GOING TO THE WAR.

March of the Main Detachment of Crook's Expedition.

THE RENDEZVOUS AT FORT FETTERMAN.

Glimpses of Watchful Indians on the Way.

Description of a Country Little Described Heretofore.

SAVAGERY IRREPRESSIBLE.

Delay of the Force in Starting for the Stinking Water.

FORT FETTERMAN, May 27, 1876.

The men of the Territories and ultra-Missouri States look upon the Indian, as he now exists on the plains of Dakotah and Wyoming, as human only in his strictly physical traits of form, anatomy and physiology. It is impossible, after having some experience of frontier life, not to join, partially at least, in this belief.

WESTERN PRINCIPLES.

"People who have not personally become acquainted with the Sioux, Arapahoe or Cheyenne races," was said to me yesterday, "may be amused by romances setting forth the nobility of the red man as he appears in the classic literature of the past 300 years, but they have very dim ideas of the animal in his real state. In his bodily instincts he is devoted to sensual satiety, and in his mental to vengeance, treachery and murder. Long antagonism to the pale faces, traditionary hatred imparted from generation to generation through his very blood, echoed in the monotonous crooning of his nursing mother, the refrain of the rude revelry of his tribe, the spirit of their war dances, their wails for the dead, all embittered by dependency upon the government for food dealt to him as to cattle, have made the chief impulse within him that which prompts him to torture, mutilate and butcher the enemy of his existence. He has become a fiend. The mould of man is

ONLY A DISGUISE.

"His wrongs have turned the quiescent devil, which sombre fanatics say is incarnate in all humankind at birth, into a spirit of active malevolence, never softened by generosity. The little of divine that clings to man in the smallest remnant of his shattered soul prompts him to impatience of mere justice. He is an entity in human form outside the pale of ethic law. Vengeance being his creed, a process of extermination to be enforced so long as he remains unsubjected would be justifiable."

SCARED BLACK BILLERS.

The view of the situation on this frontier just reproduced illustrates much of the public sentiment. The terror of the Sioux, however, in my opinion, is exaggerated. It is noticeable that those who express it most strongly are those "honest" miners who have been most eager to invade the Black Hills. They are returning to civilization in swarms, panic stricken by the crack of Indian rifles and disgusted with fortune. On the road from Cheyenne to this point I met dejected looking parties who answered inquiries with nearly unanimous frankness. They repeated the story of the fight on Indian Creek and the murders in the Black Hills, which has been already published. When asked, "Did you find any gold?" the reply usually was of the purport, "Yes; but a darned sight too many Indians." They reported another chief killed at Indian Creek, named Featherhead.

"TENDER FEET."

Some satirical "boy in blue" in repartee applied to them the contemptuous sobriquet which they had previously freely bestowed on Eastern men who have been attracted hither by the rumor of gold. "So you've turned tender-feet, 'ave ye? Don't like the Black 'ills 'swell's ye did, do ye?"

On the next day this taunt in a hundred different forms was flung at the woe-begone pilgrims whom we met plodding along beside their half empty wagons and wearied horses. They, however, accepted the jibes made at their expense with true Western complacency and laughed in turn.

"Well, my man," said the Colonel to a red-faced Yankee, "is there any gold up yonder?"

"There's gold there, sir, but I don't want any of it jist now," he said, with a grin.

ACTUAL GOLD DUST.

Si Ilba, a veteran miner, exhibited to me two vials filled with gold dust and a bit of quartz containing small particles of the metal, visible to the naked eye. He said the situation of the settlements in the Black Hills is daily growing more serious and that an evacuation must take place. There are a great many families there now, the women living in constant terror, and they look anxiously for protection from the military. It is understood that Captain Egan will probably be employed in that service in or near the Hills.

A WET DAY IN CAMP.

As the column moved north rumors of glimpses of Indians met us at the ranches. At the second camp Colonel Royall received an order from General Crook changing the route of the detachment so that it would cross the Platte, now raging with the melted mountain snows and the spring deluge, over the new iron bridge at Fort Laramie instead of at Fort Fetterman, where there would be great danger of drowning soldiers and horses. Five companies, under command of Colonel Mills, of the Third cavalry, were overtaken at Hunton's ranch, and the troops from Fort Russell were thus united in one column. A pitiless cold storm of rain kept us in camp a day, because of the consideration due to the pack mules, whose backs, if they travelled in the wet, would become sore. The persistent dropping which rattled on the tents from the clouds echoed the gloomy symphony of our thoughts as we lay in blankets under canvas, with single minded aspirations after comfort. The clouds toward evening yesterday thinned, however, and the bobolinks, whose favorite home seems to be in this altitude, burst into eager song as they rose from the soaked sedge brush and executed winged acrobatic feats in the air, tumbling and fluttering in very glee. Instinctively knots of people gathered in the officers' tents where there were fires of cottonwood and sociability found tongue. The bandying of jests and the lighting over of the last campaign formed a savory melange for mental diversion.

