National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH.....Editor and Proprietor.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at fifty cents per month.

Mail subscribers, postage paid, $6.00 per year; $3.00 for six months, and $2.00 for three months. Terms invariably in advance.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THURSDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 5, 1875.

PERSONS LEAVING the city during the summer months can have THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to their address by mail, postage paid, and changed as often as they may require, by ordering it at this office. Terms: Sixteen cents per week, or sixty-six cents per month; invariably in advance.

THE Syracuse *Journal* says President Grant's tribute to the memory of ex-President Johnson "is very gracefully expressed," and calls attention to the fact that the last speech of the Tennessee statesman "was a vigorous denunciation of Grant's Administration in the Senate."

THE average salary of public school teachers in Lynchburg, Va., is less than two dollars a day. Skilled mechanics and day laborers get better wages than that. In Washington teachers in the public schools receive, on the average, about three dollars a day during the scholastic year, which is also less than the wages earned by mechanics.

EVEN the New York *World*, heretofore a persistent friend of the Spaniards, seems to have reached the conclusion that the Cuban Patriots are entitled to receive more solid encouragement from this Government than they have yet enjoyed. At any rate it has failed to combat the evident growth of public sentiment, as represented by the opinions of the public press, in that direction.

ACCORDING to the most reliable accounts there were only seven hundred personal witnesses of Senator Thurman's disgrace when he attempted to repudiate the Ohio Democratic platform and at the same time advocate its success. Since then, however, millions of American citizens have learned of it, and they will not forget it very soon. If this is an evidence of the enthusiasm of the Buckeyes in support of the Democratic ticket, Republicans may well count upon an assured majority of 40,000 in the coming election.

THE estimate which the better class of people place upon the New York *Sun*—the classes on which respectable newspapers rely for their main support—may be inferred from the fact that its issue of yesterday, August 4, contains less than six columns of advertising. Advertisers, as a class, are conservatively sensitive, and they soon discover that their interests are served only when they patronize reputable journals. At the same time they are independent enough to withdraw their patronage from disreputable ones, no matter what their circulation may be.

SECRETARY DELANO's reputation at home is being valiantly defended against the malicious assaults of his enemies pending investigation into the affairs of the Indian Bureau. For example, the Circleville (Ohio) *Herald and Union* says:

"Secretaries Fish, Robeson, and Belknap, and Attorney General Pierrepont are all positively known to be warmly in favor of Mr. Delano continuing in the Cabinet. And when to these the President and two thirds of the country are added, we cannot perceive any good reason for a rupture. Mr. Columbus Delano is too well know in Ohio as a man of great ability and high integrity to be written down the engineer on the order of prejudiced partisans."

THE suggestion of a correspondent that Hon. Fred. Douglass be invited to address the O'Connell meeting to-morrow, seems to be a timely one. Holding among the most cherished memories of his eventful career his acquaintance with, and friendliness for, the dead Irish patriot, qualified by nature to eulogize such a man; from his early manhood the champion of his own oppressed race, Mr. Douglass could not fail to do honor alike to himself and to his theme. The invitation, if tendered, would be a graceful compliment to a gentleman eminently worthy of it, and we believe would be gratefully complied with.

ELSEWHERE in this paper will be found the full text of the admirable address of Professor John M. Langston, delivered before the colored citizens of Ohio a few days since, at Chillicothe. We cannot too strongly urge its perusal by every freedman in the country. It is a comprehensive review of the former condition of the colored race in America, and its transition, through the efforts of the Republican party in the United States, from servitude to freedom and citizenship. In conclusion the principles of the contending parties are clearly set forth in powerful contrast, and the deduction is drawn that colored citizens can consistently only support by their votes the party to which they owe their freedom, their franchises and their present prosperity.

WE PRINT ELSEWHERE the full text of the address of the Indian Commissioners adopted at their late meeting at Long Branch. It has been the subject of so much comment and misrepresentation that we reproduce it for the purpose of enabling our readers to form their own opinion of its merits. The character of the gentlemen who compose the board will give weight to this document, and ensure for it a candid consideration by those who are not predisposed to denounce everything connected with the administration of Indian affairs. That a great many people are thus disposed is solely due to the misrepresentations of the so-called Independent press; but the better judgment of a thoughtful public will be to adopt the suggestion of the address and wait for investigation and conclusive evidence before rendering a final judgment.

