SOUTHERN OREGON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

General Crook's Campaign Against the Indians in Southern Oregon—Hard Marching and Hard Fighting—List of Killed and Wounded in the Engagements—Character of the Country—The Oregon Railroad.

SILVER CITY, I. T., Dec. 1, 1867.

The sudden and overwhelming character of the rush to Washoe on the south and Boise on the north of the Snake and Piute grounds during the years inclusive of 1860 and 1862 reduced the status of those tribes to the definite dilemma of immediate surrender or extermination, sooner or later. The Piutes were a powerful nation and one resolved to make the most of the situation. Their distinguishing traits were a love for war and treachery in their dealings with the white adventurers in their country. A treaty with them followed the settlement of Washoe, but the wary villains have managed to plunder and rob to their hearts' content, and constitute the Truckee reservation, near Pyramid Lake, Nevada—a rendezvous for protection and a chief source of supply for arms and ammunition.

The Snakes are not a distinct tribe, but a make-up of several—the Nez Perces, Bannocks, &c., whose hunting and fishing grounds were confined to the Upper Snake river or Lewis Fork of the Columbia. They ranged at will over the lands watered by the streams putting into the river from the Rocky, Salmon river and Blue Range of mountains, and the scene of their horrible work for years was the emigrant road to Oregon, running along Snake river several hundred miles. The great rush to Idaho in 1862 and 1863 was the death knell of the Snakes; hundreds of them gave themselves up or were killed off in driblets by the invincible gold hunters, or were driven eastwardly, where they concentrated in convenient proximity to General Connor, who slaughtered several hundred of them, and thus paved the way for a lasting peace with the bulk of the remainder. The establishment of Fort Boise in 1863 afforded an asylum for a goodly number inclined to bury the hatchet from policy. Of course a share of the depredations committed on the borders of the Idaho mines and the thoroughfares leading thereto is justly attributed to scattering squads of the Snakes; but the great trouble has been with the Piutes, who, when overawed on their favorite stamping grounds, turned their attention northward to the Humboldt and Owyhee settlements, the weaker communities of Nevada and Idaho. The people North, retaining a lively recollection of the trying ordeal of passing through Snakedom, came to look upon that tribe as the sole cause of all their woe, and for several years past the Piutes have been doing the greater portion of the deviltry in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon, the Snakes getting all the blame. The character of the earlier military affairs but completed the aggravating picture of border life in keeping up a show of protection by government, while it was being robbed and disgraced every day by a certain set of shoulder-strapped gentry remained in the country. The ever to be remembered "Oregon war" farce, dramatized and performed by as complete a gang of thieves as ever went unhung, generated an influence over the minds of too many Oregonians, tending to the belief that government owes them a living and that it is a legitimate source of plunder, and so long as Indian depredations lasted on the borders they could have their checks on Uncle Sam promptly honored. It seemed to be the entire study of officers and citizens combined to see how long the savages could kill and steal at the expense of the honest settler and get away unharmed. To kill an Indian was to diminish by so much the revenue regularly extorted from government; and thus matters worried along, and the savages came to have a thorough contempt for the military until the advent of General Crook, late in the fall of 1866. This officer's timely arrival in Idaho, close on the heels of Governor Ballard, seemed to be proof positive of a Providential interposition in behalf of that civil and military cursed Territory. An entire stranger to everybody, and in a land little known to anybody, he scarcely alighted from the vehicle which carried him to Fort Boise, till he became disgusted with it and its surroundings, took a saddle blanket and a sack of hard tack, and the company of cavalry that was there in winter quarters, and started across the Owyhee into a snow storm and the Indians, saying to sycophants in the rear that he would be back in a week; but he managed never to return. He soon made a handsome clean-up of a band of hostile Indians on the Owyhee, and followed it up by capturing a larger band on the Malheur river, getting their horses and arms and compelling them to go into Boise. When this company of cavalry became well exhausted he sent it back to winter quarters, and went to Camp Lyon, where another was snugly housed. Crossing the Owyhee higher up, he surprised a band of sixty warriors near Steen's Mountain, and killed them all. He had been greatly annoyed for want of reliable scouts, or rather by too many worthless bummers in buckskin who had existed around the military posts through false pretences or as aids in appropriating government funds. The General resolved to apply that principle of civilized warfare, of making one portion of the enemy fight the other, to the Indians, or in other words, perhaps, "fight the devil with fire," in the organization of the Boise or Snake Indian scouts, and putting them in charge of some person adapted to the business as well as possessing a knowledge of the Indian character. After a pretty thorough sifting of the employés he settled on Archy McIntosh, a Hudson Bay offshoot, and the result of that choice has been satisfactory. Those literally wild Snake Indians are an invaluable aid in the way of scouts, guides and herders; they are a superior Indian as to natural intelligence and physique, are perfectly contented in the service of fighting the Piutes, and the success of the tactics is suggestive of great saving to government by the employment of savages elsewhere on the frontiers for the same purpose. The General continued the campaign through the winter, which was unusually severe. At one time he and his little command nearly perished in a snow storm. Information obtained from captured Indians fully confirmed his suspicions that the perpetrators of the depredations in Idaho came from Nevada and California, two or three hundred miles away, and in accordance with that idea he commenced the organization of a summer campaign at Camp Smith. Detention of supplies and other things essential delayed the campaign two months of the most valuable time, and the expedition to go after the Piutes "where they lived" did not get fairly started until the latter part of August. In the meantime the General recommended a division of the district of Owyhee, in the Department of Columbia, and giving him the section which embraced pretty much all of the enemy's country—that is, where they retreated to with their plunder and obtained the most of their fish and vegetables. His request was promptly complied with by General Halleck, who created the "District of the Lakes." This district contained but one prominent military post, Fort Klamath, and it devolved upon the General to select the sites and build two other posts by the time he returned from the summer campaign. He made the locations and necessary details for establishing Camps Warner and Harney, and kept up a continual scouting of the country, taking in about seventy-five Piutes between Camps Smith and Warner in July and August. The two new posts are admirably located for operating against the Piutes on the south and the remnants of Snakes north, and both are at once a protection for those who desire to prospect the country adjacent for precious metals or adapt it to agriculture or grazing. Camp Warner constituted the rendezvous for completing the organization for the final summer campaign of 1867. The expedition consisted of company F, First United States cavalry, commanded by Major David Perry; company M, First cavalry, Captain Moses Harris; Company H, First cavalry, Lieutenant W. R. Parnell; Company D, Twenty-third (mounted) infantry—the companies averaging about forty men each; the band of twenty-five Snake Indians under McIntosh; two companies of Indians from the reservations on the Lower Columbia, about the Dalles, in command of Captain John Darragh and Captain William C. McKay, the two companies numbering about thirty each. Altogether the command which left Camp Warner on the 30th of August numbered about two hundred and fifty men. Crook's style of fighting Indians is to march the main command through the country as quietly as possible and camping in out of the way places—in cañons or timber—and have his scouts ahead ten to thirty miles, who are to kill or capture all small parties they come to and report the larger ones to headquarters, when the command makes night marches and surprises them at daylight. He does a good deal of night marching with all his men, and that accounts for his uninterrupted success. He is a thorough mountaineer himself, and is probably better posted on the Indian character than any man in the service. Although he has been death on hundreds of the aborigines who insist on fighting it out, yet he has a better idea of justice to the doomed race than all the milk and water philanthropists extant; and were the Indian business entirely left to the War Department, with men like Crook to administer the affairs of the different districts, there would soon be an end to Indian hostilities, millions annually saved the government and the condition of the Indian race vastly benefited.

