

WEEKLY COURIER.

C. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER, INDIANA.

CURRENT NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Pacific Railroad Funding law passed in May, 1878, by which the Pacific Railroads which are in arrears upon their obligations to the United States Government are required to set apart a certain portion of their earnings each year for the extinguishment of such debts. Dissenting opinions were filed by Justices Strong, Bradley, and Field.

President Hayes has sent a telegram to General Grant, inviting him to be a guest at the White House when he visits Washington.

The National Fair at Washington, D. C., opened on the 28th ult. An industrial procession four miles long was a portion of the display. The President and other officials were present on the Fair Grounds.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

A band of regulators, about 200 strong, surrounded the Jail at Martinsburg, Elliott County, Ky., on the night of the 20th, and taking therefrom two prisoners, John W. Kendall and William McMillan, after a brief and somewhat informal trial, hanged them both to a neighboring tree. The two men hanged were said to have been members of an organized band of criminals, who have for a long time terrorized the county in various ways, but whose punishment through the regular courts of justice it is alleged could never be accomplished, on account of other members of the gang always coming into court and swearing to an alibi. Other suspected members of the gang have been whipped by the regulators, who declare their intention to rid the county of their presence.

A most terrible crime was committed in Strongsville Township, Cuyahoga County, O., on the morning of the 23d. Gottlieb Noller, aged 55, Mrs. Noller, and their son, an idiotic boy, were shot several times each and left for dead, their assassin being George Noller, aged 20, the eldest son of the murdered family. George had been living for some time in Toledo, and was employed as fireman on the Lake Shore Railroad. On the night previous to the murder he paid a visit to his home, driving out from Berea. According to the murderer's own story, he and his father had quarreled some about money matters, and the old man ordered him to leave the premises. This infuriated the son, who had been drinking some, but who claims he was not drunk. He does not give the particulars of the killing. The father was evidently shot while sitting up in bed, his body being fairly riddled with bullets. The mother was shot three times, in the head, the hip and the breast. The young son received a shot in the left breast and another in the forehead. Mother and son, strange to say, both revived enough to call for assistance. The murderer drove back to Berea and thence took the train to Cleveland, where he was arrested. He had in his possession two revolvers, every chamber of both of which was empty. When arrested he seemed somewhat frightened, but did not appear to realize the enormity of his offense. His previous reputation is that of an industrious, hard-working man, and his crime seems unaccountable.

The National Board of Steam Navigation met in annual session at Cincinnati on the 22d. About 120 delegates were present from various parts of the country.

On Sunday night, October 19, some villains in disguise called at the residence of John Whipple, near Wilbur, Saline County, Neb., took Mrs. Whipple from the house, stripped her stark naked, and applied coal-tar and feathers to her. The poor woman almost perished from exposure and rough treatment. The only supposable cause is that she is a witness in a criminal prosecution soon to come off. One of the perpetrators of the outrage is believed to have been a woman in disguise.

A dispatch from Tucson, Ariz., 21st, gives further particulars of the recent Indian fighting in Southwestern New Mexico. In the fight on the 15th a Mesilla and Las Cruces company numbering 30 were massacred by 100 Indians, only one man escaping. Twenty-one persons, settlers and ranchmen, were killed by the Indians in one locality. W. C. Hinds, United States Collector, is reported among the slain. The Indians are reported to have taken refuge in the Mimbres Mountains. Col. Morrow says he has troops enough to whip Victoria, but it will take two months to do it.

Another alleged case of arsenic poisoning by a dental operation is reported from Lexington, Ky., the victim being a young married man named William Hale. He had an aching tooth treated for destruction of the nerve, the dentist putting in a plug saturated with arsenic. Suppuration ensued, bone and muscle and finally the whole face and head became involved and the patient died in great agony. A similar case, by which a well known Brooklyn gentleman lost his life, has recently attracted much attention in the East and elsewhere.

The total vote cast in Ohio on October 14, for State officers, has been officially counted, with the following result: Total vote for Governor, 688,667, divided as follows: Foster, Rep., 336,561; Ewing, Dem., 319,122; Stewart, Pro., 4,145; Platt, Nat., 9,129. Foster's majority over Ewing, 17,439.

Fred. Biebusch, a well known dealer in counterfeit money, together with a number of accomplices, were arrested in St. Louis on the 24th by U. S. Secret Service detectives. General Grant has returned to California from his northern trip. On the 24th he had a grand reception at Sacramento.