THE Richmond *Whig*, in an attempt to explain that no difference existed between the Whigs and the Democrats of the South to induce the former to repudiate the treasonable secession doctrines of the latter, makes the following significant declaration:

"It was not the effect of any mere prejudices of the war that induced the Whigs of the South to join the Democrats of the country in endeavoring to save the little that was left of civil liberty and civil law. It was high, patriotic principle. It was devotion to the true principles of the Government. It was an unswerving adherence to the teachings of the founders of the Union. It was unalterable regard for the Constitution as the only source of safety for the Republic. At the close of the war there was no difference in politics between Southern Democrats and Southern Whigs; there has been no difference between them since; and there is no indication that there ever will be, or ever can be, any difference between them again."

In the opinion of the "Democrats of the country" to whom the *Whig* alludes, "the little that was left of civil liberty and "civil law" was simply the opportunity of the Democratic party to regain power in the Government and reassert its obnoxious principles against which the Whig party has ever been opposed. It is this fact that is causing the Southern Whigs to hesitate about continuing any longer their association with their natural enemies. They begin to understand that in the event of Democratic national success they would be allowed no more voice in the control of affairs than was yielded to them during the days of the Confederacy when such State Rights Democrats as Jeff Davis, Robert Toombs, and others of then kidney, compelled them to stand aside altogether, or play the part of second fiddlers. The "unswerving adherence to the teachings of the founders of the Union," as expounded by the class of Democrats who control the Southern wing of that party, will yet prove to be far from acceptable to the Whigs of that section.

"A GOOD WORD FROM SOUTH CAROLINA."

Under this caption, in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*, we find an editorial relating to the late meeting of the Hampton Legion, of South Carolina, in which the address of Gen. T. M. Logan before that body is especially commended in contrast with the violent harrangue of Gen. Preston at the Virginia University semi-centennial. The cunning devices by which the Southern rebels warm the Northern heart with feelings of conciliation, and at the same time preserve their own loyalty to the Lost Cause, were evidently unknown to the writer of that article. The truth is that Gen. Logan's address was more bitterly sectional and more viciously treasonable than Gen. Preston's, but the wire-workers of the South engaged in the Gush movement managed that only those portions of it capable of being construed to signify a return to loyalty should be immediately given out to the Northern press. They knew that the full text of it would sooner or later reach the public, but depended upon the good effect of earlier partial publications to counteract the bad influences of the whole. It seems that they did not calculate amiss, for the Hartford *Courant*, *Harper's Weekly*, and other journals having some pretence to fairness, have been caught in the trap so adroitly set for them, and have, unintentionally we hope, been guilty of misleading their readers. We have called attention to this fact before; but now reproduce the concluding portions of Gen. Logan's speech to show that he is far from being the loyal and reconstructed ex-rebel these journals represent him to be. His declaration that the "principles" for which the South fought have not been "settled or destroyed," is sufficient proof of this assertion. We submit that in justice to themselves and their readers the journals referred to cannot do less than to correct the misstatements they have made, and to print, in explanation of that correction, the following extract from an authoritative report of the address in question:

"When I look upon that tattered flag, [the flag of the Legion, confederate colors,] and the faces of you, who so long followed it, it revives a new love for the principles it symbolizes, and keeps alive a sentiment that has been clothed in classic language, 'Dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori.' Those who fought and those who fell under that flag contended for constitutional liberty out of the Union. Since the fate of war has placed us again under the 'Old Flag,' so long as it symbolizes constitutional equality and union, and not a policy higher than the principles contained in the Constitution, will we, who fought against it, yield an allegiance to it, second to none in the country of Washington? But should the same or similar political *status* arise in the future that existed in the past, I for one, and I only presume to speak for myself, am ready to draw my sword for constitutional liberty in the Union.

"While I am willing to acknowledge our defeat on the battle-field, I am not willing to admit that the principles for which we fought have been settled or destroyed. They are the life of this Republic. When they are ignored or forgotten, this Republic will have degenerated into an empire.

"Nor do I agree to the proposition that the loss of our cause is 'a blessing in disguise.' Aside from the political principles involved in our struggle, as a corrollary flowing from it, has been the contest of two systems of civilization, the one of the North, the other of the South; one the offspring of the Puritan of New England, the other the child of the colonies of the South. The Puritan's civilization, based upon materialism, in which everything is tried in the crucible *of cui bono*; a civilization that is stimulated by a *sacra fames auri*; a civilization in which every moral and social virtue is limited to the perimeter of the almighty dollar; a civilization that only recognizes redress for women's wounded honor in the courts of law; it is a civilization more to be dreaded than the simoom of the desert, destroying, as it does, the courage of man and blasting the virtue of woman.