Camp Warner is located at the extreme north end of the Sierra Nevada (Warner) range, on the west side of which and in its spurs is nestled Goose Lake, the head of Pitt river, which is the largest branch of the Sacramento. The different bands of scouts had obtained information during the summer sufficient to satisfy the General that the Piutes had fallen back towards Goose Lake; but it was yet undetermined whether a goodly number of them had not retreated into the mountains northwest of the lake, so the main command was marched under cover of the darkness and timber, and several days' scouting done to ascertain their general course of retreat. Some forty or fifty of the wily savages were killed near Abert Lake as the result of a week or ten days' operations, and sufficient data collected to show that the General's original idea of finding their main stamping grounds south of Goose Lake must yet be acted upon. But to insure a thorough solution of the vexed problem he separated his command in the mountains west of Abert Lake and started the larger portion north, with instructions to scout the country far and wide before bringing up at Camp Harney, located at the extreme south end of the Blue Range, in Eastern Oregon. Major Perry was in command of this expedition. The General then started south through the mountains west of Goose Lake, the objective point being the South Fork of Pitt river. He had with him Parnell and Madigan's companies, and McIntosh's Indians—about one hundred men altogether. By the 22d of September Crook had his little expedition quietly encamped in the scrubby timber near the north bank of the main Pitt river, when a most unfortunate blunder on the part of a white man, temporarily employed as scout, in a manner ruined the most promising campaign against Indians in Crook's history. The result of it was the country was soon one continual string of signal fires, and the hostile savages all on the alert. Otherwise the General would have crossed the main river and marched up the South Fork in one night, where he would have undoubtedly slaughtered hundreds of them in the valley and along the stream, where they were engaged in fishing and revelling in the spoils of plunder captured in Idaho. But the General was after a fight, and the reader will be satisfied that he is the man to make the most of one, give him but half a show. As a last effort to befool the natives he marched the command down Pitt river along an old emigrant road in daylight, as if he were going to the Sacramento. Where the mountains come into the river from the south side he crossed the stream and again took to the timber, following it to the southeast and high upon the south fork. But the Indians were watching the ground, and when the soldiers appeared on the bald bluffs or foot-hills overlooking the valley to the east the warriors concentrated near by in one of the most remarkable natural fortifications in the world, and awaited the coming of the "boys in blue" with apparently as much indifference as they would a peace commissioner or missionary. The sagacious savages had been "spoilt" by their intercourse with the soldiers under Stoughton bottle commanders before Crook took command, and had come to look upon the repulse of regular troops as a matter of course. On the west side of the South Fork, and about twenty miles south of the main stream, is where the following described Indian Gibraltar can be found:—The high tableland terminates at this point in a perpendicular wall of basaltic or volcanic rock between three and four hundred feet high, and a succession of benches running down to the valley; take half a mile of this wall and from the north end, running down to the valley, is a rocky ridge with scrubby trees; from the south end there is a ravine or cañon, the north side of which is jagged with points of rocks, running east to the river level; the summit of the upper bench on the east side is an earthy ridge studded with loose boulders. The interior of this outline has a basin-like appearance, from the southeast side of which, and running into it and parallel with each other, are two promontories of rock one hundred and fifty feet long, fifty wide and forty high, on top of which and at the extreme ends are artificial forts built with the loose rocks round about; they are from fifteen to thirty feet in diameter, breast high and have portholes. All parapets and other approaches to these forts were guarded by small semi-circular breastworks, so that to get possession of them it was necessary to storm them by scaling the almost perpendicular walls of the promontories; around three sides of either is a natural ditch or cañon, and both contain hatchway holes running down to caverns beneath to an unknown depth. Between the forts and the high wall to the west and the cañon and rocky ridge on the south and north is a mass of great loose boulders and strata of lava, throughout which is a network of artificial breastworks, and altogether a place where thousands of men could be secreted on a moment's notice, and the outsider could not discover a head. Here is where General Crook, on the 26th of September, inaugurated a three days' fight with a large band of well armed and defiant savages; and although the result was not as expected, the affair was a curious one in Indian warfare and the most important since the success of General Connor north of Salt Lake. The scouts tracked the Indians into the rocky retreat about noon, and reported to the General something of their discovery. He was at the head of the column, which had just reached the valley and turned north along the foot of the bluffs. He immediately dismounted half of Parnell's men, and ordered them to go up and form a line parallel with the cañon on the south side, and Madigan's men to proceed to the north side and do the same without regard to the ridge, and both lines to connect on the east side or ridge, the scouts to occupy the edge of the high wall overlooking the scene. The men were to advance and reconnoitre; in other words, crawl up towards the forts and get positions behind boulders, &c., and commence the siege. Lieutenant R. J. Eskridge, acting quartermaster, was ordered to put the horses and mules belonging to the expedition into camp in the valley, and thus get every man on duty, by making the proper details. About one o'clock, as some of Parnell's men were advancing over the ridge from the cañon four of them were killed and wounded by a volley from the east fort, which checked any further advance that afternoon. In the meantime a constant volley was poured into and around the forts by the soldiers and scouts, and the General was engaged in reconnoitering on his own hook and putting in a shot now and then with a long Spencer rifle which he has resighted to suit. By the time he could get a good look at the prospect from every side it was five P. M., so he ordered the men to have their regular rations, picket lines kept up and a regular siege inaugurated. He had over twenty days' rations left, and he thought by that time the condition of "Lo! the poor Indian" could be rendered quite low. But those artificial birds' nest forts must be taken at sunrise of the 27th—next morning—at all hazards; it would give the soldiers great advantages over their present position, and the storming would have a superstitious effect on the minds of the gentle savages; it would be new to them, and they wouldn't know what to next expect. So thought the General, and he was right, as usual. But somebody would get hurt, of course; but accidents happen in the best regulated human affairs, and especially do they occur in war—even with untutored savages. About daylight the General organized a storming party, under shelter of the ridge on the east side of the promontories, consisting of twenty men from each company—Madigan on the left, Parnell on the right. At the word "Forward" the men were to rise up, start with a yell and keep going and yelling until the ditch was crossed, walls scaled, the forts captured, &c. About sunrise the word was given and obeyed to the letter, but it was a hard road to travel (as your correspondent will always vividly bear in mind), although a short one. Eight of Madigan's men, including himself (killed), were knocked out of time, and two of Parnell's killed. The General stood on the ridge where Madigan fell, and put in several shots at the Indians in the forts, over the heads of the men when crossing the ditch. He cannot let an opportunity pass, however great the danger, to pull trigger on an Indian. The slippery fiends in the east fort dropped their guns and slid down into the gorge between the promontories, like so many lizards, and thence into caverns beneath. But they were badly demoralized, and from the fissures and shelves in and around the promontories they returned a few volleys and scattering shots, and by noon they were silent as the grave. They had resolved on a change of tactics, but what could only be surmised. Every precaution was taken to allow none to escape. Detachments of men occupied the forts and the picket lines were closed "round the circle" with unusual care, and everything looked to a satisfactory settlement of the Indian question in that case; but alas, the Indians knew those rocky exits and entrances better than the soldiers, and on the night of the 27th wormed out under the feet of the pickets on the southwest side, through subterranean passages many feet deep and leading to the cañon. They left their squaws and pappooses to shift for themselves, besides the wounded ones, in the caverns. It was not ascertained that such was the case until late in the forenoon of the 28th, when all hands went into an examination of the crater-fortress. One man was killed by a wounded Indian, which deterred the men from making a thorough exploration of the caverns, but some fifteen dead bucks were found, including an important chief and many bows and arrows, guns, cans of powder, caps, &c., showing how well they had been supplied through the villanies of white men in Nevada and California. Some eight or ten horses were saved out of the fight. When the saucy fiends saw the desperate nature of the affair they had invited, they turned loose their horses, which they had corralled between the promontories. It was not the desire of the General, after the escape of the bucks was definitely ascertained, to stay and starve or kill the squaws and pappooses, so on the 28th things were got in order again for the march. Captured squaws told many interesting tales regarding their "people"—one item, that they had within six months captured scores of horses and mules, which they had killed and eaten or exchanged for ammunition on the borders of the Nevada and California reservations, and that the band in the fight was composed of Piute and Pitt river Indians combined, numbering at least one hundred well armed warriors. The General's preconceived notions were found remarkably correct. Perry's part of the expedition did not discover a single fresh "sign" of Indians on their round to the northeast.

