Nebraska Herald.

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."

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SENATOR TIPTON ON THE INDIAN WAR.

On July 6th, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr Anthony, the pending question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Tipton said: I do not wish to be at all discourteous to my colleague; but as we are on this subject, and as his side of the Senate has had two speeches on it allready from the neighboring State of Kansas, as a matter of course I feel a little tenacious that we on this side, representing Nebraska should have an opportunity of saying one word. I do not wish the country to understand that Kansas has all the Indians that are West. I wish it had.

While I desire at all times to be able to concur, especially with that part of the Senate with which I am politically identified, in the passage of any resolution that seems to receive such universal favor as this does, yet I must admit that I am somewhat embarrassed in regard to voting for the original resolution; and it is, as the Representatives from Kansas have already indicated, on account of the condition of the frontier. I have all faith in the Secretary of War and all faith in the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate as to their good and kind intentions toward us upon the frontier; and yet I do not believe that our present system of warfare is worth anything; and I mean more than couched in that word "anything" when I utter it. It has done nothing for us on the frontier. For the last three years our people have been slaughtered every day, and this day as it is now about the hour of one o'clock, undoubtedly has had its victims also. Every day on the frontier our people are massacred.

Under these circumstances we want some kind of relief. You ask me what. I tell you frankly I do not know; but I want any experiment, anything for a change. If I could wield the Legislative power of this nation to day I would so remodel the whole system that I would make it a high crime for any regular Army office to cross the Missouri river for the next twelve months; I would offer a premium for savage Indian scalps; I would enlist the men of the frontier, whose lives are identified with the frontier, and I would fill volunteer army by the frontiermen themselves; I would appoint as commanders of that army the men who understood Indian warfare, if it is to be understood at all. Our present system is inefficient. We never have successfully combatted with savages. We may worry them out by the power of this nation; but we want an experiment at relief of somes kind

Under these circumstances, therefore, I say emphatically that I am embarrassed in regard to voting for the original resolution. I do not desire to show myself captious on this subject, and will not sit silent; I will vote on one side of the question or the other. I never was noncommittal in anything, and I will not consent to sit silent in my seat and not vote when an opportunity is given to vote. I propose therefore, to vote; that is my business here; and as I connot vote for the resolution, I shall vote against the resolution. And now, leaving the balance that I ought not to say— for probably I should not have said what I have in this latitude; it is true, however—I yield to my colleague.

Senator Wilson arose and intimated that the cause of the difficulties was as much with the whites as with the Indians, and also reproved Senator Tipton for offering rewards for scalps, to which Mr. Tipton replied:

The Senator, undoubtedly understands me in this: that so far as tribes will be bound by treaty stipulations, we will act in the utmost fairness with them. The murderous tribes now plundering and desolating our frontier will be bound by no treaty. They have no faith to keep with us. They cannot be intimidated but by an exhibition of power. You cannot speak to them in regard to any of the inhumanities of life. You cannot utter to them one single word of Christian civilization. All is powerless but exhibition of power on the part of this Government. Until you can cause them to fear and tremble in your presence, until you can make them feel your power, until they understand that you will deal with them just as they are dealing with you, you cannot save the lives of your women and your children on the frontier; and when it comes to that I would authorize war upon these savages that cannot be approached; I would save the lives of our Chrisian women. God help the country and the reputation of the country when any Senator is to stand in his place here and dare not be permited to talk of the massacres, of the women of his constituency, and not talk about premiums on savage Indian scalps.

This subject is one of vast moment to the people of the frontier. I trust I understand the amenities of Christian society. I trust I understand something of Christian civilization. Why, certainly the light of Massachusetts has visited us long since upon that subject, and we are trying to practice Puritanism as best we may be able to apply it to practice even in the very far West. But come ye down to it and furnish the sons from your own fireside. I boast not of it; but my son has spent summers on that very frontier, and farther on than where the war wages to-day, and he informed me of the safety of his condition when he boasted that he had two companions with himself, and by burrowing in the earth it was thought probable that they could hold at bay a large number of savages until aid could approach them. Our people are in their cabins to day; they are in their dirt-covered hovels to day, and they are looking from their loopholes for some relief; and therefore I stand here proudly to vindicate the doctrine with regard to those Indians who can hold no faith with you—premiums, anything, paid in gold for those savages' scalps.