"Let the South cling to her past civilization. Let her social laws still govern her citizens. Let her men still preserve the 'code of honor.' Let the civilization that is based upon truth, honor, honesty, courage and virtue be carefully preserved and transmitted to our posterity.

"The principles for which the living and dead of the Legion fought are true; they are as true to-night as they were when the cannon opened its roar at Manassas, fourteen years ago. I feel it a grateful privilege and honor to speak in vindication of those principles to-night, and am content to live for what they so nobly died."

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN THE SOUTH.

Some time ago we challenged the Philadelphia *Times* to bring forward proof in support of its assertion that the Administration has been guilty of interfering by military force with the State governments in the South. To this challenge the *Times*, after some hesitation, responded as follows:

"Well now, we should think that an administration of which a committee of the Senate, of its own party, has said that it did 'interfere in a State election, and by the employment of troops set up a Governor and Legislature without a shadow of right,' had been acting a little outside of its powers; but we don't want to fight about it. If THE REPUBLICAN insists upon the proofs we refer it to Senator Carpenter's Louisiana report, from which we have quoted."

We apprehend that our amiable Independent cotemporary has been misled. What is generally known as "Senator Carpenter's Louisiana report," from which it claims to have quoted, is a Senate document, "Report No. 457." It was submitted to the Senate February 30, 1873, and ordered to be printed as the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in answer to the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is any existing State government in Louisiana, and how and by whom it is constituted.

This document embraces a majority report signed by Senators Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn and Anthony, and three minority reports, signed respectively by Senators Trumbull, Morton and Hill. In none of these reports, not even in the ones prepared by Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Hill, does the language quoted occur. The nearest approach to it is in Mr. Trumbull's report, and is as follows:

"That neither the Pinchback nor the Kellogg State government could have been set up, nor the persons returned by the Lynch board as elected to the Legislature have assembled and organized as a legislature, but for the unauthorized and usurped authority exercised by Judge Durell, supported by United States troops. * * * The whole trouble in Louisiana has grown out of the illegal interference of the United States authorities, civil and military, with the internal affairs of the State."

It must be remembered that Mr. Trumbull, the author of these assertions, was bitterly opposed to the Administration, and therefore inclined to exaggerate the true condition of affairs, to meet the biased demands of his prejudices. But, with all this, he failed to find that the military arm of the Government had been used, except to sustain what he is pleased to term the "usurped authority exercised by Judge Durell." That Durell may have usurped that authority we do not deny; but that was a matter that was not discovered until long afterwards, and the military authorities when they went to his aid did not stop to consider whether he was an usurper or not. He appeared to them, as he did to the President, to be the representative of the judiciary branch of the Government. Mr. Morton, however, exculpates the President from direct agency in the matter, as follows:

"The Constitution enjoins the President to 'take care the laws be faithfully executed,' and this envolves the enforcement of the orders, decrees, and judgments of the courts of the United States. But, by the provisions of the act of 1870, it would seem that the United States marshal has a right to summon upon the instant a portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, without previous authority from the President, to enforce the orders or precepts of the courts."

This definite explanation shows exactly how military aid was originally invoked, and it is within the memory of all that after it had been invoked, the President, with characteristic desire to preserve peace or prevent bloodshed, ordered that the troops should support those persons, who had been duly recognized as officers of the State by the courts, in their attempts to retain possession of their offices. He could not have done less than this in compliance with the requirements of a stern and unpleasant duty, and did not attempt to do more. If he had failed to do it, however, he would have been liable to the charge of usurpation himself, and those of his enemies who were not devoted to the success of the anti-Kellogg party at any hazard, would have denounced him for not sustaining the courts. As it was, Senator Carpenter's report, to which the *Times* alludes, contains the following indirect though satisfactory indorsement of his course:

"The people of the State are *about equally divided* in sentiment in regard to these two pretended governments. The people of New Orleans, which is the seat of government, support the McEnery government, two to one; and it is believed that if Federal support were withdrawn from the Kellogg government it would be immediately supplanted by the McEnery government. The people of the State *as a body*, neither support nor submit to either government. *Neither government* can collect taxes, for the people have no assurance that payment to one will prevent collection by the other government. Business is interrupted, and public confidence destroyed, and should Congress adjourn without making provision for the case, one of two things must result: either collision and bloodshed between the adherents of the two governments, or the President must continue the support of Federal authority to the Kellogg government."