The following are the names of some of the men killed:—Company H, First United States cavalry, Lieutenant John Madigan (temporarily commanding Company D, Twenty-third infantry) was a native of Jersey City, N. J.; Sergeant Charles Barchet, a German, formerly with the Seventh Vermont Volunteers; sergeant Michael Meara, born in Galway, Ireland, brought up in Boston, Mass., and the United States Army, in which he served eighteen years; Willoughby Sawyer, native of Canada West; James Lyons, has a father and brother living in Place Dale, R. I.; James Carey, lived several years in New Orleans; Carl Bross, German, Company D, Twenty-third infantry, has a wife in Newark, N. J.; he was accidentally killed in the fight. There were nineteen soldiers killed and wounded. The six privates were buried in the valley north of the fight half a mile. Lieutenant Madigan's body was taken to the north bank of Pitt river and buried a few rods below the junction of the South Fork. After scouring the country round the east of Goose Lake it was demonstrated that the Indians had mostly scattered to the mountains and that the campaign was over for the summer. The command returned to Camp Warner, where the General is busily at work preparing for an extensive winter campaign, which must but prove unusually successful, as he has now a good knowledge of the topography of his district and the exact plans of the enemy and their winter retreats all down to a scratch. No man in any business studies harder or works with more determination than does General George Crook in operating against the savages; and the task before him is no "ninety days" affair.

The number of Indian fortifications already found in portions of Idaho, Oregon, California and Nevada amounts to hundreds, of greater or lesser note. North End Mountain, a high, rocky ridge of the Sierra Nevada, nearly on the California and Oregon line, is extensively fortified with loose rocks and logs—a terrible place, and one also rendered somewhat noted through the operations of General Crook. McIntosh and his Snake scouts narrowly escaped wholesale slaughter there on the morning of August 25. They expected to reach the summit of the mountain by daylight, but were detained two hours on account of the underbrush; and when they reached the heights they found the hostile occupants to greatly exceed their own number, and were compelled to beat a hasty retreat; and that any of them should get away alive was owing doubtless to their being Indians and up to all the dodges of their enemies. All commanding positions that are naturally strong, whether cañons or mountains, are rendered doubly so by the ingenuity of the determined savages. General Crook's success is in playing it as low down as the Indians and catching them napping; but the experience of the past summer suggests a supply of hand grenades at least.

The character of the public domain which General Crook is so earnestly endeavoring to reclaim consists in every variety common to the Great Basin and its mountainous surroundings. Running east and west from the head of the Deschutes river to the Owyhee river, and widely separating the Cascade and Blue ranges in Oregon from the Sierra Nevada in California, is a high, bleak, volcanic tableland, much of which is purely desert, and the only redeeming vegetation is the sickening sage brush and scrubby juniper. The Warner, Malheur, Harney, Abert, Summer and Silver Lakes are valuable variations, and in time their borders will be made to produce excellent crops of wheat, barley, oats and the hardier vegetables. But there is a most valuable section of interior grazing and agricultural land east and south of Goose Lake which has ever been in the hands of the savages, and that there is an important portion of the Sierra Nevada (Warner) range unprospected for gold is equally certain. Should the Oregon Branch of the California and Pacific Railroad, lately projected to start from the head of the Willamette valley, cross the North Sierras at the Qassen Pass and connect with the main line on the Humboldt, be carried through, it will bisect the ground so long in dispute between whites and Indians and bring into market millions of acres of valuable agricultural and mineral lands now dormant and almost unknown. The sluggish mind of the Oregonian is finally aroused to the necessity of a railroad outlet, and this is a scheme that on the face of it presents a practical solution of the problem. From the head of navigation on the Willamette to where the road would strike the Humboldt the distance is no greater than that from Sacramento to the same point, and the grades will average much lighter; and, the road once built, Oregon will be equally benefited with California by the great continental thoroughfare. But while General Sherman expects the railroad to settle the Indian question in his jurisdiction, General Crook will settle it on his end of the string before the necessary surveys are made. He is the right man in the right place.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Laws to be Tested.

