EUROPE.

The King of Prussia on National Confederation.

German Unity, Taxation, Military Power and Naturalization Abroad.

The Seven Murders Inquest in England.

Address of Catholic Nationalities to the Pope.

Execution of a Brother and Sister in Ireland.

The Cunard mail steamship Java, Captain Cook, from Liverpool the 28th and Queenstown the 29th of May, arrived at this port yesterday evening. The Java delivered our special European correspondence and a newspaper mail report, in detail of our cable news telegrams, dated her day of sailing from England. The newspaper mail packages by the Java were delivered—unopened and in good order—at the HERALD Building at nine o'clock P. M.

The German mail steamship Westphalia, Captain Schwensen, from Hamburg the 25th and Havre 28th of May, arrived at this port yesterday evening.

In the English House of Lords, May 27, Lord Kimberley moved the second reading of a bill to repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles act, and explained that while the act had been virtually a dead letter from the first moment of its existence, there were now special reasons for its repeal arising out of the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland.

Lord Russell doubted whether it was wise to repeal the act at a time when the pretensions of the Church of Rome were on the increase, and Lord Cairns and the Duke of Richmond objected to the form of the act, which dealt with the statute of 1851, without reference to the provisions of the Emancipation act against the assumption by Catholic prelates of territorial titles held by the dignitaries of the Protestant Church.

Lord Granville explained that the latter objection "was removed by the severance of the connection between the Protestant Church and the State in Ireland," and the bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons Mr. Fortescue, in reply to a question, stated that the government was "prepared to redeem their promise to deal with the question of party processions in Ireland, but that the bill on the subject could not be introduced until after Whitsuntide."

Two men arrested—as reported in our cable telegrams—at the Paddington Railway station, London, on suspicion of being Fenians, were brought up for examination at the Marylebone Police Court, May 27, when a distinct charge of treason felony was made against them. Corydon, the informer, identified the prisoners as having taken part in the Fenian councils previous to the projected attack on Chester Castle in 1867. One of the prisoners was identified by English detectives as having been active in the despatch of arms to Newcastle and Manchester. They were again remanded.

The trial of the Tipperary election petition opened at Nenagh, before Mr. Baron Hughes. Mr. Purcell, Q. C., who stated the case for the petitioners, charged the Catholic clergy with having used "undue influence and intimidation, by denunciations from the altar, and even personal violence, to secure the election of Mr. Heron." He also alleged that bribery and treating were practised by the clergy as well as by others in Mr. Heron's interest. The Rev. George Corbett and several other clergymen who were in attendance complained to the court of the introduction of their names into the bill of particulars in connection with charges of bribery, and denied on oath that there were the slightest grounds for the statement. Mr. Purcell admitted that these allegations could not be supported, and the Judge strongly "censured the conduct of the petitioners in making unfounded charges of the most serious nature against a number of clergymen."

The twelfth batch of the English official correspondence on the Greek murders contains an account of the destruction of three brigands by three brothers named Shermani.

The London *Lancet* states that Mr. Bright's health has materially improved. His progress has been satisfactory, although it has been retarded by a sharp attack of lumbago.

The London *Globe* states "Mr. Disraeli is not more seriously ill than he has been for some time."

A telegram from Paris of May 27, evening, reports:—

The *Moniteur Universelle*, of this evening, publishes under reserve a telegram from Poitiers, dated noon, to-day, announcing that to-day's mail train from Limoges got off the rails near St. Benoit. It is asserted that the train with the passengers fell into the river Vienne.

In France a private meeting of radicals was held at Belle Ville, May 26, when M. Gambetti delivered a speech, maintaining that the vote on the *plebiscite* only constituted a condemnation of the monarchical principles. The irreconcilables, he said, should have no recourse to violence, rioting or conspiracy. They know that universal suffrage will be conceded to them ultimately. They should therefore disavow partisans of any other means than persuasion." M. Gambetti added that "the affirmative majority recorded at the *plebiscite* was due to the fears of the bourgeoisie. It is necessary to prove to the nation that the republican cause is one of order and to prove that republicans are capable of governing France well."

The rioters of Pavia, Italy, were brought before a military tribunal at Milan. Corporal Parsand was sentenced to death and Sergeant Perrin to twenty years' imprisonment. Three others were condemned to death.

At Tullamore, Ireland, May 26, Lawrence and Margaret Shields, brother and sister, were executed for the murder of Patrick Dunne. Both were penitent.

In Kilburn, England, May 26, Mr. Judd, inspector of Nuisance, discovered twelve bodies of children in an advanced state of decomposition on the premises of an undertaker, who had long since received money for burying them from their relatives. The undertaker pleaded poverty.

A government bill for the parliamentary disfranchisement of Sligo and Cashel, Ireland, was issued. The bill provides that "from and after the passing of the act the boroughs of Sligo and Cashel respectively cease to return any member or members to serve in Parliament."

