

THE FORT GERONA PRISONER.

United States Consul General Torbert Calls on Ceballos.

SECRETARY FISH'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Reticence and Indecision of the Spanish Official.

A Cuban's Answer to the Charge of Batching Prisoners.

HAVANA, April 16, 1873.

Your correspondent called on United States Consul General A. T. A. Torbert to-day, and had a short interview with him relative to the fate of Mr. O'Kelly, who is still imprisoned in Fort Gerona, at Manzanillo.

General Torbert informed me that he had AGAIN SEEN CAPTAIN GENERAL CEBALLOS yesterday, to press Mr. O'Kelly's request to be tried here. He informed the Captain General that his visit was under

INSTRUCTIONS FROM SECRETARY FISH, who had expressed the desire that Mr. O'Kelly's request be acceded to.

RECENT. The Captain General was reticent and declined to answer definitely.

NOT FOR SOME TIME. The Consul General spoke of the trial; but General Ceballos replied that that would not be for some time.

SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY.

The impression was left upon the mind of the Consul General that after the *sumario*, which is a preliminary examination in the nature of a Grand Jury inquest, as to the grounds for indictment and trial, the case will be turned over to the new Captain General, Pielain, who will be here in a few days.

AN UNDECIDED ADMINISTRATION.

This perhaps explains the indecision of the Captain General, who wishes to transfer the responsibility. His whole administration, thus far, has been of this undecided character.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE FIELD.

Secretary Seward's Action in the Case of Robert B. Lynch—Paroled by the Canadians Through American Interference.

The case of Robert B. Lynch, who was arrested and tried in Canada in participation in one of the Fenian raids into this country, possesses at the present moment more than ordinary interest. Lynch was a British subject, accompanied the invaders in the capacity of a newspaper correspondent to report the incidents of the campaign and had no connection with the Fenian organization. The circumstances of his case and the great peril in which he stood, considering the exasperated feelings of the volunteers across the border, caused the United States Secretary of State, took high ground in his correspondence with the English government, and insisted that there was no proof of Lynch's guilt, and that his detention and punishment would be regarded as an unfriendly act towards the United States. He followed the matter up with remarkable vigor and firmness, claiming that Great Britain should not permit Canada to deprive an innocent man of his life. The relations between the two countries were far from being in a satisfactory condition at the time, and during the discussion in this particular case, in connection with other unsettled questions, Mr. Seward did not hesitate to declare that the continuance of peace between England and America was in imminent peril. The facts relating to the capture and trial of Lynch were as follows:—

THE ARREST.

In June, 1866, General O'Neil led a body of Fenians to the Canada line and crossed over to Fort Erie. They encountered a body of regular and colonial troops, and after some fighting, in which there was considerable loss on both sides, O'Neil returned to American territory. Some were taken and taken prisoners. Among them was Lynch. He declared when arrested that he was present only as a correspondent for the Louisville press; that he was unaware of committing any offence by following, according to the instructions of his employers, his profession as a reporter and that he came over with no hostile intentions. At the trial, which took place in October following, there was evidence introduced for the prosecution to show that Lynch was among the invaders; that he appeared armed with a sword, apparently exercising command, and that he was addressed as "Colonel." The accused solemnly denied that he acted in the manner stated, and before coming to trial in order to prove his assertion made an application

FOR A SAFE CONDUCT.

for persons in the United States who were present at Fort Erie; but the Canadian authorities refused to grant it. The accused was, therefore, left without any witnesses to show that he was not armed and did not exercise military authority. The evidence was all one way. A point of law was made by his counsel to the effect that the indictment charged him with being a citizen of the United States when, in fact, he was a British subject. Lynch, it appears, wrote to a friend while in prison a letter in which he stated he was an American citizen, and the Solicitor General argued that they had good and sufficient ground for alleging he was not a British subject, for they had it in his own handwriting. He went on to say, "Any person is an American citizen who has resided here for any length of time, and we know well that he came from the United States." It was argued on behalf of Lynch that he was in law and in fact

AN ENGLISH SUBJECT, AND NOT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

His counsel exclaimed, "Here is the life of a fellow being trembling in the balance, and we have evidence to acquit him, but we are unable to bring it forward." The gentleman (Mr. Martin) proceeded to say that it was proved Lynch was seen in Buffalo and on that side he had no reason to disguise his intention, being among his friends; but a man, if he was a friend, would rather boast and seek to carry away by holding out that he was a Fenian that the crowd might pat him on the back. If he was engaged with the Fenians he would then have been swagging about telling them to do this and to do that; but the very reverse was the case. He said he was among them merely to report.

