

[From the N. York Weekly Herald of Aug. 5.]

INDIAN HOSTILITIES—THE PROBABLE EXTERMINATION OF THAT RACE IN OUR TERRITORIES.

The following extracts from the N. Y. Herald are indicative of widely entertained feelings concerning the conducting and termination of, what may be called, the present Indian war. Results will test the correctness or incorrectness of the conclusions drawn.

There was a battle with the Indians on the 25th and 26th of July at Platte River Bridge, on the telegraph road, in which about a thousand men of the Sioux, Cheyennes, Comanches, Arapahoes and Blackfeet were beaten by two hundred and fifty United States troops. The Indian loss was perhaps large, and they retreated, tearing down the telegraph as they went, and swearing that they were now making war "for all time." This was, therefore, in all probability, the first of a series of fights, that will result in the extermination of that race in the limits of the United States Territories—the first combat of an Indian war that will prove the last we will be troubled with. The fact of this vigorous commencement of hostilities just now, and the consideration of the condition, status and present temper of the Indians, alike point to this conclusion.

We give in another column the last statement published by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the probable numbers of the Indians. The statement embraces the Indian population of the Territories and of the several States in which there remained any of the race at the time, it having been made before the war. The total was three hundred and fourteen thousand. Of these three hundred thousand a large number was dependent upon the government for support at that time, and that number was increasing every year. Every train of emigrants that crossed the plains, carrying the arts of civilized life with them, reduced the self-supporting power of the Indians, and the great development of the gold-bearing regions did the same to a greater degree. Settlements of whatever character injured their hunting grounds, and so inevitably increased their dependence upon annuities. Then the war broke out, and its demoralizing influence upon the savage was very great. They were easily led into war from any cause; they lost their annuities, and suffered considerable distress, and thus were made ready to go to any extremity. What will make all this still worse is that we must expect, now that our greater war is over, a more extensive emigration, and development of the gold fields, and a consequently greater pressure than ever upon the Indians.

The circular from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which we give elsewhere, shows the temper in which the government regards these hostilities. The Indian Bureau by that circular subordinates its action entirely to that of the War Department, and orders the immediate cessation of all intercourse with hostile Indians. Thus the Indians, dependent in a large degree upon the government for support, have that support at once entirely withdrawn, and cannot even purchase the necessities of life from traders. Then the immense present power of the government will, no doubt, be used against them with proper vigor, and the resistance that their fifty or sixty thousand warriors can offer—even if all are brought into the struggle—will soon be overcome. The Indian has accomplished his part in the development of one portion of this continent, and must make way. And while the white laborer succeeds the negro in the once dreadfully malarious regions of the Southern States, the negro, perhaps, will displace the red man and carry our Western wildernesses as far forward as he has taken the districts he is now likely to leave.

THE INDIAN POPULATION.

Statement showing the tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States territory, number of souls, and place of residence of each tribe, made up from the best data in the possession of the Indian Office.

NAME OF TRIBE	No. OF SOULS	PLACE OF RESIDENCE
Apaches.....	7,000	N. & N. W. Mexico Territory.
Apaches.....	—	— Texas.
Apaches.....	320	Arkansas river.
Assinaboines.....	3,300	Upper Missouri r.
Arikarees.....	800	Upper Missouri r.
Arapahoes.....	3,000	K. & Platte r.
Anadokes, Caddoes and Ionies.....	500	Texas.
Blackfeet.....	7,500	Upper Missouri r.
Cherokees.....	17,500	West of Arkansas.
Cherokees.....	2,200	N. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.
Choctaws.....	16,000	West of Arkansas.
Choctaws.....	1,000	Mississippi.

