

house tops were filled with people, as were the streets.

When General McClellan had taken the oath of office of governor, and delivered his inaugural, which was frequently applauded, he returned to the executive chamber, when the Veteran Association of Philadelphia presented an address signed by 2,036 members. The same party also presented a silver medal made from half a dollar picked up on the field of Antietam. The reception in the executive chamber was attended by great crowds.

COLUMBUS, O., 15.—The Senate proceeded to the election of a candidate for United States senator. George H. Pendleton was nominated by and voted for by all the democratic members. The republicans voted blank. The vote stood—Pendleton 25; blank 8. Pendleton was declared the choice of the Senate. The House proceeded to vote for candidate for United States senator. George H. Pendleton was nominated by the democrats, and Stephen Johnson, of Miami, by Sturgeon, representative of the national party. The republicans made no nomination. The vote resulted—Pendleton 66, Johnson 3, blank 86. Pendleton was then declared the choice of the House for senator.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The resolution submitted to the Senate to-day by Mitchell is prefaced with a preamble, reciting that there are at the present time 300,000 Indians in the United States, for whose benefit there have been set apart 300,000,000 acres of public lands, including Indian territory, of the United States, or about 1,000 acres to each man, woman and child, and from all which lands settlers are excluded. A white person of 21 years of age, whether the head of a family or not, is permitted to homestead or purchase but 160 acres, while millions of white and black citizens with families to support are without homes. It is therefore resolved that the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing four Indian reservations, to be called Indian territories, one of which, for the use and occupation of all Indians in the State of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, shall be located in the country west of the Rocky Mountains known as Colville Valley; the second for the occupation of all other Indians west of the Rocky Mountains in some suitable locality west of or in such range of mountains, and the other two, for the use and occupation of all other Indians, to be located in or east of the Rocky Mountain range, and upon which reservations or territories all reservation Indians in the United States shall be located, with suitable provisions for permitting all who are competent to become citizens and who dissolve their tribal relations and elevate themselves to agriculture, to acquire under proper restrictions, homesteads and suitable quantities on their present reservation; such large reservation or Indian territories to have a suitable form of government to be established by Congress, which government shall include the right to be represented in Congress by a delegate to be appointed by the President of the United States; and a superintendent who shall be *ex officio* Governor of such territory. The resolution compels each Indian between certain ages to attend school a given number of months in each year, for a certain number of years, and provides that such government shall include the establishment of a strong military post in each of such territories for the protection of both Indians and whites; and also the establishment of suitable courts for the protection of civil rights and for the punishment of crime as in other territories, and that all lands now held as Indian reservations, as the Indians thereon are removed, shall be opened to the millions of homeless white and black United States citizens for settlement. The resolution further provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall be requested to report to the Senate such recommendations in reference to the general proposition as he may deem pertinent and proper.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received the following dispatch from agent Irwin, at the Red Cloud Agency: "From 20 to 30 lodges of northern Indians camped on the night of the 10th, and left the impression that they were going to Sitting Bull, but are just as likely to go to Little Missouri or

Tongue River, to join a camp supposed to be in that country."

The first public evening reception by the President and Mrs. Hayes was given at the Executive Mansion this evening, and was largely attended, many foreign ministers, members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in Congress, with their ladies being present, besides hundreds of private citizens. The feature that attracted attention was the large attendance of southern citizens. This is the first time such a general social call has been made by the southern people since the beginning of the war.

The principal feature of to-day's session of Congress was the long-expected financial speech of Senator Dan Voorhees. It was gracefully but powerfully delivered, in his most fascinating style of oratory, in the presence of crowded galleries and before a nearly full Senate, who paid him the rare compliment of listening to the whole of a speech which lasted two hours. His arguments on the silver question are, of course, quite familiar, being drawn from a speech and the silver commission report of Senator Jones, which are recognized on all hands as exhaustive of the arguments on this side of the question, but Voorhees presented them in a style and manner of his own, and then proceeded to discuss the question of the public faith involved, with a vigor and boldness of utterance that, in some respects, have not yet been paralleled in the Senatorial debate in the pending measure. He charged that the violation of public faith were not those in favor of remonetization of silver, but those who, in the interest of bond holders, legislated to pay the bonds in coin, although when issued they were expressly understood to be payable in greenbacks. He effectively quoted the speeches and letters of Senator Morton, Thaddeus Stevens and ex-Senator John Sherman himself, in which this view was distinctly and emphatically approved by them. He argued that it is of the highest importance that government should be faithful to the pledges made to its own citizens; denouncing the National Bank system, and, speaking for the western people, demanded its abolition, and with affecting eloquence, depicted the suffering of the poor and the distress of the business classes, which he attributed mainly, if not wholly, to the unwise and unjust financial legislation of the past six years. In conclusion, Voorhees indulged in what may be considered a very distinct threat of repudiation, and he warned bondholders and gold-seeking creditors not to go too far or the fires of liberty might burst forth again as they did 100 years ago. He implored heaven to avert the threatened dangers; "but," said he, "if infatuation has seized our councils the result will only add one more instance to the large catalogue of human crime and folly where avarice, like ambition, overleaps itself, and in its unholy attempt to rob others of their possessions loses its own." The speech was several times interrupted by applause, and at its close Voorhees was surrounded and warmly complimented by numerous Senators from all parts of the chamber, including several who are diametrically opposed to his opinions, but who could not restrain enthusiastic compliments upon his eloquence.

