OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

MOVEMENTS OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION

Opinion of General Sherman as to Its Utility.

STATEMENT OF FATHER DE SMET.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

STEAMER ST. JOHNS, MISSOURI RIVER, August 16, 1867.

The Indian Commission appointed by act of Congress during the last days of the last session to make peace with the various bands of Indians inhabiting the Territories of the West are now fairly under way, and before their return the troublesome question of peace or a war of extermination of the Indian race will have been settled. The Commission is composed of Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, Brigadier General William S. Harney, Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, Senator B. Henderson, N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; General John B. Sanborn, and Colonel S. F. Tappan.

A meeting of the commission was held at St. Louis on the 6th instant, and the programme for the trip decided upon. All the members were present with the exception of Senator Henderson and General Terry. It was decided to first visit the various bands inhabiting the Upper Missouri country, and while that was in progress to send out runners to assemble the Northern hostile Indians at Fort Laramie, and the Southern bands at Fort Larned, on the Arkansas river.

Colonel G. P. Beauvais, a member of the former Commission, and who has passed nearly thirty years of his life with the Sioux Indians, and who understands perfectly the language, habits and customs of that tribe, was empowered, under his previous commission from the President, to proceed to Fort Laramie to make arrangements for a meeting with the Indians at that point, and Dr. B. M. Mathews, formerly post surgeon at Fort O. F. Smith, to proceed to that post, located on the Big Horn river, near Montana Territory, to assemble the Crow Indians, and induce them, if possible, to come to Fort Hale and meet the Commission there.

The Commission now expect to go up the Missouri as far as Fort Buford, about twenty-two hundred miles above St. Louis. The stern wheel steamer St. Johns, Captain Terrell commanding, has been chartered by the Quartermaster's Department at a cost of $350 per day for the round trip. It will probably take from six weeks to two months to get back to Omaha. The steamer, with a large supply of Indian goods and commissary supplies for the Commission, left St. Louis on the afternoon of the 9th inst., the Commissioners remaining until Sunday, the 11th, when they proceeded to Leavenworth by rail and awaited the arrival of the boat.

At Leavenworth a council was held with General Hancock and Governor Crawford relative to Indian affairs. General Hancock submitted a lengthy report of his operations with the Indians during his administration in that department and his views on the settlement of the difficulties. He does not believe that there is such a thing as a peaceful Indian on the Plains, but that all are hostile; that while some are not actively engaged in committing depredations they lend their influence to encourage them, and in case of active military operations against any particular band, all would join in a war against the government. He believes that if the troops were withdrawn from the Territories there would be no safety in crossing the Plains, and that Colorado, with its vast mining interests, would in a great measure be abandoned. He says, "If there is anybody that does not want war it is the troops. The greatest trouble when we have an Indian war is to find commanders who really want to fight the Indians." In fact, he believes the present Peace Commission a useless waste of time and money, and the quickest way to secure peace would be to give the Indians a thrashing.

Lieutenant General Sherman, while he desires to do everything in his power to make peace with the Indians, is not fully satisfied of the success of the mission. He thinks that the Indians will come in and meet them, accept all the presents they have to give, and perhaps remain quiet until spring, when they will again renew the operations of the past year, and that their success upon the war path during the past season has been so great and uninterrupted that nothing but a good thrashing and feeling the power and superiority of the government will answer. To use the expressive language of the General himself, "this peace commission is a d——d humbug." General Grant also coincides with General Sherman in his views on this subject. General Harney, who has had more experience with the Indians than any officer in the country, takes a contrary view of the subject, and believes the present mission will be an entire success, and that a permanent peace can be made with them, if we have time. At all events, he thinks it worth trying, and if it fails it will place the Indians in the wrong and give us an opportunity of fighting them with right on our side, which is not the case now.

The General, although upwards of sixty years of age, is the most active in the party, and seems to enjoy hugely the trip to the old hunting and fighting grounds of his youth.

The balance of the Commission are all Indian men, with honest convictions that the Indians have been greatly wronged, and that if proper means are used they can be kept at peace for all time to come.

The testimony of Father De Smet, a Catholic priest, who has been for the past thirty years a missionary among the Indians, and has probably done more to civilize and Christianize them than any man in the country, was also taken by the Commission at Leavenworth. As his statements are perfectly reliable and his knowledge of Indian matters as extensive as that of any one in the country, I append some extracts from his testimony, showing the disposition of these Indians and the success that has attended his efforts at civilization.

STATEMENT OF FATHER DE SMET.

