

Miscellaneous.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.
Since the election in Virginia last fall, there has been a better feeling manifested towards Northern emigrants. Many of those who have heretofore been foremost in denouncing the Administration and unwilling to accept anything from the hands of the Republican party, are now eager to help along this party with a view to an immediate and rapid settlement of their State. Real Estate agents, both in Washington and Alexandria, have been quite busy the past winter and thus far this spring. They are daily in receipt of letters of inquiries from parties North who, at some future time, intend to change their cold abodes for the more congenial climate South.

A finely dressed young man of about twenty-five summers, known as General Ryan has been in Washington about a year. He is accredited with being engaged in enlisting men for a Cuban expedition and according to his own report that he has a reserved force of more than three thousand awaiting his orders, all anxious to follow him to victory. A few days since he addressed a letter to the War Department offering his service and the services of 1,000 of his force for fighting the Modocs. As yet he has received no reply.

The feeling here against the Modocs in Louisiana is equally as intense as in California and it is regretted that the President does not use a little more of his war power in exterminating if necessary the first named Modocs. Let the strong arm of the Government be felt as the spirit of "Old Hickory" would dictate.

The Reverend Hall Barney swindle, is attracting a great deal of attention. Letters are being received from Government officials from all parts of the country with either money enclosed or inquiries as to the genuineness of J. Hale Barney's concern. Judge Edmunds, our city Postmaster and Secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, has shown much ability in the adroitness of his movements in connection with this swindle. His counsel being courted, he has utilized his letter-carrier force in the capacity of detectives, and rendered important assistance in the detection and arrest of the criminal. Even before a letter reached the office directed to Barney, except decoy letters, the Postmaster became aware of the intended swindle, and at once set to work in ferreting it out.

Postmasters and others who have been generous enough to send money to this Barney should at once write to the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, P. M. of Washington, notifying him to that effect, and without doubt they will receive money and letters. The Postmaster allowed Barney to receive but few letters, and only two or three of them having money in them, it is thought.

The President is warmly congratulated in securing such men as Shillabarger and Eaton to fill the vacancies in the Civil Service Advisory Board. Letters from warm friends of Mr. Eaton stating there is no better in the country; that he will command the confidence of everyone connected with him, and will greatly strengthen the Civil Service reform inaugurated by the President. From the Chicago Tribune of April 17th we enclose the following:

"In the place of Commissioners Medill and Curtis, President Grant has named Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York and the Hon. Samuel Shillabarger as members of the Civil Service Advisory Board. Mr. Shillabarger is well known. Mr. Eaton is a member of the New York bar, and several years ago was prominent in the direction of legal and legislative measures against the Fisk management of the Erie Railroad. He disappeared from the public view one night about three years since, in consequence of a dastardly assault believed to have been instigated by Fisk, which left him for dead at his own door.

His system was so shattered by the blow that he was unable to resume the practice of his profession until last summer. At the invitation of the committee of seventy, last fall, he delivered an address upon the principles of municipal government."

The Secretary of the Civil Service

Board of the Treasury Department will report soon that 571 applicants have been examined for clerkships in that Department. Since there are only 41 vacancies to fill there can possibly be but once chance out of about 14.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has "put down his foot" that the internal revenue tax of the New York Central Railroad must be collected. The call collectors in New York have sold locomotives and other loose property of the road and will continue to distract till the Government's demand is met. Vanderbilt gave the Commissioner to understand that he would sue out a writ of replevin under the law of New York. It has been discovered, however, that a law of Congress makes this a punishable offence, and hence the old Commodore will hesitate before he gets himself or his friends in trouble by any precipitate action.

THE "QUAKER POLICY."