It will be remembered that Congress did adjourn "without making provision for the case;" and that the President followed Senator Carpenter's advice in continuing "the support of the Federal authority to "the Kellogg government." It should be understood that this advice was based upon the assumption that the Kellogg government, notwithstanding that it may have been an usurpation, was the *de facto* government. All the reports, except that of Mr. Morton, agree to the absence of a *de jure* government. On this point Mr. Morton says:

"The Kellogg government is a fact, and its legality is sustained by the judicial tribunals of the State, and it is in active operation in all its departments without actual resistance anywhere. The McEnery government exists only on paper. McEnery, and all those claiming office under it, have never been returned as elected by any person having authority under the laws of Louisiana."

Even Mr. Hill, of Georgia, the Democratic member of the committee, in his report admits the *de facto* character of the Kellogg government, an admission which is of more than ordinary importance considering the fact that its author was a Southern Democrat. We extract from his report:

"In the light of policy, it would seem better in deciding that a government foully and fraudulently set up by the fiat of a judge shall stand, because IT is a *de facto* government; that no discredit should be cast upon the integrity or intelligence of the magistrate."

We have taken the trouble to go thus extensively into the history of this much-talked-of and little-understood Louisiana imbroglio, to show three things; first, that the *Times* was mistaken in its assertion; second, that the President did not interfere except to maintain a *de facto* government after it had been recognized by the judiciary, and then that his acts were in plain purviance of a constitutional requirement; and third, that no record of disapproval of his acts appears in the report referred to. With Judge Durell's action this discussion can have no connection. A Republican Congress, sustained by the President, has found a verdict in his case, and while there may be a difference of opinion regarding his course, it will be admitted that, in view of Mr. Morton's explanation, the military, independent of the President's orders, was bound to sustain him. That explanation is more explicit on this point, even, than the quotation we have given above, as the following extract will show:

"It was not for the United States marshal or for the President to review the decisions and order of Judge Durell, and determine whether he had exceeded his jurisdiction. By the 15th section of the act of 1870, under which Judge Durell had assumed jurisdiction in the case, it is declared to be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to aid and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed; and that they shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged."

On the whole, we think the *Times* is in duty bound to bring further proof of its charge that President Grant has illegally interfered with any Southern State government. If it does not do this, we submit that in justice to itself and its readers, the charge should be withdrawn as publicly and pointedly as it was made.

TILTON'S NEW CASE.

The incorrigible asininity and revenge of Theodore Tilton are only equaled by his desperate love of notoriety. It is announced that his attorneys have given notice of a new trial in the case against Beecher, and it is intimated that the trial may be made short by waiving damages. This is probably an absurd intimation, as a suit of the kind not grounded in damages could hardly be brought. But the new trial is for the vindication of Tilton's reputation for veracity, we are given to understand. Here is the miserable fellow's mistake. Nobody cares whether he tells the truth in this particular case or not. He has admitted that he has lied on several occasions, and that he deliberately wrote a manuscript book of one hundred and seventy-five or so law-cap pages of lies, which he crowned with a glittering lie by calling it a "True Story." What man or woman in the nation cares whether Tilton can tell the truth on a pinch or not? He overrates his importance in that regard; and if he were sensible he would know that he is a stench in the nostrils of all manly men and womanly women, for causes which he can never abate. He and his wife forgave each other their little peccadillos and big sins in a lump. There would have been the end of all trouble with a decent man. But Tilton broke faith, and despite the pain and suffering that must follow to his family by his exposure of his wife's errors, made it. Only a nature compounded of treachery and malevolence could have done as he did. There probably never was in the history of the world another so wretched, long-continued, tireless exhibition of fiendishly gloating malice on the part of a male brute toward a delicate woman, and that woman his innocent (because forgiven, by balancing accounts, too!) wife, as Tilton's unblushing course. We are amazed that he dares insult the common sense of the public again. He should withdraw from sight and hearing altogether. It would be a small sin in *him* to commit suicide and rid the world of his presence. We wonder that the Brooklyn public do not drive him physically from the city, and that the boys do not so hoot him as he passes along the streets as to make residence there unendurable. A man, who for years made his home a hell only to torture his wife's heart, and feast his infernal lust for others' agonies, ought not to be surprised if an indignant people should suddenly seize and drown him as they might a mad-dog in the East river. Let us have no more of Tilton. If he is wise he will order his attorneys to withdraw the notice of a new trial, no matter if Beecher is more guilty than Tilton alleges. That issue the public care nothing about. A picture for Dore's pencil would be Tilton dragging his little wife by the hair by one hand, and pricking her with needles in the other, and that fellow Moulton looking on and jeering her. Two meaner wretches than they, if their own testimony is to be credited, cannot be found in this country, it is to be hoped. Moulton could at any time he liked have closed Tilton's mouth—that is, if Moulton does not lie. But he did not wish to do so, and made himself *particeps criminis*, by choice, probably, in Tilton's tortures of his wife.

