The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

S. S. SIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 15 net.	$ 23 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net
Two.....	22 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three.....	30 "	55 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four.....	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	45 "	80 "	100 "	170 "	275 "
Six.....	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven.....	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight.....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	450 "
Ten.....	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven.....	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve.....	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen.....	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen.....	95 "	175 "	230 "	450 "	660 "
Fifteen.....	100 "	185 "	240 "	490 "	700 "
Thirty.....	175 "	330 "	450 "	780 "	1,200 "

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A square is the space occupied by ten lines solid agate.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same ratio. Single copies 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 5 net.	$ 9 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
Two.....	9 "	16 "	20 "	35 "	55 "
Three.....	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four.....	14 "	27 "	35 "	50 "	80 "
Five.....	16 "	32 "	42 "	60 "	110 "
Six.....	20 "	35 "	75 "	150 "	200 "
Fifteen.....	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Thirty.....	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	480 "

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1868.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Be careful of fire.

Miss Thompson is playing in Savannah.

"Jerusalem" to-night at the Opera House.

Cagiotta is said to be getting better.

Forrest is *Learing* at Boston.

M'lle Bishop is coming home from Australia.

In saving his late publishing firm Mr. Ticknor took out $300,000.

Peach blossoms are now seen in every portion of Florida.

The speakership is said to lie between Blaine and Garfield. Blaine has the inside track.

Beverdy Johnson carried a musket at the battle of Fredensburg.

There is a good deal of talk of making Carl Schurz a Senator from Missouri.

It is expected Hannibal Hamlin will succeed Morrill in the Senate from Maine.

Matilda Heroine has been doing the pulmonary drama in Oswego.—[World.

A daughter of Thomas H. Benton is said to be teaching a primary school in San Francisco.

Oliver Dyer, originator of the "Wickedest Man" sensation, has joined the Swedenborgians.

Charles A. Dana is said to be yearning for the mission to Venice.

Ten new theaters are being built in St. Petersburg.

F. A. B. continues his very lively and interesting letters from this city to the Galveston Civilian.

Romero is charged with drawing too heavily on the Mexican treasury.

Ellis has the latest numbers of The Nation, Round Table and Scientific American.

The Houston Telegraph discountenances the revival of cock-fighting in that city.

We have another bundle of California papers from our attentive friend Mr. Charles Broff.

Elsewhere are interesting details of the late terrible disaster on the Ohio river.

Dickens was a swift, but rather slovenly, reporter.

It is said our street cars will soon be propelled by compressed air.

It is rumored that Mrs. Sumner has become reconciled to Charles, and will soon rejoin him in Washington.

A Washington special says knowing ones laugh at the talk of making Washburne secretary of the treasury.

Princess Salm-Salm has given birth to a little Prince Salm-Salm, who has been christened Maximilian Charles Francis Joseph.

Capt. Ed. Ferrell, the Kentucky guerrilla, died in the Louisville city hospital, on the 13th, from old wounds.

Fred. Kornick, of St. Louis, having lost a business situation in Memphis, blew out his poor, foolish brains.

We are indebted to Senator Kellogg for a pamphlet copy of the report of the secretary of the interior.

Referring to the loss of a ship load of calicoes, Felis says, "The bark that held the prints went down."

The New York World devotes nearly a page to the demolition of Parton's argument against smoking.

"Les Bavards" is the name of an opera bouffe by Offenbach, just introduced to New Yorkers. Tostee and Lambelé were in the cast.

In another column will be found Gen. Custer's report of his late successful battle with the Indians.

Mr. Fields, of the late house of Ticknor & Fields, began his career in that establishment as "boy." His name now stands first on the list.

It is said mother earth is attempting to imitate the Grecian bend, which is the secret of the recent earthquakes.

Elsewhere are brief abstracts of the reports of the secretary of the interior and the postmaster general.

Gen. A. L. Lee, who has been North to negotiate for the sale of levee bonds, has returned. It is rumored that he has succeeded well.

Gen. Beauregard's engagements prevent his serving on the board of engineers appointed to consider the matter of city drainage.

It is said Deacon Andrews, of Massachusetts, was "in good spirits" when he was consigned to the State prison for twenty years. Another Mark Tapley.

Train is free, and wants an office. He has brought an action against the lord lieutenant of Ireland for false imprisonment, claiming $100,000 damages.

A Washington dispatch to an evening contemporary says "Mrs. Edmonson, the New Orleans poetess, is here electioneering to secure Steedman's office for Col. Edmonson."