It can be said of the officers of this expedition that they are well aware of the task before them, and are not likely to repeat the blunders of the winter campaign, if, indeed, there were blunders, which is a question to be finally determined by the trial of Colonel Reynolds and Captain Moore, now under arrest. A full comprehension of their duty seems to distinguish them, and it may be hoped that the unsatisfactory fruits of the former expedition may lead to more substantial results during the summer, through the experience gained. Even if the Indians are not again menaced with annihilation, through a fortunate surprise, it is not probable that they will be able to boast of another precipitate withdrawal of their enemy, as this campaign has been more maturely planned and organized than the previous one.

BEGINNING OF THE MARCH.

I took my departure from Fort Russell on the 19th, with the officers of the column moving to the muster of the forces of the expedition at Fort Fetterman. The exodus of the troops from the post was made with music by the regimental band, and the ladies of the garrison waved their handkerchiefs in token of heartfelt wishes for victory and safe return. Colonel Royall, Quartermaster Drew, Captains Wells and Sartorius and Lieutenant Lemley were the principal officers with the command. The first encampment was made on Lodge Pole Creek after a march of eighteen miles. A party of Black Hillers, with wagons and teams, stopped there for the night, and they confirmed the gloomy impression which had preceded from all the news we had heard from the north. In the barroom of the ranch was the odor of frontier whiskey and tobacco and the burden of conversation was the constant prediction of a prolonged war with the Sioux. Shaggy headed miners told over and over those tales of mutilation which the telegraph has announced, and they lost no flavor of the horrible in the rude but forcible rhetoric of the plainsmen. They prophesied a desperate experience for the soldiers.

LOUIS RICHARDS.

Louis Richards' escort of four red men, relatives of his Dakota mother, turned sullen countenances toward the white men who accosted them in their tepee on the bank of the Laramie River, near the post. To the greeting of "How, Cola?" synonymous with "How do you do, friend?" they answered only with the guttural syllable, "Ugh!" without the usual smile and friendly emphasis. The Sioux hate Louis since his part in the winter campaign of General Crook. They distrusted him in the fall of 1875, when he interpreted to them the sayings of the white commissioners at the great council, with a paltry hundred soldiers at his back. But now they are yearning for his scalp, and it is certain that only the sentiment of kinship and not one of friendliness for the whites impelled his four dusky cousins to guard him safely to Fort Laramie. He brought with him the remnant of his herd of ponies and cows, his squaws and children, and evidently had bidden adieu to his old home near the agency. His deep Indian stoicism permitted no betrayal of regret. His statements confirmed the impression made by the moody gloom of his companions, that the Sioux *emeute* was to be a national one, and

A DESPERATE STROKE

for liberty. According to him, when General Crook conferred with the chiefs on the White Earth River, Red Cloud, laying aside the deep diplomatic manner which has become his second nature since his familiarity with the whites, said:—

The Gray Fox must understand that the Dakotas, and especially the Og-al-la-las have many warriors, many guns and ponies. They are brave and ready to fight for their country. They are not afraid of the soldiers nor of their chief. Many braves are ready to meet them. Every lodge will send its young men, and they all will say of the Great Father's dogs, "Let them come!"

Such is the expression of the chief whose name in these latter days has been used as a synonym of savage docility and friendship. Moc-pea-la-tah has not uttered so bold a speech since 1868; and the memory of his implication in the frightful massacre near Fort Phil Kearny had nearly died out of the minds of all save the frontiersmen, who never forget the guilt of the Indian nor fail in striving to surpass it with their own. Taciturn and wily, even for an Indian, he has dissembled toward the government for six years. True, he has complained of his food, of his ammunition and of the unscrupulous invasion of his country, and has sought to find, through the Great Father, the ear of justice. But the current of his feeling has run deeper than the mere shallows of discontent that the white man has thought to sound with his hypocrisy.

Long after the treaty of Fort Laramie, by which the government, with folly ever since condemned, abandoned the chain of military posts erected to protect the emigrant road to Oregon and Montana, Red Cloud, Red Dog, Red Face and the other warriors concerned in the death of Fetterman's brave men showed outward satisfaction and good will. But the corruption and infamy of agents, the perfidy and vacillating duplicity of government and the selfish and persistent encroachments of citizens have gradually changed the wisest spirits of the Sioux people, who before have always counselled peace, into

BROODING GENII OF MALEVOLENCE.