The case of Colonel McCardle, editor of a Mississippi paper, who was arrested by General Ord for seditious language, is to be brought before the United States Supreme Court, and from the fact that it will be the first case that has come before this court involving the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws, will doubtless prove interesting. It is expected that the necessary documents will be here with very little delay, and that the case will be taken up out of its order.

Constitutional Union Association of Philadelphia.

The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evening, 23d ult. Nelson C. Swann was chosen president and Colonel John S. Warner, William Schollenberger, William Millward and ex-Governor William F. Johnston vice presidents. Resolutions eulogistic of General Hancock for his course in re-establishing the supremacy of civil law in New Orleans were adopted, although the association disclaims being identified with any political party.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Hartford on the 15th January. Ex-Governor Hawley having declined a renomination, it is expected an entirely new republican ticket will be set up for the democrats to knock down next April. Referring to the Convention, the New Haven *Palladium* remarks:—

It meets on the anniversary of the capture of Fort Fisher, and as all loyal men rejoiced at the defeat of the rebels then, so will they rejoice if the Convention shall select for us a standard bearer who will lead us to victory against the rebels' allies now. That it will do this the *Palladium* has strong expectations. There can be no use, however, in ignoring the fact that the democratic party, encouraged by its success last spring, and anxious to secure a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Dixon, will put forth every exertion to carry the State. It will, therefore, be essential that the deliberations and the choice of the Convention shall be characterized by the soundest discretion.

The Issues of 1868—From a Republican Standpoint—Speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, in Washington.

On Monday evening, 30th ult., Senator Morton, of Indiana, addressed the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, in Union League Hall, Washington city. We make the following extracts from his remarks touching the issues of 1868, as reported in the *Intelligencer*:—

I said in the commencement of my remarks that there are two ideas uppermost in the minds of the people. The first of these will, as I have already said, enter into the issues of the coming campaign. If the idea prevails that the government was right in putting down the rebellion; if it was right in putting forth every energy that could be suggested for the accomplishment of this purpose, then you, soldiers and sailors who bore a part in the struggle for the preservation of our national existence, will certainly feel that you have not only acted wisely, but that you have borne an honorable part in the services rendered your country in the hour of its peril. But, on the other hand, should the democratic party succeed, and I trust in God that it may not—that the people of this great nation will avert such a calamity by their votes in that campaign—then will it be to you a disgrace and a dishonor to have been a member of the Union army, and the places of trust will revert to the rebels, and their names occupy the position of honor in the pages of history. One question we have yet to meet in this campaign is the manner in which the Southern States shall be fully restored with all their political rights and privileges as States, and the manner in which these blessings may be fully enjoyed by all. The question is not whether that power shall be divided between loyal and disloyal men; whether it shall be conferred upon blacks and whites or upon whites alone, fourteen fifteenths of whom are rebels, and bore a prominent part in the war against the Union; but we insist that the power, when it is conferred, should be so divided that its preponderance shall not be on the side of disloyal men. Nor do we ask all we should even in granting this, for it does not exclude those who have borne arms in the late war against the country, but we do demand that the power shall be conferred in such a manner that blacks and whites may have a voice in the State government and on the question of reconstruction. It is true the present law of Congress disfranchises only a small number of those who engaged in the rebellion. It does not disfranchise the petty officers or soldiers, but that class of men who had once sworn allegiance to the constitution in offices of trust, and this class cannot exceed forty-five thousand persons. When President Johnson issued his proclamation disfranchising those who had participated in the rebellion, it included not less than fourteen classes, numbering between 250,000 and 280,000 men; but the Congressional system of disfranchisement will apply to only 45,000, and not to exceed 50,000 men. We have heard of late much about an oppressed people. We are told by democratic orators and by the newspapers of the democratic party in all parts of the country that the people of the South are downtrodden and oppressed. Do they who prate about oppression bear in mind that these are the very people who but a few years since arrayed themselves in arms against the nation—whose actions have cost us over half a million of lives, the very people who developed the war that has left us as a legacy a debt of thousands of millions of dollars, with an almost incalculable amount yet to liquidate, not to speak of the untold suffering and sorrow that has been thrust upon the people of the North? * * * Yet these are the people whose agony is in the throats of the democratic party, and I take it upon myself to say there is neither sense nor justice in it. When they talk about oppression they forget they are favoring those who brought on the trouble and bathed the land in blood. The law prevails in all well regulated communities that crime should be punished, and a sense of justice demands that outrages upon the laws and the rights of the people shall be severely punished. We talk about the present State governments that have been ignored in Congressional acts. Can you tell me by whom they were formed, if not by the proclamation of the President of the United States? And if you will recur to the elections in Virginia, North and South Carolina, you will find that less than one-third of the white voters took part in forming the constitutions of the present States. The delegates formed them, and they have never been submitted for ratification to the people. Nor have they half the moral right that the constitutions have which have been more recently formed. Those formed in 1865 contained certain conditions, such as prohibiting slavery, prohibiting the payment of the debt contracted during the late war; provisions that were required by the proclamation of President Johnson. But yet they have never been ratified, and were the Senators and Representatives of these States admitted into our Congressional halls they would be cast aside and ignored, as they had never been ratified—and that I know would be the course pursued. The struggle, therefore, on the part of the democratic party, North and South, as I have shown, will be in 1868 for the restoration of these States into rebel hands, and the administration of the affairs of these States on that basis. If you are prepared to say that blacks and loyal white men are to be turned over to the tender mercies of rebels, then vote the democratic ticket. But if you are in favor of impartial suffrage, and giving rights to black and white, then vote the republican ticket. There are numerous other questions wrapped up in these leading ideas I have announced. The first one I shall mention is the payment for slaves emancipated during the war. And though this has not been declared as yet to be a question of the issue, I am as firmly convinced that it is to be as though I read it in the written platform of the democratic party. The States of Maryland and Kentucky have already provided for this in anticipation of the success of the democratic party at the next election. (Here Mr. Morton read from the constitution of the State of Maryland, and from a report of the proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature to substantiate the statement made.) Georgia has also provided for this, and although other Southern States may be silent on this subject they will be ready to meet the question when it is time. The democratic party of the South will be a unit on that question; and now let me show that the democratic party of the North are ready to meet them. I base my assertion on the fact that the members of this party voted without a single exception against the amendments when they were before Congress, and democratic newspapers have denounced those amendments with one voice; so it is safe to say that in the issues the Northern wing will concede to the South everything claimed by them, and if they do not their action will be very different from what it has been in years past; for I never knew of a demand made by the South that was not readily conceded by the Northern portion of that party. Should the democratic party come into power the payment for the slaves emancipated may be considered a settled fact. You remember when the question was up in Congress to abolish slavery in 1862, and again in 1864, the democratic members in both houses were then united in favor of paying for every slave emancipated, and it was denounced as morally wrong to take a slave even from a rebel and not fairly compensate the owner for the loss; and I say again, this question is inevitably involved in the general issues of 1868. Another question involved, that will follow just as certain, and that is the assumption and payment of the rebel war debt. I ask you, as reasoning and thinking men, when the representatives of the South are admitted to Congress, and are called upon to vote upon appropriation bills, do you think they would vote to tax themselves for our debt and not provide for their own? The Northern States staked their financial power in the government bonds, and the South risked all she had in the prosecution of the war and lost all; and you may expect in the advent of the democratic party into power, that provision will be made for the payment of that debt; but I am glad to say that not until then will it be thought of. The democratic party were opposed to our debt being contracted in its incipiency, and you may remember that a prominent member of that party warned the people not to buy the bonds, as they would prove worthless on their hands. They were hostile then to the debt, as the Southern wing of the democratic party are now to being compelled to help pay it. So that the demand on their part to tax the people for the payment of the debt of the South will be assuredly conceded as the demand is made. I come to another issue that is also involved in the contest—the pensioning of rebel soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who fell fighting for the rebellion. Does not the present state of affairs in Maryland indicate the feeling which prevails against the soldiers who were members of regiments in the Union army? Can a Union soldier be elected to any office? Is he not proscribed in business and in society? I ask if Union men, who are lawyers or physicians, find any success in the practice of their profession? Are they not proscribed on account of their sentiments? Does not the same condition of affairs exist in Kentucky? Rebels, and only rebels, are elected to office. The presence of Union men is nowhere tolerated, and their position made uncomfortable, and, if possible, to rid the State of their presence. So, if you give the power of reconstruction into the hands of rebels you may expect the same condition of affairs in all the Southern States. And, you may ask, what do I argue from all this? I will tell you. When the democratic party again gets into power do you suppose the representatives from the South will vote for pensioning the soldiers and widows of the North, and not provide for their own in the South? Is it human nature, I ask, for men to do such things? And when you bring them into power their rebel soldiers will as surely be placed on the same footing with the Union soldiers of the North. This question, then, I say, is involved in the issues of the coming campaign. The point I make here to-night is the inevitable consequences of the democratic party coming into power. Some men may like the financial policy of the party, and vote for it solely on that account; but let him remember that he is voting to elevate the rebel soldier to the same position as that of those who fought to preserve the Union.