CHEYENNE, 15.—Superintendent Voorhees, of the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage line received a telegram to-day from Hillsboro, Ohio, announcing the capture there of McKenna, alias Reddy, the last of the Farmers road agents who operated on the stage route last summer. He had settled down, married and bought a farm from the proceeds of the last summer's work on the road. His last exploit was on June 26th, when \$14,000 was taken by a party of five, all of which McKenna got away with.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 15.—This noon, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lovell made her appearance at the Mother mine and ordered the men at work thereon to leave the mine, at the same time drawing a six-shooter to enforce her demands. The men withdrew, when she cut down the windlass and threw the ore car down the hill. One of the owners of the mine began to expostulate with her, when she again drew her revolver and fired, but with no other effect than to convince the miners of the earnestness of her intentions. The miners had Mrs. Lovell arrested.

The two companies of the Third cavalry that went out on a scout have returned to Major Evan's camp in Spearfish valley, and report having seen no Indians or signs of them.

POTTSVILLE, 15.—By an explosion in the Potts Colliery, near Ashland, four men were killed and three wounded.

HARTFORD, Conn., 15.—A serious railroad accident happened on the Connecticut Western Railroad, just beyond Tariffville, about ten miles from Hartford, at 10 o'clock this evening. An excursion train, returning from the Moody and Sankey meeting at Hartford, fell through the trestle bridge into Farmington River. Two engines, one baggage and three passenger cars went down. There are from 15 to 25 wounded. Word was telegraphed to Hartford, the city hospital notified, and a special train with surgeons sent out.

Later.—From five to twenty persons are killed; names not learned. The train contained ten crowded cars. One of the wounded is the Rev. Thomas, of Winsted. George P. Hatch and Thomas Franey, engineers, are also wounded. Four cars of the excursion train went through the bridge. Five dead bodies, two men and three women, have been recovered; a large number are yet in the wreck. Twelve physicians have gone out with the relief train from this city. It is impossible yet to get the names of the dead or injured.

YANKTON, Dakota, 15.—A report reached this city to-day that, a few days ago, twelve Indians at the Spotted Tail agency revolted against the local authorities and threatened the lives of some of the official attaches of the agency. Spotted Tail interposed to quell the disturbance, but was informed by turbulent parties that while they regarded him as their head chief, they would not obey him under the present circumstances. Spotted Tail then drew his revolver and killed two of the insurgents, when the balance retreated and have not since been heard of. The cause of the difficulty, or whether it extends beyond the dozen Indians involved is not known at this time.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—Flags on the city offices, military headquarters, consular offices, and many private buildings are at half-mast, to-day, in respect to the memory King Victor Emanuel.

A Virginia City dispatch says: Owing to the recent embargo between the Alta and Justice mines, a number of hired fighting men have been sent down to the level, on which connection between the mines is momentarily expected to be made. Trouble is expected when the drifts meet.

Within the last 24 hours the entire State, so far as heard from, has been visited with a rain storm. In the vicinity of San Francisco Bay from one to three inches of rain fell in different localities, the fall being the heaviest to the north and northwest. No detailed reports have been received from the northern coast, the storm having prostrated the wires. The present storm is considered sufficient to ensure good crops.

A CHEERFUL FACE.—There is no greater every-day virtue than cheerfulness. This quality in man among men is like sunshine to the day, or gentle renewing moisture to parched herbs. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it. The sourest temper must sweeten in the atmosphere of continuous good humor. As well might fog, and cloud, and vapor hope to cling to the sun-illuminated landscape, as the blues and moroseness to combat jovial speech and exhilarating laughter. Be cheerful, always. There is no path but will be easier traveled, no load but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain but will lift sooner, in presence of a determined cheerfulness.

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