Their trust in the paternity of the government has been converted into contempt for its professions and its power. The former have never been fulfilled; the latter never adequately exerted. The relinquishment of forts Reno, Phil Kearny and C. F. Smith flattered their sense of prowess, and the failure to punish subsequent violations of the treaty has belittled the army and its officers in their eyes. The miscarriage of the winter campaign has been to confirm them in their vainglory. They ascribe the hasty withdrawal of General Crook from their country to fear instead of its real cause, the consumption of his supplies and the exhaustion of his troops and animals. The better and more prudent Indians have, if constant rumor and report from the agencies are to be believed, imbibed the mad and desperate spirit of the Northern braves. Red Cloud is the type of the best of his race, and it can be guessed, therefore, how widespread among them is the sentiment betrayed in his half warning speech.

THE TRUE CAUSE

of the Sioux difficulty is the comprehension now fully matured in the minds of the Indians that all hope of continued existence as a race is henceforth a chimera if they do not fight for their country. To them the white man is devoid of the instinct of justice, and the oppression of his simpler brother appears unworthy and repugnant. They believe that the white man denies them the right of being, and with such a cause the Sioux will make the last great effort for the salvation of their race from the extermination which their fateful prophecy has forecast. Only the old men of the tribes shrink from war, though they all, in spirit, favor a last trial of strength; and the young men are impelled, as by an irresistible passion, to slay the whites. The majority of the Indians remaining at the agencies are too old to fight or hunt, and their support by the government is an advantage to their brethren on the war-path, who even leave their wives, mothers and children under the protection of the agents while they go forth to battle against the government.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The following is the general order to be issued tomorrow appertaining to the organization of the expedition:—

HEADQUARTERS BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION,
FORT FETTERMAN, WY. T., May 28, 1876.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

The following is the organization of the troops composing the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition:—

I. Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Royall, Third cavalry, will command the cavalry battalions.

II. Major Alexander Chambers, Fourth infantry, will command the infantry battalion.

III. Major A. W. Evans, Third cavalry, will command the battalion composed of companies of the Third cavalry, reporting to Lieutenant Colonel Royall.

IV. Captain H. E. Noyes, Second cavalry, will command the battalion composed of companies of the Second cavalry, reporting to Lieutenant Colonel Royall.

V. The following named officers compose the expedition staff:—

Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third infantry, aide-de-camp, acting assistant attorney general; Lieutenant John G. Bourke, third cavalry, aide-de-camp; Captain George M. Randall, Twenty-third infantry, commanding scouts; Captain W. S. Stanton, corps of engineers, engineer officer; Captain J. V. Furey, assistant quartermaster, quartermaster; First Lieutenant J. W. Rubb, Fourth infantry, acting commissary of subsistence; Assistant Surgeon Albert Hartsuff, medical director. GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General commanding expedition.

THE EXPEDITION.

The general staff of the expedition is as follows:—Brigadier General George Crook in command; Captain A. H. Nickerson, of the Twenty third infantry regiment, and Lieutenant J. G. Bourke, of the Third cavalry, aides-de-camp; Captain John V. Fuhry, quartermaster; Captain George M. Randall, of the Twenty-third infantry, chief of scouts; Dr. Albert Hartsuff, chief surgeon; Captain William G. Stanton, chief engineer, and Colonel W. B. Royall, of the Third cavalry, executive commandant of the troops. Tom Moore is chief packer and Captain Charles Russell chief of transportation. Colonel Royall's staff consists of Lieutenant H. R. Lemley, of the Third cavalry, adjutant, and Lieutenant G. A. Drew, quartermaster.

THE FORCES.

Major A. W. Evans, of the Third cavalry, has charge of the troops going from Medicine Bow to Fort Fetterman. There the various bodies concentrate. The expedition, when leaving Fort Fetterman, will be constituted of the following companies:—

A, Third cavalry, Lieutenant Lawson commanding.
B, Third cavalry, Captain Mienhold.
C, Third cavalry, Captain Van Vliet.
D, Third cavalry, Captain Henry.
E, Third cavalry, Captain Sartorius.
F, Third cavalry, Lieutenant Reynolds.
G, Third cavalry, Lieutenant Crawford.
L, Third cavalry, Lieutenant Vroom.
I, Third cavalry, Captain Andrews.
M, Third cavalry, Captain Mills.
A, Second cavalry, Captain Dewees.
I, Second cavalry, Captain Noyes.
D, Second cavalry, Lieutenant Swigert.
E, Second cavalry, Captain Wells.

The subalterns serving in the cavalry column will be Lieutenants Libby, Morton, Paul, Schwatke, Simpson, Van Ludwitz, Foster, Chase, Huntington, O'Brien, Pierson and Kingsbury.