The military policy of the party is foreshadowed in the order promulgated by General Hancock on assuming command of the Fifth Military District; and as it has been presented to Congress by the President for its admiration, I think that criticism upon it is perfectly fair. I will read the order. (The order was read, as has been published). This idea is, like the apples of the Dead Sea, fair to the eye, but crumble to powder if but touched to the lip. The noticeable feature of this order is that it does not mention the subject of reconstruction, for which, by authority of Congress, he is sent there and empowered to carry out. He goes on to say that the civil rights of the people must not be interfered with by military rule, and openly declares by this order that the very purpose for which he was sent there is to be superseded and ignored. Mr. Morton then read from acts of Congress defining the authority and duties of commanders of the military districts. By these I show that this order is in contradiction and defiance of the laws enacted by Congress. The very State governments which by these acts are abrogated and declared illegal are the ones which General Hancock, by his advent, has regarded as a general order. Congress, to be explicit, has, at a later day, defined itself on this subject, and declared, if these State governments were allowed to exist, illegal and unauthorized as they are, it would only be through the sufferance of the military commanders. But General Hancock expresses open contempt for Congressional authority, and bows allegiance to the civil authority of the State of Louisiana, and implies thereby the recognition of a State government that has been declared illegal and unauthorized expressly by Congress. What does he mean when he expresses himself about civil liberty? It looks very well, but what does it mean in this connection? It means that loyal men shall be tried and condemned by rebel juries. But it is said they will have justice done them. Who has ever heard of the murder of a single Union man in the South having been ferreted out, or the guilty one punished? I admit the habeas corpus is a right dear to the people of the country, and should not be interfered with except in time of war, when its force would be antagonistic to the interests of the government. But what does the writ of habeas corpus mean as seen in the eyes of General Hancock and expressed in this order? What does it mean, if it does not say to the rebel judge, you are clothed with full power to demand the release of every man arrested by military authority, applied, of course, to the oppression of the loyal men of that State. And all this in the name of law and justice and right. Do you believe that it is meted out to them? Let the massacre at Memphis and the horrible tragedy at New Orleans answer that; and think of it, that order was written on the very spot where that bloody tragedy was enacted, an account of which sent a thrill of horror into the heart of every being in Christendom—that order which declares that this power shall be directed only to sustain their laws and government. I read that order with mingled sorrow and contempt. General Hancock was a noble member of the Union army, and his record one that any man might well be proud of. He was wounded in the service of his country, and justly earned the laurels borne by him from many a battle field; but I saw that when he lent his powers to the cause of the enemies of his country, and to those who ought still to be his enemies, that his laurels would wither and his name go down amid the condemnations of a people whose honor he has insulted.

The great questions of the campaign in 1868 are, then, I repeat, the maintenance of this government, the justice of the war or the right of the rebellion. And these are the questions which are to be decided; 1868 is to determine whether this government is to remain in the hands of Union men, or to be allowed to pass into the hands of Southern men.

The Fitness of the Negro for Self-Government.

The Savannah *News and Herald*, commenting upon the savage assassination of Montez by order of Salnave in Hayti, remarks:—

From the beginning to the present time, the fitness of the African race for self-government has never been tested under so favorable auspices as in the efforts which have been made to establish a negro republic in Hayti. This government was planted under the fostering care of English and American philanthropy, and though its founders were not blessed with the guardianship of a Freedmen's Bureau, they nevertheless had the benefits of the teaching and material support of the professed friends of the African race in Europe and America.

