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ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 14.

THE CONDEMNED INDIANS.

The Supposed Reasons which Induced President Johnson to Suspend their Execution.

The Evidence upon which they were Condemned--Palliating Circumstances &c.

To the Editor of the Pioneer:

What the influences were that procured a suspension of the execution of Shakopee and Medicine Bottle we do not know. Perhaps it was that it was thought their death would operate injuriously upon the consummation of the treaties which are now being attempted to be effected with the hostile tribes. Perhaps it was that the testimony was not entirely conclusive.

There is no witness who saw either Shakopee or Medicine Bottle kill a single person or fire at the whites in battle or otherwise. There is no evidence that Shakopee ever went to battle, or carried away any plunder. Four witnesses swear that Shakopee stated he had killed white people on the first day of the outbreak on the west side of the Minnesota, opposite the Agency. On such admissions, unsupported by other testimony, a conviction cannot legally be had in the civil courts. Two of these witnesses swear in effect that these admissions were made under the following circumstances. The massacre commenced in the morning--at night the warriors gathered in an immense crowd around Little Crow's house, and Shakopee came up, and Little Crow said "Shakopee where have you been all day? Why have you not been helping us kill these people?" To which Shakopee replied, "I have been over the river."

"What have you been doing there?" "Killing white people," he replied. "Thirteen" in number one witness avers he said, and another witness that he said "six"--thus contradicting one another. The third witness says he spoke of the same thing the same day, and gave the number as seven. When we reflect upon the motive that exist-

only three persons and had no Council present to cross examine the witnesses for although they desired one they had no money to pay, and strange to say the Government does not furnish Council when a prisoner is unable to supply one. As to Shakopee there is nothing to excite interest.

He was always rated by Indians and whites as a liar and a coward--nothing to excite interest, save what has been stated as to his saving the life of a white man and family, and the weakness of the testimony against him--and a certain native eloquence. For instance, when the first engine passed to the Fort, Shakopee broke from his guards and rushed to Colonel McLaren and said, "Look there--see that--that settles our fate;--over these lands my father was once undisputed chief, and over these hills I once rode free upon my horse, and now," pointing to the chain about his waist, "look at this"--and pointing to the chain running from his waist to his foot, "and this"--and scanning himself all over, "and these rage."

As for Medicine Bottle, the evidence was sufficient to justify a conviction. But there is no one who has conversed with him,--unless with a heart of stone,--but has felt pity and admiration for him. Always the first, say they, at the Fort, among the prisoners, to rise to his feet when they were called to work--always cheerful and pleasant and making no complaint, saying when death stared him in the face, "I am a man and have always regarded myself as a man. God made me a man and I know I am going to die. I have been a warrior since I was eighteen. I have fought the Chippewas in twenty battles. I am not afraid to again face death."

"I would give my right arm," said an old man from Cleveland, "to save that man's life,"--and he started away the next night, although he was intending to remain several days longer. Perhaps he was the one who induced the President to suspend the execution. "Save Medicine Bottle," whispered the interpreter to another person talking with them, "I care nothing for Shakopee, but Medicine Bottle is too brave a fellow to suffer such a fate."

His sins are the sins of education and his nation.--he has a quality which has been deemed the noblest in man--ability to meet death without bravado and with a smile. X.

The Pacific Railroad.

Economic Difference in Favor of the Northern Route 745 Miles.

From the Chicago Republican.

The New York Times states, on the authority of the English capitalists who have been making a tour through the West, that these gentlemen are prepared to report favorably and without reservation on the immense resources of that portion of the country which they have visited.

It is now generally understood that the intention of these capitalists is to ultimately extend the Erie and other lines of eastern railroads to the Pacific, on the broad gauge plan. The questions then arise, are we to have two roads; if not, whether the northern, central or southern is the best.

During the past few weeks the commissioner of the northern line has been in Canada and is now in Boston, endeavoring to enlist the Canadian and New England people in that route. This route, as we have before stated, is to have a terminus at Puget's Sound, on the

The Negro at the South.