Chickasaws.....	4,787	West of Arkansas.
Creeks.....	25,000	West of Arkansas.
Creeks.....	100	Alabama.
Chippewas of L. Sup. }	—	Michigan.
Chippewas of L. Sup. }	4,930	Wisconsin.
Chippewas of L. Sup. }	—	Minnesota Ter'y.
Chippewas of the Missis- }	2,206	Minnesota Ter'y.
Chippewas of the Missis- }	5,152	Michigan.
Chippewas of Saginaw }	1,340	Michigan.
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c.....	138	Michigan.
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c.....	33	Kansas Territory.
Cayugas.....	143	New York.
Catawbas.....	200	N. & S. Carolina.
Christians or Munsees }	41	Kansas Territory.
Crows.....	3,400	Upper Missouri r.
Crees.....	800	Upper Missouri r.
Caddoes.....	—	Texas.
Comanches and Kioways.....	20,000	Texas.
Comanches.....	—	New Mexico Ter'y.
Comanches.....	3,600	Arkansas river.
Cheyennes.....	2,800	Arkansas & Platte California tribes.
Delawares.....	33,539	California.
Gros Ventres.....	902	Kansas Territory.
Ionies.....	750	Upper Missouri r.
Iowas.....	433	Texas.
Kickapoos.....	344	Kansas Territory.
Kickapoos.....	—	Texas border.
Kioways.....	—	Texas.
Kioways.....	2,800	Arkansas river.
Kansas.....	1,375	Kansas Territory.
Keechies, Wacoos and Towacaras.....	300	Texas.
Kaskaskias.....	—	Kansas Territory.
Lipans.....	500	Texas.
Miamies.....	207	Kansas Territory.
Miamies.....	353	Indiana.
Mandans.....	250	Upper Missouri r.
Minatons.....	2,500	Upper Missouri r.
Menomones.....	1,930	Wisconsin.
Missourians.....	—	Nebraska Ter'y.
Munsees.....	—	Kansas Territory.
Muscaleres, or Apaches.....	400	Texas.
Navajos.....	7,500	New Mexico Ter'y.
Oneidas.....	249	New York.
Oneidas.....	978	Wisconsin.
Onondagas.....	470	New York.
Ottawas.....	—	Michigan.
Ottawas.....	249	Kansas Territory.
Omahas.....	800	Nebraska Ter'y.
Ottos & Missourians.....	600	Nebraska Ter'y.
Osages.....	4,098	West of Arkansas.
Oregon Ter'y tribes.....	13,000	Oregon Territory.
Poncas.....	700	Nebraska Ter'y.
Pottawatomies.....	236	Michigan.
Pottawatomies of Huron.....	45	Michigan.
Pottawatomies.....	3,440	Kansas Territory.
Pawnees.....	4,000	Nebraska Ter'y.
Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias & Kaskaskias.....	220	Kansas Territory.
Pueblo Indians.....	10,000	New Mexico Ter'y.
Quapaws.....	314	West of Arkansas.
Stockbridges.....	13	Kansas Territory.
Stockbridges.....	240	Wisconsin.
Sioux of the Missis- }	6,383	Minnesota Ter'y.
Sioux of the Missouri }	15,440	Upper Missouri r.
Sioux of the Plains.....	5,600	Platte & Ark. riv.
St. Regis Indians.....	450	New York.
Senecas.....	2,557	New York.
Senecas (Sandusky).....	180	West of Arkansas.
Senecas and Shawnees (Lewistown).....	271	West of Arkansas.
Shawnees.....	851	Kansas Territory.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	1,026	Kansas Territory.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	180	Kansas Territory.
Seminoles.....	2,500	West of Arkansas.
Seminoles.....	500	Florida.
Tuscaroras.....	280	New York.
Towacaras.....	—	Texas.
Tonkawas.....	400	Texas.
Utah Territory tribes.....	12,000	Utah Territory.
Utahs.....	2,500	New Mexico Ter'y.
Wacoos.....	—	Texas.
Wichitas.....	950	Texas.
Weas.....	—	Kansas Territory.
Winnabagoes.....	2,546	Minnesota Ter'y.
Winnabagoes.....	208	Kansas Territory.
Wyandots.....	551	Kansas Territory.
Washington Territory tribes.....	14,000	Washington Ter'y.
Wandering Indians of Comanches, Cheyenne and other tribes.....	17,000	New Mexico Ter'y.