The English Committee on Conventual and Monastic Institutions met again May 26 and examined Mr. Arnold, solicitor, who had some experience of the conveyance of monastic property.

No trace had yet been obtained of the brigands who carried away the Englishmen from near Gibraltar.

The submergence of the deep sea cable from Gibraltar to Lisbon was to commence May 28.

The ship Lodore arrived at Queenstown from Rangoon, India. The captain reported that when on her outward voyage she encountered terrific weather, and during a squall eight men were swept off the mainyard and drowned.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia's Speech to the Reichstag—National Confederation, the Right of Citizenship, Army Service and Taxation.

His Majesty, the King of Prussia, closed the Reichstag session May 27, at Berlin, with the following speech from the throne, of which we have had a brief notice by cable telegram:—

HONORED GENTLEMEN—The task of the first Parliament of the Confederation was to introduce the most essential disposition of the constitutional *régime*, under the form of organic laws, into the political and civil life of the people. You have, in the course of four laborious sessions, advanced the accomplishment of that work in such a manner that you, as well as myself, will feel a satisfaction, at the close of this legislative period, in casting a retrospective glance at the results of your devoted activity. The Confederation owes to those efforts the most important realization, and among others that of fixing the rules of federal nationality, the right of domicile, purchase of real property, and liberty of trades and professions.

You have regulated by means of laws and treaties the conditions for acquiring or forfeiting federal and State rights of citizenship, suppressing the exceptional taxes which in each country of the confederation were imposed on individuals belonging to others, abolishing the police restrictions on marriages, establishing the independence of the particular rights of the State apart from religious distinctions, directing the federal flag, protecting German navigation by legations and consulates and regulating the effective action of the consuls and the rights attributed to those functionaries of the Confederation. By the abolition of the Elbe dues and by the establishment of proper rules the liberty of the German rivers, so long desired, has been realized. The series of treaties by which the postal relations of the Confederation abroad were established on a liberal basis have been extended by arrangements concluded with Great Britain and the United States of America, and which measures you have sanctioned. The organization of the federal army is terminated, and the navy of the Confederation has, by means of the resources which you have guaranteed, entered on a course of development which promises to that branch of our national armament a rank corresponding to the legitimate aspirations of the German nation. The finances of the Confederation have been established on a firmer basis. The taxation of articles of food, regulated by the Confederation, has been fixed in a uniform manner.

By the establishment of a stamp duty on bills of exchange a federal tax has been created in the interest of the commercial freedom. The fixation of the common rules of law which the constitution requires has been hastened on in a manner which, four years back, we hardly dared to hope for. The bill on judicial assistance, and the treaties based on that measure concluded with Baden and Hesse, have, by anticipating your decisions relative to the new common law of procedure, the examination of which will soon be finished, obviated the difficulties opposed by the frontiers of the States to the efficacity of legal decisions. The suppression of restrictions on the interest on money, of imprisonment for debt and of attachments on wages, has introduced some very important provisions into matters affecting political economy. The commercial code and the legislation concerning bills of exchange were voted by you as federal laws, and both of them, as well as the one on companies in shares and that on copyright, have been placed under the safeguard of the High Court, which will soon commence its operations. The first rank in this series of important measures belongs to the law which was adopted yesterday by you and the Federal Council. The penal code belongs to that totality of enactments by which the great object of German judicial unity is advanced in a remarkable manner; it could only be brought to a favorable termination by some sacrifices of opinion being made by you and the co-federate governments for the accomplishment of a great national work, which was more difficult, and at the same time more productive, that the questions treated and the solutions they were to receive more profoundly affected the rights of the public. I thank you for your devotedness in making these sacrifices; you have thus met the wishes formed by the various governments.

HONORED GENTLEMEN—I may express the conviction that the satisfaction with which, in this place, we perceive the striking results of the common activity will be shared throughout the German country and also beyond the frontiers. The great effects which have been achieved in so short a time, by means of a free accord between the federal governments and the representatives of the nation, render the whole people jointly interested in the accomplishment of the hopes attached to the creation of the Confederacy. All these facts prove that the German mind, without renouncing the free development in which its strength reposes, knows how to find union in the common love of all for the Fatherland. The results obtained by confidence and incessant labor in the domain of prosperity and progress, of order and liberty in our own land, also give to foreigners the certitude that the Northern Confederation, in the realization of its interior reforms and of its constitutional national union with the States of the South, *displays the German strength, not to menace others, but to solidly establish the general peace.* That attitude procures us the confidence and consideration of foreign peoples and governments.

ENGLAND.

The Family Murders—Inquest on the Bodies of the Marshalls—The Burial.

[From the Cork Examiner, May 28.]

The inquest on the Marshall family was resumed at Denham, England, yesterday morning.

Superintendent Dunham produced the clothes the murderer left behind at Denham. Marshall's brains were still clinging to the boots. He had been kicking him while dying. Witness described the arrest of the prisoner at Reading.