A Lifelike Picture Drawn by the Loyal Governor Brownlow of Tennessee--Effect of Radical Teaching Portrayed--Negro Troops Must be Withdrawn.

From Brownlow's Whig of the 27th ult.

Thousands of free colored persons are congregating in and around the large towns in Tennessee, and thousands are coming in from other States, one third of whom cannot get employment. Indeed, less than one-third want employment, or feel willing to stoop to work. They entertain the erroneous idea that the government is bound to supply all their wants, and even to furnish them with houses, if, in order to do that, the white occupants must be turned out. There is a large demand for labor in every section of the State, but the colored people, with here and there a noble exception, scorn the idea of work. They fiddle and dance at night, and lie round the stores and street corners in the day time. And some of the indiscreet teachers of negroes from the North, who know nothing of the negro character, have been known to tell them not to hire to white people! Having the single idea in their heads of abolition, they advise the simple and credulous negro to a life of precarious subsistence, of idleness and dancing, and of crowding into towns to be educated, in preference to good wages and comfortable homes in the country. If some great change is not made when winter comes on, and if the military force is withdrawn, as they will be, there will be great suffering and fearful mortality among them.

SUFFRAGE AND SUFFERANCE.

There is a bad state of feeling now between them and the whites, and it is daily growing more bitter. Many of the negroes are insulting the white females who never owned any of their color and never did them any wrong. They frequently elbow unprotected white women off our narrow pavements and curse white women passing them, just to show their authority. Others are swearing on the streets, and we have heard them say that they will clear out the d--d town! And still another class will say that if they are not allowed their rights at the ballot-box they will resort to the cartridge-box! And they swear they will be backed up by the Government.

As one desiring the welfare of the colored people, they will permit me to say they can drive the legislature of Tennessee into conferring upon them the elective franchise. They can by the demonstrations they are making in this direction, deprive themselves of any such privilege, so far as Tennessee is concerned. The Federal Government has no right to control the suffrage question in Tennessee. And the great Union party of the nation will have more sense than to attempt to control the question by Congressional legislation.

THE TOWNS TO BE CLEARED.

General Tilson, at Memphis, has determined that he will compel the free people of color to leave the city and surrounding towns, even if their removal requires military force. He has sent a patrol through the city to learn who have employment and who have not, and to notify them that no further supplies will be furnished to those that can support themselves and refuse to do so. At Memphis they have been contracting for wages and becoming dissatisfied, break their contracts and leave off abruptly. Gen. Tilson has notified them that this will not be allowed, that they must make good their contracts, and that he will compel them to work at the rates and places agreed upon.

I rank Gen. Tilson among the best men we ever had in command at Knoxville, and I am pleased to find that he is still showing his good sense and love of justice at Memphis. We lack such discipline among the colored people in this end of the State, and I hope it will not be long until more rigid regulations are adopted by the Commissioners of Freedmen, who, as I understand it, have control of this branch of affairs. There is no better man in the service

ing, preaching, praying, singing--and will take half of them to ruin in a year. One half of all the colored soldiery in East Tennessee have no that uniform, and do not appreciate and importance. Two of them in some time since, upon a narrow street, knocked the writer of into the gutter, throwing him up and knees. He was trying to get way and they saw it; but being leaning upon a staff, he moved to their ideas of progress. I made no but concluded these colored ruffians "learned to respect the uniform of and went my way, not rejoicing, but my left knee that I was worsted in it, which I had not brought about to prevent.

Soldiers and officers wearing the I form ought all to be gentlemen, no r their color, but the only two color ever encountered did not, prove to style. I have no wish to try the might light upon others, less r would run me through with a ba'ing denied a white man's choice, I negro's privilege, of getting out of

THE NEGRO TROOPS TO BE WITH

The plain truth is, the colored sc not been properly instructed. Wh I am not able to say. Believing the continuance in East Tennessee will tive of no good, but of much ha written to President Johnson to re to those localities where they are i where the people are a unit in brin rebellion. Indeed I have informed dent that no troops are needed in E see of any color, and that the loyal the civic authorities are fully able order and take care of the country.