Governor Pitkin of Colorado telegraphs Secretary Schurz that he is convinced most of Ouray's warriors were in the Thornburgh fight; that to surrender the criminals Ouray must surrender his tribe, which he is pow-

erless to do; neither will they surrender the White River Utes. Unless the troops move against the Indians, he says, the Indians will move against the settlers, and further massacres will ensue. He complains that the General Government is doing nothing to defend the settlements, and says that the State can not defend all its border without attacking the enemy. Secretary Schurz replies that Special Agent Adams, a gentleman fully endorsed by Gov. Pitkin himself, has been commissioned to deal with the Utes and is now among them. Mr. Adams says: "None of the Southern and only a portion of the White River Utes have been engaged in the trouble, and all rumors of depredations off the reservation are untrue." Secretary Schurz in conclusion says: "We are endeavoring to prevent a general war with the whole Ute tribe, which will be a better way to protect your border settlements than by a general attack upon the Indians by armed citizens, as your dispatch seems to suggest. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that every effort will be made to prevent an unnecessary extension of trouble, which may be precipitated by inconsiderate action."

The body of George Burr of St. Louis, the companion of Prof. Wise in his last aerial voyage, was found on the lake shore near Miller's Station, Ind., 30 miles east of Chicago, on the evening of the 28th. This settles the fate of one at least of the two men who went up from St. Louis in the balloon Pathfinder on the evening of Sept. 28. It was at Miller's Station that two employees of the Lake Shore Railroad observed the balloon passing over in the direction of the lake about midnight on the 28th, which is the last authentic information regarding the missing Pathfinder. At Lake Station, but a few miles distant, a package of circulars from the balloon were found subsequently.

Lieut. Wm. B. Weir, Ordnance Officer of Gen. Merritt's command, was shot and killed by the Indians while hunting some miles from the camp on White River on the 21st. All the proposed Constitutional Amendments voted for at the recent Ohio election were lost, none having received a majority of all the votes cast.

The Ohio River at Louisville was reported on the 24th to be lower than at any recorded time, there being scant two feet of water in many places. Secretary Schurz on the 25th received a dispatch from Special Agent Adams, conveying the gratifying intelligence that all the women and children from the White River Agency had been delivered to him without conditions and they were then en route to Lake City. They stated that during their captivity they had been well treated and had not been subjected to any insult or injury. Gen. Adams reports that the camp of the hostiles is between Grand and Gunnison Rivers. It was his intention to return there immediately, with the confident expectation of arranging matters so as to avoid the necessity of further hostilities. Secretary Schurz warmly commends Gen. Adams for the intrepidity, skill and good judgment displayed by him in carrying out his delicate and somewhat dangerous mission.

A canvass of the vote for members of the Ohio General Assembly, cast October 14, shows that the Republicans elected 68, and the Democrats elected 45 members of the House; the Republicans elected 22, and the Democrats 15 members of the Senate. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 31. A San Francisco dispatch of the 24th gives the following programme of Gen. Grant's intended future movements: Leave San Francisco on the 25th, proceeding to Carson, Gold Hill and Virginia City, Nev., making stoppages at each place named of sufficient duration to inspect the mines and other objects of interest. Leave Virginia City November 8 and proceed eastward direct to Helena, Ill., his old home, where he will remain until the Chicago Army Reunion, Nov. 12th and 13th. On the 25th he will attend the Army Reunion at Indianapolis. He contemplates passing the winter in the South, visiting Florida, Cuba, and possibly also Mexico.

Reports of depredations by the Ute Indians and Snakes in Southwestern Wyoming were prevalent on the 24th, and caused great excitement throughout the Territory. Advice from the Ute Agency, dated the 24th, state that there had been no trouble with the Indians there up to that time. A Sioux (City Iowa) dispatch of the 27th reports that Spotted Tail's Indians in Southwest Dakota had gone upon the war-path, killed one of the Agency men and committed other depredations.

At Fredericktown, Knox County, O., on the 25th, a party of 15 women, all armed with hatchets, made an onslaught upon Kelly's and O'Connor's saloons, broke open the doors, smashed all the decanters, and knocked in the heads of the liquor barrels and poured the contents upon the floor. They then visited the drug-stores and other places where liquor and beer were sold, and admonished their proprietors that unless the objectionable articles were removed from town within 48 hours they would forcibly seize upon and destroy them. The towns are torn asunder by these somewhat high-handed proceedings, each side having its adherents. The saloon-keepers whose property was destroyed have sued out warrants against the avenging fair ones, and a lively legal contest is likely to follow.