The principal evidence was that of Charles Coombes, who was with the prisoner at his lodging house, and deposed to his being penniless on Saturday and returning on Sunday morning with a new suit of clothes. Mrs. Marshall's sister deposed that the watch pawned at Reading was not her sister's, but the police expect to trace it.

At the inquest on the bodies of the murdered family at Uxbridge yesterday a verdict of wilful murder against John Jenkins was returned. There is no truth in the report that Jenkins has confessed.

The London *Lancet* states that the principal point of interest in the examination of the wounds of the Marshall family is the similarity in the mode by which they were caused. Five out of the seven victims evidently received blows from a sledge-hammer. The remaining two children exhibit fractures that defy description.

The funeral of the victims of the Uxbridge murder took place yesterday afternoon at Denham. A large crowd attended. The scene was extraordinary; thirty-six bearers carried the seven coffins from the cottage to the graveyard.

The Surgeon's Testimony—Verdict in the Case.

[From the Irish Times, May 28—Evening.]

The inquest upon the bodies of the seven victims was resumed yesterday at the Swan Inn, Denham, before Mr. Charsley, Coroner for the district.

Mr. John S. Ferris, surgeon, said:—On Monday night, at half-past seven o'clock, I was called to see the bodies at Marshall's cottage; I saw Mrs. Marshall lying on the floor with her face towards the wall; it was smeared with blood; Mary Ann Marshall was lying with her feet on her mother, and her face the other way; in the back kitchen I saw the body of the grandmother lying with her arm around the youngest child, who was dead by her side; both their heads were covered with blood; in the fireplace were the bodies of Mary and Theresa, one upon the top of the other: I went out into the foundry, and by the side of the forge I found the body of Emanuel Marshall, covered with a sack; he was lying on his face, with his hands stretched out in front, one leg over the other and no shoes on; on removing the sack I saw two large wounds at the back of his head, and turning him over I found his face smashed in; on Tuesday I made a post mortem examination of the bodies; on Marshall's I found a bruise on the left hand and the right hand was grazed; there were four wounds on the face; the upper and lower jaws were broken; the head and shoulders were covered with blood and ashes; there were five wounds on the scalp; the base of the skull was fractured in such a complete manner that it might be divided into two halves; the scalp wounds were probably made with the poker, and those on the face by the axe or by the sledge hammer; upon Theresa Marshall, aged six, I found no fracture or wound on any part of the body; on the right side of the head there was an effusion of blood; the face was uninjured; on removing the scalp several pieces of bone came way, leaving a space of five inches by four, in fact the whole right side of the skull was smashed down to the spine; the injuries were probably produced by one blow of the sledge hammer; on Mary Marshall, aged eight, there were no bruises or fractures of the body or limbs, but on the head there was a semi-circular wound five inches long, which almost completely cut off the right ear; there was a small wound on the right side of the head and others on the back; three of these wounds were made with the poker, but a "starred" cut on the back of the head couldn't have been made with any instrument yet found; there was a wound on the right side of the face and both jaws were broken; the base of the skull was fractured and the brain was visible; on Gertrude, aged four, there were likewise no bruises or wounds on the body; all the bones on the left side of the head were "stove in," and fractured in all directions, the temple bone alone being intact; the blow was probably given with the sledge hammer; Mary Marshall, Sr., aged seventy-seven was also free from bruises on the body, with the exception of a graze on the right knee; she had a triangular wound on the right temple; on the right side there was a wound three inches long, and behind it another of the same length, and a third behind the ear; her skull was fractured right across the base; Mary Ann Marshall, aged thirty-two, had a wound an inch and a half in length over the left eye, and the teeth from the upper jaw were knocked into the mouth; a wound an inch and a quarter long down the parting of the hair, and a wound of three inches long on the right side of the head, were sharply cut, as if done with the edge of an axe; there was a large starred fracture at the right side of the skull, which was fractured in such a complete manner across the base that like the others it might have been pulled in half; Charlotte Marshall, the wife, had a jagged wound over the right ear, another three inches long at the back of the head, another of the same length in the middle of the head, a fourth on the left side of the back of the head, and the base of the skull was completely fractured; the injuries were inflicted by a sledge hammer or the back of an axe.

Mr. George Macnamara, who assisted at the *post mortem* examination, corroborated this evidence.

Charles Coombes, the man who gave information to the police, which led to the arrest of the prisoner in the public house at Reading, was called and examined. He added to his evidence given before the magistrates that the prisoner had stayed at the same lodging house with himself about ten weeks ago; he then called himself John Jenkins. Recurring to the Saturday of the murder, the witness said that he was speaking to the prisoner at half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening; he then had no money, but he said he should have some before long.