The Bench, from the County Cou Supreme Court, is occupied by loy the prosecuting attorneys are loyal the sheriffs and justices, and we a in East Tennessee to preserve ord the aid of troops.

What Miles O'Reilly Think Grant.

Miles O'Reilly was formerly on leck's staff, and hence may be ti prejudiced against that gentleman' rival. At least he bears down on what in a late number of the Cit says:

Can we take his refusal to speak i any evidence of excessive modesty, find him rushing frantically about tions to receive the cheers, banners umphal arches and compliments public have not yet grown weary of his nodding but silent image? Th man should not speak too often or views too cheap, is very true; but Gen. Grant's place, a man never s and leaves us in doubt whether he' red view about him," the error is the side of excessive reticence. If painfully diffident that he cannot uti words to the crowds he sees kotool labalooing about his carriage, hote car--why does he continue to hav eminent modesty toted all around f Beershaba, as if with a hunger never fed for the shouts and ovations of citizens? Some people say that Sherman has done too much talkin haps this may be true. Is not G just a little mite too much of the s hand-shaking business?

The Sons of New England

A good joke is told of a judge in I shire. He always kept a demijohn Jamaica in his private office for hi friends. The Judge had noticed for that on Monday morning his Jamai siderably lighter than he left it o night. Another fact had establish his mind. His son Sam was missin parental eye in church on Sunday

thus contradicting one another. The third witness says he spoke of the same thing the same day, and gave the number as seven.

When we reflect upon the motive that existed for Shakopee telling an untruth upon this point, the strength of these statements as testimony is not of the greatest. It is well known that one of the Indians who was hung at Mankato upon evidence that he had made a similar statement, was innocent. Agent Galbraith so states in his official report.

Shakopee claims that he gave warning of the massacre to Joseph Reynolds, who kept the hotel near Redwood, which enabled him to escape, and we have heard persons say that Mr. Reynolds frequently ascribed his escape to this Indian.

As to Medicine Bottle, it appears he started upon war parties, and on one occasion brought back a horse. These were probably the war parties which attacked New Ulm, and fought Sibley at Wood Lake. Medicine Bottle admits that he went to these places, and stoutly denies that he went elsewhere. President Lincoln refused to hang those who were engaged simply in battles, or in the taking of plunder, and this may have been called to President Johnson's attention.

There is also evidence that Medicine Bottle made statements at the beginning of the massacre that he fired into teams and houses near New Ulm, and participated in the killing of Prescott, the Indian farmer. The witnesses were what are called "civilized Indians." The prisoners are "wild Indians." A "civilized Indian" is one who had his hair cut short—dressed in the clothes of the whites—had a house built for him—had plenty to eat—and spent his time for the most part in luxurious idleness. A wild Indian is one who was laborious enough to hunt and true enough to his nature to remain an Indian. Between these two classes of course there was more or less enmity.

Perhaps, again, President Johnson thought it was unworthy of a great people like this, who are pardoning thousands of educated rebels to drug and kidnap from the British soil two ignorant savages, and hang them up in sight of their old homes, when their confinement at Davenport, where Mr. Lincoln sent others just as bad, would subserve the sole purpose which their execution would—the prevention of their appearing in arms against the whites. The only other object of their execution would be to prevent others by force of the example, from massacring the whites. Does any one believe that their death would have that effect? Would it not rather tend to incite some relative or friend to avenge them?

The whites should remember, too, how these Indians have been defrauded for years,—cheated out of their annuities—compelled to wait weeks for what was long due them—coming for hundreds of miles to receive them and forced to pay what little they did get for cattle to eat, which had been driven them for the purpose, when, had they been paid, they might have been off on their hunts. Not only forced to do this, but some actually dying from starvation, and others driven to eat their moccasins, and to dig up roots from the ground to appease their hunger, and told when demanding food which was due them that they might eat dirt.