Lippincott's magazine for January is a fine holiday number, and contains the opening chapter of a brilliant original American novel entitled "Beyond the Breakers."

Col. Charles Case, receiver of the first national bank, is mentioned as the probable successor of Gen. Steedman, collector of internal revenue for this district.

Fred. A. Dockray, who has been nominated by the president for attorney general for Florida was at one time connected with a newspaper in this city.

We do not hear that Rev. Dr. Newman has accepted the challenge of Mr. Dennett for a fist tourney. Why not improve this chance, doctor,

"To prove your doctrine orthodox
By apostolic blows and knocks?"

"Give us," says the wicked old Picayune, "a smiling, rosy-cheeked maiden dressed in the costume of a highland lassie." We hope nobody will be indiscreet enough to give the Pic any such thing.

Capt. J. Harvey Mathes, one of the editors of the Memphis Avalanche, afforded us the pleasure of his genial presence at the CRESCENT office yesterday. He was about departing for home after a pleasant bridal tour in the South.

The New York World learns from "trustworthy sources" that General Grant is not on speaking terms with President Johnson, and has not been since the difficulty occurred between them in regard to the reinstalment of Stanton.

A letter writer in the South says you cannot go on a cotton plantation in Alabama now without hearing the command, "Senator, start right smart to your cotton picking; Judge, you go and bring my horse round;" or, "Colonel, have a shoe put on that mule right along."

George Alfred Townsend is a Washington correspondent of six daily papers, and furnishes to each two or three letters a week, of from one to four columns each. He gets about ten dollars a column, and makes about eight thousand dollars a year. He gets up every morning at 4 o'clock and writes till noon, and spends the after part of the day in gathering information.

Theodore Tilton, in the pious Independent, speaks of a contemporary religious editor as an "illustrious dunce, who walks about in the shoes of its dull-brained publisher, and seizing a semi-occasional opportunity shovels into its editorial pages the fins and tails of his ancient and fish-like sermons, and fills the remaining gaps with such current scurrilities as he gets time to write in Pennsylvania Dutch." Theodore!

Wendell Phillips says: "The South creates an ideal Yankee; he does not exist; he never did exist. The North creates an ideal Southerner; he never existed. The United States lavishes thousands of millions of dollars in an endeavor to deal with an ideal Indian; he never existed." And Wendell Phillips and his coadjutors created an ideal negro that cost the people of North America millions of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property.—[Mobile Tribune.

Col. Wyncoop, agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, has resigned his position, stating as his reason therefor that he cannot continue in pursuance of orders to congregate Indians together to facilitate the murder of innocent women and children. At the date of his resignation he was under orders to proceed to Fort Cobb, on the Washita river, and congregate what Indians he could of his agency at that point or vicinity.

A Portland paper takes one of Filomeno's audiences to task for "satirical applause" during the time she was struggling to free her hands from a pair of very adhesive gloves. Another paper denies that the applause was satirical, and explains that Filomeno twitched away at the perverse fingers so pertly, and turned to the house herself with such a jolly smile at her own perplexity, that the audience were pleased and gave her a little congratulatory round.

A match for Blind Tom has turned up in Vicksburg, according to the Times of that city. The wonder referred to, is a negro girl, raised in Hinds county, and named Emma. She is about 18 years old, is as black as the ace of spades, and does not know a single note, and cannot spell the simplest word. She was a house servant, and as such was permitted to play upon the piano. She can play any piece, however difficult it may be, after hearing it played, and her accuracy and delicacy of touch is really something very remarkable. For the past two years she has been employed as a field hand, and has had no opportunity of playing, or listening to others play. Her performance on the piano is astonishing, as well for accuracy, delicacy of touch, and brillancy of execution She can play anything she has ever heard, with marvellous facility, and seems never to weary of the instrument.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES.—"Wonder, or a Woman Keeps a Secret," was repeated last evening before an audience none too large. Miss Orton personated *Violante* with all the power and naiveté which characterized her performance on Monday evening, receiving an ample support from Mr. Sheridan as *Don Felix*, Mr. Bowers as *Lisardo*, and Miss Freeman as the *Donna Isabella*. A pas seul by M'lle Theresa, and the farce the "Rough Diamond," with Mr. Bowers and Miss Georgie Dickson, (who, by the way, was a very vivacious *Margery*,) in the principal parts, concluded the entertainment. This evening that sterling actor, Mr. Sheridan, to whom the patrons of the Varieties are indebted for some specimens of really rare and scholarly acting, and for much contribution to the general interest of the performances since the season began, has a benefit, appearing in two characters, as *Enoch Arden*, in "Under the Palm," and as the *Irish Emigrant*.

