

here of the shotgun. Treated as citizens, we can do better here than anywhere else. If white capitalists will put down ruffianism, I will, to the utmost of my ability, endeavor to prevent the exodus. We were born here and the climate is congenial, but if we cannot live here in peace we had better leave. One delegation on the floor represents a society of 40,000 souls. We have carefully considered the consequences of this move. The experience of a few in St. Louis will not be repeated. Those who go henceforth will go amply provided with means to place them in their homes and with a sufficient sum to maintain them until they can secure profitable labor. We know the consequences and we know that our labor here cannot be replaced, but the white people have presumed upon our good nature, and unless we have better guarantees than have yet been accorded, within a year there will not be a man, woman or child of our race left in Louisiana.

LINCOLN, 18.—Doctor St. Louis, who was to have been hanged today, at Wahoo, for poisoning his wife, shot himself, not fatally, and Gov. Vance has respited him until the 16th of May.

Special postal agents, John B. Furay, arrested, to-day, Peter B. Thompson, a clerk in the postoffice at Seward, for robbing the mails. The arrest was made upon decoy letters. Over \$12,000 was found on his person. Thompson pleaded guilty.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Moses, and the chiefs with him, had a final business interview with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, yesterday. An agreement has been made with the Indians, by which they surrender the lands heretofore occupied by them in Washington Territory and accept a reservation, set apart for them by executive order, adjoining and west of the Colville reservation in the northeastern part of the Territory. This reservation is a large one, larger the Yakami reservation in the same territory, which contains 800,000 acres. It runs northward to the British possessions, westward to the 44th parallel, southward along the McChow River and eastward to the Colville reservation. A good deal of the land contained in it is mountainous, but other large tracts are fertile, well watered, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The reservation abounds in game and fish. Its immense size fits it to support other Indians than the 2,000 or thereabouts which, under the present arrangement, will go there as soon as possible, with Moses. It is therefore agreed that such other friendly Indians as desire to settle there permanently may be permitted to do so. The reservation is likely, consequently, in accordance with the government's policy of consolidation, to become the receptacle of the shattered ends of northern tribes of Indians without reservations and Indians on reservations whose removal may become a necessity.

In connection with the agreement with Moses, it may be mentioned that an arrangement has also been made with the Umatillas that will result in settling the troubles and questions that have arisen between them and the whites. Some little time, however, will elapse before the details of the plan are perfected and the nature of the settlement can be made public. Moses and his party will have an interview with the President. These Indians have impressed Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Hoyt as being excellent business men. They go straight to the point without superfluous flourishes. Moses is highly elated at the agreement which has been reached. He says: "When I go back I will be a bigger Indian than ever before."

The Senate confirmed Wm. H. Payne pension agent at San Francisco, and Herman Krause, postmaster at Silver Reef, Utah.

NEW YORK, 19.—At a late hour, last night, Panchot was still ahead, having made 406 miles. The nearest man to him was 400.

The weather continues stormy with no prospect of abatement.

Gen. Wm. T. Withers, of Lexington, Ky., will ship, on Monday, by way of San Francisco, seven highbred trotters for the Sandwich Islands. The trotters were selected by Col. Chas. H. Judd, chamberlain to his Hawaiian majesty. He reports that the King feels great interest in America, and contemplates making another visit to this country.

GLoucester, Mass., 19.—Two tidal waves were perceptible in the harbor yesterday. The first, at half-past 12, raised the water two and a half feet.

CHARLESTON, S.C., 19.—The distress in Walterboro, on account of Wednesday's tornado, is so widespread that the city authorities have forwarded \$600 worth of provisions and \$1,000 cash for the relief of the sufferers.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., 19.—Five inches of snow fell here; a foot at Monticello, and from six to ten inches along the Jefferson branch of the Erie. At Scranton, snow, hail, and wind prostrated two miles of telegraph poles.