At Atchison, Kansas, on the 23d, Police Officer Lewis Chew attempted to arrest a drunken and disorderly negro named Monroe Amos, on the public street, when the latter, who had a revolver in his hand, took deliberate aim at the officer and fired, the ball taking effect in the latter's abdomen. Chew fell, but recovered himself sufficiently to draw his revolver and put a bullet through the negro, the ball penetrating very near the heart. The negro died almost instantly. Officer Chew lived several hours, when he died.

The steamer Amazon, on Lake Michigan, from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, was wrecked on a sand-bar at the entrance of the harbor, just as she was coming into port on the morning of the 26th. Her passengers and crew, about 60 in number, were rescued by the life-saving car.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

A preliminary celebration of the anniversary of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown took place at the home of the surrender on the 23d. Many thousands of people were present and there was a grand military and naval display.

Mrs. Mary E. Lounsbury has been indicted for the murder of her husband, Rev. Dexter L. Lounsbury, at Stratford, Conn., on the 20th of September last.

A reunion of Federal and Confederate veterans was held at Salisbury, N. C., on the 23d. Many thousands of people were present and the exercises were quite interesting.

The first snow-storm of the season occurred in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and the New England States and Canada on the night of the 23d. Six inches of snow fell in some localities.

James H. Riddle, President, and his son, George D. Riddle, Cashier, of the defunct Franklin Savings Institution of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been found guilty of embezzlement and conspiracy by which they obtained from the institution named \$100,000. The prosecution was made by the Board of Directors, who aver that all of this amount, excepting \$15,000, was illegally drawn from the bank without their knowledge or consent.

Charles E. Schuyler, who a short time since became notorious for the abduction of the daughter of Townsend Davis of Buffalo, N. Y., pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to the Auburn Prison for seven years.

Frank Boynton, Receiver Teller of the North National Bank of Boston, pleaded guilty to embezzling \$25,000, and has been sentenced to five years at hard labor.

FOREIGN.

A careful computation of the lives lost by the recent floods in Spain makes the number in excess of 2,000. The property loss is estimated at 60,000,000 francs. There were 3,500 houses and 120 mills destroyed by the flood. Large subscriptions are being made for the relief of the sufferers.

Charles Tomlinson, a prominent Liverpool cotton broker, has committed frauds to the aggregate of £90,000 against Liverpool and London banks. He is under arrest.

Five men have been hanged at Cabul for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy. They include Kotwal of Cabul the head of the City Mollahs, and two Generals, one of royal blood.

Rosenburg, proprietor of London Tobacco, has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for publishing defamatory libels against Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis-West—the "Jersey Lily" and the "Welsh Rose."

At the opening of the Prussian Diet, on the 24th, the Emperor William read his speech in person. It was exclusively confined to subjects of a financial nature, no allusion whatever being made to political affairs, either at home or abroad.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

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On the 23d, at Memphis, there were three deaths from fever and two new cases reported. John Johnson, Superintendent of Quarantine, recommends the removal of all quarantine restrictions, as being no longer necessary.

The yellow fever epidemic at Memphis on the 24th was virtually declared at an end, President Plunkett of the State Board of Health having ordered the discharge of the entire corps of freight and passenger inspectors on duty in and around the city.

A large number of Memphis refugees returned home on the 25th, by the steamer Hard Cash from St. Louis, the first steamer that had landed at Memphis in 90 days. It was expected that the great bulk of the refugees would put in an appearance during the following week.

The Paradise of Babies.

The real "Paradise of Babies" is Japan—as has been said many times—for not only do the children have every imaginable toy, but many persons get their living by amusing them. Men go about the streets and blow soap bubbles for them with pipes that have no bows as ours have. These young Japs have tops, stiffs, pop-guns, blow-guns, magic lanterns, kaleidoscopes, wax-figures, terra cotta animals, flying-fish and dragons, masks, puzzles, and games; butterflies and beetles that flutter about; turtles that move their legs and pop out their heads; birds that fly about, and peck the fingers and whistle; paste-board targets that, when hit, burst open and let a winged figure fly out; and—most wonderful of all, perhaps—little balls looking like elder-pith, which, thrown into bowls of warm water, slowly expand into the shape of a boat, or a fisherman, a tree, flower, crab, or bird.

