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CUSTER'S FIGHT AND DEATH.

Since the death of General Canby, who was killed by the Modocs, nothing has so aroused feeling in the army as the slaughter of General Custer and his gallant squadron of cavalry in the Yellowstone region of Montana. Canby was killed while out with a broadbrimmed peace commissioner. The Terry expedition, of which Custer was a part, was out for the purpose of driving the Indians back on to their reservation, in accordance with the desire of the civilians of the Indian Bureau. Whenever civilians meddle with the army, the army suffers and bears the blame. General Sheridan once said, "There are no good Indians, excepting the dead ones." The sentimentalists who make heroes of the dirty red men, and the poets who sing of noble Hiawathas, keep always at a safe distance from the objects of their adoration. It is plain that the Indian can not be civilized, and as he will not stay on the wild lands reserved for his occupation, he must be killed. The resolve is cruel, but the government must be cruel to offenders to be kind to those needing and deserving protection. The settlers of Montana are trying to develop that rich country; they have a right to be there; many of them have served in the army, and look to the army and the government for protection. The old residents are the red men, who mount and ride away from their own lands to make war on the new comers. From the highest officer of the army to the shortest private in the rear rank there is a unit of feeling that the war against Indians must be one of extermination. The sentimental writers and speakers are filled with horror at such an idea; there are pictures drawn of the noble red man driven sadly toward the setting sun, deprived of his possessions; and, on the other hand, year after year there has been the real spectacle of Indians drawing rations and blankets from the government in winter, and murdering white women and children when fresh grass grew along the war path. The question must be decided whether civilization or the Indians must go back. Who is to be blamed for the inactivity of the army against the savages? Not the President, nor the generals of the army; but the humanitarians, and the gentlemen of Congress who see retrenchment and reform and applauding constituents in the mustering out of a colored regiment and a marine band. The present Congress has advocated the reduction of the army and the mustering out of all colored troops. The sapient Cox says, "We want no army and no navy, at least until after November;" and when he says his party has resolved to withhold all appropriations for the War Department, the mob applauds and tells him and his kind to "stick" to the resolve. We have but the skeleton of an army now, scarcely big enough to do garrison duty from Eastport, Maine, to San Francisco, from Key West to Dakota, to say nothing of Alaska and the separate corps required to watch the seals. The Indian question is one of great moment and of vital importance to the honest settlers who are trying to build up homes in the far West. Its solution is not found in the St. Louis platform, and the demand in the Cincinnati resolutions "that all necessary laws should be passed to protect emigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose," is hardly strong enough to meet the new emergency which has arisen. There is no lack of law for killing Indians, but there is a lack of guns, and there is an opposition to Indian extermination found in public opinion. If we were to believe the Democratic oracles of this State we should feel satisfied that Governor Kellogg is to be blamed for the Sioux depredations, as he has been charged with responsibility for yellow fever and overflow. One paper is satisfied that the cause of the Indian outrages can be traced directly to the President and his response to Marshal Packard for troops, thereby weakening the main army. Another newspaper Jomini thinks General Sheridan should be held personally responsible. Anything to beat Grant. Such an argument is the talk of children, without reason. Suppose the three hundred infantry soldiers in Louisiana had been with General Terry's command instead of here, could they have saved Custer? Could the plodding foot-soldier in the rear have saved the life of the daring cavalryman who rode to the front to meet his death? This leads us to question the responsibility for Custer's death. All men must say that his valor overcame his discretion. He was directed to find and feel the Indians, but not to bring on an engagement until the General commanding, and the supporting infantry arrived. Custer found the Indians, and he dashed in to give them battle on their own ground, having less than four hundred men to pit against four thousand warriors. He must have known the strength of the enemy, for he discovered the village of one thousand eight hundred lodges, and his familiarity with Indians gave him knowledge that each lodge furnishes at least four fighting men. Custer was not entrapped or surprised into a forced fight. On the morning of the battle his scouts reported the Indian village fifteen miles away. The halt should have been made then, General Terry communicated with, and connection formed with the main body of the expedition. His orders were to do so. Instead of that, Custer pushed on for the village, and threw his handful of worn-out men, after a march of seventy-eight miles in twenty-four hours, against the four thousand Indians already prepared to resist the whole force of Terry's army, and who made easy work of slaughtering Custer's detachment. As a subordinate officer he took chances and risks with the lives of men he had no right to take. Had he routed the village military men would have censured the movement, even while the world hurrahed at the success of his daring. As he failed, there is only regret to be expressed that he should so have sacrificed himself and his troops.