The Glenwood Meeting.

According to previous announcement, about 800 citizens of Mills County assembled in the Court House at Glenwood, on Friday July 12th, to express their views on the recent murder of the Lawn boys, by a so called Vigilance Committee, in that county. The meeting was the largest ever held in that city, and the greatest unanimity and decorum prevailed The meeting was called to order by the Rev. L. S. Williams and D. H. Solomon, Esq., addressed the meeting in an impressive manner. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported the following; which was unanimously adopted;

"WHEREAS, there is every reasen to believe that the persons of William and Patrick F Lawn were, on the 14th day of June 1867, kidnapped from Council Bluffs, and hung by a so-called "Vigilance Committee" composed of citizens of Mills County.

Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Citizens of Mills County in mass meeting assembled.

1st. That we regard the said transaction as an unjustifiable outrage on a sister County; and the killing of the men aforenamed as a cruel, cowardly and unwarrantable act.

2nd That the officer who permitted the said Committee to take from him, without remonstrance, the above named persons, after they had quietly submitted to arrest, and had been disarmed, has brought discredit upon the executors of the law, and deserves adequate punishment for his criminal conduct.

3d. That we are unalterably opposed to mob or lynch law, under whatever pretext administered, and that we will use our best efforts to bring to justice all parties concerned in this transaction.

4th. That we pledge ourselves to a faithful and unqualified support of the officers of the law in ferretting out and bringing to justice all criminals, and declare that the law of the land must be maintained and enforced from this time forth, and that mob law in our midst must forever cease.

5th. That we request the Board of Supervisors to take immediate steps for the erection of a jail within our county and urge upon our citizens the importance of sustaining such a measure by their votes, if necessary.

6th. That the procedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this and the adjoining counties of this State and Nebraska, and also in the Des Moines *State Register*, Chicago *Times*, and all other papers that have published accounts of this transaction.

NOTE.—The last resolution, relative to publication, was amended to include the Chicago *Times*, for the reason that, in the copy of that paper of July 5th, an article appeared in which the name of Jno. Seevers was published as being one of the Vigilance committee. This publication does great and unmerited injustice to an old and highly respected citizen of this county, as he is—and always was—clearly above even a suspicion of being connected with that committee.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
J. SOLOMON,
WILLIAM WHEELER,
S. CHRISTY,
Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. J. JACKSON, Chm.

L. A. WILLIAMS,
W. KEMPTON,
Secretaries.

"I went to the Legislature last year," said a Georgian. "Well, I went to Augusta, and took dinner at a tavern, right beside me at the table sat a member from one of the back towns, that had never taken dinner before at a tavern in his life. Before his plate was a dish of peppers, and he kept looking at them—finally, as the waiter was mighty slow bringing on things, he up with his fork, and in less than no time soused one in his mouth. As he brought his grinder down on it, the tears came in his eyes. At last, spitting the pepper into his hands, he laid it down by the side of his plate, and with a voice that set the whole table in a roar, exclaimed, "Just lie there and cool."

The Lady of the Capitol.

Mrs. Ames, in a recent letter describes some of the female lobbyists and their ways. The following is thrillingly interesting:

"Leaning back in a deep chair, no one near her, you see a fair woman, whose beautiful presence seems at variance with the many anxious an gu'ar and the few coarse women around her. The calmness of assured position, the serene satisfaction of concious beauty, envelope her and float from her like an atmosphere. We feel it even here—pale plumes droop above her lovely forehead, velvet draperies fall about her graceful form. We catch a gleam of alluring laces, the gleam of jewels glittering on dimpled, ungloved hands. Look long into this face; its splendor of tint and perfection of outline can bear the closest scrutiny. Look long and then say if a soul saintly as well as serene looks out from under those pencled arches, through the dilating irises of those beguiling eyes. Look! and the unveiled gaze which meets yours will tell you, as plainly as gaze can tell you, that adulation is the life of its life, and education the secret of its spell. This beauty would not blanch before the profanest sight, it is the beauty of one who tunes her tongue to honeyed accents, and lifts up her eyelids to lead men estray. She comes and goes in a showy carriage. She glides through corridors, haunts the galleries and ante-rooms of the capitol—everywhere conspicuous in her beauty.—All who behold here inquire, "Who is that beautiful woman? Nobody seems quite sure. Doubt and mystery envelope her like a cloud. "She is a rich and beatiful widow;" "She is unmarried;" "She is is visiting the city with her husband." Every gazer has a different answer.

