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THE INDIAN QUESTION.

ANOTHER FUTILE CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

SOME PLAIN TALK FROM THE PRESIDENT.

THEY MUST SUCCUMB TO SETTLERS.

EFFORT AT PROSPECTIVE CIVILIZATION.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Still Undecided—They Want to Make Impossible Bargains—More Grievances Complained of—They would Like the Cash in Hand—They Can't Get it—Relative Rights of the Whites and Reds.

The hall of the Patent Office leading to the Secretary's office was densely crowded yesterday morning by people who had assembled there to catch a glimpse of the Sioux chieftains and listen to the details of the council. They had their desires fully gratified in so far as seeing the bedecked and bedaubed wild men went, but listening to them was out of the question, for the doors of the council were closed against all except those immediately interested in the conference. The talk about which the doors were thrown open and the substance of the conference was made public, Spotted Tail had expressed a desire to speak to the Great Father before signing the agreement, and accordingly the President met him and his chiefs at the council. The President opened the conference by explaining to him that Congress had appropriated $25,000 to pay them for the relinquishment of their right to lands in Nebraska, and that the money was in the Treasury, and that in order to get it out of the Treasury it was necessary to sign an agreement that had been drawn up, in which they agreed to relinquish all rights to lands in Nebraska, and to the Republican Hill Fork of the Republican river, and to reserve the right of occupation of the country in Nebraska north of the Divide, south of and near the Niobrara, and west of the one hundred and fifth meridian.

This agreement he had read and approved, and was ready to appoint a special commissioner to take the money and buy therewith such things as they desired.

The President. If they accept the conditions I will appoint good commissioners to make these purchases for them, and to distribute them among them. If they have any choice of persons who shall act as such commissioners, I will be glad to hear who they are, and if I think them suitable persons I will consult their pleasure, and make the appointments to suit them, but if they will suggest the name of any person that I think is good to put on this commission I will consider it.

Now I want to speak to them again about what I said before

ABOUT THEM UNDERSTANDING

distinctly that this $25,000 cannot, without a violation of law, be paid to them in money. It must be paid in presents bought with the money. I want to impress upon them what I said to them so much concerning the importance of their making provision for themselves and their children in the future in view of the great increase of the white population in this country. I don't ask them to do this in answer now, or to agree to leave their homes and go to a new country, but it is something for them to think of and take into their tribe councils which they go back among them.

In regard to the Black Hills, I look upon it as very important to them to make some treaty by which gold is discovered in large quantities, the white people will be allowed to come, and they receive, of course, a just equivalent for all that is rendered. If gold is not found there in large quantities of course the white people won't come, and there will be no trouble, and their country will be just as it is now.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will explain to them how and about the manner in which they will receive equivalent to the white people and to them, which should be given in case they should

SURRENDER THE BLACK HILLS,

or that portion in which gold may be found.

We want to avoid, if possible, all trouble in keeping white people from going there for gold, if it should be discovered, and under another Administration it is possible that strong pressure will be brought to bear to keep them out, interest is in seeing you protected, while I have the power to make treaties with you which shall protect you. After you go back to your homes, and have had time to consider the subject quietly and carefully with your people, if I get such a word from you as this seems advisable, I will appoint commissioners to go out to confer with you. I want to tell you that while I think you are here you settle the question of the limits of your hunting grounds, and make preliminary arrangements to allow white persons to go into the Black Hills. If you should come to the proposition of the Black Hills or a portion of that country from you, I would try to see that you get a full equivalent in value, and that money be paid to you, or to your tribe, and deposited here, and that the interest would be paid you two a year for your benefit, or expended for your benefit each year, or might be agreed upon by the President and Congress, and that until your children, the Indians who come after you, that you encourage all you can the children attending schools,

LEARNING ENGLISH,

and preparing yourselves for the life of white men.

Secretary. The argument for the relinquishment of hunting privileges in Nebraska has been drawn up ready for you to sign.

The President. Yesterday it has been shown to me, and I approve of it and would be glad to have you sign it. I will say again, whenever the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs talk to you, if there is any point they cannot quite agree upon, they will submit the views of the Indians and their own views to me to decide between them.

One word more that has nothing to do with this. I have always felt, ever since I was a youth or an officer of the army, a great interest in the Indians, and I have felt very sorry that they have been so terribly have been abused and their rights not properly respected. Since it has been in my power to have any control over Indian affairs I have always tried to do justice to them, and to be for your future welfare and calculated to preserve peace between the whites and the Indians for the present, and it is my great desire now to do all in my power to do the same thing, and the initiatory steps should be taken to secure you and your children hereafter. If you will cooperate with me I shall look always to what I believe to be your interest and happiness. Many of the Indians who accepted at an early day what we propose to you to-day are now living in houses; have fences around their farms; have schools, and their children are reading and writing as we do here.