The infantry will consist of companies C, H and G of the Ninth regiment, and two companies of the Fourth, commanded respectively by Captains Munson and Burrows, Burt, Coats and Luhn, with Lieutenants Delaney, Capron, Carpenter, Robertson and Robinson. This portion of the force will probably be employed during the campaign in guarding the supplies and wagons at a permanent base, to be selected near Fort Phil Kearney or Fort Reno. All the force under General Crook will number about 1,100 men. Companies A, B, E and I, of the Second cavalry, and companies A, D, E, F and M, of the Third, were in the former expedition.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

There are five pack trains, containing altogether 320 mules, and carrying 64,000 pounds of forage, rations and ammunition. The wagon train contains 100 wagons, and is loaded with 350,000 pounds.

THE EXHIBITION.

THE CHAOS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ASSUMING FORM AND ORDER—DESCRIPTION OF THE TUNISIAN CAFE—ATTRACTIONS FOR SATURDAY—PRESIDENT HAWLEY'S RECEPTION THIS EVENING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1876.

A most noticeable feature of the attendance at the Centennial grounds to-day was the largely increased proportion of visitors from a distance, many of these being the friends and families of members of the several organizations recently in convention in this city. Of those who come to Philadelphia as delegates to a reunion, whether of a business or social nature, very few come entirely alone, and fewer still return home immediately after adjournment; for even where visitors have been wrongly impressed by false statements concerning the magnificent enterprise, they soon learn of the error into which they have been led, and nothing but the most immediate necessity can call them away from the city before at least a few days have been spent amid the splendid display made by two continents. While the attendance is much increased by these causes it is the after effect which is really the most important. The glowing accounts carried to their friends and acquaintances at home will bring here thousands and tens of thousands who might otherwise halt between two opinions until the close of the Exhibition. The number of our own citizens who took advantage of the delightful weather to make another visit to the grounds was also large, but when compared with the throngs of strangers present the Philadelphians were in a decided minority. To-morrow and Saturday this ratio will probably be reversed, as the last two days of the week are favorites with the residents of the Quaker City, and are, of course, the days which persons from the country find the most convenient for a homeward journey. The almost numberless departments, bureaus and subdivisions into which it was found necessary to divide such an unparalleled undertaking are rapidly becoming more familiar with the duties of their co-workers, and now that the numberless laborers in the mighty enterprise begin to fully realize their corelation they have become more like the parts of some grand whole than the separate and distinct units which formerly created so much inconvenience. This change is a gratifying one, and from now onward the multitudinous details of the Exhibition will probably arrange themselves one within the other like the cog-wheels of some gigantic triumph of mechanism.

THE TUNISIANS.

North of the western end of Machinery Hall are completed two curious structures, to be used as a Tunisian *café* and bazaar. The larger building, octagonal in shape and capped by an eight-panelled and much elongated dome, is most fancifully ornamented with odd designs, panelled in red, blue and black, and relieved with numberless intersecting bars of green and gold. On the black panneis beneath the windows appears the inscription, "Tunisoe's Coffee," and above and below these are yellow stars, crescents and open hands with the palms outward. None of the Tunisians in attendance can speak English with sufficient fluency to make themselves more than partially understood; but one intelligent and imposing looking personage in a white turban, bespangled gown and flowing trowsers, stated that in a few days the *café* would be opened, when, in addition to the fragrant beverage as prepared by the Tunisians, visitors would be entertained with Arabian music, dancing and feats of legerdemain. Though the windows of the building look rather contracted for warm weather, the doors are high and wide, and the roof is so arranged as to keep up a continual circulation of air. The bazaar, a much smaller structure, consists chiefly of one thin wall and a roof supported on the remaining sides by slender columns. A high counter runs around the inside of the structure, and upon this an enterprising Arab has been engaged in arranging in the most attractive manner an endless number and variety of knicknacks, some being of actual utility, others of great beauty but of no possible use, while still others possessed only the uncertain value of being strange and outlandish. The bazaar, like the *café*, is painted in bright colors and adorned with gorgeously tinted designs of hitherto unthought of patterns. With the Turkish *café* a little distance to the south, and the Syrian bazaar in full operation near at hand, the collection of Oriental costumes, curiosities and people in this part of the grounds will doubtless prove exceptionally attractive.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

President Hawley, of the Centennial Commission, will give a reception to-morrow evening in the main hall of the Judges' Pavilion, for which a large number of invitations have been issued, the object being to facilitate the work of the group juries of award by promoting social intercourse between the judges, and between them and others holding official relations to them.

The project of holding a series of international Congresses under the auspices of the Centennial Management has been virtually abandoned, action upon the subject having been so long deferred as to be regarded by its projectors as now impracticable.

For Machinery Hall, on Saturday, among other attractions advertised are the following:—

An extra musical performance by Professor Boxcovitz; an aquatic performance in the hydraulic annex by a Mr. Merriman in the life-saving dress used by Captain Boyton in his famous Channel trip; the cataract in full operation between six and half-past seven o'clock, and the running of the machinery and lighting of the building after five o'clock for the first time.