"There are a few deep is the secret of diplomacy, of legislative venality, of government prostitution, who can tell you that she is one of the most subtle and dangerous of the lobbyists. She is but one of a class always beautiful and always successful. She plays for large stakes, but she always wins The man says to her, secure my appointment, make sure my promotion, and I will pay you so many thousand.—Does she wait like a supplicant? Not at all. She sits like an empress waiting to give audience. Will she receive her subjects in promiscuous assemblage? No. If you wait long enough; you see her glide over those tasselated floors, not alone. Far from the crowd, in some ante-room, sumptuous enough for the Sybrites, this woman, as beautiful as nature and art can make her, will dazzle the sight of a half demented and wholly bewildered magnate and then tell what *she* wants. With alluring eyes and beguiling voice, she will besiege his will through the outworks of his senses, and so charm him on to her pleasure. He promises his influence he promises his power, her favorite shall have the boon he demands. Thus some of the highest prizes in the government are won.—Unscrupulous men pay wily women to touch the subtlest and surest springs of influence, and thus open the secret way to their public success. No longer the question is, shall women participate in politic; shall they perform a controlling element in the government? But as there are women who will and do exert this power, shall it remain covert, equivocal, demoralizing, base? or shall it be brave and pure, and open as the sun?

INDIAN WAR.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Tipton asked, and by unamimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that for the purpose of suppressing Indian hostilities and preserving the peace in the organized Territories of the United States, the Secretary of War may call for volunteers in said Territories and the States adjacent to the scenes of disturbances, not exceeding ten thousand, who shall be mustered into the service, subsisted, equipped, and paid as troops of the of the United States: *Provided*, That said volunteers, when so mustered into the military service of the United States, shall be officered by the governors of the said States and Territories respectively in which said volunteers reside.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a commission consisting of three members shall be appointed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of confering with the Indians now engaged in hostilities, in order, if possible, to secure their removal to localities so far north and south of the great lines of travel westward as shall be necessary for the security of the inhabitants, and employees on the Pacific railroad and branches now in course of construction.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any such arrangements for the removal of said Indians, when approved by the Secretary of War, shall be enforced by the proper military authority.

A Little Romance.

The Cleveland *Herald* has the following little bit of romance:

A one of the hotels in this city, Friday, was a young and beautiful girl, scarcely eighteen, who was on her way to Idaho to meet her affianced. She had come all the way from sunny Italy alone. Her lover left Italy three years ago to seek his fortune in this land, promising that when he had prepared a home to come for her. He had gained the home, but was stricken down with paralysis when ready to go back to his native land for his bride. A brief letter informed her of his situation. With a silent prayer for his safety, she packed her little trunk, left her dear old home and all its clustering associations, and alone, with none to protect her but God, she started upon the long journey to meet him she loved. She had become so wearied that she was obliged to rest here a day. She resumes her journey this morning.—May she find her lover ready to receive her with open arms, and a love equal to hers.

SCALPS AND COMMERCE.—Judging from the following which we clip from the Colorado Transcript, a lively time is anticipated hunting Indians in that section of country, and quite a revolution expected in commercial circles and the nature of their commerce:

"Among all our innumerable sources of wealth, the merchantable commodity, "scalps" bids fair to rival some others of an old grade, as a means of wealth to our hardyr pionees. As an article of commerce, an Indian's scalp, "fresh with the ears on," would hardly be regarded as an ornament in an Eastern tonsorial establishment; but familiarity with the devilties of the present unfortunate owners would soon learn our soft-hearted U. S. readers to look on a scalp "fresh, with the ears on," as pearl of great price. Some of our generous and patriotic citizens are offering $20 each to the Indian fighters who are about to start on the warpath for the hyperborean locks of each and every noble red man of the forests whose hair they may be so fortunate as to raise. We think a like specimen hanging upon each post of our downy couch, would calm our slumbers, and make us dream of peace, plenty, and happy homes.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory, fell from the deck of the steamer Thomson, at Fort Benton, on the evening of the first inst. and was drowned. He was born at Waterford, Ireland, on the 3d of August, 1823. At the early age of twenty-three he was regarded as one of the leaders of the "Young Ireland" party which seceded from the followers of O'Connell. In 1848 he was one of the delegates sent to congratulate the French Republic. He took an active part in the movements of the Young Ireland party in 1848, was arrested, and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to banishment for life to Van Dieman's Land, from which he escaped, and landed in New York, in May, 1852. He was received by his countrymen with great enthusiasm. In 1861, he raised a company and joined the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York State Militia, under General Corcoran. He acted as Major at Bull Run, and after the return of the regiment, he raised a brigade and was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers, February 3, 1862. In 1865, he was apointed Secretary of the Territory of Montana, and for some time had been its acting Governor.