Spotted Tail. My Great Father: Yesterday the Secretary of the Interior told me some things and asked them did not please me. I asked that I might

SEE MY GREAT FATHER

on the next day face to face. I thought it would be better that we should settle matters openly, and all could see it. I want to know if the money is collected by Congress.

President. The money is appropriated by Congress.

Spotted Tail. It is already collected. I would like to have it given to me.

The President. It is all collected, and is now in the Treasury and ready to be spent for presents for you. If you have any choice as to what shall be bought, you may express it.

Spotted Tail. I am speaking about the money that was collected, for the purpose of buying the right to hunt in Nebraska.

The President. Yes; that is the money.

Spotted Tail. I was afraid this money was taken from the money for feeding the Indians.

The President. No; this was an additional. There were $25,000 appropriated for feeding the Indians. They commence getting that from the 1st of July. This is $25,000 appropriated now in addition. To be given you in lieu of that right of hunting in the particular locality; and you cannot get that money without surrendering that right, and you must surrender the right before the 1st of July, or then the money goes back to the United States.

Spotted Tail. My Great Father, you have now under you, to assist you, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and their agents. You also have missionaries. Last year you sent out a commission. Bishop Hare and Mr. Hinman were members. They told me that I was only to give up the right to hunt on the Smoky Hill Fork of the Republican; not all of Nebraska.

The President. The law says all of Nebraska. Spotted Tail was right in what the commissioners stated, for where Congress made the appropriation they took in the whole.

Secretary. We could not get the appropriation on any other terms.

Interpreter. He asks when that part of Nebraska that is included in

THE NEUTRAL LANDS

has been purchased, and why, if purchased, they ask them to give it up.

Secretary. They have not anything in Nebraska that belongs to them. They have simply the right to hunt.

Interpreter. They understand that the Niobrara, which runs into the Missouri, belongs to them, and they think it is unceded land.

Secretary. It is unceded land, but that is only for the time being, and Congress now assumes the right to it. It was not ceded to them.

Spotted Tail. You are helping the Omaha people.

Secretary. We have to fight both sides, the whites and the Indians.

The President. You can tell them I am very anxious to see them become like the Omaha people, so that they can build homes, towns and houses for themselves; so that they can have farms of houses and own them, and buy and sell, and go where they please, and if they cannot I want to see their children prepared for it anyhow.

Interpreter. They called me into council this morning. There is another misapprehension about that neutral land. They claim that until it is purchased it belongs to them. Now this right they give up for $25,000 is merely the right of hunting. I told them the question of the right to the land might be left until next summer.

Secretary. What they relinquish now is merely their right to hunt.

The President. That is all; nothing else.

Secretary. And then we distinctly agree that they shall not be disturbed along the Divide north of the Niobrara. If Congress gives anything more we will be glad to pay it, but we can't promise it.

Interpreter. When the Black Hills question comes up could not that be put in with it?

President. Yes, it might be put in together with that.

Spotted Tail. Yesterday when the matter was mentioned I understood that I was only giving up the right to hunt on the Republican and in Kansas, and afterwards it was explained that this was for all my hunting on the North Platte and in the country which I considered as my own, and when I went home I felt very badly about it and desired to see you.

President. Down the North Platte, according to my observations, there is nothing to hunt at all, until they get down

AMONG THE BUFFALOES

in Kansas.

Interpreter. But they are afraid this will include the use of the territory which they claim.

President. This has nothing to do with any territory except the right to hunt. In the territory where I proposed they should go in our first interview the other day, they would have, a good portion of the year, right within the territory to be given them, the main herd of buffaloes on the plains. It is right in the country where they cross to go north and south, where they winter and stay.

Secretary. I would like to explain to them that this agreement is drawn up in such a way that if they relinquish their right to the unceded territory north of the North Platte it secures to them all that lies north of the Niobrara, and that would be a consideration for giving up the unceded territory.

Interpreter. That is the point they make. He says that while they sign this, it does not secure it to them.

Secretary. Yes it does; because Congress will have to ratify this. It will secure it to them.

Spotted Tail. The President, that country you have spoken to me about at the South, where there are so many buffalo, does not concern me. This is what concerns me: In the country

WHERE THE BUFFALO ROAM

the white people are killing many of them, and will soon destroy the whole herd. These people are the ones you ought to send to the Indian Territory.

The President. When the buffalo are all gone from that Territory just as many cattle can live there as Indians now live there, and if they should the Territory they would own the cattle, and no person could come in and kill them.

Spotted Tail. I do not like it that the children of the Great Father are receiving money to me for something that belongs to me, and I should like to consider the matter a little more; and I don't want to answer without considering.

Secretary. How much more time does he want?

Interpreter. He will give an answer to the President directly.