THE WEATHER—CORRECT INFORMATION.

The extraordinary character of the weather during the immediate past, accompanied by violent changes in the atmosphere, tremendous rainfalls, and consequent damage to crops, especially in the West, has provoked much writing in the newspapers, and some of the theories advanced have been quite as extraordinary as the weather itself. It would be of little use to recapitulate these theories, but in a very recent article the New York *Evening Express* asks the question, "Is the amount of rainfall increasing?" and yesterday we submitted the question to the chief officers of the United States Signal Service here, and from them obtained information to the effect that the rain-fall in the United States is not increasing. All experience proves that the removal of forests diminishes the amount of rain-fall, which is this season exceptional in its character. The rise in Western rivers is not wholly due to rain, for to this cause must be added that of the late melting of snow in the Rocky Mountains, unusually great, on account of the unusual heat. It is claimed in the same article in the *Express*, and on the authority of a Nebraska correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, that "the amount of rain-fall along "the line of the Pacific railway has very "perceptibly increased within the past five years." Since the construction of that road the official weather records do not show any increase of rain-fall along the line, hence the correspondent referred to must be mistaken. There is no absolutely reliable theory to account for the present heavy rain-fall, but it is a reasonable thing to attribute it to the recent heated term all along the Atlantic seaboard, and to the presence of large quantities of floating ice off the coast, by which the temperature of the air has been greatly reduced, and thereby made heavier, and causing an inflow of moisture-laden air to the land, over which it became highly rarified by the heat, producing, of course, an ascending current, leaving a partial vacuum below, which in turn, was filled by the cold air referred to. Now, the contact between the two currents would necessarily cause rain continuously as long as the opposing currents exist. This theory, based upon the facts stated, seems in harmony with common sense, to say the least.

Cuba.

[From the New York Herald.]

In Cuba the Spanish cause grows more and more feeble, and while disease is decimating the army and want stalks over the island the insurgents become more confident in increasing strength, and we expect from present appearances that the end is near at last. Even Valmaseda begins to despair. We trust that Spain will give up a hopeless struggle which has already cost too much blood and been the cause of the sacrifice of too many lives.

ADDRESS OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Workings of the Peace Policy—Its Effect Upon the Manners of the Indians.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have issued the following address to the public:

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC: The Board of Indian Commissioners, in view of the present agitation upon Indian affairs, feel moved to present this brief address to the Christian communions of the land, some of whose missionary organizations we may regard as our particular constituencies. Speaking from our own deep and honest convictions, we ask careful and prayerful attention to the statements and appeals which we here make.

First, the present policy toward the Indians, we think, is the result of the teachings of Christian; and, being such, should command the aid and support of all religious bodies and all Christian people. Its inception was in the conviction, forced upon the minds of the President and his advisers, by the facts of our Indian history, that the Indians were dying from the same agencies which have swept away the aborigines of other portions of our country, and that, unless some effort was made to save them, they would soon be swept off by the same fatal influences. The President, therefore, in his first annual message, recommended the adoption of a new policy, which, he said, "has been inaugurated with the hope that it may lead to the civilization and ultimate citizenship of the Indians." The policy thus inaugurated was that of placing the Indian tribes, as wards of the Government, under the care of religious bodies, to be civilized and Christianized, and fitted for citizenship. The President, in his first annual message, recommended the adoption of this policy, and, in his second, he said: "The system of placing the Indians upon reservations, and there training them to habits of industry, and instructing them in the principles of our Christian civilization, is working very satisfactorily. Many of the tribes are making rapid advances in the arts of civilized life, and, what is more important, they are, in large numbers, being taught the truths of our Christian religion. Their minds are being enlightened, their wants increased, and they are learning that there is a higher and happier life than that which they have led in their native state. The Government has been able to do but little more than to act as a guardian to these children of the forest, and to furnish them with the means of subsistence while they are being taught the arts of civilized life. This has been done, in most instances, by the agents of the various religious denominations to which the tribes severally belong, who have, in most instances, shown themselves well fitted for the work, and who have labored with a zeal and success which have been in the highest degree creditable to the Christian name. Much more than was at first hoped has already been accomplished in the civilization of the Indians, and they are now, in large numbers, fitted to be, and they are, safely intrusted with the rights of citizenship. Many of them own farms, and live by the cultivation of them; others are engaged in the mechanical trades; and even among those who still follow the chase there are many who have made considerable advancement in the art of husbandry, and who are raising cattle and other stock for the market. Many of the tribes have made great advances in the art of government, and have established for themselves quite creditable systems of civil and criminal jurisprudence, and have established for their use schools, in which their children are taught the elements of a plain English education. In many instances, the Indians have shown themselves apt students of the truths of the Christian religion, and have exhibited the fruits of it in their lives. In many instances, they have shown themselves capable teachers of preachers, and in instances not few they have become efficient members of the Christian church. In many instances, and even among those who had been the most degraded, marked improvement and great promise in the line of peace, order and quiet for the future.

