

and General Canby, Meacham and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Captain Jack and Schonchin. Mr. Dyer stood by Jack, holding his horse, with Hawker Jim and Shack Nasty Jim to his left.

ADDRESS BY MEACHAM, CANBY AND THOMAS. Meacham opened the talk, and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which General Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time.

JACK'S CUNNING SPEECH. Captain Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he finished stepped back to the rear near where Meacham's horse was hitched.

SIGNAL FOR THE MASSACRE. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking my informant, Mr. Dyer, heard a cap miss fire, and looking around saw Captain Jack to his left with his pistol pointed at General Canby. This was the signal for a general massacre, and a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute.

MR. DYAR'S NARROW ESCAPE. Mr. Dyer, after hearing the cap miss fire, turned and fled, followed closely by Hawker Jim, who fired two shots after him. Dyer finding Hawker Jim gaining on him turned and drew his Derringer, whereupon Hawker Jim retreated and Dyer made the best of his way to the camp.

GENERAL CANBY SHOT DOWN. Captain Jack fired again on General Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was speedily shot down and killed instantly.

MEACHAM WOUNDED AND KNOCKED DOWN. Meacham was shot at by Schonchin and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his Derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down.

DR. THOMAS SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD. Dr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head.

ONLY THREE OF THE PARTY RETURN. Riddle ran off, and it appears they did not fire at him, but they knocked his squaw down. Dyer, Riddle and the squaw returned in safety to the camp.

The above story I obtained from Mr. Dyer. "THEY ARE FIRING ON THE COMMISSIONERS." I was lying down in my tent just after lunch, reading a book and rather sulky with the Peace Commissioners for refusing the press access to the talk, when I heard a shout from the signal station on the side of the bluff—

"They are firing on the Peace Commissioners." I jumped up, and, bucking on my revolver, ran out just as the drums and bugles were sounding the call to arms.

I then learned from General Gillem that the Indians had attacked Colonel Mason's camp on the east side of Tule Lake, and he showed me a half-written note which he had hastily penned to send as a warning to General Canby.

AT THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATIONS. I rushed out with Colonel Miller and Major Throckmorton's two batteries that were leading the skirmish line, and, after about five minutes' tramp over the broken rocks, we arrived at the scene of the massacre.

VERY SHORTLY AFTER MR. DYAR RETURNED and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he thought he was the only one who had escaped; but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line.

FROM HIM we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced:—

MR. MEACHAM FOUND BADLY WOUNDED. About a hundred yards to the west of the place of meeting we found Mr. A. B. Meacham badly wounded with a pistol shot to the left eye. He was immediately attended to and carried back for medical treatment.

DR. THOMAS' CORPSE FOUND. Fifty yards further on was the body of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from pistol shot wounds in his head.

THE BELOVED VETERAN GENERAL STRIPPED AND DEAD. The body of General Canby, the hero of many a fight, was stripped of every vestige of clothing and lay about one hundred yards to the southward, with two pistol shot wounds in the head.

THE TROOPS HALL. Pausing only to cast a glance on the body of the man they both loved and respected, the troops dashed on and the two leading batteries were within a mile of the murderers when the bugle call sounded a "halt." Lieutenant Egan and Major Wright's companies of the Twelfth infantry were behind the artillery and then came the cavalry.

General Gillem and Colonel Green and staff were up with the men, but as soon as they found that the Indians had all got back to their stronghold the troops were ordered to fall back, and active operations will commence to-morrow or the day after.

ATTACK ON COLONEL MASON'S CAMP—A LIEUTENANT WOUNDED. The attack on Colonel Mason's camp, as I learn through Lieutenant Adams, signal officer, commenced by the Indians firing on Lieutenant Boyle and Sherwood, who had wandered some five hundred yards outside of the picket lines. Lieutenant Sherwood was shot through the arm and leg, but Lieutenant Boyle escaped without injury. Both officers got safely back to their camp.

RIDDLE, THE INTERPRETER'S, WARNING. In justice to Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw, it should be stated that they both warned the Peace Commissioners and General Canby not to trust implicitly in the Indians,

and added, "if they will go I wash my hands of all blame in the matter."