Spotted Tail. My Great Father, I wish to say that it does not please me that your white children have collected money to pay for something that belongs to me. It also does not please me that your soldiers have settled down in my country, and that they have cut my grass, without paying for them. I have told them to pay for them, and they say the Great Father says they can have them without paying for them.

The President. We cannot go into a discussion of this question to-day. Where there is a

POPULATION OF INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

who understand how to work they cannot let their population be rent up and be destroyed while there is a starving population who have no substistence; and what I want to do is to prepare the Indian for a contingency that will be sure to arise, so that he will be able to live upon the ground and get a support for himself, the same as white people. This question that he is discussing is one of sentiment, but it will have to give way before the growth of numbers who are not going to starve myself and I feel a sentimental consideration of a title that others may have. In all this matter, and in all my dealings with the Indians, as I have explained frequently, and once or twice to-day, I am looking more to the interest than to ours, and I am very anxious that the Government of the United States should pay them, in a way that will be of most benefit to them, a full equivalent for what they give up, and I think this is the only way that I can a chance of their having in the future

A FAIR EQUIVALENT

for what they surrender. You may say to Red Cloud, in answer to what he stated a little while ago, that he does not like to be paying collected for what is his, that what we are doing is paying money which is not his, for buffalo which he claims, but which he has not the right to.

Spotted Tail. My Great Father, I wish to settle this matter in some way that is possible to settle it, and I think the way I have considered is the only possible way. I said yesterday that I would take this money in cash; take it myself, and do with it what I thought best for my people.

The President. You may say what you would like to do with it, and the Commissioners could buy it better than you could.

Spotted Tail. I would like to have the money taken out of the Treasury and put in the hands of some good person that you or I could name, and I will go home and consider what to say.

The President. I will be that good man. You may name the person, and if it pleases me, I will take him.

Spotted Tail. I would like to have the money taken and put in the hands of some person, and go home and have a council with my people and consider what ought to be bought with it. And I would like to go home and sign the treaty there after the goods are bought.

The President. That could not be done. The money must be expended, if at all, within four weeks, the receipts taken and used as vouchers before the Auditor of the Treasury. If you have any person on whom you went as commissioner, if there is no objection, I will appoint him.

Spotted Tail. I have thought over the matter, and I think I can settle it in four weeks, the whole matter settled before the end of the month.

The President. I will leave you to settle that with the Secretary. But I think it would be too late to settle it in four weeks. It has to be settled now or not at all. If you settle it now the agent can be appointed and go to

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

and make the purchases at once for you, and I can appoint the Indian agent.

Spotted Tail. I am afraid of my people—that if I make purchases here they will not please my people. If I can go home and sign and council there, and bring the goods, I will please my people and make their hearts glad.

The President. If you will mention whom you would like to have for an agent to purchase the articles, we can telegraph to him to come after you go home to hear what you want; and if we do so hear from you in time we will purchase ourselves. Of course, you will have to sign first. I will leave you now to talk with the others.

Secretary. I want to make an explanation to Spotted Tail. If you sign the agreement now, and the agent is appointed, the money will be expended and you have time to get home. And if you can get home and consult with your people, and send us word what you want to buy, we will wait till the last hour. But if you do not send us word in time the time will expire then we will have to buy the goods before the time expires. I think there will be time, because you can, after consulting with your people, come back in a week and have time to get to them there. I think there will be time. We will give you the very last hour we can wait.

Red Cloud. My friend, do you think that all the people you see sitting here have no brains, no eyes, no ears, no heart? I think you tell the truth, too. I told you a long time ago that I did not come to dispute any matter with the President. I was sent for to come here to the middle of you, and a good many have gathered about you and

DISCUSS MATTERS DAY AND NIGHT.

And when you have determined anything you tell him and it is out on paper. I am fifty-four years of age; I understand a little, I think. When we sign papers something is put before us to take, and that is divided among us after we have signed the paper. I have told you that I wish to live like the white. I have come to Washington to see for those things that we want, to live like white people. I have

BEEN TO WASHINGTON TWICE BEFORE,

and then our treaty, when it was made, was to last for thirty-five years. I have not forgotten anything, and I have not anything to put aside. The President gave me the land that we have. It is not a very large country for myself and my children to live upon. I have none to spare. You have said you wove to give us eight rifles and eight bullets. We are willing to agree to that, but we cannot sign any paper until we see the goods. It is the way we do business, although it may not be other way. I come here to see the President, and to ask him for those thing which I want. I have been here fourteen days. I want Randall to interpret for me. That by name (Randall) belongs to me; he pays his own expenses. I want you to pay him wages for interpreting for me, and pay his expenses. Those white men that have followed me, they have come at their own expense, and paid their own bills. They are interested with us about the matters of the nation, and I think their expenses ought to be paid. I have the same opinion about the matter that I under discussion as Spotted Tail, that it is not best for me to sign the papers till I see the goods. What shall I say to my people when I come home and say I have signed the papers and have not goods?