I will commence with the Yonktonais, who number probably about twenty-five hundred. Everything is looking advantageous there, possessing, as that tribe does, a very fine region of country. They have fields of wheat extending about four miles, which are in a very flourishing condition. Their example is doing much to ameliorate the condition of the tribes adjacent. Those cultivating fields are frequently visited by the relations of the Yonktonais from other tribes, who see the advantages of cultivation. A fruitful source of trouble up there is that the promises made in former years have not been fulfilled. Had the Indians had the necessary implements, they would have cultivated a large extent of ground. At Fort Sully there were several hundred lodges. They manifested the same desire to cultivate the soil, and were waiting for their annuity goods and for agricultural implements. In the speeches of the chiefs at the council held with Generals Sully and Parker we constantly found manifested a great desire for the withdrawal of the soldiers. Of course, they spoke also of stopping the roads and of preventing the steamers from ascending the river if their great father refused to listen to their complaints. All the Indians complained that the stipulations on the part of the government were hardly ever attended to, or only partially. They complained of a great deal of wrong in that way; that the government sometimes failed to send the goods, and that when they did send them only about one-third reached them. They also complained bitterly of the last captain who was in command of the fort (Fort Berthold). They charged that he treated them like slaves. In a speech of one of the chiefs he says they were in a starving condition. He mentioned the circumstances of a fat horse dying. The women and children in a state of semi-starvation, though their chief, begged the dead horse to eat. The officer in command refused to give it to them and ordered his men to drag it to the river, which they did, and after breaking a hole in the ice they threw it up. They often waited for the slops to be thrown from the kitchen, and the old women and children would lick it up to have something to strengthen themselves. At such times hot water would be thrown over them. Their complaints on that score were very bitter.

QUESTION (by General Sanborn).—What portion of the bands do you consider as the head of the hostile party?

ANSWER.—The Onk-papas, nearly all of them. A great portion of the Brules, the Minneconjous, and a great many of the Santees, who are mixed up with the war party.

QUESTION.—Are the Indians keep their promises?

ANSWER.—Generally, if nothing intervenes to make them break it. If they have made a promise to keep quiet, they will not break it unless something intervenes.

QUESTION.—Are they in the habit of making promises merely for the purpose of gaining some advantage, and then breaking them?

ANSWER.—No, sir; if they do not wish to keep a promise they will not make it. If the agreement is kept by others, as they promise, the Indian will keep his word.

QUESTION.—Do they respect the rights of hospitality, or violate them?

ANSWER.—They are very hospitable when you are among them; a great many of the Indian tribes in the interior are very hospitable; the lower tribes have been so much in the habit of receiving presents, that of course they know enough to get paid for whatever they give; the upper tribes, Crows, Blackfeet and others, would give me as much meat as I could use, and never ask anything for it.

QUESTION.—Is a man safe if he is a guest in their camp?

ANSWER.—Yes, sir. I have been about thirty years with them; my intercourse was altogether in regard to religion; I have never received one insult from them; the farther away from white intercourse I met them, the better disposed did I find them.

QUESTION.—(by President Taylor)—Are they willing to receive religion?

ANSWER.—There are thousands in the mountains who are really examples to the Catholics themselves; they are practical in all they understand, and are very strict in all their observances; if you can make them sensible that anything is sinful before the Great Spirit, the Indian will rarely dare to commit it; in their wild ways they take scalps and commit all sorts of mutilations on the bodies of their enemies; it was the same when we arrived in the mountains, but since they have understood it was hateful to the Great Spirit, they abandoned these practices and never go to war except in self-defence. They receive teaching kindly, and are very anxious to learn. The Flatheads are a fine people. They fight like lions when they are attacked. They will never attack first. We told them that to go to war for the sake of scalping was a sin before God, and they understood it at once. We told them that if they were in danger, or their property, they should invoke the aid of the Great Spirit, and they would fight bravely. On one occasion more than two hundred Crows attacked them. The Flatheads were only thirty lodges. I thought they would be all massacred. Some were in favor of separating and escaping. The chief called them together and said:—"Let us keep together; I will fight them. Let those who are willing to fight follow me." They all knelt down and invoked the protection of God and sang a canticle. The Crows became afraid. The Flatheads attacked them with a dash, and they must have killed some twenty or thirty. I arrived just as the battle was over. I could have prevented the fight had I been there. I have asked them sometimes if they never felt fear when they were attacked. They said:—"No, we are just as glad if the enemy is large in number as if he was small. We feel just the same as though they are buffaloes."

QUESTION.—Did the Indians ever attempt any violence towards you?