Two immense cheeses, made in Buffalo, N. Y., one of twelve and another of fourteen tons weight, have been built on platform cars, upon which they will be kept during the entire Exhibition. They are ten or twelve feet high and are bound with iron hoops one inch thick.

The admissions for Wednesday were as follows:—

Complimentary, exhibitors, &c.	13,875
Cash	31,673
Total	45,548
Receipts	$15,836 50

In Agricultural Hall the steam engines have been started and power will probably be applied to-morrow to the agricultural machines, such as mowers, reapers, threshing machines, straw cutters, feed cutters, corn mills, fans, &c., for the purpose of showing their mechanical action when in use.

Two solid silver bowls, valued at $100 each, will be given by the Philadelphia Sporting Club as prizes for the best setter dog of any breed over one year old, and for the best pointer dog of any weight over one year old in the dog bench show.

Two plates of "Boyton No. 30" are among the strawberry exhibits in Agricultural Hall. They are of immense size, the largest being four and a half inches in circumference.

The students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will arrive in this city this morning at seven o'clock, and will encamp on the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, where 180 tents have been pitched. The first three days will be devoted to general observation of the Exhibition. Then the pupils, under the direction of the faculty of the institution, will devote their time to research in particular branches, Professors Ordway and Richards directing the investigations in mining (civil and mechanical); Professor Wing on chemistry, Professor Ware on architecture, Professors Atkinson and Howison on science and literature. A code of resolutions has been adopted calculated to enforce strict army discipline. The students are expected to rise at six A. M.; breakfast will be served at a quarter to seven A. M.; at a quarter past eight battalion drill will take place and at nine o'clock guard mounting. Lunch will be partaken of at half-past twelve and dinner at six P. M. Lieutenant Wheeler and Colonel Galway, officers of the Massachusetts Institute, are now here, and the encampment is under the immediate charge of Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

A GUNSMITH SHOOTS A COMPANION THROUGH THE HEAD FOR PULLING HIS COAT.

RICHMOND, VA., June 7, 1876.

To-night, just before nine o'clock, on Main street, James Faherty, a gunsmith, shot and instantly killed a young man named Charles Childs, a machinist. Childs stopped work about six o'clock this evening and started up town. On the way he took several drinks. About eight o'clock he met with Faherty somewhere in the neighborhood of Locust alley. James Giblin, the proprietor of a saloon at No. 1,426 Main street, saw the two coming down Locust alley, when, upon reaching Main street, they stopped and entered into conversation. In a few moments he heard Faherty charge Childs with "pulling his coat." After this remark Childs turned away and walked in the direction of Giblin's door. Faherty started down the street, but after going a few steps turned back, remarking at the same time to Childs, "You pulled my coat." Childs turned about as if to reply, when Faherty drew a pistol and fired. Childs fell dead on the pavement. Faherty was arrested and conveyed to the First precinct station house.

The Coroner, upon examination, ascertained that the ball had entered the forehead just above the left eye and lodged in the brain. Faherty is said to be a desperate character. He attempted some years ago to take the life of a fellow workman in Petersburg, Va.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

Mr. Michael O'Conner, who, in attempting to leave a train while it was in motion at the Richmond Hill station of the Southern Railroad, on Wednesday evening, fell under the wheels and had both legs cut off, died early yesterday morning from shock and the exhaustion consequent upon the necessary subsequent amputation. He lived on the Jamaica turnpike, near the high bridge crossing of the Long Island Railroad, and leaves a wife and nine children.

F. AND A. M.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE—ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New York reassembled at nine o'clock, Grand Master Thorne in the east. The minutes of the sessions of Wednesday were read and approved.

The Master of Lafayette Lodge was on motion added to the Committee on unveiling the statue of General Lafayette in Central Park.

The Finance Committee presented their report making appropriations for the next year, including $2,000 to the Board of Relief of New York, $1,000 to Brooklyn, W. D.; $800 to Brooklyn, E. D.; $800 to Buffalo, $400 to Albany, $150 to Lockport, $200 to Troy, $3,500 salary to the Grand Secretary, $500 to the Grand Treasurer, $1,500 to the Clerk to the Grand Secretary, $200 salary to the Grand Pursuivant and Grand Tiler, each; $1,500 salary to the Grand Lecturer and $400 for his travelling expenses. The Committee reported that it was not expedient to change the rate of taxation for subordinate lodges. The report of the Finance Committee was laid over.

The hour set apart for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Lodge was cleared of all but members and representatives of other grand bodies, and the Grand Masters appointed as tellers R. W. Henry D. Walker, W. Bros. James Ten Eyk and T. G. Smith. M. W. Isaac Phillips nominated for the office of Grand Master R. W. Deputy Grand Master James W. Husted, who, he said, had ever been a zealous Mason, a good officer and above all a true man. This nomination was seconded by several prominent brethren, and there being no opposition Mr. Husted was unanimously elected Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York for the ensuing year. On being officially informed of his election Mr. Husted addressed the Grand Lodge.