Secretary. When friends meet together to make agreement for their common interests they ought always to respect each other's rights and feelings. I know the President is the best friend you have. Indian has had in the Presidential chair for a great many years, and I know the President wants everything done for the present and future good of the Indian. The President told me after we went out of this room that that was his feeling, and I and the Commissioner always speak the President's wishes. Now the President's term of office will expire in a little less than two years. Then there will be another Great Father. It is not certain that the next Great Father will be as good a friend to the Indians as the present one is; but what treaties and agreements

THE PRESENT GREAT FATHER

will be bound by. Now Congress has authorized the Great Father to give you $25,000 for the relinquishment of your hunting privileges in Nebraska. That hunting privilege is not worth a straw to you in any way whatever. The buffalo are gone, and your efforts to hunt there only endanger the peace of the country, and do you no good. You are really giving up what is of no use, and getting $25,000 for it; but if you do not decide between now and the 1st of July the money goes back into the Treasury, and we cannot give it to you. It is very doubtful whether another Congress will appropriate the money. If you do not take it now I do not believe you will ever get a cent, and it is impossible for us to get money out of the Treasury to buy goods for you until you sign the treaty. I know a good many members of Congress who think that you have violated the treaty, and that we would have a right to prevent you from hunting buffalo, and others are trying to get me to ask the army to prevent you. If you refuse this good and fair offer I am afraid that the next Congress will say that you have done so wrong that they will never give you anything, and the President thinks just as I do. Therefore, the Great Father is your friend, and I and the Commissioner are your friends, and are anxious to have you sign the treaty now and secure the money. If you will do this we will do all we can to gratify your

(See Fourth Page.)

MASONIC DEDICATION.

IMPOSING DISPLAY IN NEW YORK.

TWENTY THOUSAND MASONS IN LINE

GRAND CEREMONIES IN THE TEMPLE.

ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE EVENING.

Immense Gathering of the Faithful Members of the Order upon the Joyful Occasion—The Largest Procession ever Marshalled in New York—Over Two Hours and a Quarter Passing a Given Point.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The dedicatory ceremonies of the new Masonic temple in this city began this morning with the procession of Masons, which was probably the largest, most imposing and most important civic display yet witnessed here. In all directions along Broadway and Fifth avenue and the principal streets near these lead ing thoroughfares flags and bunting were hung to the breeze, and everything indicated a gala day. As the time for the procession to move came on the streets and the windows and benestops of the houses on the line of march were filled with people.

The twenty-six divisions into which the participants in the procession had been divided, took up their places in admirable order and with military precision in the various streets, beginning with Ninth and ending with Nineteenth, abutting on Fifth avenue, the right of each division resting in each case on the avenue.

THE WEATHER WAS BRILLIANT

and everything conduced to a fine display. At 9:30 o'clock the head of the column began to move. The route was through Washington square, South Fifth avenue, Canal street, up Broadway, and then by a circuitous route to the vicinity of Twenty-third street and Madison avenue. Dancing was headed by mounted and foot policemen, after which followed in regular succession the twenty-six divisions, the whole line aggregating between 20 and 30 miles. Grand Master Cleveland and many other distinguished visiting commanderies and lodges, as well as those from this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The visiting organizations are from various sections of the country, and are accompanied by many officers of high rank in the Masonic Order. A platform gaily decorated with flags was erected in the centre of Washington square, and from this the Grand Master viewed the procession. H. Clay Preston was marshal of the day. The Knights Templar appearance excited general admiration. They turned out in strong force, and formed a most imposing part of the immense procession. Sir E. M. L. Ehlers acted as marshal of the Knights Templar. The procession was two hours and fifteen minutes passing a given point. Along Broadway everything from which a view of the line could be obtained had been turned to account. People from the country had come to the city by tens of thousands.

THE VISITING COMMANDERIES

from Philadelphia and Norfolk were represented by about one hundred men each, and were equal in appearance to any of the most of the line. St. John's, of Philadelphia, carried their banner in the shape of a body of men marching in the form of a cross, and their soldierly bearing made them the most conspicuous body in the procession. Columbian Commandery, of Washington, D. C., marched eighteen front in splendid order, and were frequently applauded. In the twenty-sixth division St. John's Lodge, No. 1, which claimed the position of honor next to the Grand Lodge, became the object of much curiosity as the line moved, from the fact that the little one which had been took the place of office administered to the President of the United States was borne in its midst. It was carried by Past Master Samuel C. Lowndes, escorted by a guard of Knight Templar. Grand Master Morris was printed in 1767, and has been in the possession of St. John's Lodge

MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS.