All that missionary effort could accomplish, all that Exeter Hall in England and Faneuil Hall in America could do to enlighten and instruct the colonists in the science of government, has been done, and after an experiment of many years, what a spectacle does Hayti present; what but a continuous succession of revolutions, discord, imbecility, poverty and semi-barbarism.

The Albany *Argus* pronounces the system of Reconstruction proposed for the Southern States a failure, and adds:—

The military despotisms are not strong enough to carry them through. The double machinery of the standing army and the Freedmen's Bureau, of bayonets and bribes, is insufficient. That must be abandoned and the work begun anew. A system of negro supremacy can never succeed. It is alike abhorrent to the convictions and feelings of the American people. No other people ever tolerated it. Our barbarian blacks are but a fraction compared with the hundred million of subjects of inferior races which England governs. She admits none of these negroes, Indians, Hottentots or Caffirs to a share of government. France does not consent to listen to the voice of her Arabs, except in petition. They take no share in representative government. Jamaica, it is true, has a negro Legislature of its own; but the Governor is appointed and the great questions of administration are settled by the mother country. Receding prosperity and conflict of races, rendering necessary a recourse to martial law, is the commentary upon this experiment.

How the Political Debt Has Been Reduced.

In an article upon the national indebtedness the Utica *Observer* remarks:—

The republican party has attempted to account for the vast revenues it has drawn from the people since the war, by claiming that the national debt has been reduced. There is an apparent reduction, but how has it been effected? We answer, by selling off and converting public property into money. The taxes the people have been paying have been squandered by a spendthrift policy and have scarcely touched the bulk of the national debt. The pretence that the republican party has effected an improvement in our financial condition equal to the ostensible reduction of the national debt is as delusive as it would be for a farmer to think he was getting rich because he had applied his personal property to pay off a mortgage.

The Eighth Congressional District of Ohio.

The Washington *Star* states:—

The remains of the late Hon. C. S. Hamilton, who represented this district in Congress, had not been consigned to the tomb when the politicians interested began to canvass the question of his successor, and Richland county has already furnished two prospective candidates on each side of the political house. These are all that have as yet come to our notice, though we take it for granted each county in the district will be on hand with its favorites in time for the election. Those now named are Judge G. W. Geddes and Colonel B. Burns, on the democratic side, both good lawyers and men of decided ability; while Colonel Roeliof Brinkerhoff and Henry C. Hedges are named by the republicans. Colonel Brinkerhoff has been editor of the republican paper at Mansfield, and was a quartermaster during the war, and on duty a while in this city. All are popular with their partisans, and are, we believe, highly esteemed personally. The Eighth district lies near the centre of the State, and is composed of Richland, Marion, Morrow, Delaware and Union. It gave Mr. Hamilton 1,852 majority in 1866, and at the last election it gave the republican candidate for Governor a majority of 247. The republicans claim the district as certain, but the small margin in their favor indicates a warm contest at the special election to fill the vacancy, when it shall take place.

Political Miscellany.

Hon. R. P. Spalding declines being a candidate for the Forty-first Congress from the Eighteenth district of Ohio.

The St. Louis *Democrat* (radical), says it is time to understand that people have done voting about the war, and have begun voting about their pockets.

A RARE THING FOR A RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad during the recent snow storm set a good example. Travel was suspended for twenty-four hours. The order of suspension found some of the passengers provided with scanty means for bearing the increased suspense of delay, and all felt that it was a hardship; but what was their surprise and pleasure on being advised that the company would assume the payment of the bills of all those who had sought the shelter of a hotel; that refreshments would be passed through the cars to all who chose to remain there; and that such as desired to use the telegraph to notify their families and friends of their whereabouts would be at liberty to do so free of charge. The cars were kept comfortably warm, and quilts and blankets were furnished to those who decided to remain in them during the delay. Who shall say that all corporations are without souls?

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1868.

This being New Year's Day, business in Wall street and all the markets has been entirely suspended, and the brokers generally turned their attention from "puts" on Erie to calls on their lady friends, leaving their offices deserted, although the weather was decidedly against them in their new sphere of operations.

We repeat the quotations for the leading speculative stocks at the close of business on Tuesday, namely:—New York Central, 117 a 117¼; Erie, 72¾ a 72⅞; Reading, 91¾ a 92; Michigan Southern, 84⅛ a 84¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾ a 87; Rock Island, 93⅛ a 93¼; Fort Wayne, 97⅛ a 97¼; Northwestern preferred, 70⅛ a 70¼; Pacific Mail, 111⅛ a 111¼; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 28⅞ a 29.

For government securities, the market for which was firm, the quotations were as follows:—Registered, 1881, 108⅛ a 108⅜; coupon, 1881, 112⅛ a 112⅜; 5-20's, registered, 1862, 105 a 105½; 5-20's, coupon, 1862, 108⅛ a 108½; do., 1864, 105⅛ a 105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅜ a 106; do., 1865, January and July, 108⅛ a 108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜ a 108⅝; 10-40's, registered, 101⅛ a 101⅞; 10-40's, coupon, 101⅞ a 102; June 7.30's, 104⅜ a 104¾; July do., 104⅜ a 104¾; May compounds, 1865, 117⅞ a 117⅝; August do., 116⅜ a 116¾; September do., 116 a 116¼; October do., 115¾ a 116.

Gold was steady at 133¾.

Mr. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, has recently written a letter to Senator Morgan, criticising Senator Sherman's bill for funding the national debt and for the conversion of the notes of the United States into bonds, wherein he takes ground in favor of the principal of the five-twenty loan being payable in coin. He says that while the bonds were being advertised for sale many persons who were desirous of subscribing to the loan wanted to know authoritatively whether the principal was payable in coin as well as the interest, and that in order to satisfy people Fisk & Hatch, at the very time they were negotiating large amounts of this loan, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 3d of August, 1863, and received from him an official reply, signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which was immediately published, as follows:—

We are receiving numerous inquiries as to whether the United States five-twenty bonds are redeemable in gold. We have received a letter from the Treasury Department most satisfactorily answering this question (as it was once before answered by Mr. Chase), a copy of which we hand you herewith. The popular character of this loan and its wide distribution among the people renders the subject one of universal public interest and importance. FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 3d inst., relative to the redemption of six per cent five-twenty bonds of the loan of February 25, 1862, has been received. The following is the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the redemption of the public debt:—All coupon and registered bonds forming a part of the permanent loan of the United States will be redeemed in gold. The five-twenty sixes, being redeemable at any time within twenty years after the lapse of five years, belong to the permanent loan, and so also do the twenty year sixes of July 17, 1861, into which the three years seven-thirties are convertible. All obligations and notes forming a part of the temporary loan will be paid at maturity in United States notes, unless before such maturity payment in specie shall have been generally resumed. The seven-thirty three year bonds or notes form part of the temporary loan, with the privilege of conversion into twenty year sixes, in sums not less than $500. They will therefore be paid, if the holders prefer payment to conversion in United States notes.
GEORGE HARRINGTON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
To Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, New York.