†Total number.....314,622

*Obtained from a report of the Secretary of State of California, on the census of 1852, in which they are designated as "domesticated Indians." Superintendent Beal, in November, 1852, estimated the Indian population of California at from 75,000 to 100,000. Commissioners Barbour and Wozencraft, in March, 1851, 200,000 to 300,000, though their colleague, Redick McKee, Esq., at the same time stated that he had information which would greatly reduce that number. And the Spanish missionary authorities reported it to be in 1802, 32,231. The census of the State of California is believed to be the most reliable.

†Possibly some of the tribes embraced in this statement, especially those inhabiting the mountainous regions and the plains, are not correctly reported; their numbers may exceed or fall short of the estimate here made of them. The Indian population within the limits of the United States territory, exclusive of a few in several of the States, who have lost their tribal character or amalgamated with whites or blacks, may be estimated at from 320,000 to 350,000.

TREATMENT OF HOSTILE INDIANS.

Circular to Superintendents of Indian Affairs and Indian Agents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., —, 186—.

SIR—It appearing that differences have arisen between the superintendents and agents appointed by this department and the military authorities, at and near Indian reservations and agencies, as to the treatment of and intercourse with the Indians who are hostile to the United States, it is deemed necessary to inform you of the policy adopted by this department in its connection with the military authorities during the continuance of such hostilities. This department will subordinate its action and intercourse with the tribes and bands in hostility to the United States to the policy and operations of the War Department pending

such hostilities; and, on the other hand support the agents and employees of the Interior Department in the performance of their official duties, and in the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing our intercourse with Indians in amity with the United States.

In consonance with the policy, therefore, you are hereby instructed not to deliver goods, money or other property to any Indian nation, tribe or band, while they are in hostility to the government. You will be especially vigilant that no trader under your supervision has any trade or intercourse with any member of such disaffected tribe or band, under penalty of revocation of his license and expulsion from within your jurisdiction; and you will suspend all intercourse with such Indians, except so far as the same may be sanctioned by the military officers in charge of operations against them.

You are further instructed to refrain from furnishing to the public, or to individuals in such manner that it may be laid before the public, information upon the subject of Indian affairs. In regard to this subject, your attention is called to the circular instructions from this office of January 26, 1865, in which the communication to the public of information of pending affairs relating to the Indians, and a neglect to advise this office or the Interior Department of matters of importance, receiving or needing attention, was mentioned as being sufficient cause for dismissal from office.

Where difficulties arise in enforcing the civil policy of the government with Indians who are at peace with the United States, you will request the assistance and co-operation of the proper military authorities.

If at any time it shall appear to you that officers of the army are interfering with the proper execution of your duties as civil agents of the government, or that they fail to render you such aid as is necessary to enable you to enforce the regulations adopted alike for the good of whites and Indians, you will content yourself with making a full representation of the facts at once to this office or to the Secretary of the Interior, when measures will be taken by the department to bring about, if possible, the co-operation of the military officers with you in such measures as may be deemed proper.

You will hereafter make a full and explicit monthly report to this office of the condition of the tribe or tribes under your charge, with such suggestions as you may deem beneficial to them.

—, Commissioner.

The concurrence of the War Department in the above is expressed in the following letter:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 1865.

SIR—I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that he concurs in the views expressed in your communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of which was enclosed in your letter of the 15th instant, and also to state that the Adjutant General has been directed to transmit to Major-General Pope a copy of the communication in question.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. ECKERT,

Act. Assistant Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES HARLAN,

Secretary of the Interior.

THE Turin correspondent of the London Morning Herald has published some statistics with a view to show the low intellectual status of the Italian people. He says that of the 21,777,334 individuals forming the population of the Italian kingdom, only 3,884,245 can read and write, while 898,388 can read only, leaving the enormous proportion of 16,999,791 totally ignorant of the first rudiments of education. These returns show that, with the exceptions of Russia and Turkey, the Italians are the most illiterate people in Europe. It is admitted that the lower orders of the Italian people possess great intelligence and an aptitude for instruction, and that consequently serious culpability rests upon some parties for the gross neglect of the primary education of the people. The country has, however, begun to arouse itself, and scholastic institutions are being established in every direction. Very serious difficulties lie in the way of the intellectual advancement of the Italians, but they are not insurmountable, and the benefits which have already resulted from the educational measures adopted in Italy encourage the hope that the Italian nation will roll away the disgrace under which it has so long lain, and will rise to its proper intellectual position amongst the nations of Europe.