SINCERE REGRET FOR GENERAL CANBY. The murder of General Canby has thrown a gloom over this camp, and created a bitter feeling in the hearts of the men that will exact a bitter reckoning from these treacherous savages. I have never known an officer so universally respected and esteemed as General Canby. He was a true Christian and brave soldier, and died in what he believed was for the good of his country. For the past few days he has

CLOTHED AND FED THESE INDIANS, giving them blankets, food and tobacco. I saw him give Boston Charley money out of his pocket to go and buy some things at the sutler's. When the squaws came into camp they rushed to General Canby, and they went back laden with provisions, calico, &c. Yet the first to fall was their kindest and noblest benefactor.

DR. THOMAS was the most earnest and best member of the Peace Commission, and never hesitated to go to meet these savages when he deemed his duty called him there.

COMMISSIONER MEACHAM'S WOUNDS. Mr. Meacham is still in a dangerous condition, suffering from a flesh wound on the right forearm and a pistol shot entering behind the right ear and escaping three inches above. He also has an incised wound on the head, where the Indians tried to scalp him.

REPORT OF THE ATTACK VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Boston Charley Delivers Up His Gun as a "Blind" when in General Canby's Camp—Lieutenant Adams Gives the First Alarm from the Signal Station—Mr. Dyer's Statement on Arriving in Camp.

LAVA BED CAMP, April 11. VIA YREKA, April 12, 1873. Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commissioners, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about a mile from our picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came in and told the picket that he could take his gun; that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in and took him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night.

THIS MORNING BOSTON CHARLEY CAME IN and told the Commission that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commission outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus Charley then mounted a horse and started for the lava beds.

About an hour after their departure General Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. They were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieutenant Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the

INDIANS HAD ATTACKED THE PEACE COMMISSION, and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Colonel Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms and deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Colonel Green, and orders were given to forward double quick.

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they had understood, would avoid bloodshed, if possible, in order to carry out a certain line of policy, which policy was to give the Indians anything they asked to keep them from the warpath. Convinced of their strength while able to hold their naturally impregnable position in the lava beds, knowing also the desire of the authorities for peace at any price, they could afford to dally with and drape the men to whom the government had assigned the office of Peace Commissioner.

Their talk was all in reference to the peace men, some of whom they knew, and ardently desired to have the pleasure of scalping them. They were only waiting for an opportunity to secure revenge for supposed wrongs at the hands of several of the first Commission. But when General Canby arrived they had to adopt entirely different tactics. They could not hoodwink him as to their numbers, &c. He immediately set to work to have their fastness surrounded by Uncle Sam's boys in blue and thus, as far as he dared, bring physical force within their vision sufficient to overpower the deceptions, and the peace of the warpath. He had several talks with Captain Jack and Schonchin, who endeavored to induce him to leave them in the lava beds and then shield them from the results of the murders committed in Oregon, after which they would be quiet for a while.

WHY THE INDIANS SHOULD BE REMOVED. The first of these requests the general argued against from a public point of view, and, according to our correspondent with the army, gave the following reasons why they should not be left there:—

First—They cannot live there without stealing, as their country produces nothing for their support.

Second—If the government intends to feed them it will cost 200 per cent more in the lava beds than on any other reservation of a more appropriate location.

Third—The country will be perpetually disturbed by quarrels between the Oregon settlers and the Indians.

Fourth—Such acquiescence to all their wishes, after the United States troops had received a whipping, would be an encouragement to the snakes and furies already excited, to make war and demand their own terms.

LOGICAL REASONING. His reasons touching the second request made by Captain Jack are herewith reproduced from a despatch forwarded by him to General Sherman and dated Tule Lake, California, April 7, 1873, which despatch, strangely enough, represents his fears of the treachery to which he has fallen a victim:—

The Modocs surrender as prisoners of war the general government would have paramount and exclusive jurisdiction over the cases of all. The same result would be secured by treaty; but are we to have no treaty with the Modocs? If we are to have a reservation within the limits of either California or Oregon would not that reservation be under the jurisdiction of those States, and would we have no control over the crimes committed within the limits of such a reservation? It is doubtful under Mr. Justice Miller's construction of the Kansas reservation cases whether the State jurisdiction would prevail.

The murders of citizens were committed beyond the limits of any reservation and within the jurisdiction of the two States, and it is difficult to see how any arrangement with the Modocs, if I do not question the right of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT to make any arrangement that may be thought proper; but I think they should make such as to secure a permanent peace, together with liberal and just treatment of the Indians, in my judgment, permanent peace cannot be secured if they are allowed to remain in this immediate neighborhood. The Modocs are a people that cannot live in peace on Lost River, and have abandoned their claim to it, but wish to be left in the lava beds. This means license to plunder and a strong inducement to crime.