ANSWER.—No sir. I thought on one occasion I was a prisoner. Some Indians appeared on a bluff near which I was riding with two men. I told my companions not to shoot, as we would gain nothing by doing so. I ran up towards them, having on my large black gown, which I always wear when I travel in that country. They had heard of me, but had never seen me. As soon as they got near enough they shook my hands. I gave some of them some coffee. I then offered to go away. They took my bridle from my hands and made me a sign to follow them. We all thought we were prisoners. I felt no uneasiness. They took me ten miles into the interior, where their camp was. They led my horse at first, but when they saw I would follow, they let my bridle go. We saw the whole camp in motion. They were the Blackfeet Sioux, and were hostile at that time. The chief had a very beautiful buffalo robe, and when I dismounted he placed it on the ground. I thought he wanted to trade with it. I told them I was not a trader—that I never traded—that if I had anything they wished for I would give it to them. Before I had done speaking the chief took me by the hand and made me sit on the robe. His men were all ready, and they picked me up and carried me a quarter of a mile further in triumph. They placed me in the lodge of the chief, when they prepared a large feast. They had a large kettle on the fire, with buffalo meat in it. The chief made a kind of a speech, saying it was the happiest day of his life that a man who spoke to the Great Spirit should come to see him. He wished me to speak to the Great Spirit. There were some forty in the lodge, and I stood up and made a prayer, asking the Great Spirit to bless them. While I spoke they all raised their right hands on high and struck the ground with their left feet. I asked him the meaning of that. He said, "We raise our hands to please the Great Spirit, and strike the foot because we are only crawling vermin on the ground." They then placed themselves before me, took from the kettle the best piece, cut it up into small pieces, and, according to their custom, I had to keep quiet and be fed by the chief. He took it up piece after piece and put it into my mouth. I made a sign when I had had enough. I remained there all night. The chief gave me a trial to see if I had confidence. While I was in my tent three to their camp he came in with a large dagger in his hand about a foot long. The two men were afraid he was going to kill them. He placed the knife before my face and asked me whether I saw it. I told him I had eyes to see. He said—"Are you not afraid?" I took his hand and placed it on my breast and asked him if my heart was beating fast. I said, "Why should I be afraid? you fed me with your own hand. I know I am as safe as though I was in the lodge of my brother." He thanked me and told me he brought the knife to cut the hobbles of the horses, if he had found them hobbled, because we had nothing to fear. He remained with me a great portion of the night. He tried me this way to see if, after the reception they had given me, I would show any anxiety or fear. They are very cunning in that way. I had no apprehension at all after being received in camp in that manner.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the St. John arrived from St. Louis, and the commissioners went up there to pursue their journey up the river. While at Leavenworth they were the recipients of considerable attention.

Ex-Governor Carney, Levi F. Smith, and several others of the wealthy and distinguished citizens of the place invited them to their houses and showed them other attentions.

Arriving at St. Joseph we found a large concourse of citizens assembled on the levee to pay their respects to General Sherman. Two bands of music, within a few feet of each other, were playing at the same time, each evidently striving to make the most music. Nothing resembling a tune could be distinguished. As soon as the boat touched the shore the crowd rushed on board and made a rush for General Sherman, when a general hand shaking and hob-nobbing took place. Senator Henderson joined the party here, and after a short tarry we again steamed up the muddy waters of the Missouri.

After leaving Omaha, where we arrived to-day, we shall make but few stoppages until we reach the Upper Missouri, in the vicinity of the Indian villages.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

The War Between the Cheyennes and Pawnees.

ST. LOUIS, August 21, 1867.

A squaw captured in the late fight between the Pawnees and the Cheyennes, at Plum Creek, has stated that it was the intention of the Cheyennes to attack a train at Elm Creek, throw the cars off the track and plunder them.

The Cheyennes are expected to return soon with a large force and renew the attack.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' VIEWS ON GENERAL GRANT'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE WAR OFFICE.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.]

When men offer poor excuses for an act, be sure they have no good reason to give. The journals betray a sinking distrust of the propriety of General Grant's act in assuming the War Department by the haste they make to invent poor excuses for it.

They tell us the General was obliged, as a military subordinate, to obey the President's order. If the act was, without any doubt, a good one, why seek to excuse it on the ground of compulsion? When Grant accepted the Chief Justiceship nobody went about to find excuses for him. Ah, gentlemen, this act of General Grant you cannot think a good one, else you would not seek to rob him of its merit, and make somebody else responsible for it.

But we cannot do such discredit to the leading journals of the republican party as to suppose they believe their own statements. General Grant is the President's military subordinate—not a civil one. The President has a right to order him to report for duty at Washington—to give advice on the Indian war—to sit on a military commission. All such orders Grant is obliged to obey.

But the President has no right to order Grant to paint the White House, to take charge of its garden, prepare a report for the amendment of the tariff, or do any other civil duty.

