

THE INDIAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1867.

Gen. Buford, one of the special commissioners appointed to investigate the Fort Kearney Massacre, has reached this city. After a very complete investigation, Gen. Buford says there is no necessity for an Indian war, and there would be none if the Indians were protected from the rascality of frontier settlers, whose interests are to bring on a war, and supply our armies with subsistence at exorbitant prices. In fact the present war is nothing but a raid upon the Treasury of the United States by the frontiersmen and army contractors. These men band together and make false reports of alleged massacres by Indians, and then call upon the Government to send troops to protect them, when in fact they only ask for them that they may grow rich from the supplies furnished them. These men see that the Pacific Railroad is fast driving them out of business, because it furnished supplies cheaper than the ranche traders could do; therefore, they get up the war so that the Indians can be driven away from the lines of railroad, and our army following them must be supplied as heretofore. To show you the enormous profits made by this class it need only be stated that at Fort Larnie our government pays four dollars per bushel for oats, five dollars for corn, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton for hay. These prices are obtained by the sellers creating the impression that they run hairbreadth escapes, when they are in fact the instigators of the hostilities. The employes of the Union Pacific Railroad are also advocates of war, because the transportation of troops and passengers would put into the treasury of the company large supplies of money. In fact those only are for war who desire to plunder the government, and the alleged atrocities of the Indians are merely used as means to consummate this robbery. Gen. Hancock's expedition has rendered it difficult to secure peace north of the Platte as the Indians all have regular facilities for communicating with each other, and when a war is made on one tribe the others think they will be included. These commissioners also had power to separate the peaceful from the warlike Indians; but they found this very difficult. They, however, induced the Brules tribe, numbering 2,500 persons, to keep out of the way. The commissioners found that those tribes which lived in the vicinity of military posts were more demoralized than those who lived far away, Gen. Buford says he and Gen. Sanborn are of the opinion that all the territory north of Nebraska, and west and south of the Missouri as far as containing about 80,000 square miles, should be set apart as exclusive Indian territory, in which no one should be allowed except agents, teachers, and duly licensed traders. In this Territory could be collected gradually all the Indians north of the Platte and east of the Rocky Mountains. Corn can be grown successfully, and the agents and teachers can teach them agriculture and the arts of civilized life. In fact these Indians should be allowed all the advantages enjoyed by the Indians south of Kansas. The Fort Kearney massacre was caused by our Government forcing a military force to Montana, before a treaty had been concluded. The Government not being able to come to terms with the chiefs, created new chiefs, and got up a treaty which was not recognized as legitimate. Under cover of this treaty troops were marched to Fort Kearney where, on the 21st of December last they were massacred.

THE FENIANS.

Throughout the Eastern cities, as well as in Chicago, there has for several weeks been unusual activity among the Fenians. In New York preparations have been and are making on a most extensive scale, and betoken the approach of some movement of extraordinary proportions. Fully aware of the want of proper exertions to keep their object from public notice, which was the chief cause of the failure of the late raid on Canada, the leaders of the organization have been carefully endeavoring to keep all their plans secret, and to protect the progress of their preparations from the public. Nevertheless, enough has leaked out to create a general impression throughout the East that a military movement is soon to be made by the Fenians in this country, of startling magnitude. In this city the same stirring activity noticed elsewhere prevailed. The various circles have, for several weeks past, been making great exertions to increase their numbers, and to swell the list of subscriptions to the cause. These circles are said to be now in a better state of organization than ever before. Meetings are held in some cases as often as twice a week. All business is conducted with closed doors, and no one not connected with the organization is admitted. Recruiting, which has quietly been progressing for many months is now going on at a greater rate than has been known in the previous history of the brotherhood. At this time there are two full regiments in this city, and before another month passes another will probably be raised. The arms and equipments for this force have been seen by one of our reporters. The weapons consist of the latest improved rifled musket, every arm being fully provided with a bayonet. There are enough of these arms in the city in possession of the Fenians, to equip at least three full regiments. Every night the men, being divided into regular squads, each squad having a drill night at a stated period, meet for drill at the Fenian headquarters, on Randolph street, near Wells street. The heads of the organization in this city are very reticent when questioned as to the immediate and ultimate object of the Fenians. They are very anxious that no reports shall go abroad to the effect that a military movement is soon to be made. But for all this, it is very evident that the preparations which are now being made tend to action of no ordinary moment. The same activity that prevails here is noticed in every place where a Fenian organization exists. The frequent meetings, conducted in secret, portend that questions of no common interest are before the brotherhood. Elsewhere Fenian demonstrations are announced shortly, most of them on or about the coming Fourth of July. In this city there is to be a grand demonstration about that time, when it is expected that at least one thousand Fenians will turn out, fully armed and equipped. From these facts it is inferred that some time during the summer a movement will be made. Whether this will tend is not known. It is generally believed, however, that Canada will be the point of attack. Should a second invasion of the Province be made, the struggle will not be short, but more bloody and desperate than that which so signally failed one year ago.—Chicago Tri-

THE FENIANS.—The *Irish American* newspaper, the New York organ of the Fenians, announces in its last number that President Roberts had sailed on the 1st inst., for the Paris Exhibition. This fact confirms the general impression that Canada will suffer no annoyance from the filibusters under his control for this year at least. It is added in the same organ that Roberts' trip across the Atlantic "has reference solely and exclusively to the object for which the organization has been formed—the liberation of Ireland from British tyranny; and that the most important results to the national cause may be expected from the conclusion of the negotiations which President Roberts will carry on while in Europe."



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
CUSTOMS, Quebec, March 6, 1867.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto.—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the "Canada Gazette."

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
CUSTOMS, Ottawa, June 14, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 26 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

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