ST. CHARLES.—As a series of spectacular effects of marvelous beauty, the "White Fawn" at least equals any performance of the kind that has appeared in New Orleans. But, as in all others, the dialogues are very dull and prosy, only useful as links in the chain of connection. The ballets introduce a company led by Mons. Marvig, who himself, in agility and grace of motion, may be pronounced a veritable artist. M'lles Diana and Marie Sanda—and we think we notice in the former's face and figure a strong resemblance to those of a danseuse who for two years past has been a favorite with the New Orleans public—are invaluable acquisitions to the performance, and receive an applause which their merits really demand. The gorgeous transformation scene, which concludes the entertainment, is alone sufficient to captivate the observer. Last evening the attendance was large. The "White Fawn" will be repeated this evening.

THE OPERA.—To-night one of Verdi's greatest compositions, "I Lombardi, or Jerusalem," will be presented in the usual grand style, with Cambier, Picot, Van Hoffien and Péront in the leading parts. This will be the first performance of "Jerusalem" this season, and will, no doubt attract a large audience at the Opera House, should the weather continue as beautiful as it was yesterday.

ACADEMY.—"Undine," with Millie Tournour's trapeze feats to vary the scene in its banquet hall, is certainly an attraction not to be witnessed every day. Go and see them this evening. The Can-Can, (be sure and pronounce it *Kong Kong*,) the Firefly ballet, the Bath of Beauty, the Amazonian March, and the Empyrean Sphere will each and all of them be found a sufficient compensation for a visit on this or any other evening until the piece shall be withdrawn.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—The amusement seeker will find that by dropping in at the Museum opposite the St. Charles Hotel, he may pass away a leisure hour very pleasantly in contemplating the curiosities gathered from every portion of the world. Col. Ames exhibits a laudable endeavor to render his place not only popular, but a credit to the city, and we are quite assured that every one who visits the Museum pronounces that endeavor successful.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.—The attention of the trade is especially called to the advertisement of Mr. Jos. H. Wilson, importer and dealer in fine wines, liquors, etc., who has on hand a large and varied stock, which he is offering in lots to suit purchasers at the lowest market rates. A visit to his large warerooms, Nos. 108 and 110 Magazine street, and a sampling of his goods, will insure a purchase.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—The following are the facts relative to killing the Indian chief at Dunlap, Iowa: Several hundred Indians had been encamped near the town. The Indian who was killed came to town, and several of the railroad men got in with him, and one of their first acts was to get his blanket away from him. This he finally recovered. They then took his tomahawk, and when he tried to get this back they struck him with it. This induced the chief to make an effort to get back his hatchet by force, when he was struck a cowardly blow and killed. This outrageous conduct aroused the indignation of his comrades, and they came in force to the town, telling people in plain English that if the villains who had perpetrated the crime were not at once apprehended they would burn the place. They had force enough on hand to do it, but the authorities there at once took steps to secure the dastardly scoundrels. One of them got away, and the other is in limbo, and will be tried for his cruel murder of the innocent man.

The United States and the Peruvian Transport Maranon.

THE CREW OF THE LATTER APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Asked and Granted.

On Monday last the United States marshal, General Herron, received the following communication as coming from the crew of the Peruvian transport Maranon (formerly the Havana), now lying at the foot of Canal street:

"U. S. MARSHALL,
"Dec. 14, New Orleans, La.

"*Hon. Sir*—We the crew of the S. ship Havana was shipped in New York for to work this ship to the port of Callao in perue and as we understood to the she was under the American flag until we were discharged Instead of that they pulled down the american flag at the and hoisted the peruvian flag. So we do not intend to Sail in the Ship under that flag—we want either to be discharged or to hoist the american flag again. So we beg of you in the name of american citizens to see to our cases. BY THE CREW OF THE HAVANA."

Upon the same evening Judge Durell, of the U. S. District Court, called the attention of District Attorney Torrey to the matter therein contained, and accordingly yesterday the marshal sent on board the vessel Deputy Marshal Armstrong, who returned with the engineer and two of the crew, with whom Gen. Herron had a conversation. He also conversed upon the subject at issue with Capt. Dubois, who commands one of the vessels. Meanwhile Superintendent Cain, of the metropolitan police, had in person visited the marshal, and turned over to him the reports made from day to day by Special Officer Cunningham, who had been detailed to visit the ship.