EVERY GREAT NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Martin said, sends reporters where no mention of importance is likely to occur, yet no nation would think of hanging a reporter who was found with an army for the purpose of telling the public the details of the war. You remember the great war between the Northern and Southern States. Reporters were there in every quarter of importance. The leading papers of England had representatives there. Did they hang Russell of

the correspondents taken prisoners in either the North or the South? Take the late events in Italy. When Garibaldi, contrary to law, invaded the kingdom of Naples, correspondents went along with him; but would any one have believed because Garibaldi was in the wrong or because they were reporting on the wrong side, that they would have been taken prisoners in Canada makes no difference. A correspondent is not liable. He goes over as a mere spectator and gives to the world things as they occur. Lynch was convicted and condemned to death, as stated above.

VIEW OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Seward made a request for the pardon of Lynch, and argued on moral, judicial and political grounds that it should be conceded. The English government declined to accede to the demand. Mr. Seward pointed out that it was the best policy of that country to yield. He said the American government believed the deed to be a good one and holding him in custody at all was an aspect of unnecessary severity and unfriendliness towards the British Empire. The Secretary then expressed the opinion that "time must be given between this government and your own upon the subject of the decision, as we have arrived." The Secretary, writing to the English Minister at Washington, dealt particularly with the case of the newspaper correspondent, Mr. Lynch. He said—"It seemed to me that the British government, nevertheless, might find reasonable ground for believing that the Fenian did not intend to engage in any act of violence, and that the absence of this intention qualifying the question of moral liability might be considered. I frankly confess to the opinion that, although statutes, executive proclamations and judicial decisions have all concurred in treating the aggression of the so-called Fenian raiders into Canada as merely a municipal crime, the transaction, nevertheless, partook of a national character, and had national connections with movements of that character that have widely manifested themselves not only in Canada and Great Britain, but in the United States also." Messrs. Lynch and McMahon were subsequently discharged from prison; but it will be observed that Mr. Seward urged this result on the ground that it would be conducive to the preservation of peace between the United States and Great Britain." The sentence of Lynch was commuted, and he was subsequently paroled.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Unjust Accusation Against Mr. O'Kelly, the Herald Commissioner.

[From the New York Journal, April 16.] Referring to the imprisoned correspondent of the Herald in Cuba, Mr. O'Kelly, it is stated that the United States government has been applied to send a ship to that island especially in his interest. The application has been met with the rejoinder that Mr. O'Kelly is not a citizen, having been but a little over a year in the country. At the same time the assurance has been given that every exertion shall be made to have him transferred to a neutral territory, where he could be tried in a court and where an impartial investigation could be had. The news circulated from Spanish sources that O'Kelly has brought with him intelligence from the various parts of the island, whereby he is said to be greatly compromised, is, under the circumstances, totally credited.

WAR TO THE DEATH.

A Cuban's Apology for the Batching of Spanish Wounded and Prisoners—He Alleges That the Spaniards Were the First to Murder Prisoners—Their Refusal to Exchange Prisoners.