The girls of Japan have dolls' furniture and dishes, and, of course, dolls. They have dolls that walk and dance; dolls that put on a mask when a string is pulled; dolls dressed to represent nobles, ladies, minstrels, mythological and historical personages. Dolls are handed down for generations, and in some families are hundreds of them. They never seem to get broken or worn out, as yours do; and, in fact, they can hardly be the dear playmates that yours are. They are kept as a sort of show; and, though the little owners play with them, they do not dress and undress them and take them to bed, as you do. A good deal of the time they are rolled up in silk paper and packed away in a trunk. On the great festival day of the Japanese girls—the Feast of Dolls, of which no doubt you have heard—there is a great show of dolls and toys, and it is the event of the year for the queer little black-eyed maidens. The Feast is the boys' great day, and they have banners, flags, figures of warriors and great men, swords, and other toys suitable for boys.

—Olive Thorne, in St. Nicholas for November.

ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

On Tuesday, November 4, elections will be held in the States named, as follows: CONNECTICUT.

For members of the Legislature, excepting one-half of the Senate, who hold over. The Republicans now have 14 of 21 Senators and 142 of 244 Representatives.

LOUISIANA.

For Governor and other State officers. The Democratic nominee for Governor is L. A. Wiltz; the Republican, Taylor Beattie. In 1878, Barker, Dem., was elected State Treasurer by a large majority.

MARYLAND.

For Governor and other State officers, Legislature, etc. There are three State tickets in nomination: The Democratic, headed by W. T. Hamilton for Governor; the Republican, headed by James A. Gary; the Greenback, headed by Howard Meeks.

The vote of Maryland in 1877 for Comptroller was 30,798 Democratic, 30,329 Republican. Democratic majority, 469. Last year (for Congressman) the Democrats had 65,973, and the Republicans 53,214. In the present Legislature the Democrats have 19 of 28 members of the Senate, and 63 of 84 members of the House.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature. There are three candidates for Governor: Republican, John D. Long; Straight Democratic, John Quincy Adams; and Gen. B. F. Butler, who is supported by two independent organizations, one composed of Republicans mainly, and the other of Democrats.

The vote of Massachusetts in 1877 for Governor last year was 134,735 for Talbot, Rep.; 109,433 for Butler, Dem. and Nat.; 16,382 for Abbott, Dem.; and 1,913 for Miner, Pro. In the present Legislature the Republicans have 34 of 49 Senators and 155 of 246 members of the House.

MINNESOTA.

For Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature. There are four tickets in the field, headed for Governor as follows: Republican, J. S. Pillsbury, renominated; Democratic, Edmund Rice; Greenback, William Meighen; Prohibition, Rev. W. W. Butterlee.

The vote of Minnesota in 1877 for Governor was: Rep., 37,644; Dem., 40,325. Last year for Auditor it was: Rep., 36,233; Dem., 38,721. In the Legislature the Republicans have 23 of 31 Senators, and 73 of 106 members of the House.

MISSISSIPPI.

For Members of the Legislature, etc. The last Legislature was Democratic by a majority of 15 in the Senate and 73 in the House.

NEBRASKA.

For Judge of Supreme Court and University Regents. The Republican candidate for Judge is Amasa Cobb; the Democratic, E. Wakeley.

Nebraska went Republican last year for Judge of the Supreme Court, by 28,966 to 23,391.

NEW JERSEY.

For members of the Legislature, etc. The present Legislature is Republican in the Senate by 11 to 10, and in the House by 33 to 27.

NEW YORK.

For Governor and other State officials, a Legislature, etc., and a Congressman in the Twelfth District, in place of Alexander Smith, Rep., deceased, besides voting on constitutional amendments.

The Republican ticket is headed by Alonzo Cornell for Governor, and the Democratic, by Lucius Robinson. John Kelly is running as the Tammany candidate for Governor, his followers supporting the other nominees on the regular Democratic ticket. The Young Republicans support the regular Republican ticket with the exception of Cornell and Soize (State Engineer), whom they scratch. Lewis, the Greenback nominee, and Meers, candidate of the Prohibitionists, are ex-Prohibitionists.