NEW YORK, 19.—In the pedestrian match at Gilmore's Gardens, the score, at one o'clock to-day was: Panchot, 450 miles; Merritt, 443; Krohne, 402; O'Brien, 407; Noden, 395.

Concerning the allegation that Californians "loathe the Chinese," William Lloyd Garrison writes to a friend in this city that if it be so it is very odd that they insist upon employing 120,000 of them in occupations where loathsomeness is particularly not desirable, as those of cooks and chambermaids, paying them from \$25 to 40 per month more than whites could get for doing the same work.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, referring to the recent discussion of the Chinese question in the Dominion Parliament, says it is creditable for leading men in parliament that they met the question in a manly way, and without any disposition to pauper, like demagogues, to the spirit of exclusivism from which the petition proceeded. At this moment the financial and commercial interests of the Pacific coast are in a state of paralysis at the possibility of the adoption of the hoodlum made constitution, which is so framed as to place capital at the mercy of what, in a communistic sense, is called "labor;" that is, the sort of "labor" which is threatening the best interests of the country, not the "cheap labor" of the quiet, unobtrusive, plodding Chinese, and it is to the credit of Canadian statesmen that with the question now forced upon them they have shown that they can discriminate between the cry of wolf and the wolf itself.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Some Umatilla Indians, this morning, called on the Secretary of the Interior and expressed their dissatisfaction with the terms agreed upon yesterday. Chief Moses, however, stands to the contract.

The Secretary of War addressed a letter to General Sherman, directing, in case Sitting Bull or any of his followers cross from the British possessions, that they be held as prisoners of war until further orders from the President. In view of this action, Sitting Bull and band have voluntarily subjected themselves to the authority of Great Britain, and ceased to be subjects of the United States. They will not now be permitted even with peaceable intentions to recross the frontier.

Chief Moses and other Indians called at the Executive Mansion today and were presented to the President, who said to them: "I am glad to see you, my friends. I hope Secretary Schurz will make a settlement with you that shall be satisfactory. We are friendly toward you and want to deal with you with exact justice. I hope you will always be our friends."

FORT McKINNEY, Wyoming, 19.—Information was received here, to-day, that on the night of the 17th, horse thieves entered the house of Mr. Foster, one of the oldest settlers in this section. His place, located on the Peony, near old Fort Kearney, 15 mile east of this post. They hung him up by the neck until nearly dead, to make him disclose the whereabouts of a large amount of money he was supposed to have. Foster refused to tell, and was nearly dead when let down. He revived, and was again hung, still refusing. The thieves then ransacked his house and took all the bedding and \$13, the savings of his children. They also took all his horses, three in number.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: A democratic politician from Mississippi, who owns a plantation, said the negro exodus to western states would put a new phase on the question of Chinese immigration. He believed that several thousand Chinese would be employed in the south this summer to take the place of the negro laborers who are removing to the west. Sixty of the

negroes employed by the gentleman had emigrated westward, and he should, if possible, employ Chinamen to succeed them. Southern congressmen will hardly oppose Chinese immigration if the planters are compelled to ask the services of celestials.

Edison is quoted as saying, in response to a question as to the progress he has made in his scheme for the electric light: "Well, I am, as you might say, non committal, but if there is anybody hereabout for whom you entertain particularly a vicious spite, unload your gas stock on him, and be quick about it too. Further than that I have nothing to say."

ST. LOUIS, 21.—The two-story brick car-house of the Olive Street Railroad Co., corner of Chauncy Avenue and Olive Street, caught fire at nine o'clock last night, and was totally consumed, together with about a dozen cars. The upper story was a tenement house occupied by the families of the company, who lost all their effects. The loss is about \$25,000; well insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A dispatch from Astoria says: The *Great Republic* is going to pieces; no lives lost; the passengers are all transferred to Astoria. The captain and crew are ashore on Sand Island, will be taken off this afternoon. Freight and baggage a total loss. Last night the wind rose and a heavy sea began to roll in, and is breaking now where the vessel lies. All accounts agree that the disaster was due to an attempt to enter at night, when it was very dark. The ship was badly out of her course.