Daniel Love, warder of Reading jail, identified the old jacket and boots found in the bedroom of Marshall's house as having been given by him to a man named Reynolds, alias Jones, alias Owen, who was released on the 9th of January, after eighteen months' imprisonment for sheep stealing.

Police Constable Trevenor, to whom the accused had told the story of a man trying to throw his wife into the canal, identified the tramp's clothes found in Marshall's house as those worn by the man he had met.

VERDICT.

The Coroner briefly addressed the jury, who at once returned a verdict of wilful murder against John Jones, alias Jenkins.

ROME.

Catholic Adhesion to the Chair of St. Peter—Address of the Forestieri to the Pope.

[Rome (May 9) correspondence of Westminster (Catholic) Gazette, London.]

The address of the *forestieri* to the Holy Father, which somehow generally gets to be left till so late that a large proportion of the *forestieri* have left, was taken up to the Holy Father on Monday, somewhat later in the year, even, than usual. The duty of reading it (in French) devolved on the young Prince, Don Miguel, of Portugal; he accepted the office with right princely readiness, but when he began to read the sense of standing forward before the Supreme Ruler of Christendom, to represent so many older and more tried men, seemed to overcome him, and his voice faltered with graceful modesty, but a few kind words of encouragement from the Holy Father put him at his ease, and he spoke the rest with a hearty emphasis.

The address, which was drawn up at Lord Herries', Palazzo Simonetti, was conceived as follows:—

MOST HOLY FATHER—Members of diverse nations, but one in heart and in spirit, as children of the Church, we prostrate ourselves at the feet of our common father, desirous, before our departure, to offer to your Holiness the homage of our veneration and our love, and to express our thankfulness for the graces which have been vouchsafed to us during our sojourn in this august city. Rome is the centre of Christianity, the home of all Catholics, and for hearts truly Christian it has at all times most powerful attractions; but we esteem it an especial happiness to be within these walls at a moment of surpassing interest, when the episcopate of the whole world is assembled around the chair of Peter. In this event we behold a triumph of religion, a manifestation of that omnipotent Providence which conducts the Church, which preserves her and assists her the more efficaciously the more she is exposed to dangers. We see therein the crowning glory of a Pontificate fruitful in great deeds. We pray God that He may vouchsafe the full accomplishment of the designs of your Holiness in this supreme effort, and that the efficiency of the remedy may not be frustrated by the obstinacy of the evil ones. May the Council heal the wounds of society, enlighten consciences, and renovate the whole world. May faith and charity win back all hearts, and the eternal laws of Christian right be re-established among nations. Children of the Church, we unite in declaring our complete submission to all the decisions of the Council. We shall regard all that it may decree, in union with the Supreme Pontiff, as the expression of the will of God, the word of the Holy Ghost, the providential rule which is to be the guide of present and of future generations. To this general profession of our faith we desire to add the most marked expression of our filial devotion toward the person of your Holiness, and of our inviolable attachment to the exalted chair of Peter which you occupy. In you, the Roman Pontiff, we unanimously recognize, as we have been taught from our infancy, "the Father and the Teacher of all Christians." We pray that your Holiness may receive consolation commensurate with the trials which surround you, and that Rome, which enjoys the singular glory of being the capital of Christianity, may never be despoiled of the incomparable privileges conferred upon her by the presence and the sovereignty of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Lastly, we humbly implore from you, most Holy Father, for ourselves, for our relations, our friends, and for the countries to which we belong, the Apostolic benediction.

Signed by Don Miguel de Braganza, the Duke of Modena, the Duke of Parma, Prince Löwenstein, Prince Czartoryski, Prince Isembourg; Dukes Scotti, del Popolo, della Regina, and de Sorgue; the Marquis de Bertbier, Lord Gainsborough; Counts Scotti, de Blome, de Breda, Trevulzio, Crivelli, Korff-Schmiessing, Schmiessing-Kerrenbröck, Schönberg, Franz Schönberg, Theodule de Christen, della Fuente, Potocky, Fani, and Fanti; Lord Herries, Lord Henry Kerr, Baron Schröter, Baron Hissenhausen, Baron de Kezer, the Master of Herries, Hons. W. and Joseph Maxwell, Sir George Bowyer, Colonel Macdonald, Captain Coppinger; Messrs. Aubrey de Vere, Cole, de Barre, Bodenham, Gandolfi, Horyhold, Rhodes, W. Palmer, G. N. Vansittart, Townley, J. Sherlock, A. Fletcher, George Morgan, Winchester, Gilbert Blount, Alfred Blount, Meynell, &c.