When it is understood that the Democratic Congress can make no political capital out of the treatment of the Indians on the part of the administration, the people will want to know what is to be done toward making a short, vigorous and effective fight against the savages? It is not practicable to concentrate the regular army in Montana. The bill offered by Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, appears to contain the best plan for affording immediate relief. He would authorize the raising of five volunteer regiments in Nebraska and the Territories for an Indian campaign. The material, men and horses, are on the spot, and the force would cost much less than would the transportation and picking up of odd companies of regulars from different States. The special service would enlist ex-soldiers, and men smarting from Indian outrages; the new regiments could be commanded by regular officers detailed for the purpose, and the division would be ready for the field upon the completion of the first muster roll. There is a chance yet for the House of Representatives to do one sensible action before adjournment. Let the Indian bureau be transferred to the War Department, strengthen the sinews of war, and order Sherman and Sheridan and Hancock to civilize all uncivilized portions of our country by wiping out the untamed savages. Give our great soldiers the word and the means, and they will not need to be told twice.

A Deserved Tribute.

At an adjourned meeting of the board of directors of the Southwestern Bible Society, convened on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 13, to take action in regard to the recent decease of the society's first and only president, Joseph A. Maybin, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Since, in the exercise of his sovereign wisdom, our heavenly Father has called hence, to the enjoyment of the rest that remaineth for his people, our beloved brother and honored president, Joseph A. Maybin, who died on the morning of Monday, May 15, in the eighty-second year of his age; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in this death, by which, for the first time, its presidential chair is vacated, the Southwestern Bible Society mourns its loss of an officer most faithful and efficient, a counselor eminent for prudence and catholicity of spirit, and a friend and advocate tried and proven through all the years of its history.

Resolved, That as a society founded to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, we have ever been able to point with admiration to the daily life and conversation of our departed president as characteristically that of one whose "delight was in the law of the Lord," and in that law meditated day and night.

Resolved, That in his peaceful death we recognize a fitting close to a long and active career, conspicuous up to its latest hours for the constant exercise of a genuine Christian philanthropy, so that we may say of him with confident assurance: "Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."

Resolved, That while we extend to the bereaved household, whence has been taken its loved and venerated head, our cordial sympathy, we rejoice that to them is bequeathed the rich legacy of such an example, since in their memory of the departed father, and the contemplation of his present happiness, is most clearly illustrated the inspired proverb: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the religious and secular papers of our city, and that a copy of the same be furnished to the family of our late president.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER,
Chairman,

M. M. GREENWOOD, Secretary pro. tem.

Printers at the Centennial.

The International Typographical Union met at Philadelphia on Monday last, holding its annual session, and elected the following named officers for the ensuing year:

President, John McVickar, of Detroit.

Vice president, Henry Z. Osborne, of New Orleans.

Recording secretary and treasurer, John H. O'Donnell, of Boston.

Corresponding secretary, John Armstrong, of Canada.

Mr. Osborne is the accomplished assistant foreman of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN office, and we are rather proud of him and the distinction conferred upon him by the members of his profession. His election is also a compliment to the New Orleans Typographical Union, which sent Mr. Osborne as a delegate to the national body.

Religious.

Rev. J. C. Hartzell will preach this morning at Ames Methodist Episcopal Church at eleven o'clock. All are cordially invited. There will be no services to-night.

Owing to the illness of Rev. Edward Fontaine there will be no morning services in Mount Olivet Church, Algiers, to-day. Rev. B. T. H. Maycock, rector of St. George's, New Orleans, will officiate in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—It affords me pleasure to state that I regard your discovery from the cotton plant as the most efficacious medicine I have ever used for fevers. I had a burning fever, and from one dose of Kernine taken at bed-time, it was broken up before morning, and I have had no return since. I know of its having abated fever in two other cases as speedily as in my own.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN F. THOMAS,
Office *German Gazette*, No. 108 Camp street.

