

bent, and Col. A. W. Slayback. Two chairmen were elected and two sets of committees, and both Slayback and Wells were nominated by their respective factions. Slayback announced his determination to stand and make the canvass, and it is understood Wells will do likewise.

Col. E. F. Rogers, of Kansas, another of the parties indicted a week ago by the United States grand jury at Jefferson City, for complicity in the war claims frauds, was placed under \$5,000 bonds to-day.

LOUISVILLE, 25.—Irvine Beaumont, of Clarksville, Tenn., was shot and mortally wounded by W. T. Broomie, of Garrettsville, Ky., on Sunday, while attempting to arrest the latter on a requisition of the Governor of Kentucky on a charge of fraud.

NEW YORK, 26.

The *Times* Washington correspondent says: Some malicious person has been guilty of vandalism in the Senate wing of the Capitol. The marble staircase has literally been deluged with oil, and still later with blue ink, which cannot be removed without cutting the marble.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, Neb., 22, via Sidney, Neb., 26.—The first council with the Sioux and Spotted Tail Agency, with a full commission, was held this afternoon.

Colonel Boone, as chairman, said: My friends: Seven days since we sent down some propositions to you that were submitted to the people at Red Cloud. We have come now to hear your answer and decision.

Spotted Tail said: We have come here to meet you, my friend. I have considered the words you brought us from the Great Father, and I have made up my mind. This is the fifth time words have come to us from the Great Father. At the time the first treaty was made on Horse Creek, there was a provision made to borrow the overland road of the Indians, and though I was a boy then, they told me the promises were made to last fifty years. These promises have not been kept. The next conference we had was held with Gen. Manydeer, when there were no promises made; but we made friends and shook hands. Then there was the treaty made by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sanborn and Gen. Harney, when we were told we should have annuities and goods for thirty five years. They said this, but didn't tell the truth. At that time Gen. Sherman told me the country was mine, and I should select any place I wished for my reservation. I said I would take the country from the head of White River to the Missouri. He said they would give us cows to raise cattle, mares to raise horses, and oxen and wagons to haul logs with, and to haul goods and earn money in that way. He said also there should be issues of such things as we needed to learn the arts with, and besides that money to every one. He told us each of us should have \$15 for an annuity, but I told them that was a bad amount, that we did not understand money, and that it should be \$20 to each of us, and he assented to that. They told me these things should be carried out, and for me to go to the mouth of the Whetstone, and to call my people, and these things should be fulfilled to me; but it was not true. When these promises failed to be carried out I went myself to see the Great Father, and went into his house and told him these things. The Great Father told me to go home and select any place in my country I chose for my home, and go there and live with my people. I came home, selected this place, and moved here. They told me if I would move here I should receive the fulfillment of the promises made to me, but all I got was some very small cows and some old wagons that were worn out. Again, last Summer, you came to talk about the country, and we said we would consider the matter. We said we would leave it to the Great Father for him to settle. In reply to that he has sent you out this Summer. You have come to visit our land, and we now ask you how many years there are for us to live. My friends, you who sit before me are traders, are merchants; you have come here to trade; you have not come here to turn anything out of the way without payment for it. When a man has a possession that he values, and another party comes to buy it, he brings with him such goods and things which he wishes to pur-