Now, the War Department is a civil office. These same journals allege that Johnson cannot remove Stanton, because that is forbidden by the Civil Office Tenure act, thus clearly conceiving that the Secretaryship of War is a civil office; as, of course, it is. Mr. Johnson might, therefore, as rightfully order Grant to hoe potatoes behind the White House as to assume the War Department. The journals know this. So does General Grant.

Indeed, the President in his communication to Grant does not order him, but "authorizes and empowers" him to act as Secretary. And although Grant's letter to Stanton speaks confusedly of the President's "directing me to resume" the office, still he has sense enough to add, "In notifying you of my acceptance." Now, subordinates do not accept orders; they obey them.

Let us hear no more of Grant's being obliged to take this office as, it was said, he was obliged to accompany Johnson on that disgraceful Western tour. On both occasions such statements were only flimsy excuses invented by Grant's toadies, to cover up the mistakes and servility of their idol.

The offering of such empty excuses gives us painful doubts of the mood in which Grant and his friends are at this moment. Congress represents the republican party. Stanton belongs to it; that is his offence in Johnson's eyes. If Grant is a republican, by what rule of party fidelity does he accept the office out of which Stanton has been turned simply for being a republican? According to all the well known rules of parties, Grant declares himself not a republican. Any one who remembers Tyler's time will recall facts proving this.

The President put Grant into Stanton's place only to divert public attention and soften the indignation at Stanton's removal with the content at Grant's appointment. Grant will serve to bridge over; from Stanton to Steedman, or some other hanger-on of the White House.

No doubt the President intends to remove the District Commanders. Then he sees Grant must either hold on and be responsible for it or resign and make way for some of Johnson's creatures. The only other alternative is that Grant should submit to Sheridan's removal, and still hold office under the plea of preventing more mischief.

This is the plea on which Stanton has remained in office. He has worn it to rags.

This course is a sacrifice of all personal honor. It degrades a man from a Cabinet officer into a spy. At such a time as Buchanan's last six months—the whole government honeycombed with treason—such a course is allowable as it is in war. But in ordinary times no honorable man would stoop to it. In ordinary times no theory of citizenship calls on a man to spy and listen under the windows, and stand before the world responsible for a policy he abhors, in order, by such degradation, to serve his country. "I will die to serve my country," said the old Scotsman, "but I will not do a mean thing to save her." It is time Americans learned this lesson. Forgetting, it was the poison that ate out all national character in times past.

Besides, honest men consorting with knaves, in order to prevent their doing mischief, is false philosophy. It is the presence of honest men in the crew that enables it to do mischief. If two years ago Stanton and other reputable men had quitted Johnson on the plea, which they privately allowed, that he was a traitor, he would have been checkmated and thrown overboard.

To day, if Grant had answered the President (according to what is asserted to be his private opinion):—"Sir, you have no authority to suspend Stanton, and denying that right, as well as detecting the policy which leads you to wish his suspension, I decline to accept the place," Johnson could not have suspended Stanton. Cheered, taught and sustained by such an act on Grant's part, the public would have exhibited such indignation at Johnson, and such approval of Grant's gallant fidelity to his comrade and his principles, as to have overawed Johnson. If after that he had dared to suspend Stanton, no decent man would have accepted the post; and the moment Congress assembled Johnson would have ceased to reign.

To-day Grant is the staff which holds up the traitor President. Without him Johnson could neither stand nor walk. Grant to-day enables the President to go on and remove Sheridan. It will be in vain for Grant to resign when the act is done, and cry out, "I disapprove." As well might the accomplice who hands the dagger to the murderer cry out, when the victim is dead, "I disapprove."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

CITY RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1867.

An article appears in your edition of this date which requires a little attention from the starters of our city railroads. Having been connected with the Sixth Avenue Railroad for many years as conductor, receiver of small cars and depot starter, I pronounce all statements, as far as they apply to the Sixth Avenue Railroad starters, deliberate falsehoods, and challenge the muddled ex-railroader who dictated that article to prove the first charge against myself or any other starter connected with this company. As a conductor, no driver ever asked or received any consideration, in any shape whatever, from me, and in the various positions which I have filled in the employ of the company I have never received any consideration, in any shape, from drivers or conductors. It is time that the question of what is vulgarly called "knocking down" should be promptly met by every conductor connected with our city railroads. It has become a common occurrence for passengers, when requested by the conductors to move forward so as to make room on the rear, for some one to quiz the conductor and bother him with such questions as "How much for company?" Every conductor should simply look to the meaning of this term and ask himself the plain question—Am I a thief? and answer it as the law directs by promptly making the party prove his words. A few examples of this kind and the travelling public would find a vast improvement in the conductors of our railroads. At present, no matter how honest a man may be, no sooner does he put on a conductor's badge than he is put down for a thief. If a conductor requests a passenger to stop smoking, it is an outrage; if he requests the removal of a package of the seats to make room for a passenger, it is a terrible outrage. Sir, the only motive I can find for these repeated attacks on the railroad companies and their employés is to raise such a hue and cry that the people's minds may be prepared to see the city take possession of the railroads. What kind of conductors and drivers would we get then? Let us think a little before we put our trust in—whom? Better let well enough alone.