Mr. John Hannah, who has for thirty-one years been keeper of the Rock Lighthouse, at the entrance to the Mersey, and must, therefore, have had many opportunities for judging, says that the body of a drowned woman always rises with the face upward, and floats on the back. The body of a man rises with the back upward, and floats with the face downward. It is supposed to be owing either to the superior modesty of men, or the consciousness they are not so good-looking.

FENIAN.—Those who believe in the honesty of Roberts and his Senate have been greatly scandalized during the past week by the announcement that the arms entrusted to them for the use of Irish Republican volunteers were sold at Buffalo for "filthy lucre"—absolutely for money. We knew that it should come to that at last. The "organizers"—the Archdeacons, Morrisons, Finnertys, Joyces and Brennans—have eaten up the million and a half of dollars which, we have learned from a reliable source, Roberts collected during the past eighteen months. He was, therefore, unprepared for the fresh attack upon his treasury made a few weeks ago by the "delegates from Ireland," who would have their pound of flesh—the price of their "endorsement"—to pay which poor Roberts was obliged to sell the arms at Buffalo. A similar fate will, it is stated, befall the arms now stored in New York and elsewhere, in order to enable the Senators to meet the rent of their superb headquarters on 4th street.—*Irish People.*

WASHINGTON, July 13.

HOUSE—A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to enquire whether the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have a republican form of government.

The Senate amendment reducing the appropriation to carry out the reconstruction bill to one million dollars, was concurred in.

Windom introduced a bill to repeal the law of last session providing for making treaties with the Indians, which passed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

HOUSE—Kelly introduced a bill declaring valid and binding the decisions of military courts and commissions made in civil cases when tried in States lately in rebellion, where no civil courts are in operation.

Noel introduced a bill to make legal tender notes receivable for duties on imports.

Julian introduced a resolution instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the forfeiture of swamp lands heretofore granted the States lately in rebellion and not lawfully disposed of.

Farnsworth introduced a resolution that the Judiciary committee be discharged from further consideration of impeachment, by ordering the testimony printed.

House refused to second the previous question.

GALVESTON, July 12.—Additional particulars of the execution of Maximillian have been received. The officer of the firing party begged Maximillian's forgiveness, saying he disapproved of the execution, but must obey orders. Maximillian thanked him for his sympathy, and said soldiers must always obey orders.

Juarez says the remains must be subject to a treaty.

The Princess Salm devised means for the escape of the Emperor, but was betrayed by an officer to whom she confided the secret, who took a bribe of twenty-five thousand dollars in diamonds.

A fight is probable between Cortina and Barriozabal. Both are recruiting. Cortina has been ordered to occupy the Rio Grande with fifteen thousand men.

Washington, July 16.

SENATE.—Sumner introduced a bill amending the charter of Washington to allow colored persons to hold office.

Buckalew objected to the bill, and it goes over.

Wilson reported a substitute for the House bill relative to the relief of certain soldiers and sailors charged with desertion. The substitute declares that no soldier or sailor shall be held to be a deserter who faithfully served until after April 19th, and then went home without leave from the proper authority.

The Chair presented a communication from the President transmitting a copy of the Russian treaty, and calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of appropriating seven million two hundred thousand dollars to carry it into effect, which refered to the committee on appropriations. Also, the procedings of the late convention between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela. Refered to committee on foreign relations.

Henderson called up the bill to establish peace within certain Indian tribes. It provides that a commission, consisting of Gens Sherman, Hancock, Smith, Augur and others, be appointed to treat with them, with a view to their removal on reservations to be selected—one North of Nebraska and one South of Kansas—and appropriates four hundred thousand dollars for this purpose. The bill was amended that the commissioners examine the territory instead of selecting it.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

SENATE.—Wilson offered the following amendment to the Constitution: No distinction shall be made by the United States nor any State, among citizens of civil or political rights on account of race or color. Ordered printed.