chase it with. My friends, your people have both intellect and heart and use these to consider in what way you can do the best to live. My people, who are here before me, are precisely the same. I see that my friends before me are men of age and dignity; and men of that kind have good judgment and consider well what they do. I infer from that you are here to consider well what shall be for the good of my people for a long time to come. I think each of you has selected somewhere a good piece of land with the intention to live on it, that he may there raise his children. My people are not different. They also live upon the earth, and upon things which come there from above. We have the same thoughts, desires and respect that the white people have. This is the country where we were born, where we have acquired all our property, our children and our horses. You have come here to buy this country from us; and it would be well if you come with the goods you propose to give us, and to put them out in your hand so that we can see the good price you propose to pay for it. Then our hearts would be glad. My people have grown up together with these white men who have married into our tribe. A great many have grown up with their children. A great many of us have learned to speak their language, and our children are with theirs in our school, and we want to be considered all one people with them. My friends, when you go back to the great father, I wish you to tell him to send us goods, send us yokes of oxen and give us wagons, so we can earn money by hauling goods from the railroad. This seems to me to be a very hard day-half our country is at war and we have come upon very difficult times. This war did not spring up here in our land, it was brought upon us by the children of the great father, who came to take our land from us without price, and who do a great many evil things. The great father and his children are to blame for this trouble. We have here a storehouse to hold our provisions, but the great father sends us very little provisions to put in our storehouse, and when our people became displeased with our provisions and have gone north to hunt, the children of the Great Father are fighting them. It has been our wish to live here peaceably, but the Great Father has filled it with soldiers, who think only of our death. Some of our people who have gone from here in order that they may have a change, and others who have gone north to hunt have been attacked by soldiers from this direction, and when they have gone north have been attacked by soldiers from the other direction; and now when they are willing to come back, the soldiers stand between them and keep them from coming home. It seems to me there is a better way than this; when people come to trouble it is better for both parties to come together without arms, talk it over and find some peaceful way to settle it. You have mentioned to me two countries—the Missouri River country. I know when we were there we had a great deal of trouble; I left a hundred of my people buried there. The other country I have never seen, but I agree to go and look at it with fifty of my young men. When this trouble commenced the Great Father stopped the sale of ammunition, which has caused great suffering to my people; notwithstanding we are all sincere to do what is good for our people. My friend (pointing to Gen. Vandever), you are a wise man. When you were here last spring you told me you would help me. I want you to do it.

Swift Bear then said they wanted to consider the matter until tomorrow; the propositions were read for a second time and interpreted, and the council adjourned till tomorrow.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, Neb., 23, via Sidney, Neb., 26.—The treaty with the Indians of this agency was concluded this evening, after a three hours council. Spotted Tail made another lengthy speech in which he insisted upon going down to the Indian Territory first to look at the country, then go to Washington to talk with the Great Father, and he and the Great Father to touch the pen at the same time. He also wished to delay signing the treaty until the present war was satisfactorily and peacefully settled. He said: I wish to have two men help me—one is

the chief minister (pointing to Bishop Whipple) and the other the Rev. Hinman, to settle the matter. You have the words of the Great Spirit, and you try to live according to his will. You know this war trouble does not please the Great Spirit and I want you to help me to rub it out.

Baptiste Good said a white minister, Episcopalian, has come here to teach us, but I don't think it is done properly. I would like to have some female ministers come, dressed in black clothes, to receive the girls in one house and teach them, and have white male ministers, in black hat and coat, and take the boys to another house and teach them properly. These ministers I want to take the names of the things sent to us, and when they come, to see that they are all there.

Blue Teeth, Spotted Tail's father-in-law, wanted to know who was the one that was to carry their words to the Great Father, and upon Solicitor General Gaylord being pointed out, handed him a handsomely decorated pipe and tobacco pouch, which he said the Great Spirit had given him, told Gaylord to present it to the Great Father at Washington as from a man he heard speak at the council, and ask the Great Father to be merciful to the Indians, and pity them, and help them to remain in their own country.

Speeches were made by several other Indians, and by Judge Gaylord and Col. Boone and Bishop Whipple, but the Indians were still undecided, when Spotted Tail arose and left the council-room. While outside, E. W. Raymond, a white man living with Spotted Tail's people for the last twenty-seven years, told him if he didn't sign the treaty Red Cloud would get ahead of him, and derive all the advantages to be had from the treaty. Raymond then went to Red Cloud and Red Dog, of the Red Cloud agency, who were outside the council-room, and told them to go in and urge Spotted Tail and his people to sign. They did so, made short but effective speeches and then withdrew.

Two-strike said the reason we are afraid to touch the pen and are silent before you, is because we have been deceived so many times before. If we knew the words you tell us were true, we would be willing to sign every day.

Spotted Tail then addressed his people, saying: If our friends up above (referring to the Red Cloud agency) had not signed the treaty, I would help them in holding out, but as our friends up there have signed, I ask all good men who are trustworthy to come up and sign it.