D. M. COLLINS, Sixth Avenue Railroad.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, August 21, 1867.

The day cloudy and sultry, and at present (midnight) it is raining hard.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 21, 1867.

There are renewed reports of the appearance of the caterpillar on the sea islands, but as yet little damage has been done.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 21, 1867.

Heavy rain has been falling to-day and still continues.

GREAT RISE IN THE ROANOKE RIVER.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 19, 1867.

Intelligence received to-day from Weldon, N. C., states that there is an unprecedented rise in the Roanoke river, resulting from the late heavy rains. The water had risen over twenty feet, and has entirely submerged the low grounds, and in some instances destroyed whole crops of the most promising corn. It was asserted that the water was within nine feet of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and that at one point the Petersburg and Weldon road was submerged. How far this disastrous state of affairs may extend it is impossible at present to conjecture, but it is thought that the Dan and Staunton rivers, which form the Roanoke, have also overflowed their banks, and that the destruction to the crops has been distressingly heavy.

REGISTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 21, 1867.

The number of persons registered to-day was 235, of whom 140 were whites and 95 colored.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 21, 1867.

The total number of persons registered to-day were 671, of whom 36 were white and and 22 were colored.

LOUISIANA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

General Sheridan's Order Calling an Election to Determine Whether a Convention Shall be Held—Serious Trouble With the Mails—No Delivery Between New Orleans and Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1867.

The following order was issued this morning:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 119.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 17, 1867.

1. In compliance with section two of the act of Congress, published in General Orders No. 33, War Department, Adjutant General's office, current series, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the 29th and 30th days of September next, to determine whether a convention shall be held, and for delegates thereto, "for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union."

2. The convention will be composed of ninety-eight members, that being the number of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in 1860. The total number of registered voters in the State is 127,639, which, being divided by the number of delegates, gives 1,372 as the number of voters entitled to one delegate.

3. Commencing fourteen days before the election, boards of registers will, after having given reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The boards will also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by law, who have not been already registered. No person shall be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registration or voting.

3. To secure as nearly as practicable an equitable representation in the convention, the delegates are apportioned among the several parishes and districts as follows:—

Parishes.	Delegates.
Ascension shall elect	2
Assumption shall elect	3
Avoyles shall elect	2
East Baton Rouge shall elect	3
West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee shall elect	3
Bienville shall elect	2
Bossier shall elect	2
Caddo shall elect	3
Calcasieu and Vermilion shall elect	1
Caldwell and Ouachita shall elect	3
Carroll and Morehouse shall elect	3
Catahoula shall elect	2
Claiborne shall elect	2
Concordia shall elect	2
De Soto and Sabine shall elect	2
East and West Feliciana shall elect	3
Franklin and Madison shall elect	2
Iberville shall elect	2
Jackson and Winn shall elect	2
Jefferson shall elect	4
Lafayette shall elect	1
Lafourche shall elect	2
Livingston, Washington, St. Helena and St. Tammany shall elect	3
Natchitoches shall elect	2
Orleans—First district shall elect	3
Second district shall elect	5
Third district shall elect	5
Fourth district shall elect	3
Eighth ward shall elect	1
Plaquemine and St. Bernard shall elect	3
Rapides shall elect	3
St. Charles and St. John Baptiste shall elect	3
St. James shall elect	2
St. Landry shall elect	4
St. Martin's shall elect	2
St. Mary's shall elect	2
Tensas shall elect	2
Terre Bonne shall elect	2
Union shall elect	1

4. The election will be by ballot, and will be conducted in the manner and according to the rules governing ordinary elections of a similar character. Each ballot bearing the name of the delegate voted for will have written or printed upon it the words:—"For a Convention," or "Against a Convention." Two days will be given for voting.

5. The boards of registers within their respective parishes will see that all the necessary preparations are made for properly conducting the election; that the commissioners of election have all the voting precincts are properly qualified and instructed in the performance of their duties; that due and sufficient notice is given of the time and object of the election, proper ballot boxes, &c.