It is bound in leather which is darkened by age and use. The pages are yellowed by time, but the print is clear and the letters are as distinct.

A number of houses along the line of march were decorated, and all the commanderies received their full share of approbation from the spectators.

GRAND LODGE.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of this State reassembled this morning, and proceeded to Washington square to review the great procession. Many of their guests accompanied them to the platform. The procession arrived at the Temple at 1:50 o'clock.

On arriving at the temple the officers of the Grand Lodge, accompanied by distinguished guests, entered, followed by the members of the lodge and a few holders of tickets. The rooms in which the ceremonies were held accommodated about one thousand persons. Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain. The choir sung "Glory to God" and a "Te Deum." Grand Master Cleveland made the opening speech, congratulating the brethren on the completion of the great work and summoning them to assist in

THE CEREMONY OF ITS DEDICATION.

After brief addresses from the architect and builder, the Grand Master declared the building, when a procession, conducted by the Grand Marshal, started from the left of the platform, passed down the aisle, around by the rear of the auditorium, and up the aisle to the platform on the east side. The Grand Chaplain here offered the consecration prayer.

The Senior Grand Warden then presented the vessel of wine to the Grand Master, which he sprinkled on the lodge, saying, "In the name of the Universal Father, and in remembrance of his manifold blessings I solemnly dedicate this hall to virtue." After the singing of a psalm the Deputy Grand Master presented the vessel of oil, which the Grand Master poured on the lodge. Past Grand Master John L. Lewis then delivered the oration of the day. At the conclusion of the address the Grand Marshal proceeded to the south

AND MADE THE PROCLAMATION,

as follows: "In the presence of the Supreme Architect of the universe, whose unnumbered blessings we humbly acknowledge, by order of the M. W. Ellwood L. Thorne, Grand Master of Masons, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the most ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York and the brethren owing it fealty and allegiance, I declare this new **Masonic Hall dedicated.**" This was repeated in the west and east, after which the grand honors were given. The Grand Stewards were directed to cover the lodge, and after a doxology the ceremonies concluded with a benediction. The total number of Masons in the procession to-day by actual count was 17,400.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Masonic celebration to-day closed with a large number of banquets, and entertainments at private houses. That of the Grand Lodge was given in Irving hall, where about 350 guests were seated. Grand Master Thorne presided. Among other distinguished guests were ex-Governor Hoffman, Albert Pike, of Arkansas; Albert D. Mackey, of South Carolina; Winslow Lewis, of Massachusetts; ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, and a large number of members of the Grand Lodges of other States.

PRINCE PUCKLER-MUSKAU.

His Last Days and the Cremation of His Body.

[Translated for the Evening Post from the German of Dr. Liebich.]

The cremation question having been so much discussed of late, it may not be uninteresting to hear the particulars of the burning of the body of Prince Puckler-Muskau, from one who attended him for some time before his death and took part in the subsequent proceedings. The event attracted great attention in Germany, where it occurred, but it has not been fully described either in the clear and touching narrative read by Professor Reclam, of Leipzig, before the second session of the forty-seventh congress of naturalists and physicians at Bresgau, or in the biography by Ludmilla Assing.

It was in July, 1867, that I first entered the bedroom and stood beside the couch of the aged Prince. Raphael's "Pope Julius II," which hangs in the Pitti Palace at Florence, and portrays a beautiful and noble old man, always recalls vividly to my mind this first meeting. The patient was propped up in bed for his morning reading. He wore a red silk cap in place of the usual dressy fez, a lilac shawl was flung carelessly over one of his shoulders, and his slender, shapely hands were encased in silk gloves. I beheld for the first time the beautiful, well-tended white beard, and the strongly-marked face, with its high forehead and characteristic nose. But I was particularly attracted by the mild blue eyes, which were raised from his book as I entered. He looked more like a stately prelate than like a man who had been thrown hither and thither in the whirlpool of life. But when I observed the decoration of the room—the curved Turkish scimitar, the Indian weapons, the ostrich feathers, and the half-concealed army bed—I could no longer doubt that I was in the presence of the old man who had been the friend of Mehemet Ali and the deliverer of the beautiful, unhappy Machbuba.