He also quotes a letter to the same effect from Mr. McCulloch; but as individual opinions are of very little importance in this connection, and as, furthermore, Senator Sherman's bill is certain of the defeat it deserves, it is unnecessary to borrow trouble by discussing this question. Even supposing five-twenties to be ultimately redeemable in legal tender notes they are a good investment at present prices, considering that they bear six per cent interest in gold, for, at the worst, under any circumstances, they would be worth par in currency after deducting the accumulated interest.

A Boston journal publishes the following respecting interest and dividends payable in that city in January:—

The amount of dividends payable in Boston in January is larger than in any previous six months, notwithstanding the reduction of nearly $1,000,000 in manufacturing dividends. The deficiency is more than made up by the increased capital of several railroads, the payments by government and the city of Boston and the unusual number of miscellaneous companies. The total footing is $10,320,965, and with the gold payments reduced to currency would be $12,149,157.

The railroad dividends are precisely the same as the previous six months—quite an unusual feature—and they pay well on the average, ranging from three to five per cent. The Boston and Worcester and Western roads have been consolidated, and hereafter will be known as the Boston and Albany Railroad Company. The stockholders in the Worcester will receive an extra dividend of $10 per share February 1 in final settlement of the union.

Manufacturing dividends make a poor show, and though many were reduced in July last, a still further shrinkage has been inevitable at this time. This is one of the periodical lean periods of manufacturing, and those companies which were so lavish in their payments in the remarkably prosperous times of a few years past now see that a moderate reserve then would have prevented many of the blanks at this time. The changes for the six months are:—Chicopee, 8 to 10 per cent; Cocheco, $50 to $40 per share; Douglas Axe, 8 to 5 per cent; Hill Mill, 12 to 6; Jackson, 5 to 3; Lancaster, 25 to 10; Langdon, 20 to 10; Manchester Print, 4 to 0; Merrimac, 10 to 7½; Nashua, 5 to 3; Naumkeag, 8 to 5; Pacific, 12 to 6, and Washington, 5 to 0 per cent. The following have passed twice:—Bates, Dwight, Great Falls, Hamilton Cotton and Salmon Falls. And these pay the same as last time:—Androscoggin, Atlantic, Appleton, Contocook, Franklin, Lowell Bleachery, Middlesex, Newmarket, Salisbury and Stark Mills.

The amount of interest to be paid in gold at the United States Sub-Treasury in Boston, January 1, will be fully $4,500,000—being materially increased by the large issue of July (1865-1867) five-twenty bonds. The payments will be on the following classes of securities:—Six per cent bonds, due December 31, 1867, 1868 and 1881; Oregon war loan sixes of 1881; five per cent bonds of 1871 and 1874; and the new issue of July (1865-1867) five-twenties. The principal of the sixes of 1867 will be due December 31, and payable in gold, making a total of some $30,750,000. Interest in currency will also be due January 15 on $18,601,000 sixes of 1895, issued to the several Pacific railroads. In addition to the $4,500,000 gold payments by government, the State of Massachusetts will disburse $157,175; city of Boston, $824,875; city of Cambridge, $3,125; making a total of $5,485,175, or, reduced to currency, $7,313,567, with gold at 133, adding nearly two millions to the footings as given.

A Burlington (Vt.) journal of the 27th ult. says:—

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city has ceased to be. The directors held their last meeting on Wednesday last, and the property and effects of the institution having all been disposed of, a final dividend was declared to the stockholders of $7 40 a share, or twenty-two per cent and a fraction. One hundred and five per cent having been previously divided, this returns to the stockholders their entire capital, and a surplus of a little over twenty-seven per cent.

The State of Virginia will pay the interest upon all bonds issued before the war, up to and including those of January, 1861, as follows:—Two per cent in cash and one per cent in scrip, and this only at Richmond. No provision has been made for the interest on bonds issued since that date.

The following is the report of the Treasurer of Pennsylvania of the revenue and expenditures of that State for the year 1867:—

REVENUE.

Lands	$17,890
Auction commissions	21,626
Auction duties	68,928
Tax on bank dividends	3,313
Tax on corporation stocks	1,209,024
Tax on real and personal estate	390,960
Tax on loans	280,158
Tax on net earnings or income	242,124
Tax on gross receipts	342,332
Tax on enrollment of laws	28,760
Tax on tonnage	336,317
Tax on coal, per act of March 22, 1867	102,936
Tax on national bank stock, per act of April 12, 1867	8,292
Commutation of tonnage tax, per act of March 7, 1861	360,000
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c	91,493
Tax on certain offices	23,160
Collateral inheritance tax	370,387
Tavern licenses	276,345
Retailers' licenses	405,587
Sample licenses	5,825
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses	4,633
Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten pin alley licenses	4,234
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	32,979
Pedlers' licenses	4,234
Brokers' licenses	8,162
Patent medicine licenses	1,690
Distillery and brewing licenses	8,417
Millers' tax	1,860
Foreign insurance agencies	190,952
Premiums on charters	86,708
Pamphlet laws	279
Premiums on loans	86,002
Interest on loans	267,255
Loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds	23,000,000
Escheats	3,723
Dividends on bridge stocks	231
Pennsylvania Railroad Company bond No. 10 redeemed	100,000
Annuity for right of way	10,000
Refunded cash	1,779
Fines and forfeitures	30
Fees of the public offices	8,104
Cases of conscience	220
Sales of public property	53
Accrued interest	16,327
Total	$28,423,330