The Holy Father's reply was to the following effect:—

Divine Providence, who is all goodness, and who overrules and governs all things, has permitted that I should now see around me a circle of Catholics from various nations, not only from Europe, but from regions beyond it, who have come to pay their tribute of devotion and filial affection to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, forcibly demonstrating the unity of the Catholic Church. Children are wont to offer flowers on the return of the anniversaries of their parents' birth, soldiers present a sword of honor to their general when he has led them on to victory; but the flowers fade and die, and the sword is an emblem of war, whereas you come to present the loving and unfailing offering of your hearts to the Holy See of Peter, to the Vicar of Christ and to the Church. Thus you afford me support in my contest against existing evils, and you hold up my hands as those of Moses were held up when he contended for God's people. You have expressed the entire submission of your hearts and intellect to all the declarations of the sacred Council of the Vatican, in union with the Supreme Pontiff. May its efforts prove successful for the benefit of society and the spread of Christian truth. Unworthy though I am to fill the office of Vicar of Christ, I know that I am sustained by God in the course I am pursuing, because I know it to be the right course, and the opposition with which it has met from the world will not prevail against it. The maxims of modern civilization, though certainly there are exceptions, are, for the most part, false. To falsehood we must oppose the truth. Christ is truth; and it is the duty of all Christians, in whatever state of life, to maintain that truth. This must be your individual line of action in your different countries. If we fail in our endeavors to preserve modern society from self-destruction, we shall, at least, enjoy the consciousness of having done all which was in our power to avert the catastrophe we shall deplore. This is what it has occurred to me to say to you; and, in token of paternal affection, I impart to yourselves, to your families, to your friends, to your countries, the Apostolic benediction; may it support and help and comfort you, and afford you strength to contend against the evils of the day. *"Descendat super vos hæc benedictio, sit fortitudo in vita, consolatio in tribulatione, robur in morte. Benedicat vos,"* &c.

THE NATIONAL RAILROAD.

The Work to be Soon Commenced—Public Sympathy Manifested Everywhere—Camden and Amboy Still Filibustering—Bridging the Delaware.

It appears that the directors of the National Railroad are bent upon carrying out their long-cherished design, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts of Camden and Amboy to thwart them at every move. The friends of the new road have secured all the necessary charters, together with the power to condemn all lands along the proposed route, and nothing now remains to enable them to commence active operations but the finishing of the survey and the necessary funds to build the new section from Yardleyville to Bound Brook, N. J.

From all present indications the required funds will soon be supplied. The directors themselves and their immediate friends have already subscribed $500,000, and as soon as the books shall be opened equally large investments are anticipated.

The farmers along the route between New York and Philadelphia appear to be quite elated at the prospect of a more direct and cheaper transit to the two great cities, and their sympathy in favor of the road is every day practically demonstrated by their willingness to release the necessary lands at comparative trifling damages.

Meanwhile the friends of the monopoly are straining every nerve to prevent the construction of the new road. It is said that emissaries are at work in tampering with the feelings of those farmers and others who have a special interest in the building of the new section from Yardleyville to Bound Brook, but with one or two exceptions their efforts have thus far proved unavailing. One instance of defection is cited in the case of the president and lessee of the Pennington Seminary. This gentleman was known to have been an active friend of the National Railway, having invested $5,000 in the project. Latterly, however, he has donned the livery of Camden and Amboy, and on last Monday invested $10,000 in the opposition line, which the Camden and Amboy men propose to construct from the Belvidere Railroad by way of Pennington to Millstone. This projected road is intended to bluff the National, but with the exception of two or three persons the people along the route are resolved to support the latter road. On the Pennsylvania side the feeling in favor of the National Railroad is equally strong.

The estimated cost of the road from Philadelphia to New York, including the erection of depots, the construction of bridges, *pro rata* charges over the New Jersey Central from Bound Brook to New York, stock, &c., is set down at $9,000,000. The stocks of the Camden and Amboy Company, on the other hand, have already reached the enormous sum of $45,000,000. It is easy to see from these figures that, with four times less traffic, the National road can yield larger dividends than the Camden and Amboy road with its present system of gigantic monopoly. The transit between the two cities will be shorter along the new road, the fare will be less than it is at present, and there is no doubt but that the road will receive the support and patronage of the travelling public. Besides, new sections of the country will be opened up in due time by means of collateral roads, which will secure a large amount of local business.

Efforts were made last year to obtain a charter granting permission to run the cars across the company's bridge over the Delaware at Yardleyville. The bill, however, was killed, and the company intend to obviate this difficulty by constructing a viaduct at the above place, intended for the exclusive transit of railroad cars. This privilege they claim to be included in their charter, and from the precedent established a few years ago in the case of the bridge or viaduct across the Hackensack river there is no doubt but that the company's interpretation of the law in the case is strictly correct.

The Camden and Amboy men appear to be alarmed at the approaching danger. It is said that the directors propose to reduce the fare and rate of freight by the system of lowering the wages of the employés. The latter are determined to resist the measure, and the attempt will inevitably result in a general strike.

It is also confidentially asserted that the shareholders are somewhat dissatisfied with the dividends lately realized, and strongly urge the directors to reduce in some way the present expenditure. The collateral roads are not paying, and by the recent strikes in the Pennsylvania coal mines they are sustaining a loss of about $50,000 per month. The fact is that the stocks of the Camden and Amboy road have run so high by repeated sales and transfer, that the present holders of stock can only realize moderate profits.