Half an hour later the necessary signatures were attached, and the treaty was made.

The Indians here all want the military agent removed and Howard re-instated.

NEW YORK, 26.—Careful explorations of the channel at Hallet's Reef show that the great blast is more perfect than was even supposed it would be. The water is now of great depth and devoid of the usual whirlpools and eddies. The vicinity is crowded with tourists who are taking away small pieces of the rock as souvenirs. General Newton is still the lion of the hour.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 26.—Doctor Stone and Mandeville, of New Orleans, with ten nurses passed through here for Brunswick, Georgia, to-day.

CORINNE, U. T., 26.—Nelson & Matthews commenced, yesterday, grading on the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad at this place, and intend pushing the work ahead as rapidly as possible. The surveys are being made with satisfactory results, and the Marsh Valley will be reached this week.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Thomas Laycock, an eminent medical writer, and physician to the Queen, is dead.

LONDON, 26.

It is understood that Sir J. Stepstone has been ordered to Port Natal immediately, entrusted with special powers to represent Great Britain in the Transvaal republic, and to give assurances of the willingness of Great Britain to annex Transvaal if the inhabitants so desire.

FALMOUTH, 25.—The American bark *Norway* put in here in consequence of damages received in a collision on Saturday night with the bark *Wave Queen*, belonging to Shoreham. One seaman climbed on

board the *Norway* and is the only person known to be saved from the *Wave Queen*, which disappeared.

LONDON, 25.—Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir T. Stephens, entrusted with special powers to represent Great Britain in the Transvaal Republic, sailed for South Africa on Friday, in a steamer specially chartered.

The British ship *Lammermin*, bound from Calcutta to Demerara, is reported at Lloyds missing. It is believed that she has foundered with the crew and three hundred coolies.

MADRID, 25.—The Spanish revenue officers taken prisoners by the boats of the British man-of-war *Saraming* on the 16th inst., at the time of the capture of the trading ship which had been taken by a Spanish cutter in Gibraltar harbor, have been released by the British authorities in consequence of the warm protests of the Spanish consul. The *Politica* urges that indemnity be demanded for their illegal detention.

MELBOURNE, 25.—The *Dardening* from Melbourne to Sydney, foundered near Jervin Bay during a hurricane on the 11th inst., and sixty of the crew and passengers were drowned.

LONDON, 26.—The *Times* Belgrade dispatch says the people are amazed at the good understanding between Russia and England, which they perceive will almost certainly end hostilities. Russia proposed only one amendment to the English programme and England adopted it.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Bulgarian relief committee meets under the presidency of Sir H. G. Elliott, British Ambassador. It has made Schuyler, of the American legation, a member, and has formed a working committee, comprising three Englishmen, to investigate all cases submitted, and grant relief where distress is proved.

SHANGHAI, 26.—The Yunnan outrage affair has been arranged. The terms include compensation to the family of Mr. McGarry, who was murdered; the concessions recently granted by China for increasing the facilities for intercourse between the government and foreign representatives are to be fulfilled, the judicial system relative to foreigners improved, and the common grievances rectified. Eching City, on the Yantze River, and three other ports, are opened for foreign commerce.

BERLIN, 26.—The Russian government has ordered the registration of horses liable to be seized in case of war.

PARIS, 26.—The reports of the imminence of insurrection in Algeria are denied.

BELGRADE, 26.—The Serbian Government has given formal notice to all its military commanders of the prolongation of the suspension of hostilities.

The Russian Consul, in an interview with Prince Milan, pointed out that Europe regarded the proclamation of the army, declaring him King, with displeasure, and advised him to summon Gen. Tchernayeff to Belgrade and explain to him that the acceptance of the royal title would cause fresh complications.

The Austrian consul asked for explanations concerning General Tchernayeff's proclamation.

