hopes that Congress will remove the difficulties which have heretofore been experienced in procuring the enactment of laws and the necessary appropriations for the training and education of Indians. None but the best men should be appointed agents, and he expresses the hope that the government will still be inclined to call on the religious bodies of the country to name the men.

It is not expected that the deficiency this year will arise to over \$200,000 in the cost and maintenance of all the Indians; but the wilder tribes will steadily decrease from this time till they cease to be a burden. It is not improbable that such additional expense will be required in bringing the wilder tribes into beginning civilization as will make the totals of the appropriations for three or four years to come equal to those of the last three years, and perhaps greater.

Col Wyman, of the Governor's staff, under whose charge the body was brought from Washington, and who with Col. Campbell accompanied them as they were brought into the hall, stepped forward and saluted the commander-in-chief, and made a formal delivery of the remains to the State officials. He said—"Your excellencies, in obedience to your orders, we have proceeded to Washington and received from the national committee the remains of Vice-President Wilson, which we have escorted to Massachusetts, and now deliver them to you." Governor Gaston replied—"Massachusetts receives from you her illustrious dead; she will see to it that he whose dead body you have borne to us, but whose spirit has gone to a higher service, shall receive honors befitting the great office which in life he held. I need not remind you that her people will ever treasure with love and respect, the memory of her distinguished statesman, and not only guard and protect the body, coffin and grave, but will also venerate his name and his fame. Gentlemen, for the pious service which you have so well and tenderly rendered, accept the thanks of the commonwealth." Soon after the Governor and retinue retired, as also Mayor Cobb and the committee of the city government, which met the remains at the depot.

Before the casket was uncovered, so as to permit a view of the remains, it was almost imbedded with flowers. At the head was a large cross and crown, and at the foot an

anchor, both designs being exquisite in their combination of rare and beautiful flowers. On the coffin was another large cross variegated in color, and a harp composed of white tuberoses and other white flowers, while upon and around the casket were crosses, bouquets, etc., in profusion. The marines, under Captain Haycock, remain on duty with the body as a guard of honor, until deposited in its final resting place at Natick.

As soon as the necessary preliminaries were finished the top of the casket was removed to allow an opportunity of viewing the remains. The first to look upon the face of the dead was Governor Gaston, his staff, and the executive council, Mr. Colbath, Messrs. Fred Douglass, James Wormley and Robert Purvis of Washington, ex-Governor Claflin and others. The doors were soon after opened to allow of the waiting throng to enter, and these were allowed to pass the ropes in squads of twenty or thirty, and came in at the main entrance into the Doric Hall, in the centre of which was the dais. All through the day, till 5 o'clock this evening, a continuous stream of visitors passed through the building, and never were there less than 2,000 or 3,000 in front of the edifice waiting an opportunity to follow the thousands who preceded them. It is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons thus viewed the remains before the doors were closed this evening.

The countenance of the deceased bore the characteristics and general appearance it wore in life, and was somewhat natural even in death; the complexion, however, had changed much, showing that decomposition had already progressed far in its work.

A large crowd having assembled in front of the State house, the doors of the hall were opened this morning, and for three hours a continuous stream of persons passed through to look on the remains of the Vice President; it is estimated that 30,000 people have viewed them since 11:30 a. m.

NEW YORK, 28.—Samuel Wood, of this city, proposes to establish a college of music in this city, and to endow it with five million dollars.

ALBANY, N. Y., 28.—The master builders of New York appointed by Governor Tilden to examine the new capitol, report that the management and manner of construction show neglect or want of skill to an extent unparalleled in the history of their observation, and that the continuance of the work will involve the necessity of tearing down and reconstructing large portions of the structure at very great loss.

BOSTON, 28.—More than Sabbath stillness seemed to brood over the city, and as the morning broke bright and beautiful an added solemnity befitting the sad occasion ushered in the day, and imparted influences to the thousands assembling to witness the opening of the last sad rites about being paid by a bereaved commonwealth to its late distinguished son.

It was expected that the special train bearing the remains of the late Vice President would arrive at the depot of the Boston and Albany road at 9:30 a. m. Long before that hour the crowd in waiting might be numbered by thousands. A detail of forty police and 120 mounted men kept order in the depot in Lincoln St., leading from the Beach St. entrance, allowing no one to pass in or out but those forming the escort, guard of honor and the various designated committees.

At 9 a. m. Col. J. K. Baker, of the Governor's council, Colonels Wilaer and Gray, of the Governor's staff, Mayor Cobb, Aldermen Clark and Stebbins, President Boardman of the Common Council, and Councilmen Brackett, Flint and Wilson took a carriage from the State House to the depot. Here the first corps of cadets, 120 muskets, under the command of Lt. Col. Edmunds, were in waiting, drawn up in line on Lincoln St. At 10:30 a. m. the train moved into the depot. Eight policemen, in dress uniform, detailed for the purpose, bore the casket from the train to the Beach St. entrance. Captain Haycock, with a detachment of twelve marines, who had accompanied the remains from Washington, with the officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, marching on either side of the casket as guard of honor. As the body was being borne through the depot, a member of the brigade band played a solo dirge on the cornet, the