He said he had held offices which any man might be proud of, but no election ever gave him more pleasure than this. Then thanking them for the honor he said he for one thought that hereafter one year's service as Grand Master will suffice for any man.

The Committee on Work and Lectures reported that they approved of the Grand Lecturer's work and recommended that he remain in the district in which he lectures two days so as to be better enabled to give instructions. The recommendation was agreed to by the Grand Lodge.

After a recess the Grand Lodge reassembled shortly after three o'clock, and R. W. Joseph J. Couch was elected R. W. Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing year. Mr. Couch in a short speech gratefully accepted the office.

R. W. Jesse B. Anthony was re-elected Senior Grand Warden.

R. W. Levi M. Gano, R. W. John D. Williams and Benjamin Flagler were nominated for the office of Junior Grand Warden. The election is to take place to-day. The Grand Lodge meets at nine o'clock this A. M.

ABOUT HATS.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LITTLE JOHNNY AND POLICEMEN'S AND LETTER CARRIERS' TILES.

The policemen were recently ordered to provide themselves with black felt hats of the Derby style before June 15. On that day the force will appear in summer uniform. A low growl from the patrolmen and officers followed the announcement of the order because nearly every man bought a Panama hat last year in accordance with the regulations, and that property is now useless to them. Then the men were ordered to purchase the new hats from the hat room at Police Headquarters.

A HERALD reporter examined the hats yesterday and listened to the remarks of the men as they paid $2 50 each and received a heavy black Derby, trimmed and lined with black and containing a glazed sweat leather. The tip has on it in gilt letters "Police Department." The men found fault with the hats because of their price and because they are not properly made. The black dye on the bodies of the hats soiled the hands. Each patrolman felt, when he discovered this fact, that a good deal of his money must be expended for white gloves during the summer. The officers are ordered to keep their hand coverings immaculate, but they say they cannot do this if they wear the Derby hats. The hats are too heavy and the color objectionable for the summer. So much fault finding gave rise to a suspicion that there was a "Belknap" somewhere. Inquiries developed the fact that the contract for making the hats was not advertised so that the manufacturing hatters could compete for it. It was given, it is said, to a retail hatter, a brother of Commissioner John I. Davenport, who had it filled by Messrs. Crofut & Knapp, manufacturers, of South Norwalk, Conn. Several prominent manufacturers who had examined the new police uniform hat told the reporter that the contract would have been taken readily by them at $2½ per dozen. Yet it is a fact that the officers have to pay now at the rate of $30 per dozen.

ANOTHER HAT STORY.

By directions from the department at Washington a certain hat was ordered to be worn by the letter carriers in New York city. The hats are made of rabbit hair. Similar hats can be bought on the street for $2, but the Department at Washington requires the men to wear precisely the hats selected for them, and to pay $2 37 each. Strange as it may appear, it is said that the gentleman who received the contract was the said brother of John I. Davenport. Hatters say that when the light rabbit hair hats of the letter carriers get wet they will be elegantly mottled with yellow, while those to be worn by the police will turn brown.

MISSING.

George Mehl, aged eleven years, Miller Norris, ten, and Frank White, fifteen, all living at 161 Second street, have been missing since Wednesday afternoon, at which time they left the house together. It is feared that they were drowned off the Battery. On the same evening a boat containing three unknown boys was upset in a collision with a steamtug.

The police have also been notified of the absence of Katie Miller, aged twenty years, a servant in the employ of J. J. Stein, at No. 202 East Twenty-fifth street, who has been missing since the 6th inst.

CORONERS' CASES.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Nevins, of the Thirtieth precinct, found the naked body of a boy about twelve years old floating in the North River. It was soon after identified as that of Alfred Bright, an inmate of the Leak and Watts Orphan Asylum, at 110th street and Tenth avenue, who was drowned last Wednesday while bathing.

George Radler, aged fifteen years, of No. 237 South Second street, Brooklyn, accidentally fell through the hatchway of No. 59 Beekman street yesterday afternoon from the fourth to the first floor and was almost instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Alexander McAlister, aged thirty-two, a sailor, was yesterday carried from pier No. 20, North River, in an insensible condition to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival. Coroner Woltman will investigate.

Jonathan Illingwood, aged sixty-seven, English, went to the Almshouse, April 18, 1862. He died there suddenly on the 6th inst. Coroner Eickhoff has the case.

James Smith, aged fifty, of No. 109 Summit street, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday morning, at the Albany Iron Works, No. 126 Washington street. Coroner Eickhoff was notified.

ONE WAY TO GET A CHURCH ORGAN.