Purposes and Methods of the President's Peace Policy in Indian Affairs—Mr. Delano's Definition.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Western wires being reported down to-day, no intelligence of any kind has been received from the Pacific Coast, nor from the seat of the Modoc war. There is nothing new in the situation here in regard to the matter. The Government policy in regard to the treatment of the Indians is still vigorously and variously discussed. The inflamed feeling is subsiding as a clearer comprehension of what is meant by the peace policy prevails. In view of the fact that this policy is being condemned by many who apparently do not know what it means, your correspondent to-day addressed a suggestion to the Secretary of the Interior and received the interesting and important reply which is given below. The correspondence is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873.
Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

DEAR SIR: The excitement and exasperation of the public mind, growing out of the treachery of the Modocs, which resulted in the death of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, and the serious, if not fatal, wounding of Commissioner Mencham, has led, and will continue to lead, to severe criticisms on what is termed the "Peace policy." Many observations have been, and are likely hereafter to be made, of a general nature, condemning that which is not, perhaps, well understood, and expressing general opinions in regard to a subject upon which the parties making such utterances are not as well informed as they should be. All this, however, is so natural as to be anticipated, and it must be received with patience and forbearance by those who take a calmer view of the subject, and who ought to comprehend it better than many who are so free in their expressions of opinion. Would it not be well, however, to enable the public to understand anew and distinctly what is meant by the "peace policy," what its objects are, and how it is proposed to attain them by executive and legislative action.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. L. CROUSE.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, A. P. 15, 1873.

L. L. Crouse, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date suggesting some utterance from me, at the present moment, as to the plan, purpose, and scope of the Indian policy of the department, which has popularly and properly become known as the "peace policy," is before me. It ought not to be necessary, and so far as the purposes of the Government are concerned it is not, to enter upon any fresh elucidation of what is meant by this policy, but as the public mind is sought to be confused, if not inflamed, by the criticisms and misrepresentations to which you allude, as to the real purposes animating the Government in its course toward the Indian tribes, I venture to present, briefly as I may, and distinctly as possible, an answer to your inquiries.

First.—The "peace policy" proposed to place the Indians upon reservations as rapidly as possible where they can be provided for in such manner as the dictates of humanity and Christian civilization require. Being thus placed

upon reservations they will be removed from such contiguity to our frontier settlements as otherwise will lead, necessarily, to frequent outrages, wrongs, and disturbances of the public peace. On these reservations they can be taught, as fast as possible, the arts of agriculture and such pursuits as are incident to civilization, through the aid of the Christian organizations of the country now engaged in this work, acting in harmony with the Federal Government. Their intellectual, moral, and religious culture can be prosecuted, and thus it is hoped that humanity and kindness may take the place of barbarity and cruelty. If a majority of the people of the United States prefer extermination to the course here indicated, and desire to see all the horrors and bloodshed and loss of life among both whites and Indians incident to the policy of extermination, then it is well enough to denounce in vague and general if not unmeaning terms the "Quaker policy."

Second.—Whenever it shall be found that any tribe or band of Indians persistently refuse to go upon a reservation, and determine to continue their nomadic habits, accompanied with depredations and outrages upon our frontier settlements, then it is the policy of the President to treat such band or tribe with all needed severity, to punish them for their outrages according to their merits, and thus to teach them that it is better to follow the advice of the Government and go upon reservations and become civilized, rather than to continue the native habits and practices. The recent conduct of the Modocs will furnish to the Government an example for the treatment of such tribes and bands as refuse to accept the benevolent purposes of what is termed the "Quaker policy." There may be some so impressed with the necessity of non-resistance as to object to the punishment of Indians under the circumstances last referred to. If there be any such they will, I feel assured, find opportunity for complaining, because the policy is not peaceable enough.

Third.—It is the determination of this policy to see that all supplies, of every kind and nature, whether for food or clothing, purchased for such Indians as are upon reservations and remain at peace, are procured at fair and reasonable prices, so that the Indians meriting these supplies may receive the same without having the funds of the Government be any whose vocation may be interrupted by being deprived of the profits which speculation or peculating may have heretofore afforded in the purchases for Indians, such persons will find abundant reason to complain, because the "Quaker policy" deprives them of the opportunity of gains and profits heretofore enjoyed in this business.