The vote of New York last year for Judge of the Court of Appeals was: Republican, 331,112; Democratic, 356,451; Greenback, 25,131; Prohibition, 4,294; scattering, 1,655. In 1877 the Democrats elected their Secretary of State by 382,062, to 371,708 for the Republican candidate, there being 29,322 "Workmen," and 7,236 Prohibitionists. In 1876 Tilden beat Hayes by 232,742, while Robinson received 30,490 votes more than Morgan, who ran a tight ahead of Hayes, Tilden running 2,000 ahead of his ticket.

In the Twelfth Congressional District (Westchester County) last year the Republicans elected the late Alexander Smith by 11,328 to 9,962 for Cobb, Democrat, and 2,421 for Nicholas Smith, Greenback.

The Legislature now is Republican by 19 to 13 in the Senate, and 58 to 30 in the House. There has been a reappointment, however, since then.

PENNSYLVANIA.

For State Treasurer, etc. The following are in nomination: Republican, Samuel Butler; Democratic, D. O. Barr; Greenback-Labor, Peter Sutton; Prohibition, W. L. Richardson.

For Governor last year the vote of Pennsylvania was: Rep., 339,400; Dem., 257,137; Greenback, 81,758; Pro., 3,736. In 1877, for Treasurer, on a very light vote, Hayes, Dem., beat Hart, Rep., by 251,717 to 241,816, the National vote being 32,854, and the Prohibition 2,827.

VIRGINIA.

For members of the Legislature, etc., and also on a proposition for an adjustment of the State debt.

The Legislature now is Democratic by 28 to 8 in the Senate and 102 to 39 (Republicans and Independents) in the House.

WISCONSIN.

For Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature. The Republican nominee for Governor is Wm. E. Smith (renominated); Democratic, J. G. Jenkins; Greenback, Chas. May; Prohibition, W. R. Blomfield.

The vote of Wisconsin for Governor in 1877 was: Rep., 78,730; Dem., 70,480; Gbk., 26,216. Hayes's majority over Tilden in 1876 was 6,141. In the present Legislature the Republicans have the Senate by 24 to 9 and the House by 66 to 34, the minority in this branch including 7 Nationals.

—The Czar has permitted the publication in his empire of two Jewish weekly newspapers recently started: *Bussky Ezer* (Russian Jew) and *Bazaret* (Down); both of them are dedicated to the improvement of the condition of the Hebrew population of Russia. They advocate thorough and liberal education, close association with the Christians, and sincere fulfillment of all the duties imposed on the subjects of the Czar.

Russian ladies have just begun to take part in boat races. In Saratoff the first prize, a golden bracelet, and the second, a golden breastpin, were adjudged to the two young ladies who handled the rubber.

This is the fifth successive "bad year" in British agriculture.

THE REBELLIOUS UTES.

Return of Gen. Adams, Special Agent, from the Hostile Camp—The White River Captives Surrendered.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

GEN. MERRITT'S CAMP, WHITE RIVER, Colo., Oct. 24, via RAWLINS, Wyo., Oct. 25.—Gen. Merritt yesterday detached Maj. Sumner with five companies of the 5th Cavalry to make further search for Paul Humme, the man of the Ordnance Department supposed to have been killed with Lieut. Weir, near Grand River, on Oct. 20. The battalion reached the place where Weir fell, when Drabs, the scout, discovered Indians about Maj. Sumner immediately threw out skirmishers, but was astonished at seeing two white flags displayed on top poles. Two horsemen dashed out of the Indian line, and on approaching were found to be Gen. Charles Adams of the United States Postal Service and Count Dornhoff, First Secretary of the German Legation, accompanied by a body-guard of some 30 Ute Indians. The latter very prudently kept out of the way of the soldiers. Gen. Adams, acting as peace commissioner for the Interior Department, stated that he had come through both Ouray's camp at the Southern Agency and the hostile main camp on Grand, near Hoan River. Maj. Sumner inquired relative to the fate of Paul Humme, and the Indians were asked the particulars of the affair in which he and Lieut. Weir lost their lives. They said that a scouting party of 10 warriors had come out from the hostile camp to watch Gen. Merritt's movements, but with orders not to fight. They were encamped near where Hall's party lunched, when they saw Weir and Humme go after the deer. One of their men happened to be on foot, aiming at a deer which Humme shot before he discovered the Indians. Immediately after he observed the warrior on foot making for his horse, and fired at and killed him. Then the surviving Indians opened fire and killed Lieut. Weir, who approached over the ravine on horseback, thinking to have a shot at the deer. He fell from his horse and never moved afterward. Humme, whose horse stampeded, retreated on foot toward the hills, the party firing as he went. He received a shot through the right eye, but still kept on walking and firing. He received another shot, clear through the head, and died. He was killed about 1,000 yards south-west from where Weir was found. Then the Indians turned loose on Hall and fought him till night, losing one man killed in the affair with him. The body of Humme was found, as directed, and buried. He used to be second steward for Potter Palmer, and was a very intrepid but somewhat rash soldier. Maj. Sumner buried him with military honors.