A special from Astoria, at 4 20, yesterday afternoon, says: The tugs *Brenham* and *Columbia* have just returned from the wreck of the *Great Republic*. Captain Carroll, first officer Lennon, second officer Davis, pilot Dlog, boatswain, name unknown, and ten others, seamen and waiters, are still on board the vessel endeavoring to save the freight and baggage, but with very poor success, in consequence of the severity of the storm. At 3.25 the last tug arrived, bringing news that at 12 o'clock the last boat left the ship with first officer Lennon, Mr. Davis, the second officer, boatswain, two sailors and eight waiters, ten of whom, Lennon, Davis, boatswain, and seven others were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the surf. Three men clung to the boat and drifted ashore. She is going to pieces and is breaking up very fast. The mainmast fell during the night and the engines have broken through the bilge. The ship is now listed seaward; the breakers wash completely over her; bedding, furniture, etc., are washing up with the surf on the beach. Capt. Carroll has, from the very first, maintained the greatest discipline and order, and up to the very last, by inspiring the passengers with a confidence of their safety, has prevented a panic, all were landed without loss of life. The town is full of people, many of them without money; churches, public buildings and residences are being thrown open for the accommodation of the passengers, who have lost everything.

The latest concerning the condition of the vessel is that she lays virtually in three pieces, the forward part split in two and the aft part holding together.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 19.—A ukase, ordering the appointment of governors-general for the six most populous districts, with perfectly despotic powers, begins by stating that recent events have shown that there exists in Russia a band of criminals who, though not numerous, are very determined, and aim at undermining the state. After referring to the recent murderous attacks on higher officials and attempted assassination of the emperor, the ukase continues: These crimes have made it necessary for the provisional adoption of exceptional measures to permit of the exemplary punishment of the guilty persons, and also provide the government officials with the necessary powers for maintaining order. The ukase announces the provisional appointment of governors-general of St. Petersburg, Charkoff and Odessa, invested with extended and extraordinary powers. Similar powers are conferred upon the governors-general of Moscow, Kieff and Warsaw. Civil administration in the mentioned districts is placed under the control of the governors-

general in the same manner as they are subordinate to the commander-in-chief of the army in time of war. In districts where martial law has been proclaimed. Control of educational establishments is vested in the governors-general, who are also empowered to send before military tribunals all civilians in the districts over which they preside. The governors-general are further authorized to summarily remove from their respective districts all persons whose continued residence may be considered dangerous; to order the arrest of any persons whatsoever on their own judgment and responsibility; to suppress temporarily or permanently, any newspapers or periodicals, should they appear to follow subversive tendencies, and generally to adopt such measures as they may consider necessary for the preservation of the public peace.

A disturbance occurred at Rostav, on the Don, on the 14th. The police being unable to suppress it, the military were called out. The riot lasted from the evening of the 14th to the morning of the 15th. The residences of the chief of police and overseer of the town, district police station, and police records, were destroyed. Two policemen were killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19.—The Sultan, receiving an envoy from the Khedive, expressed disapproval of the Khedive's conduct, but said he did not intend to dethrone him.

BERLIN, 19.—In the prevailing uncertainty in regard to evacuation, Russia has ordered the gradual advance from Central Belgravia to the Balkans.

On account of special repressive measures by Russia, it is expected that a large proportion of the 5,000 to 10,000 suspected persons now in custody, will be sent in chains to the north-east.

PESTH, 19.—Some hundred square miles of fields are again submerged. The towns of Belzerend, Tanusd, and Gyulavarasoy are threatened. The water at Ezedin has risen eight inches. The people are again quitting their houses.