These matters were just causes for war—causes to which the reference of which the

er of the northern line has been in Canada and is now in Boston, endeavoring to enlist the Canadian and New England people in that route. This route, as we have before stated, is to have a terminus at Puget's Sound, on the Pacific. The eastern end of the line will be at or near Fond du Lac, on Lake Superior, with a branch to connect with this city. This branch is, of course, necessary from the fact that Lake Superior is not navigable during the winter, and it would shorten the line between Fond du Lac and the sea coast.

One general advantage of the northern route is that it would obviate the necessity of the proposed Canadian line, and thus unite not only the capitalists of Canada and the United States, but those of Great Britain in the enterprise.

We gave a few days since a comparison between the northern and central and southern routes. To-day we present that comparison in a tabular form, from the figures given by Col. Rowland, the Commissioner of the northern line. The surveys were commenced for the central route at Council Bluffs, and for the northern route at St. Paul. Assuming Chicago and Fond du Lac as the eastern terminations of the respective routes, the distance west from each of these places to the points where the surveys commenced have been added, so as to establish a fair comparison:

Actual running distance by proposed Central route..... Miles.....	2,032
Add from Chicago to Council Bluff miles.....	400
	2,432
Actual running distance by proposed northern route..... Miles.....	1,864
Add difference between the parallels of St. Paul and Fond du Lac M's.....	40
	1,904
Actual difference in favor of the northern route..... Miles.....	528
Aggregate ascents and descents of Central route..... Feet.....	29,120
Aggregate ascents and descents of Northern route..... Feet.....	17,654
Altitude at summits above the sea—Central route..... Feet.....	8,373
Altitude of summits above the sea—Northern route..... Feet.....	6,014
Length of level route of equal working expense—Central..... Miles.....	2,583
Length of level route of equal working expense—Northern..... Miles.....	2,198
In favor of Northern..... Miles.....	385
Add for excess of distance from eastern termination, against Chicago..... Miles.....	360

Actual economic difference in favor of Northern route..... Miles..... 745
The difference in altitude at the crossing of the mountains of 2,329 feet, is equivalent to six degrees of latitude in favor of the Northern route.

It is evident that the farther north a railroad can be built, so that the extreme cold weather will not interfere with its operation, the better the business of the line, especially in light goods and passenger traffic. The reason of this is that the sea courses are shortened by thus taking a northerly course, and short sea courses are the desiderata in all lines of modern travel. The rate of speed at sea must always be slower than on land, while sea-sickness, that great dread of the traveller, is to a great extent avoided. Short sea courses, with large steam vessels, and long land lines, with large locomotives and broad tracks, should be the end aimed at in the new route to the East Indies and China, across the continent, and the Northern line possesses these advantages in a high degree over all others.

Frank Cheatham on the Situation.

A writer in the Cincinnati Commercial speaking of an interview with General Cheatham, describes his character and opinions as follows:

General Cheatham said that it is the very *ne plus ultra* of absurdity to talk treason or rebellion now. That was "played out." Said he: "We have been decently whipped, and I believe that every man of sense in the Confederate army is ready to acknowledge it. Slave-

dom is on the state, and I hope it will not be long until more rigid regulations are adopted by the Commissioners of Freedmen, who, as I understand it, have control of this branch of affairs. There is no better man in the service than Gen. Fisk, and if he fails to do his whole duty, it will be because his headquarters are at a distance, and he is not posted as to the state of things here and along the line of this road.

EAST TENNESSEE AND THE DARKIES.

President Johnson will remove all the troops from East Tennessee before a great while, and the colored people, as well as the whites, will have to take care of themselves. A portion of them I know and I feel assured they will be industrious and quiet citizens, providing for themselves and families. The great majority of them will not, and will get into trouble—many of them will break into the penitentiary! They will fall by their threats of violence to accomplish any good, and he is their best friend who advises against this course of conduct. Colored soldiers in Federal uniforms, with guns in their hands, must not suppose that East Tennesseans will be intimidated by them, or suffer their families to be abused.