The active part you have taken in clearing away the apparent mystery which enveloped the state of affairs in my country (Cuba) encourages me to write a few words in regard to the letter you published to-day from your in every respect worthy commissioner, Mr. J. J. O'Kelly. To say that all true friends of Cuba owe you a debt of gratitude, and to your valiant correspondent the most profound admiration for his unswerving energy, his impartiality and sincerity, would be to repeat what has frequently been expressed, and I can only hope that, at some future day we may have the opportunity of offering you more unmistakable proof of our high consideration and esteem. I shall now proceed to state the object of these lines. I observe in your said commissioner's letter the just censure, or rather condemnation, he expresses at the conduct of the Cuban soldiers towards the prisoners and wounded taken from the Spaniards, and desire to place before the readers of the Herald the origin of this course, which, when considered independently of all antecedents, must necessarily force upon the reader a most unfavorable impression as to the instincts and feelings of my countrymen. When it is known that this most outrageous manner of making war has been forced upon them by their enemies, the Spaniards, the conclusion must, however, be different. In the beginning of the war not a single prisoner was shot. Such was the consideration shown to them that they had the opportunity in every case to enjoy themselves of the little comforts they could enjoy in their camp in behalf of the Spanish officers who held as prisoners. And I do not speak by hearsay, but by actual knowledge of the facts, a few of which I shall mention, and which the Spaniards will not dispute or contradict if they have any objection to the truth. In the very beginning of the revolution, when part of the garrison of Bayamo were taken and held as prisoners, the Spaniards, who were surprised and all the Spanish forces captured, how were they treated? These Spanish officers came to my camp and said if every soldier who was shot shown them, and if after a few days' detention, they were not all released on parole, as well as all those of the soldiers who were left alive (for a great many remained) the Cuban camp. Let particularly Colonel Lirios narrate his own experience. He was surprised, he was killed, he was taken prisoner, he was treated as a prisoner, he was allowed to retreat unmolested he would never again take the field against them, and that further, he would not be allowed to present his troops without permission doing so in future. The kind-hearted Cuban chief, strange to all feelings of duplicity, never suspected Lirios of such infamous conduct, and he was allowed to go on his way to Cuba. What Lirios did afterward is well known. I need not state it here. His name has frequently appeared in the war, and he was the conduct of the Cubans towards the Governor of Jiguani, a relative of General Lirios. The only bid to be had in the Cuban camp was that belonging to the Cuban general, as well as blankets, &c., were given to him. He was treated as a commander of the Cuban troops rather than as a prisoner, and finally released.

Agaid in the case of Chief Engineer Orbanes, taken prisoner near Mayari, the same considerations were shown him. In fact, I could present hundreds upon hundreds of similar cases in the beginning of the war, and as well could I show that the Spaniards were more cruelly treated became afterwards the more so indignators of all the butcheries not only of real revolutionists, but of hundreds of innocent Cubans. What could the Cubans do? President Céspedes repeatedly sent commissioners to the Spanish commanding officers with the special request that the lives of the prisoners should be spared and exchanges made, as is well known. The only result of such propositions was to increase the rage of the Spaniards and put them to greater butcheries with all kinds of prisoners, whether taken with arms in hand or wounded. In fact, the Cubans engaged in the war as becoming civilized people, and they failed. Nay, their own generosity was against them until the sense of necessity forced upon them the conduct towards the Spaniards that their only line of conduct toward the Spaniards should be war to the death.

Now, as to the question of making to arrive at this final decision can easily be apposed when the mildness and generosity of their character are considered in my countrymen. I am convinced that war should be thus conducted between two civilized peoples; but the supreme law of necessity does not recognize any human convention. It is a sad fact, and it is necessary. I shall proceed no further. My heart, even at such a distance from those scenes of horror, cannot assist to turn away my thoughts from such heartrending spectacles. Perhaps you Mr. O'Kelly will be able to write here all the facts he has learned, he will be glad to show what I have above said. I am, Sir, a true friend of the Cubans and will appear, it has been forced upon them by the Spaniards. A CUBAN.

THE MODOC WAR.

Latest Reports from the Front.

PREPARATIONS FOR BATTLE.

No Communication with Headquarters Since Monday.

HONORS TO THE DEAD

Public Reception of the Remains of General Canby and Dr. Thomas.

SCHOFIELD TO GILLEM.

More Troops Offered and the Total Destruction of the Savages Demanded.

THE INDIAN AUXILIARIES.

Description of the Lava Beds and Battle Ground.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER.

A Merited Compliment from the Army in the Field.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13, 1873.

The remains of General Canby and Dr. Thomas reached Yreka this evening. A procession of citizens went to receive them. Flags were at half-mast, and Secretary Delano was hanged in effigy. General Canby's body is in charge of the Masons, and the body of Dr. Thomas will be sent to this city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE. The following additional particulars of the massacre of the Peace Commissioners have been received:— Captain Anderson was at Colonel Mason's camp when the attack was made on the Peace Commission and party. He says Lieutenants Sherwood and Doyle were allured out from the camp by a white flag. They went four or five hundred yards, where they met what they supposed were only two Indians, who said they wanted to talk to "Little Tyce" (Colonel Mason). They were told that they (the officers) did not want to talk, and for the Indians to go back to their camp and they would return to them. As the officers turned around, the Indians, four in number, fired upon them, wounding Lieutenant Sherwood in the arm and thigh, the latter being a very serious wound, the bone having been shattered by the bullet.