About half past twelve, District Attorney Torrey and Gen. Herron called upon Collector Fuller, and informed him relative to the situation. Mr. Fuller at once sent Inspector Buchanan on board the vessel as bearer of a request that he be shown the ship's papers. Inspector Buchanan returned, stating that he had been referred by the officer to Senor Garcia, the Peruvian minister. Mr. Fuller thereupon sent a messenger to that gentleman at the St. Charles Hotel, requesting an interview, and Marshal Herron at the same time sent a deputy marshal on board to ask for the shipping articles. The messenger to the St. Charles returned after half an hour, stating that Senor Garcia was not at home. The marshal's deputy returned also in due season, bringing with him the shipping articles. An inspection of these, we learn, shows that the crew, in signing them, agreed to agree to any change of flag that might be made during their one year term of service. The only question, in this case, to be decided is whether the formalities in the change of flag and transfer of the vessel have been properly carried out. The matter assumes a tangible form to-day in the United States Circuit Court, for the following application for a writ of habeas corpus was filed about half past one o'clock yesterday in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court:

To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Fifth Judicial Circuit:

The petition of James R. Forrest, a citizen of the United States, and a friend of the following named parties, (here follow the names of about thirty.—Rep.) respectfully represents:

That the forenamed parties shipped on board of the steamship Havana, at New York, under the flag of the United States, as seamen, firemen and hands on said ship for the Southwest Pass of the River Mississippi, and from thence to any port that the captain, one Gilchrist, might direct, not to exceed a term of twelve months. That accordingly the said steamship departed from New York on the 25th November, 1868, and arrived at the Southwest Pass, on or about the 6th of December. When the ship crossed the bar, and when she arrived at Pilot Town, in the River Mississippi, within the jurisdiction of this honorable court, she was boarded by a person calling himself an officer of the Peruvian government, who caused the Peruvian flag to be run up to the main peak, in the place of the United States flag, which had been hauled down a few minutes before, and then assumed command of the ship and brought her up to opposite this city.

Petitioner avers that when said men shipped they shipped as seamen on board of an American vessel; that the said officer aforesaid refuses to recognize them as such, and claims to hold them as belonging to the Peruvian navy.

Petitioner further avers that Peru is at war with Spain, a friendly government of the United States, with whom she is at peace. That the aforenamed sailors, etc., are unwilling to serve in the navy of said Peruvian government, and have refused so to do, notwithstanding which they are held in confinement on board of said steamship Havana, in violation of their rights as citizens of the United States and of the laws and statutes of the United States.

Wherefore petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus issue, commanding the officer in charge of said steamship to produce the bodies of the aforenamed parties and show cause why and by what authority he pretends to hold them in custody on board of said steamship, and that after due hearing the said parties aforenamed be restored to their liberty and discharged from said steamship. And petitioner prays for all such other and further relief in the premises as to your honors may seem meet and proper.

(Signed) JAS. K. FORREST.
John E. Holland, proctor for petitioner.

December 16, 1868.—Let a writ of habeas corpus issue, returnable on the 17th inst., at 11 A. M.
(Signed) E. H. DURELL, Judge.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

The Coahomian, Dec. 2d, announces the death, on the 30th of Nov., of Mrs. Jennie Flay, a citizen of Friar's Point, at the age of 101 years.

Col. J. M. Hawkins, living three miles from Raymond, is engaged in making cigars on quite an extensive scale from tobacco raised on his place. The editor of the Hinds county Gazette has tested them, and pronounces them excellent.

John W. Bowen, Esq., editor and publisher of the Greensboro Democrat, in this State, proposes about the first of January to begin the publication of a weekly, to be called the Southern Cross, which is to be independent in politics, but he takes for its motto that for which Southern heroes died, constitutional liberty and white supremacy.

There are now six new railroad routes in North and Central Mississippi being agitated—the Memphis and Selma, Mississippi Valley road, Grenada and Yazoo, Grenada and Eastern, Grenada and Meridian and the Kosciusko and Corinth Railroad.

The Republican negroes of Rankin county, with Cyrus Myers at their head, in primary meeting, passed a series of very unexceptionable resolutions in opposition to the Bads, and sent delegates to Jackson to represent them in the convention. They were not admitted to seats. They had no use for that sort of negroes; which shows that these patriotic white men only have a use for the negro as they can use him.—[Meridian Mercury.