THEIR LAST PROMISE IS TO COME IN and have the opportunity of looking for a new general government would have paramount and exclusive jurisdiction over the cases of all. The same result would be secured by treaty; but are we to have no treaty with the Modocs? If we are to have a reservation within the limits of either California or Oregon would not that reservation be under the jurisdiction of those States, and would we have no control over the crimes committed within the limits of such a reservation? It is doubtful under Mr. Justice Miller's construction of the Kansas reservation cases whether the State jurisdiction would prevail.

The First Commission, composed of Mr. A. B. Meacham, Jesse Applegate, Samuel Chase and Oliver Applegate, Indian Agent at Yreka, as clerk, met at Fairchild's rancho about the middle of February last. The representatives of the press were religiously excluded from their discussions for some occult reasons. Mr. Steele and Mr. Fairchild, both old settlers, were engaged to assist them in their negotiations with Captain Jack, the latter being present on the occasion of the visit of the HERALD correspondent to Jack's stronghold. After much unsatisfactory discussion in council the following terms were offered to the Modocs through Mr. Steele:—

First—To surrender to General Canby and receive full amnesty for the past.

Second—To be removed to Angel Island, where they are to be fed with soldiers' allowance and clothing until the new home is ready to receive them and they are able to support themselves in it.

Third—To be furnished by General Canby with transportation for their women and children to the island, and thence to their new home, perhaps in Arizona.

Fourth—General Canby is of the opinion that he can promise that Jack and some of his men should go to visit the President, and that the President will permit them to select for themselves a new home in a warmer climate.

They had a long talk over the matter; but from the first they evinced a marked dislike to leaving the home of their forefathers, and finally sent back word by Mr. Steele that they would only live in their own country.

THE GREAT REFUSAL. These terms were finally refused by the Indians and shortly afterwards the first Commission was dissolved, the following report being sent to Washington, by Jesse Applegate giving the reasons why they had failed to secure peace:—

HEADQUARTERS PEACE COMMISSION, FAIRCHILD'S RANCHO, CAL., March, 1873. Hon. H. B. CLARK, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SIR—The Commission appointed to examine into the causes and bring to a conclusion the Modoc war, having concluded their duties, submit the following as their report to wit:—

First—The causes leading to war were the dissatisfaction of Captain Jack's band of Modocs with the provisions and the terms of the treaty of October 14, 1864, and the refusal to abide thereby. To what extent the wrongs justified resistance, the Commission, having no power judicially to investigate, cannot say.

Second—The immediate cause of hostilities was resistance by the Indians to military coercion.

Third—The number of the Indians and the trial and punishment of the guilty by the civil authorities would have been more satisfactory to the whites and a better example to the Indians than a mere military conquest.

Fourth—Terms of surrender were offered by the Indians to save the further effusion of blood and secure a permanent peace to the country, but the whole tribe out of the country—a result scarcely to be hoped for by continued hostilities.

letter from the Modoc Peace Commissioner, Meacham, in which he says the principal impediment to peace negotiations is the fear that the Indians induced by the Jackson county grand jury will be given up for punishment.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS and military are, however, working together harmoniously to overcome the distrust of the Modocs. But difficulty is encountered from the intervention of bad white men, who, from mercenary motives, desire a prolongation of the war. Mr. Meacham says the desire of government is well understood by his colleagues and the military, and that no means will be left untried to secure peace.