Each board will designate some point within its parish, convenient of access, preferably the Court House, to which the ballot boxes of all the precincts of the parish shall be brought immediately after the election. The board will then carefully count and make duplicate returns of the votes cast, and will see whether the returns of each precinct correspond with the record of the commissioners. Each member of the board will make affidavit to the correctness of the returns, one copy of which will then be brought by some member of the board to these headquarters, the other copy being retained by the board until further orders.

6. Commissioners of elections will be responsible for the preservation of order at the polls during the election; they will see that a full and fair opportunity is given for depositing his ballot, to every man entitled to vote; and will generally do everything that is requisite to secure a full and impartial expression of the opinions and wishes of the people through the ballot box.

To this end they are hereby authorized and empowered to make arrests, and are clothed, during the days of election, with all the functions of civil executive officers. All civil officers will promptly and fully obey every demand made upon their official services by the commissioners of elections in the furtherance of these objects, during the days of election, under the penalty of dismissal from their offices and such other punishment as may be inflicted by military commission.

At the close of the election the commissioners will carefully count the votes and record the result in duplicate. The ballots will then be replaced in the ballot boxes, which will be sealed and carried, together with one copy of the record made by the commissioners, to the place designated and there turned over to the board of registers.

7. Should violence or fraud be perpetrated at any of the voting precincts on the days of election the offenders will be punished in the severest manner, and the election within these precincts will be held over again under the protection of United States troops.

When all the returns reach these headquarters the result of the election will be published, and if a majority of the votes, according to the law of Congress, have been in favor of a convention, the names of the delegates elected will be officially announced and the convention called together.

By command of Major General P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

Merchants, business men and others are suffering severely on account of there being no mail delivery between New Orleans, Vicksburg and intermediate places along the Mississippi. Before the war parties contracted with the government for the delivery of the mails twice a week between these points. During the years 1864 and 1865 Mr. A. S. Mansfield, the well known Northern capitalist, carried the mails on his boats for the government free of charge. Last year he contracted with the government to carry and deliver them between New Orleans and Vicksburg and about fifty intermediate places, for ten thousand dollars. He exceeded his contract by delivering them three times a week each way. This contract was entered into more for the accommodation of the public than for the purpose of gain. This year Mr. Mansfield proposed to the government to deliver the mails twice a week each way at all the stations between these points for $25,000, when responsible parties put in bids to do the same service for a smaller amount, and the contract was awarded to them. These parties failed in even commencing to fulfil their contract, but called upon Mr. Mansfield and made offers to sell out to him, hoping thereby to make money out of the transaction. Mr. Mansfield refused to listen to any such proposition, and the consequence is an entire suspension of the delivery of the mails for over four hundred miles along the line of the Mississippi. It is hoped that the government will take this matter in hand and remedy the trouble as speedily as possible, as the interests of the whole community are suffering in consequence.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The City Council Recommend the Removal of Certain City Officers—The Yellow Fever—The Weather.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21, 1867.

A resolution was adopted by both Boards of Aldermen last night, declaring it to be their opinion that the further retention in office of the present Comptroller, Surveyor, City Attorney and Coroner will be a disregard of the Reconstruction act, and calling upon the commanding general to remove these officials.

There were ten deaths from yellow fever yesterday. The weather is cooler and pleasant.

GENERAL POPE'S DISTRICT.

Jurors to be Drawn Only from the List Who Have Registered.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 21, 1867.

General Orders 53, from General Pope's headquarters, directs grand and petit jurors for the trial of all cases in his department to be hereafter drawn from the lists of registered voters without discrimination. Sheriffs will require jurors to swear that they were registered, specifying the precinct and county, which affidavits are to be placed on the files of the court.

FENIAN CONGRESS.

The O'Mahony Branch of the Organization in Council—"Ireland's Wrongs and Ireland's Redemption."

In pursuance of a call made upon the Fenian Brotherhood by Anthony Griffin, Chief Executive of the F. B. (O'Mahony branch), a congress of delegates is now in session at Mozart Hall, 314 Broadway.

Although the meetings of this body are held privately and the proceedings are for the present to be kept strictly secret, yet, through the kindness of one of the initiated, so much of these proceedings as do not expose the future plans of the organization were obtained.

The Congress met at the time and place appointed on yesterday at ten o'clock, A. M. Allowing a little extra time for the gathering of the absentees, the meeting, at eleven o'clock A. M., was called to order by the chief executive, when, on motion of a delegate, Miles O. O'Reilly, of Detroit, was chosen temporary chairman, and Andrew Holly, of New York, secretary *pro tem.* On the roll being called delegates from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Oregon, California, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kansas, Connecticut, Virginia, Ohio, Texas, New Jersey, Michigan, the District of Columbia and Canada answered to their names. The delegates and visitors from Ireland were the Rev. Father O'Connor, Captain J. Noland, Captain Charles J. Giles, and Captain Michael Kelleher, bearer of despatches from the council of the I. R. B.