THE SCENE FROM THE SIGNAL STATION.

Captain Anderson, who was on duty at the signal station on Hospital Rock, saw plainly the attack upon Colonel Mason's front, and telegraphed General Gillem to notify the Peace Commission immediately. Colonel Biddle, who was at the signal station at General Gillem's headquarters when this message was received, at once placed his field glass upon General Canby, as the party sat together, about one mile distant, and very soon afterwards he perceived

THE WHOLE PARTY SCATTERED. The Colonel followed the General's course with his glass while he ran about fifty yards, when he threw up his arms and fell backwards dead. Two of the Indians who were following him jumped on him, and one—believed to be Captain Jack—

STABBED HIM IN THE NECK.

His body was afterwards completely stripped. Dr. Thomas was also entirely stripped. His purse, containing about sixty dollars, was found under the body, the Indians having dropped it.

MR. MEECHAM'S WOUNDS.

Mr. Meacham was shot in three places, one ball entering at the inner corner of his right eye, another inside of his head and the third passing through his right forearm. The first two balls are both believed to have lodged within his cranium. He also received a cut in the left arm and a scalp wound about five inches long. He was found about fifty yards from the spot where the slaughter began in a direction opposite that taken by General Canby. He was also entirely stripped, and when found was bewildered in mind. Captain Anderson spent an hour with him yesterday morning, when he was conscious and in no pain. Meacham says he thinks he

SHOT SCHONCHIN IN THE ABDOMEN.

and blood was found which indicated that one of the Indians had been wounded. The soldiers were ready started on a double-quick immediately upon the firing of the shots. They met Dyer and Riddle and his wife before they were half way from the camp.

THE INDIANS RETIRED.

and kept up their retreat about six hundred yards in advance of the soldiers, who followed them half a mile beyond the murder grounds where they remained until dark, when they were withdrawn, as they were not provided with supplies.

THE EXPECTED FIGHT.

Tuesday was to be spent in closing upon the red devil, and if a general assault was not made to-day it certainly will be to-morrow.

The Bodies of General Canby and Dr. Thomas Lying in State at Yreka—No Further News from the Front.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14, 1873.

The remains of General Canby and Dr. Thomas have been lying in state at Yreka in the Masonic Hall all day and were visited by nearly the whole population. Over one thousand persons have viewed the remains. At twelve o'clock about three hundred children of the public schools passed in procession by two. The coffins are wrapped in the national colors and strewn with wreaths and flowers. An expression of great sorrow is visible on every countenance.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL CANBY

will be forwarded to Portland by this afternoon's stage in charge of the general's aid, Captain R. H. Anderson, who will be met at Roseburg on Wednesday evening by a special train for Portland.

THE REMAINS OF DR. THOMAS

will leave for Redding by private conveyance at two o'clock this afternoon. They will arrive there Wednesday evening.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT EXPECTED.

No couriers have arrived from the front up to this hour (one P. M.), but they are hourly expected.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Amputation Going Forward—Condition of Mr. Meacham's Preparations for Battle—The Pitt Indians Quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14, 1873.

A special messenger arrived at Yreka to-night from the lava beds. There is nothing definite from the seat of war. There had been no fighting up to the time he left.

AMPUTATION AND SUPPLIES

had been crowded forward with despatch. The surgeon had extracted four bullets from Mr. Meacham's wound, and there is little hope of his recovery.

There were various rumors as to when an attack will be made. Some say to-day and some to-morrow, the commanders waiting the arrival of the Warm Spring Indian scouts, who are to be used between the lines of General Gillem and

Colonel Mason's commands, they, with cavalry, making

A THIRD LINE.

and all advancing together, from the north, south and east of the lake to the west. It is believed the battle will be a hard one, and that no quarter will be shown the Modocs.