LONDON, 21.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: Eight thousand Serbian troops, proceeding by forced marches, were expected to reach Kursumli to-day. Severe fighting is anticipated. The Albanians, whose number is estimated at upwards of 4,000, are divided into two columns, which have advanced within six, and the other toward a half hour's march of the Serbian frontier, massacring and burning as they proceed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, anti-Russian, commenting upon the ukase of the Czar, ordering the appointment of Governors-General for six districts of Russia, says: That the foes of authority are a small, but determined band of evil doers, as described in the ukase, is incredible. The Russian government only condemn their own sweepingly oppressive measures by putting forward such a pretence. Were this true, the ordinary powers of State would have availed to root the evil, but it is far deeper and more widespread than this account admits, and it is because the police themselves form one of the classes along which the revolutionary propaganda has been at work; that the Czar's advisers have felt the need of seeking a new, more swift, and more deadly instrument for the work of repression. The police having failed them, they are about to resort to simple dragooning. Russia is virtually placed under martial law, and that law is to be administered in the most thorough and merciless fashion; in such a fashion indeed, as must, unless we are to suppose that half the population are conspirators, inflict the most injustice upon thousands of innocent persons. Six military officials are to have the right of imprisoning, for an indefinite time, all suspicious persons; of transporting to Siberia without trial. The governors-general are expressly empowered to try prisoners arrested before the issue of a decree. A provision designed apparently to authorize the holding of a sort of bloody assize between the 5,000 and 10,000 who have been recently imprisoned in the mutinous districts. Unless the Czar and his ministers are guilty of the most sweeping and reckless cruelty, they cannot believe themselves confronted by a small but determined band of evildoers, nor even with a large and determined band of evil doers. If their account of the enemies of state were in any degree like the truth, this suspension of all law by cut-throat agents of a

lawless terrorism would be simply infamous. Of course their account of the matter is not a true one. The measures they have resolved upon make us aware of what, in their views, really is the enemy they have to combat. They subject the great part of the country to a dragoonade which, at the same time, threatens all the rest. For they are convinced that revolutionary dangers confront them over the whole area of their intended operations. The tremendous agencies of suppression already in their hands, have long since been known to have failed, and to have become in the persons of large numbers of the police themselves, agents or well-wishers, or terrorized on-lookers of a revolution. Nothing is left for the Russian government but a resort to the methods of the Asiatic despot, if they are to face revolution and trample it down, and that they know this we look to that terrible order under which the jails are to be visited by the Emperor's own military terrorists, and thousands of people swept into them by the panic-stricken officials to be dealt with at the drum-head.

If this ukase is carried out we shall see political assassination on one side answered by political assassination on the other; for one such crime on one side, a hundred on the other, and these last inflicted on men and women, innocent of all offense whatever. It is truly an awful state of things, nor is it possible to foresee how it may end.

The six days' walking match for the long distance championship of England, began at Agricultural Hall, Islington, at one o'clock this (Monday) morning. The contestants were Hazael, "Blower" Brown, Corkey, (the present champion) and Weston, the American. At three o'clock this morning Hazael was ahead. All were running except Weston. Hazael and Brown are the favorites.

Solid Merit will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals, no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections, it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, not only relief but cure. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had for 25 cents.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Z. C. M. I. Drug Department and Moore Allen & Co., Salt Lake City. d226 w29 1

Heavy Verdict.

During the last three months there has been sold in this city over fifty thousand bottles of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, an article which has recently been introduced into this country, and, as we understand, is a certain cure for all Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Difficult Breathing, and all affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs leading to Consumption. It was formerly prepared by Dr. Hale, a celebrated physician of Europe, and is now put up according to the original recipe by C. N. Crittenton, at 7 Sixth Avenue, and sold by all druggists at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Great saving to buy large size. Depot, Crittenton's Central Medicine Warehouse, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

"This is to certify that I have had a dry hacking cough for the last two years, and the only remedy I found to give me relief was Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. So I highly recommend it to the public as the best article in use."

MRS. EMILIA JACKSON,
13 Stanton St., New York City.
Dated N. Y. March 28, 1870.
To C. N. Crittenton, Esq.,
7 Sixth Ave., N. Y. City.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. dead&w