SKETCH OF GENERAL CANBY. General Edward Richard Spigg Canby, of the United States Army, who has been, according to our despatches from the seat of war, killed by the Modocs, was born in Kentucky in the year 1819, and was consequently in the fifty-fourth year of his age when he lost his life. He graduated at West Point in 1839, and served in the Florida war from that year to 1842, and was made Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of captain March 3, 1847, and was distinguished at Cerro Gordo. He was brevetted major for his conduct at Contreras and Churubusco August 20, 1847, and brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallant conduct at the Belton Gate September 13, 1847, and appointed captain of the Third Infantry June, 1851, and major Tenth Infantry March 3, 1854. He was made Colonel Nineteenth Infantry May 14, 1861, and brigadier general of volunteers March 31, 1862. He served in the Utah expedition under General A. S. Johnston, and in 1859 and 1860 commanded Fort Bridge, Utah. When the rebellion broke out he was in New Mexico, and exhibited great skill and judgment in defending the Territory against the rebels. He afterwards served in the War Department at Washington, and commanded the troops in and around New York city at the time of the riots in July, 1863, and resumed his post in the War Department November, 1863. May 7, 1864, he was made major general, commanding the district embracing the departments of Missouri, Arkansas and the Gulf. He commanded the expedition which captured Mobile April 12, 1865, and May 4 received the surrender of the rebel General Dick Taylor and his army. He was appointed brigadier general United States Army July 28, 1866. During the reconstruction campaign he commanded successively the Fifth and First Military districts, and was, at time of his death, in command of the Department of Columbia with headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. Sincere Regret of the Officials at the Capital Over General Canby's Assassination—Mr. Meacham—Why He Was Appointed—Captain Jack's Treachery Seals the Fate of Himself and Band.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873. The announcement of the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas and mortally wounding of Mr. Meacham, of the Peace Commission, by the Modoc Indians, while holding a council with Captain Jack and other chiefs, was at first not believed by the Cabinet officers, to whom the information was conveyed by your correspondent, but the detailed statement of the incidents of the sad occurrence which soon followed convinced them of its truth. General Canby was so well known, not only to the army, in which he was considered one of the most meritorious officers, but also personally to many of the citizens of Washington, where he had at different periods of his military life been stationed, that his death will here be very generally regretted.

WHY MR. MEACHAM WAS APPOINTED. Mr. Meacham is a prominent citizen in Oregon, and an intimate personal and political friend of Attorney General Williams, at whose suggestion he was appointed one of the Peace Commissioners to visit the Modocs and see if some arrangement could not be made by which a war with this band could be averted. He was for several years and until recently superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon. It appears that the appointment, though made with the best intentions, was an unfortunate one, as the Indians were particularly incensed against him, looking upon him as the originator and cause of their removal from their old homes to the reservation from which they fled.

IT WILL BE SEEN BY THE REPORT that when Meacham said they could not remain in the region where they are at present, that the Indians said that ended all talk, and then Captain Jack, walking behind General Canby, before he was aware of the treachery, shot him dead, the other Indians killing Dr. Thomas and mortally wounding Meacham.

CANBY'S WAR DESPATCHES. General Canby, from the tone of his despatches to the War Department, appears never from the first to have had the slightest confidence in the success of the attempted peace negotiations. Though a very humane man, and desirous of avoiding bloodshed if possible, from his thorough knowledge of Indian character, gained by long service on the frontier, he was convinced that the Indians would come to no terms unless they were dictated by themselves, principal among which was not only protection for the murders they had committed, but also a reservation secured to them in the region from which they had been previously removed, and which would of necessity dispossess certain of the white settlers.

BY THIS ASSASSINATION, which, even if Indian warfare, has been but rarely, if ever, equalled in its treachery, Captain Jack, in the opinion of officials, has sealed his own fate and that of all his band. He has doomed them to death, and knowing his fate will fight doubtless with the desperation of a man conscious that if captured he will be hanged, a death which, among Indians even more than whites, is looked upon as a disgrace, "a dog's death," as they term it. Of course the troops largely outnumber the Indians, as there in the neighborhood of the lava beds an available force of about six hundred, including portions of the First Cavalry, Fourth Artillery, with howitzer batteries, and the Twenty-first infantry.

THE CAVALRY is commanded by Major John Green, who entered the army during the Mexican war as a private in the Second Cavalry, was promoted for gallant conduct to a lieutenancy in the Second dragoons, served with distinction during the late war, since when he has been stationed in Arizona, where he was actively employed in campaigns against the Apaches. He is considered an excellent Indian fighter. The senior officer now present is Brevet Major General Gillem, Colonel First Cavalry.

A BATTLE has probably taken place before this. The result of which is hourly expected by General Sherman, and the last news received was, the troops had advanced on all sides and would take up under cover of night positions from which they could throw themselves on the Indians at daybreak. The savages are so well protected by the rocks and broken nature of the ground that it will be a hard contest to drive them from their fastnesses. A considerable force among the troops may be looked for, but, inasmuch as they have been by the treacherous murder of their much esteemed commander—for General Canby had a wonderful facility of getting the affections of the men who served under him—they will fight under the stimulus of a fiercer determination to bitterly avenge his death.