THE PIT RIVER INDIANS REMAIN QUIET AND PEACEABLE.

but if the Modocs escape there will be danger. EPIZOOTIC TROUBLES. Every horse in the Hot Springs, Surprise Valley and Big Valley, is down with the epizooty.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD TO GENERAL GILLEM.

More Troops Offered if Needed—The Prompt and Sure Destruction of the Savages Urged. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14, 1873.

General Schofield has sent the following despatch to General Gillem:—"Please inform me fully of the situation so I may send more troops if necessary. If the Indians escape from the lava beds I may send troops to operate against them from another direction. Let me know fully what you wish. I suppose you have force enough to destroy the outlaws, unless they succeed in eluding you."

"Nothing so short of your prompt and sure destruction will satisfy the ends of justice or meet the expectations of the government."

"JOHN M. SCHOFIELD."

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAVA BEDS.

The country along the line separating California from Oregon, in which the lava beds are situated, has been the theatre of military operations against the Indians at different times during the past twenty years. It has been traversed by emigrants who settled in the neighborhood, and it is well and favorably known as a cattle range. With the exception of the irregular volcanic region, south of the lakes, the land has been surveyed and laid out in sections. Still very little accurate information can be had concerning the retreat where the Modocs have continued to defy the power of the government. It is known, however, to be cut up with fissures, yawning abysses, lakes, high mountains covered with snow and abounding with caves. The lava beds cover an area of 100 square miles. They appear to have been brought into existence by upheavals from below. The roughness of the upper surface remains, while all underneath is honey-combed by cracks and crevices. The largest cave is known as

WRIGHT'S CAVE.

which is said to contain fifteen acres of open space under ground. In which there is a good spring and many openings through which a man can crawl, the main entrance being about the size of a common window. In this cave, it is understood, Jack and his followers have fortified themselves. The gulches and crevices range from a few feet to one hundred feet in width, and many of them are one hundred feet deep. The Indians can travel through all these lava beds by trails only known to themselves, and stand on bluffs over persons fifty yards beneath and where it would require a long journey to go to them. They can see men coming at a distance of five miles without being visible themselves. They also can permit their pursuers to come within a few feet of the bluff and shoot down and retire, if necessary, to other similar bluffs. If pressed too closely the Indians can drop into crevices, and retreat to a safe place, and follow some subterranean passage, with which they are fully acquainted, and gain another ambush from which it would cost ten lives to dislodge them. It is represented that the Modocs can shoot from the tops of cliffs without exposing an inch of their persons. In the lava beds are a number of small plots

ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED WITH BUNCH GRASS, which cattle find by long and circuitous trails. The only thing the Modocs lack is ammunition. Those who visited the military headquarters during the past few months were detected on several occasions stealing cartridges, and even some of the women were caught in the act. The troops are well posted so as to prevent the Indians escaping. Their only line of retreat would seem to be in a southerly direction into the Pitt River Mountains. The tribes in that quarter are of a warlike character and have given the government considerable trouble in times past. In 1855 and 1859 their ambushes were so effective and their manner of warfare so advantageous that at first very little progress was made in reducing them to submission. The Pitt River savages, when pressed closely, would take to their canoes and paddle to the islands in the lakes, where they could not be followed. After much care and trouble several boats were built and transferred across the lava beds, and the Indians were cut off from these hiding places. One of the latest measures of precaution taken by General Canby was to place boats on Tule Lake.

CHANGES OF ESCAPE.

The troops, in chasing the Modocs, have to follow them on foot, and in passing through the gulches and crevices must expect to find the enemy on the high bluffs above them at every point, or making their way through concealed passages to secure retreat. The cannon and howitzers command all approaches to and from the cave. Five hundred hand grenades arrived last week at Van Brimmer's, and the supply of shot and shell is ample for prolonged operations. There is no disguising the serious difficulties that Colonel Gillem has to encounter. The Modocs know every nook and corner in the lava beds, and will, of course, seek to find safety in flight. It would be very unfortunate, indeed, if they succeeded in effecting a junction with the Pitt River Mountain Indians.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE LAVA BEDS.