SOUTHERN PATENTS.—Col. Rufus R. Rhodes, solicitor of patents, No. 23 Commercial Place, officially reports to the CRESCENT the following complete list of patents granted Southern inventors for the week ending December 1, 1868:

District of Columbia—J. E. Dotch, Washington, preserving meat; P. J. Forney, Washington, machine for sawing marble; D. E. Somes, Washington, construction of rubber and other elastic spring; Louis Brauer, Washington, apparatus for making extracts and decoctions from coffee and other substances.

Maryland—Henry Marx, Pikesville, apparatus for reducing wood to paper pulp; Seelye Richmond, Annapolis, last-block elevator and instep-stretcher; W. F. Parks, Baltimore, combined bristle washing and combing machine.

North Carolina—Geo. W. Marsh, Clinton, plow.

Alabama—S. W. Henlon, Selma, suspenders.

Kentucky—H. S. Dayton, Maysville, apparatus for condensing and distilling spirits and other liquids; W. P. Epperson, Louisville, mortising machine; Fred Whitton, South Carrollton, churn.

Missouri—Sarah Rueger, Kansas City, mammalial liniment; A. C. Kaiser, Vienna, knife cleaner; Joseph Koierle, St. Louis, button; Geo. Phillips, Cadet, rock drill.

Design—Trade mark, Leonidas L. Coleman, Nashville, Tenn.

MANUFACTURING IN VIRGINIA.—Mr. A. Thomas furnishes the Southern Star (of Smyth county) with the following statement of his manufacturing operations in Alexandria since the close of the war: From May, 1866, to August 1st, 1868, the Mount Vernon mill, at Alexandria, turned out goods out of which the proceeds of the sales amounted to $345,835; United States taxes, $15,230; amount paid to operatives, $65,352. These facts lead me to state that the great mistake in the South, particularly in Virginia, is that too much capital has been invested in merchandising, instead of being used to develop the resources of this State, where so much mineral lies dormant, or is not invested in useful manufactures, so as to give employment to the poor.

LIKE "QUAKERS' GUNS."—Artificial teeth are of little use and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant Sozodont. Use it daily and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

THE INDIAN WAR.

BATTLE OF THE WASHITA—GEN. CUSTAR'S REPORT TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY,
In the Field on the Washita River,
November 28, 1868.

Major-Gen. Sheridan, commanding Department of the Missouri:

General—On the morning of the 26th instant, this command, comprising eleven troops of the seventh cavalry, struck the trail of an Indian war party, numbering about one hundred (100) warriors. The trail was not quite twenty-four hours old, and was first discovered near the point where the Texas boundary line crosses the Canadian river. The direction was toward the southeast. The ground being covered by over twelve inches of snow, no difficulty was experienced in following the trail. A vigorous pursuit was at once instituted. Wagons, tents and all other impediments to a rapid march were abandoned. From daylight until 9 o'clock at night the pursuit was unchecked. Horses and men were then allowed one hour for refreshment, and at 10 P. M. the march was resumed and continued until 1:30 A. M., when our Osage trailers reported a village within less than a mile from our advance.

The column was countermarched and withdrew to a retired point, to prevent discovery. After reconnoitering with all the officers of the command the location of the village, which was situated in a strip of heavy timber, I divided the command into four columns of nearly equal strength; the first, consisting of three companies, under Major Elliott, was to attack in the timber from below the village; the second column, under Lieut.-Col. Myers, was to move down the Washita and attack in the timber from above; Brevet Col. Thompson, in command of the third column, was to attack from the crest north of the village, while the fourth column was to charge the village from the crest overlooking it, on the left bank of the Washita.

The hour at which the four columns were to charge simultaneously was the first dawn of day, and, notwithstanding the fact that two of the columns were compelled to march several miles to reach their positions, the attack of three of them made the attack so near together as to make it appear like one charge. The other column was only a few moments late. There never was a more complete surprise. My men charged the village, and reached the lodge before the Indians were aware of our presence. The moment the charge was ordered the band struck up "Garrey Owen," and with cheers that strongly reminded me of scenes during the war, every trooper, led by his officer, rushed toward the village.

The Indians were caught napping for once, and the warriors rushed from their lodges and posted themselves behind trees and in the deep ravines, from which they began a most determined defense. The lodges and all their contents were in our possession within a few minutes after the charge was ordered; but the real fighting, such as has rarely, if ever been equalled in Indian warfare, began when attempting to clear out or kill the warriors posted in ravines of underbrush; charge after charge was made, and most gallantly, too; but the Indians had resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. After a desperate conflict of several hours our efforts were crowned with the most complete and gratifying success.