The Times correspondent interviewed Gen. Adams, and obtained from him the following important statement: He left Ouray's camp, at the Southern Agency, on Oct. 19, reaching the hostile camp on the night of the 20th. He was well received by the chiefs, although he found much mourning in the lodge because 37 of their brave warriors were killed in the hot encounter with Thornburgh's command, on Sept. 29. There was no mistake about the number. Gen. Adams said the Utes acknowledged that Thornburgh's men fought heroically, but said that undoubtedly the Major provoked the fight, being desirous of whipping the Indians anyhow, as he said in conversation. Meeker and his two male employees were killed a day or two after the Thornburgh fight, probably on Oct. 1. The chiefs said the agent had threatened them with chains and handcuffs when the soldiers came. This is why they placed the chain around Meeker's corpse. They also complained that Meeker refused to give them the supplies at the Agency unless they tilted the land. There were plenty of supplies, but the Agent would not issue them. The women were taken prisoners, with the children, and naked were harnessed in any way. Gen. Adams found them with the squaws in the smaller Indian camp, and had them sent, under escort of one of Ouray's chiefs and other Indians, to Lake City, Colo., which point they have further reached in a few days. Gen. Adams further says the Utes are desirous of peace, and claim that Meeker and Thornburgh brought on the war. Having lost, including Hall's fight, thirty-nine of their best men, they considered things about even, and are willing to shake hands. They wished to make the surrender of the women and children a condition of peace, but Gen. Adams was peremptory in declining the proposition, and they delivered them up unharmed without further conditions. After the proposal that the ring-leaders of the recent outbreak should be given up the chiefs unanimously refused, saying the outbreak was not premeditated, and that all were implicated. So the matter of peace or war now stands. Gen. Adams says the hostiles are encamped in a country utterly impregnable, and that four times the force at present there could not reduce them. Their main camp is about 25 miles south of this point. Gen. Adams immediately telegraphed for instructions. Gen. Adams and Count Dornhoff will go back with the Indians to the Southern Agency. Everything is in a state of uncertainty.

In further conversation with Gen. Adams the Times correspondent learned that the Indians at first intended to kill Meeker only. Miss Meeker was in the well-house when a brother of Chief Johnson made a rush to capture her. Dresser, one of the white employees, conceiving Miss Meeker's honor to be endangered, fired and killed the Indian. Dresser was shot dead on the instant. The other white men rushed for the buildings and opened with rifle on the Utes, wounding several. The Indians then fired the buildings and shot the men one by one as they rushed out. Two Indians were killed in the affair. The exact number killed by Thornburgh's men was 23, as they wheeled and fired during the retreat to the wagons. Payne killed seven from his intrenchments, Merritt's infantry and cavalry killed five during the skirmish of the morning of the rescue. This, with two killed at the Agency and two in Hall's affair, makes a total of 36, or a balance of six in favor of the whites, who between soldiers and citizens, have had 33 men killed up to the present. Gen. Adams says that Plateau Creek, which has seven branches, running through one of the most difficult countries in the world, will be the stronghold of the Utes in case the war is prosecuted. Douglas, of all the chiefs, is the only one who wishes to return to the Agency. The others all profess a desire for peace, but do not care about coming back to White River. "Ute Jack" commanded against Thornburgh, but claims to have had only 100 men. This is presumably a lie, invented to glorify himself.

Gen. Adams, in conversation with Gen. Merritt, stated that the Indians, if attacked now, would raid the settlements of Northern Colorado; at least so they have expressed themselves. It is just as well for the people of that section to be warned of this. The Indians also say that Capt. Dodge's company was watched by a strong party, but they did not know of Thornburgh's fight until after Dodge joined Payne in the entrenchments. Gen. Adams says the Indians are not very well armed, but have plenty of ammunition.

—The Boston Courier discovers that when two young men meet they address each other as "old man," and that when two old fellows meet they say "my boy."