A church in Newmarket, that great racing centre of England, is in want of an organ, and the way its trustees propose to secure it is thus told by the London *Sporting Times*, 27th ult.:—

This is Newmarket all over. Dullingham has a church, and the church wants an organ. In order to supply this want a racehorse is to be raffled for—Saladin—200 chances, £5 each. It will be appropriate to the event if the horse is a high blower.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE DISPUTE.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a special meeting yesterday to consider the matter of an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Brooklyn bridge. Messrs. Miller and Rich, on behalf of the warehouse men, appeared, and in a brief argument opposed the appropriation. Henry C. Murphy, President of the Bridge Company, argued in support of the appropriation, and it was ordered that the bonds should issue—Comptroller Green voting "No."

A SAD CASE.

Last Tuesday evening Mrs. Bohnerberger died at Third avenue and 157th street of puerperal fever. Her husband went out to make arrangements for the funeral, but did not return. The neighbors buried the deceased, and her three children were committed to the tender mercies of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

AN UNPROFITABLE SWINDLE.

John Graves was yesterday evening brought to the Central Office by Detective Heidelberg, Chief of the Private Detective Department in the Exposition building at Philadelphia. Graves was charged with swindling a man in this city out of $150 by representing himself to be Commissioner Erhardt and promising to give him a position on the police force. Graves ran away from the city and went to Philadelphia. Commissioner Erhardt discovered his whereabouts and communicated the facts to the detective who arrested the prisoner.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Yesterday afternoon, as the steamboat Sylvan Dell was passing the middle of Blackwell's Island, on the East River, Captain Withegone noticed a sailboat upset, a short distance away, and three persons struggling in the river. Hurrying to their rescue he succeeded, by the aid of the deck hands, in rescuing Charles Cosily and his daughter Annie, aged ten years. The third person, Samuel Weeks, of South Fourth street, Williamsburg, was rescued by Detective Thompson, of the Central Office, who happened to be on the Sylvan Dell at the time looking out for pickpockets. The boat was upset by a sudden shifting of her boom.

PRISON CONGRESS.

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN—INSANITY AND CRIME—THE WEST OBJECT TO NEW YORK'S PAUPERS.

The attendance at the consultations of the Prison Reform Congress yesterday was somewhat smaller than on the first day. Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Miller. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. C. F. Coffin, of Indiana, directing attention to certain newspapers published in the interests of prison reform.

Rev. Marcus Ames, ex-Superintendent of the State Industrial Reform School for girls at Lancaster, Mass., and Mr. H. A. Montfort, Superintendent of the House of Refuge at Cincinnati, Ohio, made addresses upon the relative merits of family and congregate schools for the reformation of the young, and whether the two principles could be combined with advantage. Mr. Ames defended the family system, contending that the influence exercised upon the children by the teachers was under it more constant, strong and direct than it could possibly be under the congregate system.

Mr. Montfort, on the other hand, was in favor of the family system for the reason that less space was required for the inmates; the advantages of Sabbath schools and eminent ministerial aid could be more readily utilized to the advantage of children, and because the friends of the children could often visit them, and by the means of concerts and other entertainments they could have rational and needed relaxation.

Rev. B. L. Cludlen, of Ohio, described the working of both institutions in that State. The balance was in favor of the family plan.

Mr. F. H. Fessenden, of Connecticut, read a paper in which he recommended that reformatory institutions should not be supported exclusively, either by the people directly or by the State. He advocated a union of the two systems.

Rev. Mr. Tilton, of Wisconsin, thought the English system could not succeed here. Our people were growing more and more averse to extending State aid to private institutions, particularly if sectarian.

Mr. Chamberlain, of Ohio, said a word in defence of the family system.

Mr. Van Meter told of the thousands of children he, as manager of the Howard Mission, had taken to the West and how well they had done.

Mr. Talcott, of Rhode Island, made a few remarks in the form of a thanksgiving for the good work accomplished.

Mr. J. F. Culver, of Illinois, said he had placed children from New York under the direction of Mr. Wright, of this city, in Livingston county, in his State. Out of a large number he knew of but two who turned out bad.

Mr. Wyman, of Nebraska, said they had no reformatory in that State, nothing but the Penitentiary. He thought committees should be appointed at Washington to investigate the condition of each State.

Mrs. C. F. Coffin, of Indiana, wished New York would retain all its pauper children within its own limits and not foist them upon Indiana and other Western States. They had enough to do out there to care for their own.

Mr. C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, of this city, rose to defend the practice of that institution. Only five per cent of its children, he said, turned out bad, while of the *protégés* of the famous institution at Mettrai, in France, ten per cent earned bad records.

Mr. E. C. Wines, corrected the gentleman by assuring him the "failures" of the latter institution were less than five per cent. Mr. Brace acknowledged the correction and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Wines described the widespread influence of the institution of Mettrai, with which he is thoroughly familiar.