Prince Milan replied that he was endeavoring to arrange matters in a manner showing due consideration for the feelings of the army, whose support was absolutely necessary to him. He said General Tchernayeff and the army adhered to the proclamation, despite the dissuasion of the war minister. He added that a definite resolution concerning the proclamation would be taken when the war minister returned from camp.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.—The Porte has telegraphed its representatives abroad that it has sent the destitute Bulgarians eighteen thousand Turkish pounds, and has also taken measures for the speedy rebuilding of their villages.

HAVANNA, 26.—Terrible suffering is being experienced in Puerto Principe, formerly one of the richest cities of the island. Forty thousand rations are distributed in the market place to the poor twice a week. Property and houses can be bought at very low prices.

The Spaniards are fortifying the approaches to Cienfuegos, from both land and sea, with heavy guns and detached forts.

VIGO, 26.—The United States steamer *Franklin* arrived here this morning. Tweed was very much

surprised when told that the *Franklin* was to take him to the United States. He had hoped, on arriving in Cuba, to be off through the assistance and influence of his friends, to avoid being surrendered to the American authorities. He expressed great disappointment at the new aspect of affairs. On the arrival of the *Franklin*, Mr. Adey, acting minister of the United States in the absence of General Cushing, went on board to confer with her commander regarding the proposed transfer of Tweed and Hunt to the *Franklin*. The intention is to remove the prisoners from their present quarters to the steamer this evening. During their confinement in Castellar De Casto, Tweed and Hunt were kept in separate rooms, closely guarded, and not allowed to communicate with each other. The Captain General issued strict orders that no one should be allowed to speak to them. Mr. Adey has been warned that Tweed might destroy himself rather than return to New York. The commander of the *Franklin* has, therefore, been instructed to keep him strictly confined, and leave him no opportunity to jump overboard.

LONDON, 27.

A Berlin dispatch says the Porte has given Baring, the secretary of the British legation, a seat in the mixed tribunal, now trying persons accused of participation in the Bulgarian atrocities, with all the rights accorded other judges.

A deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor, presented to Earl Derby to-day the resolutions passed at the meeting on the eastern question, in Guild Hall, on the 18th inst.

Earl Derby said: You may be quite sure that the Government cannot underrate the strength of the popular feeling which undoubtedly has shown itself so strongly in the last few weeks with regard to the Bulgarian atrocities. I apprehend that we all agree, in principle, as to what ought to be done. I shall, in a few days, be able to publish a dispatch which has been sent to Sir Henry Elliot, British ambassador at Constantinople. He has been directed to interview the Sultan and lay the facts fully and unreservedly before him; to denounce by name the persons indicated by Mr. Baring as the principal authors of the atrocities, and call for their punishment. He has also been directed to represent the urgent necessity for relieving the sufferings caused by the atrocities. Special attention is to be given to the numerous cases of the abduction of women. They must be searched for and restored to their homes. In regard to the question of convoking Parliament, Lord Derby pointed out that this was a course which was only adopted under the most urgent circumstances, such as a declaration of war. In the present instance we are not at war, or in the least likely to be so. We have no urgent measures to propose to Parliament. It is useless to summon Parliament to influence negotiations; for, if things go as smoothly as we hope, it is possible, and probable, that all the most material points will have been settled between the Powers before Parliament could possibly meet. It is conceivable that a state of things might arise so fraught with danger as to necessitate the summoning of Parliament, though I am bound to say such a state of affairs does not appear probable to me. I do not think you will see the peace of Europe or the Turkish empire broken up.

Lord Derby concluded as follows: I confidently believe that we shall see this matter brought to an issue without any fresh effusion of blood. Do not imagine you can settle the eastern question by saying what you wish done. The question is, what, under the circumstance, possibly can be done?

The Emperor William, in addressing a deputation on the eastern question at Stuttgart to-day, said a basis now appears to have been found for the policy of the Great Powers which we may fairly hope will lead to a very satisfactory result.

VIENNA, 27.—The *Political Correspondence* concludes with a semi-official article on the proclamation of Prince Milan, as King, as follows: The Austro-Hungarian government cannot allow any doubt to be entertained on one point, namely: That it would, in no case, be inclined to recognize the title of King if it were conferred on Prince Milan, and that all the principal consequences sought to be drawn from such an act would encounter its determined protests.