Sumner called up his bill providing that no person be disqualified from holding office on account of race or color. Passed—ayes 25, nays 5.

On motion of Pomeroy, the bill providing for the appointment of commissioners to select Indian reservations was taken up.

Sherman thought the only true solution of the Indian difficulties was to absorb them in general population.

Pomeroy conceded to Sherman's views, but did not believe it possible to locate the Indians on one reservation, or two, the tribes would be continually at war together. He believed there should be several reservations.

Howard favored temporary action to settle existing difficulties, and said it was time enough next winter to settle the great question of the disposition of the Indians.

Morrill condemed the Indian policy of the government as unjust and oppressive, and said it was imposible to absorb the Indians into the white population; that meant extermination.

Thayer did not advocate extermination; said it was the duty of Congress to secure peace if possible; and, speaking for the people of the border, nothing was so abhorrent as Indian war.

One of our exchange chronicles the marriage of Mr. Thomas N. Lyon to Miss Mary Lamb. Undoubtedly in their case will the Scriptures be fulfilled: "The lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them.

A great many Americans are in Paris just now, but not so many as were calculated upon, and is a source of great regret to the Parisians generally for it is with them a proverb that where the English spend a franc the Americans spend a Napoleon.

Under the decision of the recent monetary conference it is understood the United States will reduce the value of a gold dollar to five francs. France will coin pieces of the value of twenty-five francs, and England, by a slight reduction of the value of sovereigns, will bring them to the same standard, thus virtually making the American dollar a unit for gold.

A man named Seliveria, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, was recently arrested in Paris at the request of the Portuguese government and sent to Lisbon. The American Minister made a demand on the government of Portugal for the release of the prisoner, and he was sent back to France on a Portuguese man of-war.

A girl recently went to a doctor for advice, declaring her ailment to be pain in the bowels. The Dr. gave her a cathartic, and requested her to call again in a few days, which she did.—He asked her if she had taken the medicine, to which she replied in the affirmative. He then asked, "Did anything pass you after taking it?"—"Yes, sir," she said, "a horse and wagon, and a drove of pigs." Doctor collapsed, remarking, "I think you must be better.

A Pennsylvania editor thus pitches into the fair sex of his immediate neighborhood:

'The lady who yesterday called the attention of another to our patched breeches, whereat they both laughed so heartily, is informed that a new pair will be purchased when her husband's little bill is settled. Note 1. When you speak disparagingly of a passer-by, and do not wish to be overheard, talk low. 2 Do not criticise the printer's dress too closely while you are wearing silks purchased with money due him. 3 Tell your husband to send us $23.70 at once, and save the cost of an entire new suit.'

A Richmond (Va.) paper reports a singular explosion of a latch key with which a gentleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key ring and scattered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric battery.

CATCHING FUR IN SITKA.—The redoubtable Baron Munchausen describes the following mode of catching and skinning the sable, in the neighborhood of the North Pole. We suppose the new officials to the arctic circle will provide themselves with pitchers:

Providing himself with a pitcher of water, the hunter stations himself in a tree over the hole of the animal, and when the latter comes out and stands lounging about, the hunter pours water on the creature's tail, which almost instantly becomes frozen to the ground. The hunter then descends, and, with his knife slashes the sable's face. The frightened animal struggles to get away, and finally escapes through the opening made in its countenance by the hunter's knife, leaving its skin in possession of the hunter, while it returns to its hole, where it awaits the growth of a new skin.

The transmission of sound through solid metalic tubes is so perfect that conversation has been maintained at a low tone between the ends of one of the Paris water pipes 3,120 feet long; The velocity of the transmission of sound is greater, by four to sixteen times, in metal than in air, and in wood, as computed by Chaldni, from ten to sixteen times greater; which is not so commonly known. Rock conveys sound so much faster than air that the ear applied to a stratum of rock in which blasting is being done at a distance will perceive two distinct reports: that conveyed through rock first, and afterward the ordinary report through the atmosphere. It has been found that the velocity is also proportioned to the loudness of the report, other things being equal. With 2,000 pounds of powder a report traveled 967 feet in a second; with 15,000 pounds 1,210.