In an exceedingly amiable manner the Prince invited me to be seated, and after some brief remarks about his physical condition, the conversation turned upon current events and literature. Prince Puckler still kept up his old habit of reading night into day. He often passed the whole day in bed, reading, writing or receiving intimate friends in his darkened boudoir; arising toward evening to make a careful toilet, and in his well-known Turkish costume receive his friends at dinner and play the part of a gracious host till after midnight. Sometimes he remained all day alone in his bed-room, I could no arise with youthful elasticity and take an hour's walk in his beautiful park. Though he was now so very old, his wonderful eyes served him to read the finest print, as well by lamplight as by sunlight. His memory was often his only diversion apart from the everyday business rendered necessary by the management of his possessions, including the never-ending improvements of his park. In his last days he liked best to read Bordenstedt, Schoppenhauer and the Russian poets. Conversation on transcendentalism, immortality or psychological questions never failed to rouse him; but he was interested as well in accounts of the latest acquisitions of science. He always sought, by the most careful attention to his health, to avoid bodily pain, from which he had suffered but little in his long life, and which he explained as a token of our earthly imperfection. He believed in the immortality of the soul, and wished for a translation to a more beautiful and perfect body after death. He had no fear of death; he felt that he had reached the goal of earthly life; and though he no doubt sometimes hoped to live another ten years, he did not desire to see the term of his life lengthened by art. He only wished the pain to be eased.

Of the various changes and troubles of his career he had a lively recollection, and in spite of increasing bodily weakness often talked in his bright and charming way of his young days. As with most old men, so with him—his dearest remembrances were those of childhood and youth; the events of his later life he painted most vividly, being aided by his rich imagination; and I shall always remember one evening when, in his droll, piquant manner he described to us his meeting with Lady Hester Stanhope, and his nocturnal conferences with that rosy sibyl. Even in his last days he exerted himself freely in entertainment, and was ever the centre of attraction; he cleverly entered into all the peculiarities of his guests, and could show himself yielding and tolerant to the stiffest orthodoxy, just as he knew how to turn aside from himself all extreme materialistic views. Manly and strong as Puckler had shown himself to be through life, yet his was a womanly nature. His figure was slender and beautifully formed; his skin delicate almost to transparency; his features were regular, noble and spiritual; and his eyes, blue-gray, now mild and clear, and again sparkling and flashing—a beautiful mirror of his vivacious soul. His whole organization certified even in very old age to a wonderful toughness, yet he took the slightest misfortune which approached him as a serious matter. In old age he was still very true to his former habits. Out of the womanliness impressed upon his whole nature grew his tenderness and deep feeling, coupled with passion and fire; also his bodily elasticity, which often was suddenly relaxed, but from which he arose like the phenix. Hence, too, his very pardonable vanity, and above all his peculiarity of instantly following the momentary impulse; which sometimes gave rise to a very unjust severity and almost unaccountable ill-will. He could be as capricious and again as lovable as a woman; fickle in youth, benevolent in age, passionate to excess, and again apathetic and almost timidly reserved.

A great part of this peculiarity had its foundation in the French blood which ran in his veins. It was a French lady who was his mother, a daughter of the French Countess Olympia de la Tour du Pin; and it is interesting that he, as the first child of a mother scarcely fifteen years old, should have possessed so vigorous a constitution and have lived to be more than eighty-five years old. He was born on Sunday, the 30th of October, 1785, and died on Sunday, February 4, 1871.

When I was first called to his side I found him suffering from a stomachic catarrh, which without approaching a fever or essentially affecting other organs had long been growing unmanageable by reason of the utmost exertion he daily of his strength sank, and the weakness so increased that great anxiety was felt. Nevertheless abstinence from all solid food, the adoption of stimulants, and the most careful nursing and medicines had the good result of abating his sufferings, and the patient so far recovered, toward the autumn, that he could again devote himself with ease to his pen. But when he was persuaded to travel into Upper Italy and the Tyrol, because a sojourn at Botzen had done him good service after a long illness. He finally, however, decided, by the advice of his physician, to go to Wildungen, which he visited in August, 1868. But the body could not now completely recover, and only by the simplest manner of living and the utmost care could the invalid keep upon his feet. In spite of the increasing loss of physical strength his mind remained active and lively, especially in his love for nature and his taste for gardening; but he was faithful to literature and well. Politics and the events of the day excited him less. He was greatly interested in the *Journal de le Sente du Roi Louis XIV*, noted down by his secretary, found in the Schmitz castle. By the Prince's wish I published a review of this book, (Bremen, 1869,) in which I gave at the same time a brief account of the condition of the science of gardening in the latter half of the last of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth. Prince Puckler was in truth much like Louis XIV. Louis, too, had less of a heart than a head, and was, in fact, a womanly one, and reached a fair old age in spite of his various illnesses, from the smallpox to the gout.