THE MODocs WILL CEASE TO EXIST. Even if it were possible that the troops should be repulsed, such is reported to be the feeling in Oregon and Northern California that several thousand volunteers would at once tender their services to the Governors of their States to wipe out the tribe, and public opinion would force these Executives to act promptly in the matter, regardless of their acceptance by the general government, which doubtless, however, in such an emergency would avail itself of the offer, and this would be done the more quickly because of the belief that these Indians, again successful, would not only be largely reinforced by the restless young warriors from other bands, but that it will also spread to entire tribes, and thus an Indian war of vast proportions, with all its horrors, be again inflicted upon the unfortunate settlers in that valuable section of our country.

FRONTIER IDEAS OF TREATING INDIANS. The frontier men never were much in favor of the Indian peace policy, and just now it is out that we are at a terrible discount. They deride the idea of making peace with the Eastern States, who never saw an Indian except when he came out on his good behavior to see the Great Father and get a lot of presents, make them a board of Indian Commissioners to settle the difficulties on the frontier, which they do by invariably finding the Indian in the right, and the poor settler, whose home has been destroyed, his wife and children murdered, always in the wrong. They are the sufferers by the Indian outrages bitterly protest against this policy, and say that there is such a thing as philanthropy run mad; that all the difficulty with the Indians arises from the fact that the government has never met this question in a proper manner.

WAR DEPARTMENT VIEWS. It is very simple, it is properly handled. Treat the Indian, says the War Department, just as you would a wandering, ignorant set of whites. Tell them that for the good of themselves and the community it is necessary that they should give up this wandering and vagabond life; let them know that they are amenable to the laws; whoever of them commits a crime against a white man shall be punished, and be also certain to punish offences against them by the whites. Establish in that way equal and exact justice, place them on suitable reservations, with flocks and herds, instead of trying to make them full-fledged farmers at the start, regardless of the historical fact that even the white race in its earlier days was but a pastoral people and that our boasted civilization, with all its luxuries and advantages, was only attained in the course of many centuries and that it is a pure absurdity to think that the Indians will not require some preliminary training before they become tillers of the soil and producing portion of our population. They will point to these last murders as an illustration of how little the Indians can be trusted, though the negotiations were conducted by men acquainted with the Indian character. It is looked upon as a mistake, dictated by the Indian Board in this city, which has resulted in the loss of such valuable lives.

GENERAL CANBY graduated from West Point in 1839. The same class with Generals Halleck, Isaac I. Stevens, Ord and other distinguished officers. He joined the Second infantry, served with credit in the Mexican war, was made an assistant adjutant general at a time when such appointments were considered the most desirable in the army, which pleasant position he resigned to accept the more active life of a line officer. He was made Major of the Tenth infantry on the organization of that regiment in 1853, and was with it in the Utah expedition at the outbreak of the rebellion. He was in command in New Mexico.

MARCHED AGAINST THE SOUTHERN TROOPS, which, under General Sibley, had invaded that territory, and, after a well fought battle, in which he displayed admirable generalship, forced the enemy to retreat back to Texas. Being ordered East he was selected by Secretary Stanton, who had a high opinion of his talents and judgment.

IN THIS intimate relationship with the head of the War Department he remained during the most trying periods of the war, though his services were of such a nature that Secretary Stanton was loth to part with him. His soldierly instincts made him desirous of a more active part in the great contest, and he

TOOK COMMAND OF THE LAND FORCES which assisted in the capture of Mobile. Afterwards he was Military Governor in the Southern States, where by his tact and good management he retained not only the confidence of the general government, but what was extremely rare in officers in his delicate position, won the esteem and regard generally of the Southern people. Not only to the army, but to the country at large, he had the credit of an accomplished officer and so excellent a citizen is a great loss—a national regret—and the loss is deeply deplored by the officers of the army on duty in Washington.

Excitement Over the Treachery in California. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12, 1873. The news of the massacre of the Modoc Peace Commissioners creates much excitement here. The policy of dallying with the treacherous savages is strongly denounced by all classes of people. The folly of such a course was demonstrated in Arizona before, in the Brooks Campaign.

WAR WITH THE APACHES. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12, 1873. On the 11th of March Gen. Swain, John McDonald and George Taylor were murdered by a large band of Apaches. The savages were pursued by the troops and overtaken, and during the conflict that followed seventy-nine warriors were killed and twenty-six women and children taken prisoners. The troops were under the command of Lieutenant Rice, who is now at Fort Whipple. They followed the trail of the Apaches and learned that Taylor had been captured and subjected to the most horrible tortures.

Captain Randall reports having had an engagement with the Apaches, in which forty-seven warriors were killed and seven women captured.