Mrs. Coffin started out to reply to Mr. Brace's defence of his institution. "I don't want you, Mr. Brace," she said, "to think that I consider you are a failure because all your children do not turn out well. But I will say that our prisons are more than half filled with New Yorkers." (Sensation.)

Mr. Griffiths, of Maryland, concurred in the sentiments of Mrs. Coffin with respect to sending dependent children to the West.

A recess was then taken till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, Chairman of the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in order to disseminate more widely the views and opinions of this Congress, and to awaken a more general interest in the subject of prison reform on the part of the public at large, it is recommended to the delegates from each State to prepare, after their return home, a brief report to the Governor of the State, suitable for publication in the newspapers, and cause the same to be as widely published as may be practicable.

Resolved, That four special committees be appointed to co-operate with the Board of Directors of the association in the preparation of the Fifth Criminal Congress—namely, a committee of wardens of penitentiaries, a committee of superintendents of reformatories, a committee of officers of prison societies, a committee of members or secretaries of state boards of public charity and of prison inspectors. Each of said committees to consist of four members with power to fill vacancies and transact business by their chairman through correspondence with the other members of the committee.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the idea of the International Prison Congress originated with this association, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure the complete success of the approaching Congress to be held in Stockholm during the month of August, 1877, and to this end we recommend the appointment by each of the different States of the Union of suitable and competent persons who are experts in prison discipline to represent such States officially at Stockholm, at the expense of the States, and we will urge this matter upon the attention of the several State Legislatures so far as may be advisable.

Mr. C. B. Randall, of the State Public School at Coldwater, Mich., read a carefully prepared paper on "State Institutions for Dependent Children." He detailed at considerable length the principles on which such institutions are conducted in his State and recommended the system to the careful consideration of the Congress.

Mr. Van Meter asked the speaker whether he knew of any children in his institution coming from the Howard Mission, with which he has been so long connected. Mr. Randall not being well enough informed to answer a question of that nature, Mr. Van Meter asked whether there was any gentleman from the West present who could say definitely that he knew of children in the reformatories of that section who had been sent out by Mr. Van Meter's society.

The Chair curtly remarked that such questions propounded vaguely to the whole Congress while so many papers remained to be read were not in order, whereupon the interrogator subsided.

Mr. F. B Sanborn, of Massachusetts, read a paper upon the expediency of States establishing visiting agencies for their juvenile wards, in which he gave a graphic description of the workings of the reformatory machinery of his State.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sanborn's paper the Chair remarked that, as the subject of "Preventive and Reformatory Work" was now concluded, so far as the reading of papers went, the subject was open for discussion. Mr. Van Meter, in the body of the hall, arose to propound another interrogatory, but Mr. E. C. Wines obtained the floor and proposed that, as another subject—that of criminal law reform—remained to be discussed at that session, it would be well to omit all discussion. The Chair declared that Mr. Van Meter should be allowed to speak, as he had arisen before the motion was made. The gentleman referred to thereupon rose and said:—

"I only wanted to ask how much New York has taxed the West."

No attention was paid to the question, and ex-Governor Emory Washburn, professor in the law department of Harvard College, Mass., was introduced. He read a logically written essay, in which he argued that it would be desirable and expedient to limit the definition and punishment of crimes by a prescribed code to the exclusion of the common law.

Miss Linda Gilbert, of this city, remarked that the chief business of this and other Congresses seemed to be to discuss the failings of our present system without supplying any remedy.

INSANITY AND CRIME.

Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, was announced to read a paper upon the relations between crime and insanity. The Judge said he wished to suggest the necessity of inquiry rather than to make it himself. He referred to the superiority of the European methods of dealing with this and kindred subjects. In England, where the Parliament sat for eight years if not prorogued, time was afforded for lengthened and intelligent investigation and to found legislation upon such investigation, while in our country, where the Legislatures hold such short sessions, it is impossible for them to acquire experience on such a subject. The speaker pointed out the imperfection of our laws in respect to the statutory definition of insanity, which make no distinction between total and partial derangement of the mental faculties. A man, he claimed, might be perfectly sane upon every subject but one, yet, if he committed a crime in connection with that, he should not be held responsible. The investigation into a man's sanity should be made with reference to the particular case with which he was connected. After referring to cases with which he had been concerned in his judicial capacity, Judge Daly concluded by saying that his own impression is that the best mode of examining an alleged or supposed lunatic is that adopted in some European countries, of having an investigation by competent medical men before trial in all cases, because such an investigation must be exceedingly minute in every particular, is a matter of observation and of special knowledge upon the part of those that make it, and it therefore can be ascertained with more accuracy and certainty in this way than it could be during that emotional thing called