At Christmas, 1870, I was called suddenly to the Prince. A violent influenza had attacked him; but so greatly did it interfere with the necessary support of his failing health that by the end of January, 1871, his strength was completely gone. On Wednesday, February 1, the Prince saw for the last time his son, Prince Pückler, the exclusive heiress of Pachelbl-Gehag, nee Countess von Seydewitz. Count Heinrich von Puckler, the successor in the estate, was at the time absent with the German troops in the battle of the Loire. Never shall I forget the night of the 4th of February. It was a dark, stormy evening when I set out to attend for the last time the dying Prince. Agitated as he was by the unendurable pain, which was restless and deeply moved. I felt a presentiment that this night would bring the catastrophe. The great castle, so often gay and brilliantly lighted, seemed strangely still and fearful; only one faint light shone out into the night from an upper corner window. Where formerly the lackey servants hastened through the lighted corridors of the castle, now every one glided past me silently and sorrowfully. In the dimly lighted bedroom lay the Prince, as though sunk into a gentle slumber; only now and then he murmured some almost inaudible word relating to his park or his horses. I sat until 11 o'clock, with his little well-known private secretary, "Billy Heser," watching by the peaceful death-bed. What thoughts crowded through our souls as we deeply grieved over our threatened loss. At last, toward midnight, the breath was drawn more and more slowly; and very gently and without a struggle the Prince died at half-o'clock on the 4th of February, 1871. Nearly three years later—on the 26th of December, 1873—in the same room, an heir was born to the Branitz estates, the family name of which he has received at the font the name of Hermann.

Prince Puckler's will gave the following exact directions for the disposal of his remains:

"My body shall be dissectured, in order to ascertain the cause of death, by the three physicians, Dr. Malin, Dr. Richter and Dr. Llerisch, all of Cottbus. It shall then be chemically or otherwise burned, and the remaining ashes put into a copper urn, which shall be tightly closed and placed in the tumulus in Branitz park."

As the advice of the executors of the will relieved the estate of the necessity of the burning of the body by fire, Herr Sturm, the director of the Society of Surgeons, went to Berlin and consulted with the president of the cemetery of Brandenburg, and Professor Hofman, a chemist, Dr. Muller. The former had no objections to the burning of the body. Dr. Muller recommended that it should be dissolved in concentrated caustic potash. Professor Hofman, who had arrived, objected to burning the body on a funeral pile, and reminded us that the chemical burning had been particularly mentioned in the will. According to the wishes of the deceased the Prince had expressed to us physicians, he would have greeted enthusiastically the plan since proposed for cremation, and have surely delivered himself from his long and painful illness. The physicians finally decided, by the advice of the apothecary, Mr. Rabenhorst, to undertake the chemical dissolution of the body with caustic alkali. In the presence of the executors of the will, the body was opened, and we were able to certify to the protocol that his Serene Highness Prince Puckler-Muskau died not from any local affection, but from general exhaustion owing to old age.

The heart was afterwards put into a glass jar, and seven pounds of concentrated sulphuric acid were poured over it, which soon changed it into a dark amorphous mass. The jar was then placed in a copper urn, and this was soldered up. The body, on the contrary, after being slightly wrapped in a linen sheet, was placed in a coffin and saturated with ten pounds of caustic lye, twenty pounds of caustic potash, and twenty-five pounds of slaked lime. The wish of the Prince not to be interred in the usual way could not be carried from vanity; it was only in horror that he should some time fall a prey to worms, and a fear that his bones would some day be scattered and abandoned, on the 4th of February, 1871, a very cheerless day—amid storm and falling snow, the earthly remains of the Prince were laid in their last resting place, in a pyramid which had been erected by himself for this purpose, and was surrounded by a little lake. The closed and richly-decorated oak coffin was placed underground in the tumulus, and the urn with the dissolved heart was placed at the head of the coffin.

Now that the vault is closed scarcely a trace of the entrance is to be observed outwardly. With every spring the tumulus is again surrounded with bright green. The park grows lovelier every year under the careful management of the present possessor, for he holds in honor all that brings to mind his eminent uncle. The gay feathered songsters, the yellow thrushes, which the old man loved so dearly, return every year to take their friendly grove, but the creator of this charming oasis in a monotonous country lies quietly in his tomb.

Temperance National Convention.

CHICAGO, June 2.—In the National Temperance Convention this morning, after the opening exercises, Mrs. Martha B. O'Donnel, of New York, delivered an address, in which she advocated the introduction of temperance pledges in Sunday schools. Mr. Byers, formerly chaplain of Ohio State penitentiary, said that out of 2,150 criminals he had examined, only about 3 per cent. had been Sunday school scholars.

A resolution was passed recommending the churches to provide themselves with temperance libraries. Also, one requesting the next Congress to appoint a commission to inquire into the effect of alcoholic drinks in America.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The National Temperance Convention adopted resolutions urging that the medical profession banish from their practice the use of liquors; rejoicing at the firm and decided action of the United States authorities in the matter of the whisky frauds; declaring it the duty of good citizens to support only temperance candidates for office.

It was resolved to appoint one delegate from each State to a convention to be held in Philadelphia during the Centennial in 1876.