The peculiar geological features of the lake country in California resemble the county Antrim, in Ireland, in which is located the celebrated Giant's Causeway. The scientific interest of the latter is enhanced by the beauty of its terraced formations and its great richness and variety of coloring. Like the lava beds, the result is from three hundred to five hundred feet in thickness, and the lines, too, the pillars, caves, wells, &c., in the Giant's Causeway, appear to be the result of some great convulsion of nature, an upheaval equal to the effect of the explosion of vast quantities of gunpowder placed underneath the surface. Miners have not, heretofore, explored the lava beds, but after the cases of Jack and his tribe are disposed of by the troops no doubt there will be a thorough examination of this volcanic tract, which will always remain identified with a piece of very black Indian parody.

GENERAL GILLEM'S INDIAN AUXILIARIES.

The band of friendly Indians brought from the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon are entrusted with an important duty. They are intended to act as scouts and also to intercept any movement of the Modocs to escape in a southerly direction. These Indians are known as the confederated bands in Middle Oregon, and comprise seven of the Waila Wallas, Wasco, Tenino and Deschutes tribes, numbering 626 men, women and children. The leader, Donald McKenzie, is, no doubt, a half-breed, and well acquainted with the mode of warfare Jack and his party have adopted. The Warm Springs reservation contains over a million acres, located in the central part of the State, and the tract of country is such that nobody wants it. The fertile portion occupied by the Indians consists of 500 acres, and though even this portion is not very good land many of the families, by reason of their industry, have been made measurably in their farm-holdings, and are considered self-sustaining.

THE MODOC OR OUR NEIGHBORS.

have greatly improved, so that polygamy, the buying and selling of wives, gambling and drunkenness, have ceased to be common among them, as in the past. Each of them has a small plot of land fenced in and cultivated by its owner. Many of them have good herds of horses and cattle, which are rapidly increasing. Those who own houses dress as white men and attend church and Sunday school with more or less regularity. A few of them are professing Christians. Some of the children read quite fluently, without understanding what they read, and have been instructed in arithmetic, geography and writing. The Methodist church has charge of the Warm Springs Agency. Under

the treaty made with these bands in 1855 they receive an annuity, in beneficial objects, for a limited period, of \$4,000, after which they are entitled to \$2,000 annually for five years. Employers are maintained for their benefit at a yearly expense of \$9,100. The head chief is paid \$500 per annum by the government.

VALUE OF INDIAN SCOUTS.

The employment of red men as soldiers has been found to work very satisfactorily. The Commander of the Department of the Platte a few weeks since published a general order, in which he warmly commended the efficient and faithful services of Indian scouts, and, at the same time, he impressed upon commanding officers of posts and expeditions to take pains in reading and explaining to these auxiliaries the high estimate in which their services are held by the government. The Warm Springs warriors are expected to prove useful allies. They have, according to the reports, been always well disposed towards white people, and consider they have a grievance against the Modocs, which they now propose to avenge. The number of Indian auxiliaries can be considerably increased from the Klamath and Yanax reservations. The red men there have long been at war with the Modocs, and are consequently, ancient enemies. They will certainly feel the feeling incidents to such relationship and would, no doubt, be pleased with the opportunity of giving active assistance to General Gillem's battalions. But really there is a sufficient force in the lava beds to carry out the purposes of the government. If, however, more men are required the Indians close by ought to be placed in the field. In Arizona friendly Indians have rendered valuable aid in punishing marauding and refractory Apaches.

IN MEMORIAM.

Meeting in Richmond in Honor of the Memory of General Canby. RICHMOND, Va., April 17, 1873.

Agreeable to a published call a large number of citizens, mostly republicans, assembled in the United States Court room here to-day to give expression to their views concerning the tragic death of brigadier General E. R. S. Canby, of the United States Army. After the organization of the meeting feeling tributes were paid to the memory of General Canby by Dr. E. H. Smith, Rush Burgess, Mayor Worthington and others, all of them highly eulogistic of his Christian character and soldierly bearing. A probable and resolutions were then adopted expressive of the deepest sympathy for the widow of the General, testifying to the delicacy, ability, wisdom and courtesy with which he managed the affairs of this State while military commander here; gratefully remembering his friendship and protection to the weak; deploring his death as a loss to the nation, and setting forth his indignation at the treacherous manner of his assassination while discharging the duties of a peaceful mission.