Fourth.—It is the purpose of the Government, as fast as possible, through the instrumentality and by the advice of the religious organizations, and by all other means within its power, to procure competent, upright, faithful, moral, and religious agents to care for the Indians that go upon reservations, to distribute the goods and provisions that are purchased for them by the benevolence of the Government, to aid in their intellectual, moral, and religious culture, and thus to assist in the great work of humanity and benevolence which the peace policy means. If there be any who are thus deprived of Government positions and office that they have hitherto afforded large profit without labor, and without merit, and who are to be prevented in the future from defrauding Indians for their own personal gain, those persons may complain of the "Quaker policy" and demand extermination.

Fifth.—It is the purpose of the peace policy to establish schools, and through the instrumentality of the Christian organizations, acting in harmony with the government, as fast as possible to build churches and organize Sabbath schools, whereby these savages may be taught a better way of life than they have heretofore pursued, and be made to understand and the comforts of civilization, and thus be prepared ultimately to become citizens of this great nation.

These I understand to be the purposes of the President's policy, and this seems to be the occasion when it ought to be so studied as to be understood; for I believe that, when understood, there are few American citizens who will find the heart to condemn it. I also feel at liberty to say that, as here explained, it has the approbation of every member of the President's Cabinet, and that the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior will hereafter, as they have heretofore, act in perfect accord, and with perfect sincerity in endeavoring fully and completely to carry out and execute this policy.

Very respectfully yours, C. DELANO.

A disease resembling the staggers has proved fatal to a large number of horses and mules in Jackson county, Florida, and some of the farmers of that section have been seriously embarrassed by loss of stock.

The junk business which has been a leading branch of traffic since the Boston fire, is said to be getting dull again in that city, and some of the smaller establishments are shutting up shop, to seek some more profitable investment.

THE WRECK AND ITS LESSONS.

A steamer, freighted with human lives, leaves Liverpool with a short allowance of coal. In mid-ocean her captain realizes the startling fact that she can never reach her destination without a new supply. He at once turns the ship from her course and seeks the friendly harbor of Halifax. He leaves the old beaten track, and rushes through darkness with increased speed toward a dangerous coast. He consults his chart, locates Sambro light, leaves the deck in charge of a subordinate, with instructions to sail until the light is sighted, and, thinking his duty done, retires to rest. The vessel obeys its helm. The officer in charge is looking for the light in the wrong direction, and is sailing away instead of toward it. He is warned of his danger by men who are familiar with the coast, yet the ship plunges on as if it had an ocean opening before it. While a thousand souls are dreaming of security the steamer is driven headlong on a rocky coast. Who can paint the scene that follows? The quick, sharp agony of the brave men and women cut off from all escape; whose first intimation of danger was the rush of the remorseless sea that engulfed them; the long hours of terrible suffering in the frozen rigging and on the barren rock; the death seeds which many survivors carried from the wreck, are beyond the power of language to portray.