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of government		$802,879
Military expenses, ordinary		1,542
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1862		15,517
Military expenses, per act of April 22, 1863		74,976
Military expenses, per act of May 4, 1864		1,500
Military expenses, per act March 22, 1865		20
Military expenses, per act of April 11, 1866		46,645
Military expenses, per act of March 8, 1867		5,318
Military expenses, per act of April 10, 1867		3,164
Military expenses, per act of April 11, 1867		21,555
Military expenses, per act of April 17, 1867		500
Pensions and gratuities		89,061
Charitable institutions		600,004
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society		2,000
Common schools		389,676
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz:—		
Loans, &c., redeemed	$20,917,657	
Other payments	1,262	
		20,918,829
Interest on loans		2,257,033
Domestic creditors		84
Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association		3,000
Relief of Chambersburg sufferers		2,347
Cumberland road		1,677
State Library		30,726
Public buildings and grounds		39,291
Addition to Governor's mansion		8,800
Houses of Refuge		49,750
Penitentiaries		40,064
Escheats		1,005
Free banking system		300
Counsel fees and commissions		3,665
Mercantile appraisers		1,596
Amendments to the constitution		119
Special commissioners		1,277
Miscellaneous		88,518
Total		$25,502,526

From this report it will be observed that the public debt has been decreased $1,794,645 50 within the last year.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON, OF OHIO.—General Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio, had received a letter from the late Hon. C. S. Hamilton, of the Ohio Eighth district, bearing date December 21. In a postscript Mr. Hamilton wrote as follows in regard to his son, at whose hands he on the next day lost his life:—

As I have named above the cause of my being at home, it is proper I should be a little more explicit. My wife wrote me that my oldest boy, Tom, eighteen years old, was threatened with insanity. I have found on my arrival that her fears had a real foundation; but I hoped that it would be but a temporary trouble until yesterday, when his conduct was such that I despaired of managing the case at home or at a private water cure, and I have made arrangements to take him to the asylum at Columbus. He has been one of the most quiet, industrious and exemplary boys I ever knew, and my chief reliance for the management of my affairs and the control of my other children in my absence.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday morning, January 1, LOUISA, wife of John A. Anderson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Baltimore and Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

ABBATT.—On Wednesday morning, January 1, ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BARRETT.—On Tuesday, December 31, FANNIE, wife of William H. Barrett, and daughter of P. N. Haughwout, Esq.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock from the Reformed Dutch church, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

BLAIR.—On Sunday night, December 29, at Ottawa, Canada, the Hon. ADAM JOHNSTON FERGUSSON BLAIR, President of the Executive Council of the Dominion of Canada, eldest brother of Robert C. Fergusson, Esq., of this city.

CASSIDY.—On Tuesday, December 31, PATRICK CASSIDY, in the 29th year of his age.
His friends and the friends of the family, and the members of Good Will Fire Company, No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from St. Joseph's church, Brooklyn, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

CANNON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 31, CORNELIUS CANNON, a native of Mount Charles, parish of Inver, county Donegal, Ireland, in the 34th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 200 Front street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

CORNISH.—On Tuesday, December 31, at Belleville, N. J., JOHN G. A., only son of W. W. M. and Gussie Cornish, aged 5 years, 3 months and 10 days.
Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of John G. Auten, No. 140 Fort Greene place, near Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

DAY.—On Monday, December 30, ELIZA, wife of Samuel W. Day, and daughter of the late William Gibson.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch church, Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

DIAPER.—At Fordham, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 1, AMELIA ANTOINETTE, wife of Frederick Diaper, and daughter of the late Joseph Strong, in the 62d year of her age.
The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, on Friday. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DOWNY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 31, Mrs. M. DOWNY, aged 26 years and 6 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's R. C. Church, corner of Hicks and West Warren streets. There will be a requim mass offered for the repose of her soul at nine o'clock A. M., from thence at one o'clock to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday, January 1, of paralysis, FRANCIS E. HARRIS, in the 41st year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Delancey street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HEGEMAN.—On Tuesday, December 31, LETITIA P. A., wife of Joseph Hegeman, and daughter of Ellen and the late Francis McMenomy, in the 33d year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from St. Mary's church, Brooklyn, E. D.

HILL.—On Wednesday, January 1, of consumption, WILLIAM HILL, aged 29 years, 5 months and 8 days.
The friends of the family, also the members of the Eighteenth precinct police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 492 Second avenue, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
Boston papers please copy.

KERR.—At his residence, Fordham, on Tuesday, December 31, THOMAS KERR, in the 68th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 208 East Twenty-sixth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

MCGARRY.—On Tuesday night, December 31, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY MCGARRY, the beloved wife of Michael McGarry, in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 342 East Twenty-third street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCKAY.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, December 31, MARION, wife of James McKay.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 113th street and Third avenue, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.
Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

NULTY.—On Wednesday morning, January 1, after a long and painful illness, ANNE NULTY, in the 40th year of her age.
Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her brother, Patrick Nulty, and of her brother-in-law, Thomas Britton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 291 Madison street.

PABOR.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, December 31, of cancer in the breast, Mrs. CATHERINE PABOR, aged 58 years and 6 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son's residence, 121st street, between Second and Third avenues, Harlem, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

RUSSEL.—On Sunday morning, December 29, after a short illness, ALEXANDER RUSSELL, in the 43d year of his age.
His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 550 Fifth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
Hudson and Catskill papers will please copy.
Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 643, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, No. 300 East Broadway, this (Thursday) noon, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Alexander Russel, member of Hudson Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M., of Hudson, N. Y. The members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.
By order. WILLIAM H. JAHNE, Master.
MOSES CHAPPELL, Secretary.

RYERSON.—On Tuesday, December 31, PETER F. RYERSON, son of Samuel and Ann Ryerson, of Pompton Plains, N. J., in the 37th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Charles Bussell, No. 156 West Houston street, this (Thursday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The remains will be taken to Pompton Plains for interment.

SHARROTT.—On Tuesday night, December 31, at St. Luke's Hospital, THOMAS S. SHARROTT, a native of England, aged 35 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock, from St. Luke's Hospital, corner of Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.
Birmingham (England) papers please copy.

SPEIR.—At her residence, No. 112 Montague place, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, December 30, HANNAH S. SPEIR, wife of Robert Speir, Jr., and daughter of the late Samuel Fleet, of Brooklyn.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian church, corner of Remsen and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

SWEET.—On Tuesday, December 31, EMMA S., wife of Edwin S. Sweet, in her 25th year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Geo. W. Smith, South Sixth, corner of Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

TENNY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, December 31, JOHN TENNY, in his 73d year.
Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 8 Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TRIMBLE.—On Sunday, December 29, JAMES A. TRIMBLE, aged 22 years, 8 months and 5 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. Bellows, 49 Stanton street, without further notice.