OBITUARY. M. Marc Girardin, the well known French journalist and scholar, died suddenly, from the effect of a stroke of apoplexy, in Paris, on Friday, the 11th inst. He was seventy-two years of age.

FIRE IN FIFTH AVENUE. A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist church of Harlem, that caused a damage of \$30,000. The building was situated in Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th streets, and was entirely consumed. It was insured for \$18,000. The flames burst out in the rear, and Fire Marshal Mesponden will hold an investigation into the cause of the disaster on Monday.

Blue Birds Come with the Spring, so do the Ring-necked Pheasants. Everybody knows that the Ring-necked Pheasant is a native of the East, and that the Blue Bird is a native of the West. No living insect can resist its paralyzing operation.

A Fine Assortment of Meacham's Goods can be found at KALDERBERG'S, 409 Broadway, between Nassau and Ann streets. Repairing in all its branches.

A—The Apparel Of Proclaims the Man, says the poet; and of no article is this more true than the HAT. Hence the wisdom of getting the best. For this go direct to the manufacturer, ESPRESSO HELL, 115 Nassau street, between Beekman and Ann streets.

Herring's Patent 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A Great Chance to Purchase Villa Sites—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 16, AT 2 P. M. WILLIAM PATTERSON, ESQ., SPECIAL MASTER IN CHARGE OF NEW JERSEY, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, THE BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED ESTATE LATELY OWNED BY JOSEPH L. SMALLWOOD, ESQ., THE STREET, HIGHLAND AVENUE AND HARBURY PLACE, ORANGE. THE PROPERTY HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO SITES FOR RESIDENCES, AND ALL PLACES OF WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED IN LOCALITY, POSITION AND CULTIVATION. THE VARIETY OF THE BEAUTY OF THE SITES AND STRUCTURES CAN NOT BE EQUALLED. BUY YOUR TICKETS FOR ORANGE AT THE FOOT OF BAYLOR, OR CHRISTOPHER STREET, FOR THE 12 M. OR 1:30 P. M. TRAINS.

A—The Curious and Comfort Afforded by the Low Price of Herma is like the shining of the sun through the window on a winter's day. The NEW ELASTIC TRUSS is a most comfortable and useful article, retaining the hernia in all cases, without any excruciating, and soon effects a permanent cure. Sold exclusively by Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & SONS, 67 Broadway, New York, who furnish circulars free.—Brooklyn Union, April 10, 1873.

A—Meacham Article of the Best quality at POLLOCK'S, 27 John street, four doors west of Nassau, and 1,109 Broadway, under the Hoffman House.

A—Lace Curtains—Closing Stock, at manufacturer's price preparatory to removal; several pairs saved. HEYDORF & CO., 87 Broadway, opposite Eleventh street.

A—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York, cures Falling Hair, Loss and Itchiness of Hair; Dandruff, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions of the Skin. Also a guarantee of the use of the Face, Hair, and Nails and Warps without recourse to bleaching the skin.

A—For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and every other skin disease, the Improved COMBINE ANTI-PIMPLE REMEDY, the greatest skin medicine. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A—For Moth Powders, Freckles and Tan use PERRY'S MOOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot 49 Bond street.

A—Detective Agency—Mooney's Detective Agency, 162 Broadway, experienced officers; promptly and despatch; refer to H. B. Clinton, 145 Church street.

A—Furniture—Spring Styles; New Goods and cheap. G. L. KELLY & CO., 74 Broadway.

A—Who Wants a Hat? Go to Douglas, manufacturer, 123 Nassau, corner Ann street.

Braunsdorf & Metz Have Removed their office from 123 Nassau to 145 Church street, near Trinity Church.

Extracts from Mrs. Stewart's letter, proving the efficacy of Dr. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY for Catarrh, of the most difficult mortal could be afflicted with, and which was pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians. The discharge was very profuse and the odor emanating from it so offensive that I was obliged to leave my room, and the remainder were so painful that they moved all around me, causing great annoyance, and when in a recumbent position the body and head were so sore that I could not get up. In a few days the odor was so offensive that I was obliged to leave my room, and the remainder were so painful that they moved all around me, causing great annoyance, and when in a recumbent position the body and head were so sore that I could not get up. In a few days the odor was so offensive that I was obliged to leave my room, and the remainder were so painful that they moved all around me, causing great annoyance, and when in a recumbent position the body and head were so sore that I could not get up.

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