The story of that fatal morning sent a thrill of horror throughout the world, and awakened pangs of sorrow that can never be assuaged. Whatever verdict an investigating commission may determine upon, the world already passed judgment upon the cupidity and carelessness which led to this disaster. But from this judgment will any good result? Will the loss of the Atlantic lead to ocean reforms, or will it die out, as others before it, with the storm of indignation which its horrors evoked? Will the people consider the account balanced by the dismissal of the captain, and the public censure of a few unworthy officers? We fear they will, unless the press of the country make the Atlantic disaster the text from which to thunder their demands for greater protection in the future. We cannot disarm the hand of the Almighty, but we can stop the stupid blunders of men. The best equipped ship may go down in the storm, but it will never leave its track to seek a supply of coal or provisions. The badly equipped may and do, and to this account we place the loss of the Atlantic. What is the remedy? We answer: the appointment of inspectors by the General Government, to see that every ship is fully equipped for an ocean voyage before she leaves her dock. A quarterly or semi-annual inspection may do for her hull and engines, but the necessary provisions for comfort and safety should be inspected with each trip. The amount of coal and provisions; the number and condition of her boats; the facilities for saving life in cases of emergency; the qualification of officers and crew, should be passed upon by competent judges, upon whom the responsibility could be fixed if the vessel failed in any of these essential particulars. Terrible as was the loss of life by the wreck of the Atlantic, it was but a fraction of the yearly loss by ocean transportation. The deaths on our emigrant ships are unnoticed by the public. Thousands die on the passage or soon after landing from disease contracted on the ship, through lack of those sanitary precautions which human selfishness ignores. The terrible abuse has long been felt, and earnest efforts have been made to bring about a reform. The President has called the attention of Congress to the subject, and that body heeded his suggestions in authorizing a commission to examine into, and report at its next session, such facts as may tend to throw more light upon this long neglected abuse. The commission has been appointed and has already entered upon its labors, and we have every assurance that within a year some practical measure will be adopted that will meet with hearty co-operation and support of the leading maritime powers of Europe. The field for ocean reform is a wide one, and if the recent disaster of the steamer Atlantic will but awaken the public to the necessity of prompt and efficient action, the lessons of the wreck will not have been altogether in vain.

LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

It was recently decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that a telegraph company could not be held responsible for error in transmitting messages unless the messages are repeated, in accordance with the regulations of the company, as printed in their blanks. This decision is in direct contradiction to one just given in Illinois. The courts there hold that the telegraphs have no business to charge one price for doing the work at all and an extra price for doing it correctly. Correctness is the very essence of the contract of a telegraph company, and cannot legally be separated from it and changed for as an extra accommodation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A vine trained against a black wall is said to ripen earliest.

Some New York belles are wearing suits of Turkish toweling.

For a wonder, 17-year locusts haven't been announced this year.

The Philadelphia Star piously hopes that the Modoc war will not hatch a new brood of Colons.

A woman has been lecturing in Salem, Massachusetts, on "the man, lady and land question."

M. Ortolon, the celebrated French law professor, was writing in bed at the time of his recent death.

Beecher calls the current Sunday School literature "the swill of the house of God," and powerful thin some of it is.

The Count de Waldeck, who has just celebrated the one hundred and seventh anniversary of his birth, is building a theater in Paris of which he is to be the director.

Fifteen years ago moose meat was a drug in eastern markets at five cents a pound. Now, on account of the wasteful slaughter, there is no regular, reasonable supply at any price.

On removing the remains of John Sallee from a cemetery at Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, a few days ago, in the box containing the coffin was found a bull snake more than four feet long.

Colonel Forney offered a town in Texas a free library, but after consultation on the citizens decided that they would rather have 12 bags of buckshot and 12 shot guns if it was all the same to him.

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Notice!

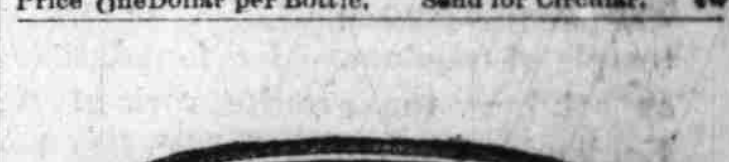
THE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF the State of North Carolina will meet in Greensville, N. C., May 25th, 1873, at 9 A. M., and continue in session from day to day until the business for which it is convened shall be disposed of. Applicants for Licenses are requested to present themselves as early in the session as possible. G. DUFFY, Jr., M. D., Sec. Med. Ex. Board. * Methodist and Biblical Recorder, Raleigh; Presbyterian, Fayetteville; Journal, Wilmington; Recorder, Hillsboro; Patriot, Greensboro; Watchman, Salisbury; Observer, Charlotte; Intelligencer, Staunton; Advance, Battleboro; Southerner, Tarboro; News, Weldon, copy sent times and send bill to C. Duffy, Jr., New Berne, N. C.



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which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is so new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful results. Don't weaken and impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use. Keep the blood pure and health is assured. JOHN Q. BELLEFLORE, 18 Platt St., New York. Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.



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