A committee was appointed to examine the credentials of delegates, and also a committee on permanent organization, after which the Congress took a recess until half past one o'clock, P. M.

The further business of the Congress on their reassembling was not given, except that a permanent organization was effected, and that they adjourned at seven o'clock P. M., to meet again at the same place, this day, at nine o'clock A. M.

The business to be brought before the present Congress is said to be of a grave and very important character. The discomfiture and defeat of the Brotherhood, both in this country and in Ireland during the past eighteen months, renders the work before them one of unusual interest to the Celtic race. Whether the present leaders are competent to the task of reconstruction remains to be seen; certainly it will require talents and abilities of no mean order to resuscitate the organization and place it where it once was. It is rumored that Mr. John Savage will be tendered the head centreship and that the Brotherhood will go back again to first principles, lay aside party and factional feuds, and in future direct their efforts solely to Ireland's wrongs and Ireland's redemption.

THE TURF.

FROM THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF YESTERDAY.

St. Hyacinth (Canada) Races.

ST. HYACINTH, August 21, 1867.

The races begun at this place yesterday, but were not well attended. The weather was fine, but the track was heavy from previous rains. The first race was mile heats, in which Chang beat Grace Darling and Flash in two straight heats.

The second race was a dash of a mile and a half, with four starters. Annie Workman won, beating Ino, Wild Rose, and Lady Norfolk. Time, 2:51.

The third race was mile heats, for which there were four starters, and resulted as follows:—

Bonnie Doon	3	1	1
Little Shannon	1	3	2
Lady Norfolk	2	2	3
Rock	dis.		

Time, 1:54—1:52—1:55½.

To-day Sleety, Bonnie Doon, Sunshine and Blackbird run a two mile heat race. Sleety is the favorite.

There will be no objections raised against Blackbird in the hurdle race.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Second Day of the St. Hyacinth Races.

ST. HYACINTH, August 21, 1867.

The weather was beautiful to-day, and the track in much better condition than yesterday. There were four races to-day, the first being the Dominion handicap, distance one mile and a half, for which three horses started, and resulted as follows:—

Annie Workman	1
Ino	2
Wild Rose	3

Time, 2:46½.

The second race, two mile heats, best two in three, was the feature of the day. Five horses were entered, viz.: Blackbird, Sleety, Tom Woolfolk, Minnie Waters and Sunshine. Sleety was the favorite and was backed heavily to win, but Blackbird forced the running from the start and won in two straight heats, in 3:40 each heat, the fastest time ever made in Canada in a two mile heat race. Blackbird and Sleety ran side by side in each heat until coming up the homestretch, when Blackbird's rider gave him his head, and he came in a winner of the first heat by a head and the second by a length. The following is a summary:—

Owner entered blk. h. Blackbird, by Albion, dam Penola, by imported Ainderby, aged	1	1
Owner entered b. f. Sleety, by Rogers, dam Angeline, by Albion, 3 years old	2	2
Owner entered ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington, dam Florida, by Wagner, 4 years old	3	3
Owner entered ch. f. Sunshine, by Ringgold, dam by Glencoe, 5 years old	dis.	
Owner entered blk. m. Minnie Waters, by imp. Albion, dam by imp. Ainderby, 6 years old	dis.	

Time, 3:40—3:40.

The third race was a dash of one mile, and was won by Wild Rose, but made a poor show.

The fourth race was a hurdle race, of two miles over eight hurdles, stiff timber, and was won by Chang, beating Woodstock by three lengths.

Hartford Horse Fair.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 21, 1867.

The weather was delightful for the second day of the fair, and the attendance considerably improved. The first class was called and consisted of horses six years old and over. There were twenty-six entries, and the premiums were awarded as follows:—Matchless, A. Goldsmith, of New York, owner, first prize, $20; Toby Candor, S. R. Perkins, of Cambridge, owner, second prize, $25; Katy, John Farris, of Hartford, owner, third prize, $20; West Virginia, William B. Smith, of Hartford, owner, fourth prize, $15; Hambletonian, Ludlow Barker, of Hartford, owner, fifth prize, $10.

In the class gentlemen's of driving horses that have not trotted faster than three minutes six entries were made, and premiums were awarded as follows:—Xavier, A. Cook, of New Haven, $50; Nellie, Charles Conners, of Bridgeport, second prize, $25; Bay, E. B. Johnson, Boston, ruled out on the ground that he had made better time than the class allowed.