I know these people, and I know they will not submit to be run over by negro soldiers. And knowing this, I desire to keep down any conflict between the races. The East Tennessee troops, who have fought three dreadful years to free the negroes, and get the privilege of coming back to their old and cherished homes, are not the men to be run over by colored soldiers who came into the fight at the eleventh hour. And those who have the immediate control of the colored troops, and are in daily conversation with them, may as well understand this fact at once.

WHITE AND BLACK RIGHTS.

Loyal men in East Tennessee concede to the colored people their freedom, and the right to enjoy all that can make, or even realize from the aid of the Government, and the still further privilege of educating their children; but they are not prepared to see all their churches and school houses turned over to them, and the innocent white people of Union parents who never owned any slaves, denied houses of worship and houses in which to attend school, because a few impudent teachers, upstarts from the North, out of any employment, have conceived the idea of immortalizing the negro? There are those of us here, claiming to be on the side of the Union, who still think, notwithstanding the result of the war, that the white child is as good as a black one!

There are those of us here, on the side of the Union, who do not recognize the right of the Government, after emancipating the negroes of Union men, to take their lands and property as a punishment for having owned slaves! There are those of us here, claiming that there is no discount upon our Unionism, who don't recognize the right of a captain or a lieutenant in command of colored troops, upon the representation of a negro of bad character, arresting respectable loyal white men with negro bayonets, and marching them from one county to another for trial, when their condemnation has been agreed upon in advance! And there are thousands of true-hearted Union citizens and discharged Federal soldiers in East Tennessee, who will die right here, in a second war, before they will submit to any such insults, wrongs and outrages!

SAGACIOUS COUNSEL.

I speak out plainly, because the state of the public mind requires it. There is a deep, intense desperate feeling getting up throughout this end of the State upon this subject. I think I see where and what it will lead to, and I desire to remedy the evil. I advise the white population to treat the negroes justly in all respects and not disturb them in their lawful, peaceful pursuits. They were armed and uniformed by the government, and ought not to be denounced on that account, where they conduct themselves properly.

On the other hand, let those who have control of the negroes advise them to a quiet and peaceful course, and to reconcile it to themselves to see white men and their families enjoy what rightfully belongs to them. Let them frown down all malicious complaints from negroes of bad character against white persons who have always stood fair. Let them

that on Monday morning his Jam slderably lighter than he left it night. Another fact had established his mind. His son Sam was miss parental pew in church on Sunday day afternoon Sam came in and v very heavily, when the Judge put pointedly to him:

"Sam, where have you been?"
"To church, sir," was the pron
"What church, Sam?"
"Second Methodist, sir."
"Had a good sermon, Sam?"
"Very powerful, sir, it quite s"
"The next Sunday the Son rather earlier than usual, appar much under the weather.

His father hailed him with, been to Second Methodist again t

"Yes, sir."
"Good sermon, my boy?"
"Fact was, father, I couldn't church was shut and a ticket on t
"Sorry, Sam, keep going, you r by it says."

Sam says that on going to the c usual refreshments he found the ' empty and bearing the follo "There will be no service here church is temporarily closed."

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE THAT tion."—The question has been long the popular verdict that STRAING'S A only reliable preparation for strengt hair. sc

SPECIAL NOT.

WHY NOT USE THE

Over twenty years' increasing dema lished the fact that MATHEWS' VENU DYK is the best in the world. It is the most reliable, and most convenient, one bottle Does not require any pre tion of the hair. No trouble. No c Does not rub off or make the hair app dead but imparts to it new life and l a beautiful black or brown, as prefe can apply it. Always gives satisfact cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

A. L. MATHEWS, Manufac DEMAS BARNES & CO., N my 27-1y Wholesale

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE is the world. The only true and perfect Dye Instantaneous and Reliable—produces Black or Natural Brown, remedies th Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the old by all Druggists. The genuine is sold by Mr. Barclay street, New York

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER

Essay of Warning and Instruction to A-lo, new and reliable treatment for D Urinary and Sexual Systems—sent freevelope. Address Dr. J SKILLIN B Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1865.

SUFFERER FROM DYSPEPSIA

READ! REFLECT!!