THE INDIAN RING.

Paupers Riding in Barouches and Taxpayers Going Afoot—Horrible Indian Outrages—Appropriating Millions of Money to Carry Out the Provisions of Treaties that Have for Years Been Abrogated—Indian Outrages in Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1870.

We have all been edified here for ten days past or more by the spectacle of thirty or forty pauper Indians riding up and down Pennsylvania avenue in open barouches, while the humble taxpayers trudged along afoot. The Indian ring correspondents have been active in chronicling the interviews of "Spotted Tail," "Red Wolf" and "Black Bear" with our high dignitaries and sending lying despatches like this over the length and breadth of the land:—

During the interview at the Executive Mansion Spotted Tail said to the President that he had kept faith with the government, but the fidelity had not been reciprocated, and he hoped the white man would hereafter at all times treat the Indians as his brothers.

The falsehood contained in the above quoted lines has been published in a thousand forms and more extensively circulated than any truth ever could hope to be. The false allegations that the Indians are faithful to treaty obligations, while the whites are not, has been the burden of the Indian ringists' song from time immemorial. The truth is exactly the other way. Almost in every instance, since the early settlement of the country, where treaties have been made with Indians the whites have been faithful to their obligations and the Indians have been the repudiators. Not a single treaty has ever been made that has not been abrogated time after time by the Indians. They have no idea of the obligations of a treaty, and no disposition to observe its stipulations. Every Indian within the exterior boundaries of the United States has made dozens of treaties of peace with our government. Just how these treaties have been observed by the Indians I propose to show from certain official reports now before me. The following is a small portion of a well authenticated statement of the way the Indians in Arizona observe their treaty obligations. It was read in the Senate last Saturday by

SENATOR STEWART.

We will commence with Yavapai county, where the savages whom we had partially clothed and fed dug up the hatchet, and, without cause or provocation, commenced a career of murder and robbery unparalleled in the history of the West, by murdering five Mexicans and two Americans whose names are to us unknown.

March 16, they attacked the ranch of Sheldon & Forbes, near Prescott, and killed a Mr. Cosgrove.

June 6, they waylaid and killed W. P. Jones, and shockingly mutilated his body.

On the same day Samuel Harrison was slain in Battle Flat.

July 24, poor Jack Beauchamp lost his life while exploring the country east of Prescott; the "friendly" Coyoteros killed him.

March 18, three men (names unknown) were killed near Camp Date creek.

March 15, Charles Smith was killed near Wickenburg.

March 20, they killed a Mr. Somers near same place.

Mr. Alexander was killed some time in this month about two miles west of Prescott.

March 25, a soldier (name unknown) fell into their hands and was butchered near Prescott.

May 2, a Mexican was killed near Lynch creek.

May 3, Willow Springs, Richard Bell, Cornelius Sage an Charles Cunningham fell victims to the savages.

May 26, John Ryan, a soldier, was murdered near Wickenburg.

July 22, they killed a soldier named John Whiting, near Skull Valley.

March 30, Wallapais killed Edward Clower, at the Willows.

May 1, John Broderick, a soldier, was shot and killed on the Rio Verde, near Camp Verde.

November 8, William Trahern, Leroy Jay and L. M. Linton were murdered while returning from Woolsey's ranch to the Bully Bueno mill and mine.

November 10, G. W. Leihy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and his clerk, a Mr. Evarts, were most foully murdered while passing through Bell's canon by Indians whom Mr. Leihy had treated with great kindness.

February 28 or 30, they killed, near Martinez's ranch, Jack Gould and two other men, whose names are unknown to us.

July 27, near Walnut Grove, Harvey Twaddell received a wound, from which he died August 5.

August 1, they killed a soldier on Big Bug creek.

August 8, two soldiers were killed in Bell's canon.

August 7, I. A. Wamsley was slain on the lower Agua Frio.

September 10, they killed W. M. Saxton, near Burnt ranch.

March 21, Indians attacked a mail party between the Willows and Cottonwoods, on the Prescott and Mohave road, killed two soldiers—corporal Troy and private Giovel—and wounded the carrier, Charles Spencer.

May 13, Joseph Green and John McWhorter were attacked and killed.

May 18, they killed John C. Baker, east of the Rio Verde.

May 29, a man was killed between Prescott and Skull Valley.

June 16, between McDowell and Reno, four soldiers, sergeant Demon, privates Murphy, Merrill and Murphy, were killed.

July 23, a soldier named Joachum was shot dead near Williamson Valley.

August 30, the savages killed a man named Oscar Kelley between Wickenburg and the Vulture mine.

September 2, a Mexican, Juan Tepa, was murdered between Prescott and Lynx creek.