A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to Mrs. Canby and to the Secretary of War. Upon motion of Captain Jackson, President of the meeting, the following resolution was also adopted:—

Resolved, That we commend and heartily indorse the instructions of President Grant, issued through the War Department, directing General Canby's successor in command, and his troops, to abstain from any act of violence against peaceful citizens with swift and complete punishment.

After a number of other testimonials to the many virtues and military genius of the distinguished dead, the meeting adjourned.

THE HERALD'S ENTERPRISE.

A Well Deserved Tribute to the Herald Commissioner from the Army. CAMP ON TULE LAKE, CALIF., APRIL 14, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— Having just read the account of the "Battle in the Lava Beds," written by Mr. Fox, the HERALD correspondent with this expedition, I think it due that gentlemen to express the satisfaction felt by this command for his truthful and graphic description of the events of that engagement. The visit of Mr. Fox lately made to Captain Jack in his stronghold was a well-brave act, and was in strict accordance with that spirit of enterprise that seems to animate all connected with the HERALD. A few days ago he placed himself as a hostage in the hands of the Modocs while the Captain Jack came out to "talk" with General Canby. In fact he is willing to do anything or go anywhere to advance the interests of his journal he represents. My only motive in writing this note is to do justice to a gentleman who well represents a journal which takes more interest in the army than any other newspaper in the country. The Army and Navy Journal, and do this work, but it doesn't.

TWEED AT PORTLAND.

The "Eos" Shuts Himself Up in a Hotel—Tired of Travelling—He Shall Proceed Directly to New York. PORTLAND, Me., April 17, 1873.

William M. Tweed and party arrived in this city at eight o'clock this evening and took apartments at the Preble House. They will proceed westward in the morning.

Tweed remained close in his apartment at the hotel, and declined all visitors except the correspondent of the HERALD, to whom he explained that he had retired because he was weary from his long trip from Montreal. He was evidently considerably wearied and very chary.

In response to the direct question as to his destination he said he was going to New York. As he would respond to no further inquiries from his correspondent retired.

Mr. Tweed's party is five in number—two ladies and three gentlemen. The rumors that Tweed came here to seek a departure to Europe by the Allen steamer on Saturday are considered to be idle.

NEW JERSEY.

Governor Parker Calls an Extra Session of the Senate—Formation of the New York and Philadelphia Railroad. TRENTON, April 17, 1873.

Governor Parker has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Senate on the 24th inst. for the purpose of considering the nominations made by him of two persons from each Congressional district to prepare amendments to the constitution of the State for submission to the next Legislature. This is done in accordance with a resolution passed on the 31st inst. by the Legislature, empowering the governor to make such nominations with the consent of the Senate.

The organization of the New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company in the interest of the National Railroad was completed to-day. The time of its existence extended to 999 years, instead of fifty, as at first instituted. Seventeen directors, with Samuel N. Wilson as President, Robert H. Corson, secretary, and William W. Stelle, treasurer, compose the organization.

A COUNTY TREASURER ARRESTED.

Governor Moses Making It Hot for Defaulting Carpet-Baggers in South Carolina. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 17, 1873.

A telegram received at the Executive Department here from the Sheriff of Greenville county states that, agreeably to orders issued to him by the State Treasurer, he has arrested James M. Allen, the treasurer of the county, on a charge of being a defaulter to the State. Allen was formerly State Senator from Greenville, but was defeated at the last election, and was subsequently appointed treasurer of the county by Governor Moses. The amount of defaultation with which he is charged is \$40,000, collected as taxes. It is stated that Allen held claims against the State to a large extent, which were not paid, and that in consequence he refused to turn over the taxes collected by him until a settlement is made with him. It is also stated that he will be presented to the fullest extent of the law by the State Treasurer. Alleged defaulter will doubtless also be instituted against all the defaulting carpet-baggers, and by this means the State may recover a portion of the money out of which it has been swindled.

RIOT AT KNIGHTSVILLE, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17, 1873.

There was considerable disturbance this afternoon at Knightsville. About five o'clock, while a free fight was progressing, several arrests were made by two policemen, whereupon a party of eight or ten women appeared and rescued the prisoners. Further disturbances are anticipated to-night.

Frederick Hughes was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary by the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for an assault committed on Wolfgang Kesselsohn on Sunday night last in avenue A. Hughes was one of the saw works strikers.

SATANIA AND BIG TREE.