[CONCLUDED.]

[From the New York Dispatch.]

THE MAN WHO HAD AN IDEA.

BY KATE MERIDEN.

"If my wife never does any work in her life, She shan't be blamed by me."

"I think, Nephew Solomon," she groaned, as he entered the room, "I will have a cup of hot tea. Oh, dear! oh, dear! I fear a fit of the ague is coming on."

"I had better call Clara," ventured Solomon; "she may think of something to relieve you immediately."

"Oh, no; oh no," groaned Aunt Jane; "you'll be sure to awake Charlie, and will have to walk the floor with him while Clara waits on me. Quick! quick! get the tea, for I feel the chill coming on."

The idea of walking the floor with Charlie in his arms for the next half hour did not altogether please Solomon; so, thinking to choose the lesser evil of the two, he repaired to the kitchen for the cup of tea. But here a new difficulty presented itself. The fire was out, and the tea could not be found until a long and weary search had been made, for the discomfited man wisely forbore to call upon the sleeping Clara, having a wholesome dread of awakening his hopeful heir.

After singeing his whiskers and burning his hand, the fire was lighted and the cup of tea finally accomplished, and he once more repaired to the old lady's chamber. But, alas! for the tired man his troubles had only begun; for during the interval of the tea making, Aunt Jane had come to the conclusion that a little peppermint would give it a pleasant flavor, and help to drive away the chills, and desired her Nephew Solomon to search for a small vial in her cap drawer, which he endeavored to do, yet without avail; for what with the groans and moans of the old lady, and her repeated assurance that "he would ruin her best bran new cap, and spoil every ruffle and collar she possessed," he was almost beside himself; and finally giving up the search, he resolved to breast the cold night air, and pay a visit to the nearest druggist, who was just closing up, as the tower bell tolled the hour of twelve.

This accomplished, he again presented himself to Aunt Jane; and only when the cup of tea had been remodeled and heated to the proper consistency was the miserable man allowed to crawl away to his own chamber.

The next morning Aunt Jane's symptoms were decidedly better, and fair would the worthy Solomon have vented his spleen on his unoffending wife, had not the lateness of the hour interfered with his wishes, for unfortunately he had overslept himself, no doubt owing to his midnight vigil.

However, he promised himself satisfaction at the noonday meal, for certainly he must express his ideas of matters generally, or he would soon forget them. So fallen did he feel in his own estimation, since Aunt Jane's sojourn among them, he almost doubted if his own brother would have known him. Intent on these thoughts, he repaired to his residence at the noonday hour, but a new disappointment awaited him, for, to his inquiry of "Where is Clara?" Aunt Jane made the following reply:

"Of course you are aware, nephew, that Clara's mind needs cultivation, and I proposed to her that as the day is remarkably fine, it would be a good opportunity, for her to visit Library Hall, where a fine collection of paintings are now being exhibited, and afterward to attend Doctor Stone's lecture, that, you know, is to be delivered for the benefit of the Ladies' Literary Association. She spoke of waiting until after dinner but I told her it was quite unnecessary, as you could get us all a bit of dinner when you came in."

Solomon smothered his indignation as best he could, for Aunt Jane was unanswerable, and began his culinary matter with the somewhat dubious consolation of knowing that his better-half was improving her mind.

We might enumerate a hundred instances in which the unhappy man was compelled quietly to submit to the many annoyances to which he had before subjected his patient wife. It is enough to know, however, that under Aunt Jane's discipline he eventually forgot that he had ever had an idea, and after the old lady's departure Aunt Jane's name was never mentioned, though Clara Green had reason to remember the visit with gratitude, for Solomon is certainly less selfish and exacting, and keeps all his troublesome ideas confined to his own breast, and there is a fair prospect of him yet becoming an exemplary husband.