Baltimore and Potomac Railway.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, held this morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, Odeon Bowie; vice president, A. J. Cassatt; treasurer, John S. Leib, esq.; secretary and auditor, John Crowe, esq.; directors, A. J. Cassatt, Geo. S. Roberts, Wm. T. Walters, B. F. Newcomer, George Small, Dr. E. J. Henkle and Colonel Samuel Cox.

The Bond Forgeries.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The grand jury to-day returned forty-nine true bills of indictment against Robert Wishart, alias J. E. Batchelor, George Meyers, alias George McMullen, Joshua B. Moreau, alias Robert C. Johnson, alias Charles Flemington, charging them with uttering fraudulent and forged coupons, purporting to be attached to bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. George F. Hilt and Lindy Smith are the witnesses indorsed upon the backs of the bills.

POLITICAL ASSEMBLIES.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN OHIO.

NOMINATION OF EX-GOV. R. B. HAYES.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

Organization of the Senate by the Democrats—Protest and Withdrawal of the Republicans—Proposition to Refer Matters in Dispute to the Supreme Court—The Ohio Platform.

OHIO.

Republican State Convention—Ex-Governor R. B. Hayes Unanimously Nominated for Governor—Speech of General Sherman—Platform of Principles.

COLUMBUS, June 2.—The Republican State Convention assembled at the Opera House this morning. Five hundred and forty-six delegates were present. Hon. Lorenzo Danford was elected temporary chairman. A special committee was appointed to invite General Sherman, who is now in this city, to visit the convention. The morning was given to routine business.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

General Sherman accepted the invitation to visit the convention, and, being enthusiastically received, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

GENTLEMEN: I confess to feeling scared, and if I could with decency have avoided this call I would have done it, for this is the first time I ever stood in a political convention. I have been raised a soldier and taught to obey orders.

When you, gentlemen, have chosen governors and legislators, it is our duty and pleasure to obey the laws made by them. I came here to bring my aid and old staff officer, Col. Jas. McCoy, whom so many of you know. I have seen him laid away in the beautiful, quiet spot just east of this city, and must leave this afternoon. I came here simply as a mark of respect to the gentlemen who compose this convention. Ohio has now come to be regarded as the most important State in the Union. I hope you will all be endowed with wisdom sufficient for the important business which has called you together to-day. Again I thank you.

THE FOLLOWING TICKET

was nominated: For Governor, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Sandusky; Lieut. Governor, Thomas L. Young, of Hamilton; for Supreme Judge, Geo. W. McIlvaine; Auditor, James Williams, of Franklin; Attorney General, John Little, of Greene; Treasurer, J. Minor Millikin, of Butler; Member of the Board of Public Works, Peter Thacker, of Cuyahoga. Hayes' nomination was made unanimous on motion of Charles P. Taft, son of Judge Taft, who was the only other formidable candidate for Governor. Before the convention adjourned Mr. Hayes accepted the nomination by telegraph.

THE FOLLOWING PLATFORM

was unanimously adopted without discussion: The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, reaffirming the cardinal principles of their organization, which have become received maxims of policy, State and National, declare in specific form the series of sentiments following:

1. The States are one as a nation, and all citizens are equal under the laws, and entitled to their fullest protection.

2. That the policy of finance should be steadily pursued, which, without unnecessary shock to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar.

3. We are in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry.

4. We stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no sectarian control of it.

5. Under our republican system of government there should be no connection direct or indirect between Church and State, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any religious sect.

Upon this subject we should not fail to profit by the experience of foreign governments where efforts of the church to control the State constitute an evil of great magnitude and endanger the power and prosperity of the people.

Sixth. We demand such revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies.

Seventh. A grateful people can never cease to remember the services of our soldiers and sailors, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should obtain in the adjustment of pay and bounties.

Eighth. We demand that the public domain shall be scrupulously reserved for occupancy by actual settlers.

Ninth. The determination of the Government to collect the revenue and prevent and punish frauds has our unqualified approval.

10. We believe the power of municipal corporations to create debts should be restricted and local and other expenditures should be so reduced as to diminish taxation.

11. We approve the action of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the history of the Republic.

12. To the distinguished success of his administration, which to the fame of the patriot and soldier has added that of the capable and judicious statesman, entitles President Grant to the gratitude of his countrymen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Meeting of the Legislature—Great Excitement Over the Organization.

CONCORD, June 2.—The Legislature met here to-day amidst the greatest excitement.

IN THE SENATE

the twelve Senators elected presented themselves and, in the presence of the Governor and Council, were qualified. The twelve Senators are, namely: Justice, of Rockingham; Jeremiah H. James, Priest; No. 3, Samuel H. Martin; No. 4, John Proctor; No. 5, Joshua B. Smith; No. 6, John W. Sanborn; No. 7, Charles Holman; No. 8, Alonzo P. Quimby; No. 9, George A. Ramsdell; No. 10, George