The entire village, numbering forty-seven lodges of "Black Kettle's" and of Cheyennes, two lodges of Arapahoes and two lodges of Sioux—fifty-one lodges in all, under command of their principal chief "Black Kettle"—fell into our hands. By a strict and careful examination after the battle, the following figures give some of the fruits of our victory;

The Indians left on the ground and in our possession the bodies of 103 of their warriors, including "Black Kettle" himself, whose scalp is now in the possession of one of our Osage guides. We captured, in good condition, 875 horses, ponies and mules, 241 saddles, some of very fine and costly workmanship; 523 buffalo robes, 210 axes, 140 hatchets, 35 revolvers, 47 rifles, 535 pounds of powder, 1,050 pounds of lead, 4,000 arrows, 90 bullet moulds, 35 bows and quivers, 12 shields, 300 pounds of bullets, 775 lariats, 940 buckskin saddle-bags, 470 blankets, 93 coats, 700 pounds of tobacco. In addition, we captured all their winter supply of dried buffalo meat, all their meal, flour and other provisions, and, in fact, everything they possessed, even driving the warriors from the village with little or no clothing. We destroyed everything of value to the Indians, and have now in our possession, as prisoners of war, fifty-three squaws and their children. Among the prisoners are the survivors of Black Kettle's and the family of Little Rock. We also secured two white children held captive by the Indians. One white woman who was in their possession was murdered by her captors the moment we attacked. A white boy held captive, about ten years old, when about to be secured, was brutally murdered by a squaw, who ripped his entrails with a knife.

The Kiowas, under Satanta, and Arapahoes, under Little Raven, were encamped six miles below Black Kettle's village, and the warriors from these two villages came to attempt the rescue of the Cheyennes. They attacked my command from all sides about noon, hoping to recover the squaws and herds of the Cheyennes. In their attack they displayed great boldness, and compelled me to use all my force to repel them, but the counter charge of the cavalry was more than they could stand; by 3 o'clock we drove them in all directions, pursuing them several miles. I then moved my entire command in search of the village of the Kiowas and Arapahoes, but after a march of eighty miles discovered that they had taken alarm at the fate of the Cheyenne village and fled.

I was then three days march from where I had left my train of supplies, and knew that wagons would not follow me, as the trail had led me over a section of country so cut up by ravines and other obstructions that cavalry could with difficulty move over it. The supplies carried from the train on the persons of the men were exhausted. My men, from loss of sleep and hard service, were wearied out; my horses were in the same condition for want of forage. I therefore began my return march about 8 P. M., and found my train of supplies at this point, it having accomplished only sixteen miles since I left it. In the excitement of the fight, as well as in self-defense, it so happened that some of the squaws and a few children were killed and wounded. The latter I have brought with me, and they receive all the needful attention the circumstanses of the case permit. Many of the squaws were found with arms in their hands, and several of my command are known to have been wounded by them.

The desperate character of the combat may be inferred from the fact that after the battle the bodies of thirty-eight dead warriors were found in a small ravine near the village in which they had pested themselves.

I now have to report the loss suffered by my own command. I regret to mention among the killed Major Joel H. Elliott and Capt. Louis W. Hamilton, and nineteen enlisted men; the wounded includes three officers and eleven enlisted men—in all thirty-five. Of the officers, Brevet Lieut. Col. Albert Barnitz, captain seventh cavalry, is seriously if not fatally wounded. Brevet Lieut. Col. J. W. Custar and Second Lieut. J. Z. March, seventh cavalry, are slightly wounded. Brevet Lieut. Col. F. W. Benteen had his horse shot under him by a son of Black Kettle, whom he afterward killed. Col. Barnitz, before receiving his wound, killed two warriors.

I cannot sufficiently commend the admirable conduct of the officers and men. This command has marched constantly five days, amidst terrible snow storms and over a rough country covered by more than twelve inches of snow. Officers and men have slept in the snow without tents. The night preceding the attack officers and men stood at their horses' heads for hours, awaiting the moment of attack, and this, too, when the temperature was far below the freezing point. They have endured every privation and fought with unsurpassed gallantry against a powerful and well-armed foe, and from first to last I have not heard a single murmur; but, on the contrary, the officers and men of the several squadrons and companies seemed to vie with each other in their attention to duty, and their patience and perseverance under difficulties. Every officer, man, scout and Indian guide did their full duty.