Third, Second, and in the experience gained, increasing care is taken by the religious bodies in the selection of men to be nominated for appointments as agents. Some of these larger agencies require a salary, and in the agents in a higher class this can easily be commanded by the small salaries allowed by law. It would not seem strange, therefore, if now and then one should prove incompetent or, considering the infirmities of our nature and the unscrupulous character of some of the contractors and traders with whom they are brought in contact, now and then one should become corrupt; but we feel confident that in this department the Government was never so honestly served as at the present time. It is but fair to say that there is no hesitation on the part of the Government to remove agents on our recommendation, who are proved to be incompetent or corrupt. Neither this board nor the Government would be justified in accepting loud-mouthed accusations for proof of guilt, especially in view of the fact that much of the charge of fraud and incompetency came from disappointed contractors and traders, whose hope of gains, under the more careful letting of contracts and rigid inspection of supplies, is now blasted. On the other hand, we think they be justified in withholding the most rigid investigation when, as in some cases, charges are made by respectable and responsible parties.

Fourth. We were aware of the existence of any "rings" in connection with the Indian service differing at all from the "rings" or combinations which are seen by all shrewd men in connection with all large contracts for supplies in other public or in private service. Where there is a carcass, the vultures will gather. It is the duty of this board to watch, and as far as possible to circumvent, the efforts of these combinations, and thus secure for the Government and for the Indian the largest benefit to be derived from the Government appropriations. The experience of this board, has been to us most instructive; and while the administration of this year in respect to purchasing, inspecting and forwarding annuity goods has been as careful as possible, we are convinced upon as careful a disbursement through the agents as can be had through our own personal oversight and such helps as the law provides. It is due to the Government to say that in this matter we are not blindered, but aided in every way allowed by the law.

Fifth. From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the success of this humane policy depends largely upon the sagacity and wisdom of the missionary boards in the selection of men whom they nominate for the positions of agents. Men of capacity in every-day affairs, as well as men of global character, are required for this work—men whose every-day influence is in itself elevating and civilizing—men who have some capacity for leadership, and conscience enough to constrain them to do right in right direction. Again, there is required on the part of all good men a comprehension of the difficulties of this work, a fair amount of patience with those who administer it, and a disposition to wait for proof of corruption, before they withdraw confidence from those who have deservedly enjoyed it.

Much of the present clamor is raised and promoted by bad men, and is aimed at this humane policy with a desire to destroy it, even though its destruction should lead to the extermination of the Indians. We cannot, therefore, close this address without asking earnest attention to the fact, that for several years, the Indian service as a whole and in detail, has been, and still is, virtually within the supervision and control of the religious bodies of the country; and upon them and the Christian community will, rest to a large extent, the ultimate success or failure of the policy of humanity and justice in our dealings with the remnants of this once powerful race.

CLINTON B. FISK,
JOHN D. LANG,
B. HUSH ROBERTS,
E. A. HAYT,
E. M. KINGSLEY,
WILLIAM STICKNEY,
A. G. BARSTOW,
J. J. SMITH,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

LONG BRANCH, July 27, 1875.

[OFFICIAL.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 2, 1875.

General order 76, relative to the duties of officers of vessels of war and of naval stations, shall take precedence over all other military orders, regulations, and laws, in all cases where the subject matter of the same is within the scope of the duties, powers, and authority of officers of the Navy, and shall be deemed and taken to be the rule and guide in all such cases, and shall be obeyed and followed by officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and all persons in the Navy and Marine Corps, and all persons in the Navy Department, and all persons in the service of the Navy, and all persons in the service of the Marine Corps, and all persons in the service of the Navy Department, and all persons in the service of the Navy Department, and all persons in the service of the Navy Department