Stallions for general use, six years, speed considered:—Volunteer, owned by A. Goldsmith, of New York, first prize, $50; Clarion, F. W. Russell, of Portland, second prize, $25. Volunteer trotted a mile dash easily in 2:37.

The class of running horses made their appearance, and run as follows:—Irene, owned by A. Carpenter, Sutton, Mass.; Lawrence Boy, Thomas Weir, Boston; Major Mahan, M. P. Downing, Boston. Lawrence Boy had the lead during the first half mile, when Mahan shot ahead and won the heat in 1:55; Lawrence Boy won the second heat in 1:55¾. Irene was drawn on the third heat, and Lawrence Boy won the heat easily, distancing, on account of foul driving, Mahan, and coming home in 1:55¾. The first premium of $50 was awarded to Lawrence Boy.

In the class of matched horses there were ten entries. A. Goldsmith, of New York, took the first premium of $30; John Farris, of Hartford, the second of $20, and S. N. Ryder, of Hartford, the third of $10.

In the class of gentlemen's driving horses, which have not trotted faster than 2:37, three entries were made, as follows:—Colonel Maynard, by W. D. Peabody, of Providence; Empress, by William Woodruff, of Boston, and McClellan, by R. A. Champlin, of Cambridge. Empress won the first heat in 2:32¾, and McClellan the three following in 2:36, 2:34¼ and 2:38. The first premium of $400 was awarded to Champlin, the second to Woodruff of $200, the third to Peabody of $100. At the sale of pools of this class Empress was decidedly the favorite, bringing $200, Colonel Maynard $56, and McClellan $250.

In the class of stallions for general use the first premium of $40 was awarded to Wm. B. Smith's Thomas Jefferson, the second, $20, to A. Goldsmith's Woven.

In the class of fastest pairs of trotting horses there were two entries—Shaker and mate, owned by Charles Dickerman, of New Haven; and Britton and mate, owned by C. P. Carpenter. Britton and mate won in three straight heats in 2:48¾, 2:40¾ and 2:44, Shaker and mate being distanced in the last heat for foul driving. The first premium was awarded to Britton, and the second premium roverts to the Association.

To-morrow being the last day, the speedy classes will be brought out. The principal trot is for a purse of $1,100, and Lucy, Lady Thorne and Goldsmith have been entered.

The English Turf—The York August Meeting—First Day—Result of the Yorkshire Oaks—Ince the Winner.

Our despatches by the Atlantic cable of last night bring us intelligence of the result of the Yorkshire Oaks for three year olds, value £345. The distance is one mile and a quarter. The race was won by Ince, a bay filly, by Newminster out of Barcelona, and is the property of the Marquis of Hastings. This filly made her first appearance last year at Southampton, where she went for the Nursery Plate handicap of £50, over the two year old course, but did not succeed in getting placed. Her next attempt was at this meeting, when she was more successful, as she ran second to Wroughton for the Eleventh North of England Biennial Stakes of £628, after running a dead heat, and the same day she won her maiden victory by carrying off the Nursery Plate Handicap of £200, and beating a field of thirteen. At the Newmarket Second October she won a sweepstakes of £1,200 in a canter, and on the following day (Tuesday) was beaten by Paris in a match for £200. On Wednesday she beat Moleskin for the Bretty stakes of £328. She went for the Criterion Stakes of £1,310 at the Newmarket Houghton, but the company was too good, and even Fordham could not pilot her into a place. This closed her performance for the year.

The great Ebor handicap will be run for to-day, and on Friday the Yorkshire stakes. Last year in the latter race the uncertain roan Strathconan upset the Danebury pot by bowling over Rustic, the favorite, by a length. This year it will be probably won by Vanvan unless Danebury is doomed to another disappointment or they should not deem it wise to start him previous to the Doncaster St. Leger.

Trotting at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 21, 1867.

At the trot to-day on the Fair Ground track G. Dunn entered Tom Hammond, to wagon; H. Snyder entered Mohawk Maid, in harness, best three in five. Tom Hammond won in three straight heats. Time, 2:47¾, 2:49, 2:45.

THE RECENT BURGLARIES IN KINGS COUNTY.

More of the Recovered Property Identified—How the Burglars Got Away With Their Booty.

Several thousand dollars worth of the stolen property which was recovered by Detectives Van Wagner, Frost and Corwin, through the arrest of Thomas McCauley and James Talbot, has already been identified by various parties. McCauley's house, it would appear, was furnished almost entirely from the proceeds of the various burglaries which he had committed. His residence, from garret to cellar, was furnished in the most tasteful and elegant manner, and he certainly lived sumptuously. His walls were ador