I only regret the loss of the gallant spirits who fell in the battle of the Washita. Those whose loss we are called upon to deplore were among our bravest and best.

Respectfully subscribed, G. A. CUSTAR,
Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Cavalry,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

A CONSCIENCE STRICKEN INDIAN AGENT.—Indian Agent Wynkoop, under date of November 29, while *en route* from his agency to Fort Cobb, writes to the commissioner of Indian affairs and tenders his resignation, while refusing to obey the orders of the bureau. It appears that he was ordered to congregate certain Indians at a point where great danger was felt for their safety, and having, as he says, been made the instrument of two massacres of friendly Indians, through the bad faith of Gen. Hancock and other military or volunteer officers, he says he refuses to again be made the instrument of the murder of innocent women and children, and consequently tenders his resignation.

A monthly mail, it is announced, will be transported from the British East Indies to the United States. The mail will be sent from Calcutta to Hong Kong by the usual steamers, and be forwarded thence to San Francisco, via Yokohama, by the American line of packets. Arrangements have also been made to transport closed mail bags through the United States to New York, thence to be conveyed to England.

Report of the Postmaster General.

Postmaster General Randall takes very high ground in his annual report, in justification of the increase in the expenditures of the postoffice department. The report is unusually full and exceedingly interesting. After setting forth the details of the increased mail service, and the various improvements and reforms established within the past two years, of which full statistics are given, he closes in the following pungent manner:

"The increase of the expenses of the postal service, based as it is upon public necessity and public demand, instead of being cause of discouragement, is a subject of congratulation. The restoration of so large a part of the postal service suspended during the war, and the new service created by Congress since the close of the war, equal to one-third of the amount of service in operation at that time, have produced a less deficiency than existed in time of peace and prosperity previous to 1860. The proportion of deficiency to revenue is far less now than then, notwithstanding the service is very much greater than ever before.

"In 1859 the sum of the deficiency was only $1,000,000 less than the entire revenue; in 1860 the sum of the deficiency was about $3,500,000 less than the entire revenue; for the year 1868 the deficiency is $10,000,000 less than the entire revenue. The majority of the Southern States have never paid their own expense for postal service. They will not do so for a long time to come. With the exception of Iowa and Missouri, none of the States or Territories west of the Mississippi river have ever paid a revenue equal to their postal expenses. The cost of the transportation of mails in all new States and Territories, and in all sparsely populated portions of the country, never has been paid by those States or Territories out of their own revenues. It is only as population and business increase, and the country is developed, that the postal service can be self sustaining. The idea that the postoffice department can be self sustaining, in the present condition of the country, is absurd. It cannot be, and ought not to be, for fifty years to come. The revenues will largely increase, and so will expenditures. Ten years hence I estimate the expenses of the postoffice department at $40,000,000 and the revenues at $30,000,000. This increase must go on as long as the country prospers, and mineral, agricultural and commercial business increases. The mines are not yet all developed, the lands are not all cultivated, the rivers are not all navigated, the railroads are not all surveyed, the cities are not all built, the sea has not given us all we have a right to exact. Our country is not finished. Until it is finished he is is not a wise nor a sagacious man who assumes that the postal service will pay for itself.

"The postoffice department can be made self-sustaining in one way, and that is by cutting off the postal service in the States and territories where the receipts for postages are not equal to the expenses. This would exclude all but Iowa and Missouri west of the Mississippi, and all the States overborne by the rebellion. It could further economize by withdrawing all aid from the China, Brazil and Sandwich Islands steamship lines, thus saving $725,000. It could save $990,000 by abolishing the letter-carrier system for the cities. It could also economize to the extent of over $700,000 by overturning the system of postal cars. It is true that, in the public estimation, the letter-carriers for cities are thought to be almost indispensable, but the system costs money and brings small revenue. It is all disbursement and no receipt. What if from twelve to twenty four hours are saved in the transmission of mails from Washington and Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Chicago, and the whole West and Northwest, by these traveling postoffices, which put off and receive mails while traveling at thirty miles an hour, and which receive mails, make up mails and distribute mails as they go hurrying along? It costs money, and the government, like a miser, can keep its money in its chest. It gives no return and helps nobody, but is safely hoarded. A halting, timid, illiberal policy like this will save one million and lose twenty. Every dollar put out by the government in subsidies to build railroads, in subsidies to aid ocean commerce, in liberal appropriations to open lines of travel and develop material resources in a great nation like this, is money put out at exorbitant usury, and will bring returns in the development of material wealth, and in making the nation great and rich and strong in everything of value and interest to a great people."