FARRANT & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—I am a resident of Cura often been disposed to write concern value of your SELTZER APERIENT for indigestion and Dyspepsia. I debt to you my sincere gratitude or the gre SELTZER has done my wife.

For four or five years my wife ha afflicted with Dyspepsia, and after bel treatment of several Doctors for two or she was finally induced to seek the learned Physician, Doctor Cabalis, o who immediately treated her with yo VESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. It improve at once, and is now PERFEC

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These matters were just causes for war—causes to which the grievance of which the rebels who are pardoned complain, wane into insignificance. These things do not excuse what the Indians did, and had they been taken in battle and no quarter shown them; or had they been hung immediately after the massacre, it would have been right; but now that so long a time has elapsed, and Shakopee, perhaps, saved a white man's life, and that of his family; and Medicine Bottle bears himself so calmly and bravely as to force the wonder of every one who converses with him—Mrs. General Stoneman bursting into tears when she heard him say he was willing to die, although, as he stated, he had never killed a white man, woman or child. It might be as well that they should be imprisoned as to afford a spectacle to the crowds who are curious to see them die.

There has been so much said against these Indians that the writer could not forbear presenting a word on their side of the case, for there is always two sides to every question. They were tried by a Military Commission of

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Add difference between the parallels of St Paul and Fond du Lac M's 40

1,904

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Cheatham has been recently to Washington and Saratoga, New York, &c. He said he told President Johnson that he didn't ask a pardon, but was willing to go to work for himself and his country *without it*, and *prove* his sincerity. Moreover, he could not ask a pardon when all his subordinate officers were yet unpardoned. If he is in earnest, he can do a great good.

The foundation of his extraordinary popularity with the "rebs" is in the fact of his general nature. Most cordially does he receive a stranger to his acquaintance while his outspoken, candid way of expression at once relieves one of that backwardness usually attendant upon an introduction to a prominent public man.

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WHITE AND BLACK RIGHTS.

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SAGACIOUS COUNSEL.

I speak out plainly, because the state of the public mind requires it. There is a deep, intense desperate feeling getting up throughout this end of the State upon this subject. I think I see where and what it will lead to, and I desire to remedy the evil. I advise the white population to treat the negroes justly in all respects and not disturb them in their lawful, peaceful pursuits. They were armed and uniformed by the government, and ought not to be denounced on that account, where they conduct themselves properly.

On the other hand, let those who have control of the negroes advise them to a quiet and peaceful course, and to reconcile it to themselves to see white men and their families enjoy what rightfully belongs to them. Let them frown down all malicious complaints from negroes of bad character against white persons who have always stood fair. Let them cease to arrest gentlemen of character and standing, and of loyalty, because some enraged slave has fancied he can procure such arrest. A day of reckoning will come hereafter; and if these encroachments upon the rights and liberties of loyal men are imprudently continued, the day will come sooner than any of us want to see it.

A LIVELY BALL.

Since writing the foregoing I am informed that at a colored ball in the University building in this city three colored persons were killed in one night. It is said they were shot by white men dressed in women's clothes. Of course I condemn in unmeasured terms any such outrage, and I make mention of it to show the state of feeling getting up between the races. These balls are too frequent, and all wrong. White soldiers and officers attend them and dance with the colored women. One Ohio soldier, a man of very fair education, procured a licence to marry, but not disclosing the color of his intended, and actually married a young wench, formerly a slave in this city! If this sort of alliance suited his taste, I have no complaint to make, but I do complain that the morals of the colored population are not so good since their freedom as when they were in bondage. And at the speed we are all making the direction of their enlightenment, teach-

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I am very respectfully yours,
S. D. C. HENRI
Merchant, Cur

New York, June 28, 1866.

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NOTICE.—Shareholders in the Fayette Land Company, on the 1st of the North, in the State of Minnesota notified that a meeting of said shareholders held in my office (No. 502, Third street on FRIDAY, the 18th day of October, O'clock A. M., for the purpose of conferring of reorganization.