In September a nam named R. C. Bean was killed near the White Mountains.

September 4, Robert Smith was shot and killed within sight of the Big Bug mill.

October 28, they killed B. F. Thompson, one and a half miles from Prescott.

October 26, they attacked a party near the Cienega and wounded George D. Bowers mortally. He died October 30 at Camp Verde.

November 26, they killed a soldier near Wickenburg, and a day or two afterward a man named Robert Nix.

November 8, they made an attack on a pack train in Big Bug district, killed Jose Rico, Secundia Lopez and Jose Molino.

November 12, Frank Pouget fell into their clutches near Wickenburg, and was cruelly murdered.

December 1, John O'Donnell was killed near Camp Willows, about sixty miles west from Prescott.

In 1869 they killed as follows:—

February 22 or 33, William Burnett, near Granite Wash, on the Prescott and La Paz road.

February 25, John Howell, between Skull and Kirkland valleys.

February 26, David Osborn, near Prescott.

April 18, Milton S. Hadley, at Camp Toilgate.

May 29, J. Sheldon, near Willow Grove.

August 18, Harrison Gray, at Walnut Grove.

August 21, a Mexican; name unknown.

September 8, four Mexicans, near the Vulture mine.

This is but a small fraction of the Indian outrages committed in Arizona alone since 1864.

COLORADO.

A short extract from the President's special message in relation to Indian troubles, and dated Executive Mansion, April 6, 1870, will show how Colorado and Arkansas Indians observe their treaty stipulations. Captain E. L. Smith, Nineteenth United States Infantry, reports as follows:—

Since the date of the treaty made at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, I believe on the 6th of October, 1865, in which the Cashchokelka Comanches joined, these and other contracting parties to the treaty have carried off a large amount of stock in violation of its provisions, and have slain and made captive many white persons held in speculation to be ransomed. The practice of the government of condoning (pardoning, perhaps) these offences, by the payment of liberal sums, has had the natural effect of encouraging this inhuman traffic among the Indians; and every day of its continuance adds difficulties to the return to what I deem a wiser and sterner policy, and one that would ultimately be the most humane. My inexperience in the exigencies of the frontier causes me to defer to the views of such sensible white residents, and others, as, from long residence among the Indians, are competent to advise; and this communication, while it expresses my own, is more particularly the embodiment of their views.

One J. H. Leavenworth and E. W. Wynkoop, Indian agents, appear in these reports as apologists for the Indians.

HOW INDIAN AGENTS GET RICH.

Indian agents appear to think that an Indian can do no wrong. They get rich by trading with them, and are of course anxious that their trade shall continue. Major Douglass, of the Third infantry, makes the following report:—

The issue and sale of arms and ammunition, such as breech-loading carbines and revolvers, powder and lead (loose and in cartridges) and percussion caps, continues without intermission. The issue of revolvers and ammunition is made by Indian agents, as being authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the sale of them in the greatest abundance is made by traders. Bliterfreed, an Indian trader, formerly of the Overland Express, has the largest investment in Indian goods of all the traders. He has sold several cases of arms to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Between the authorized issue of agents and the sales of the traders the Indians were never better armed than at the present time. Several hundred Indians have visited this post, all of whom had revolvers in their possession, a large majority had two revolvers, and many of them three. The Indians openly boast that they have plenty of arms and ammunition in case of trouble in the spring.

The Interior Department does not seem to appreciate the danger of this arming of the Indians.

The agents have no real control over the traders; in fact, they are accused by many, both Indians and white men, of being in league with them and of drawing a large profit from the trade.

Should such be the case (and I think it highly probable) it is a natural consequence that the agent does not wish to control the trader.

The anxiety of Indians at the present time to obtain arms and ammunition is a great temptation to the trader. For a revolver an Indian will give ten, even twenty times its value in horses and furs; powder and lead are sold to them at almost the same rate, and as the bulk is small large quantities can be transported at comparatively little expense. This anxiety cannot be caused by a lack of such articles, because they have plenty to last for some time; but everything tends to show that the Indians are laying in large supplies preparatory to an outbreak. When this outbreak occurs we will see, too late, that we have provided our enemies with the means for our destruction.

If the treaty system is abolished, the Indians brought under the subjection of United States laws and the appropriations from our national Treasury to carry out abrogated treaty stipulations stopped this profitable trade must also stop.

NEBRASKA.

I submit the following extracts from official reports to show how the Nebraska Indians observe their treaty obligations:—

I feel it my duty to report that two raids have been made on the working parties of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day; three men killed and one wounded, and that if more troops and the cavalry are not distributed along where the men are working they will probably stop. In my judgment, at least one regiment is needed.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Brevet Brigadier General and President Board of Commissioners.