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Among other most interesting information, we learn from this report that six millions and one-half of the public lands have been sold; that the cash receipts of the general land office exceed those of last year by the sum of nearly three hundred thousand dollars; that the public lands undisposed of amount to fifteen hundred millions of acres. The sum paid to pensioners during the last fiscal year, including disbursements, amounts to twenty-four millions. The secretary energetically opposes the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department, and he urges a repeal of the laws establishing a department of education. The secretary thinks that the patent office should be placed more strictly under the supervision of the secretary of the interior, and he wisely suggests that no appeal should be allowed from the commissioner of patents in cases of interference and applications for letters patent. Congress must soon define clearly whether or not the patent office is a ministerial bureau. No practice which deserves to be called law practice is so adrift as is that which grows out of diverse judicial constructions of the patent law. The secretary gives a full account of the Pacific Railroad and its various branches. At the date of his report forty-four millions three hundred and thirty-seven dollars (bonds) had been issued to the railroad companies.

The secretary recommends the re-establishment of the office of commissioner of public buildings, and the erection of a district penitentiary, and the establishment of a court for the summary trial of offenses of a minor grade. He also furnishes statistics of the benevolent institutions in this district which have been established by Congress. The secretary also alludes emphatically to the insufficient pay of the vice president, of the cabinet ministers and justices of the Supreme Court, and recommends fifty per cent. additional compensation. He tells us that the salary of a cabinet minister is not equal to the mere necessary outlay of a proper representative of the government in such position. "The high offices of the country," remarks the secretary, "should be open to the poor as well as to the rich; but the practical effect of the present rate of compensation will soon be to exclude from the executive councils all who have not ample resources independently of their official salaries." He also recommends increased compensation to the assistant secretary and to the heads of the bureaus, and to competent and not merely mechanical clerks.

OUTRAGES IN ARKANSAS.—An Augusta (Ark.) dispatch of the 10th, to the Memphis Avalanche, says: "Upham's militia are committing indiscriminate robbery here and arresting peaceable citizens. Business suspended. A force of citizens from outside is expected to attack the town every moment, though they have been requested in the name of the women and children not to. Upham says he will burn the town and execute all prisoners if attacked."

The Avalanche's Little Rock dispatch of the 9th, says a series of horrid outrages were perpetrated near Lewisburg, Conway county, Saturday. On the night of the 3d a disguised party went to the house of Alvin and Wash. Lewis, colored, living near that town with two white prostitutes, who had been repeatedly ordered to leave the county on account of bad character. The party broke into the house, killed Wash., and run Alvin off. On Saturday, Captain Matthews' company of colored militia, went into the neighborhood. Meeting Joe Jackson and Robert Perry on a cotton wagon, they arrested them. Four negroes took Perry into the cane, stood him against a tree and shot his ear off. He then broke from them and escaped. They then shot Jackson mortally and left him. He was found, and told who did it before expiring. They then went to the house of Thos. Hooper, aged sixty, took him off and shot him down in the road, afterward saying he had tried to escape. The sheriff, who is a Republican, says Hooper was murdered, and told the citizens to organize and place themselves under him and he would arrest Matthews and band. It was thought this would involve a conflict with the militia and negroes. He also sent a petition to Gov. Clayton to disband the militia there. The greatest excitement exists, and arrests continue.

IRON, STEEL, BELLS AND AXES.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisements of Mr. B. J. West, wholesale dealer in hardware, cutlery, bells, etc., etc., Nos. 119 and 121 Magazine street. The assortment and prices which Mr. W. is prepared to give, are inducements that buyers should not lose sight of; and, furthermore, any business transacted with him will prove to be of the most pleasing character. See advertisements, and give him a call before purchasing.

CALISAYA BARK.—It is said that Messrs. Drake & Co., proprietors of the Plantation Bitters, are the largest importers of Calisaya bark in this country, and that, with the exception of an occasional sale, all they import is used in the compounding of their celebrated Plantation Bitters—to which they undoubtedly are indebted for their wonderful health-restoring properties. As a tonic and appetizer they are not surpassed, and we cheerfully recommend them. All first-class druggists keep them for sale.

To the People

—OF—

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW YORK, NOV. 3, 1868.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into world under the indorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some twenty years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the