The Indians this afternoon took twenty-seven head of stock from a train in sight of here, and not half a mile from Lieutenant Hayes' camp. They attacked working parties on Boyle's work about noon, took their stock, killed three men and wounded one. Day before yesterday they drove off our men on Lodge Pole, and killed three men. The country between the two Plattes is full of these bands. They strike us at some point daily. The company of cavalry at Sedgwick ought to scout this country. The infantry can do nothing without they are mounted. Can't a portion of them be

Indians are fully aware of our unprotected condition, and will take full advantage of it. Two companies of cavalry from North Platte to Utah are certainly little protection.

G. M. DODGE.

KANSAS.

On the 10th of last month the Indians made a raid upon White Rock Creek, Kansas, killed one man and run off a number of horses. On the 14th of the same month a strong band of Indians attacked working parties on the Kansas Pacific Railroad and killed ten men. Another party of treaty makers attacked five white men and killed three. The names of the unfortunate men are John Geer, Solomon Miser and William Keyson.

John Geer was shot in the middle of the river with a revolver, the ball entering his breast, and with an arrow in the back, passing nearly through the body. He was also tomahawked, creating a frightful wound over the right eye, and severing the upper lip. He was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife. He had not been here quite one week. It was evident from the surroundings that he had fought till the moment of his death.

Solomon Miser, from Michigan, was shot in the river with seven arrows; two in the breast, passing four inches through the body, one in the side, one in the back, one in the hip, one in the right arm and one in the body. His age was about twenty-five years.

William Keyson, residence unknown. He was killed when nearly across the stream, two revolver shots taking effect in the breast, one passing through the heart.

Over 2,300 unoffending white citizens of Kansas have been butchered in cold blood by the Indians since the settlement of the State.

APPROPRIATIONS.

It will be seen by this brief recital of outrages that every Indian treaty has long since been abrogated. Our present Congress is, nevertheless, appropriating millions upon millions of dollars from the taxpayers Treasury to carry out these abrogated Indian treaty stipulations. How long shall these things be?

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Traffic in Dead Bodies—A Brutal Business—Street Cleaning—The Offal Docks—The Swill Feed Business—The Quarantine Warehouses.

The Board of Health met yesterday, President Bosworth in the chair. All the members were present with the exception of Commissioner Henry Smith.

The resolutions submitted last week, requesting Congress to erect one or more warehouses near quarantine anchorage for the relief of commerce, were reported by the Sanitary Committee and passed, seven to one. The secretary was ordered to transmit them to the Governor for his approval and transmission to Congress. The resolutions appeared in the HERALD of Thursday last.

TRAFFIC IN DEAD BODIES.

The Register reported that Inocentia Pender, aged five months, died June 1 in Brooklyn. The body of the child was conveyed to New York by Michael Grace, undertaker, of No. 48 Prince street, who next day carried it back without any permit from the Boards of New York or Brooklyn. The Register stated that he is informed several sextons and undertakers, some of whom manage so-called "fashionable establishments," carry on a regular traffic in dead bodies, conveying them surreptitiously to various quarters of the city where storerooms exist, where they are deposited for an indefinite period, and are finally delivered to friends upon exhorbitant fees. He recommends the amending of section 145 of the new code so that no human remains shall be removed or conveyed from, or shall be retained for more than three days in, New York city. The Board fully approved the suggestions.

A permit was granted McGrath and Quinn to dump manure at the foot of West Fifty-fourth street, subject to the regulations of the code.

THE REGISTRY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The Register recommended that, owing to the number of persons applying for transcripts of births, marriages and deaths being on the increase, a fee of $1 be charged for each search. Referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances.

STREET CLEANING.

Dr. Cottman, street cleaning inspector, reported as to the organization of his bureau, and gave a list of streets that, in his judgment, require more frequent cleansing than the contract provides. He names the streets in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards, east of Second avenue, as needing daily cleaning; the streets of the Eighth, Ninth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second, below Forty-fifth street, and Eighteenth ward, east of and including Third avenue; Nineteenth ward, between Lexington and First avenues, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth street; Seventeenth ward, west of Second avenue—to be cleaned every second day. All other wards to be cleaned semi-weekly. Peter Cooper, from the Citizens' Association, called attention to the filthy condition of the streets of the city. His communication was referred to the proper officer. The street cleaning committee were empowered to clean the streets named.

A VOICE FROM PARIS.

A communication was received from Frank Moore, of the American Legation at Paris, asking that copies of statistics, &c., relating to the local government be furnished to the Prefect of the Seine, who is anxious to secure a knowledge of the working of our municipal system. The Secretary was ordered to comply.

VACCINATION.

The Sanitary Committee asked and obtained authority to advertise a notice in the papers calling upon the people to vaccinate their children.

The owners of the offal dock, foot of West Thirty-eighth street, applied for a permit to render dead animals at that point. Referred to Sanitary Committee.

CARTING SWILL.

Dr. Morris submitted the following report:—

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, June 6, 1870.

TO THE BOARD OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT:—

GENTLEMEN—The accompanying list