To M. B. Morrison & Co., corner Canal and Magazine streets.

Tickets sold for Greenbacks. Buy A Ticket in the Grand Golden Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company July 29. Prizes paid in Gold.
Capital prize $100,000. 3580 prizes.

FURNITURE.—Parties wishing to dispose of their furniture, either at auction or private sale, will find it to their advantage by calling on R. M. Montgomery, auctioneer, No. 60 Camp street.

OUR HIGH SCHOOLS

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION

A LIST OF THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The examination of pupils for admission to the High Schools was concluded yesterday. Notwithstanding the division superintendent and the committee on high schools had placed the minimum of examination at seventy per cent, and higher than ever before, the number of successful candidates was larger than usual. The number of pupils admitted to the Lower Girls' High School is 88; to the Upper Girls' High School, 118; to the Boys' Central High School, 124. The following list shows for which High School the pupils were candidates, from which schools promoted, the names of successful scholars, and the percentage of examination in each case, seventy per cent being the minimum and 100 per cent the maximum:

FOR BOYS' CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

From Keller School—Arthur Guenaudon 93, George Guenaudon 90, Albert Werlein 90, Peter Kelly 93, Henry Pons 89, Arthur Rose 94, William Oliver 92, John Naghten 92, Andrew Hanlon 93, Charles Fitche 94, Ernest Feitel 91, William Douglas 92.

From Magnolia School—John F. Backer 82, G. F. Gormley 84, B. F. Flanders 79, E. Henry Hard 76, William Saffold 80.

From St. Philip School—Simon Bier 75, Henry Chiapella 73, Andrew Jackson 79, S. J. Lewis 72, Warren F. Veau 75.

From McDonogh School—George Wells 82, J. O'Loughlin 75, Thomas Gibbins 70.

From Marshall School—Philip Blass 90, Charles Tessier 90, William Murphy 84, George H. Wasson 87, George Ritter 89, Henry Charbonnet 73, Louis Goslinski 81, Ernest Landry 86, Stonewall Bowles 76, John McCulloch 83, Washington Tracy 71, Walter Mercier 95, Aaron Eiseman 81.

From Lincoln School—Copes Diboll 89, Felix Voisin 86, Richard Downing 80.

From Claiborne School—Charles W. Vance 82, Stephen Ciolina 79, E. D. Aron 78, E. J. Wirtz 84, George F. Youngblood 75, C. J. Paysse 76, D. Barbe 71, Frank Doven 71.

From Jefferson School—A. Simpson 80, W. B. McCormack 79, George Gibney 75, J. E. Boudreaux 72, W. H. Sevestre 73, Jules Ferret 70.

From Jersey School—Peter Seiler 80, Henry Puderer 77, J. Bokenfohr 77, James Dyer 70.

From Jefferson No. 2—George W. Heyer 76.

From Fisk School—Edward Lund 81, Willie Creagh 75, John P. Walsh 77, Edmund Murphy 72, W. J. Roxborough 82.

From Laurel School—Walter P. Lee 76, Edward McChesney 78, Henry Higginbotham 75, Charles Truslow 80, Eugene Unsworth 76, William Underwood 80, James McArdle 72, Victor Despommier 83, Alfred Phelps 71, Arlington Thompson 77, Thomas Vizard 70, William Martinez 70.

From Bienville School—Anthony Hardiset 73, Louis Sherding 78, Louis Fincke 74.

From Paulding School—Henry De Grange 91, Edward Stafford 85.

From Live Oak School—George H. Deckbar 78, Henry Mertz 79, Lee Cooney 75, D. Lamberton 77, D. Hamilton 73, Oliver S. Smith 70, Howard Christian 80, William Moore 75.

From McDonogh No. 4—Stephen Heap 76, Franklin Turbum 71, William Burgess 72, Arthur Duvic 72.

From Jackson School—C. H. Shields 71, A. Bernstein 71, H. Bernstein 76, James Dixon 73, John Callaghan 78.

From Fillmore School—Andrew Hansen 77, William Ardill 73, J. P. Spear 72, Edward Flemming 71, Octave Duprat 84, Francis Kain 72, N. Bertel 73, John McGilvrey 70, Benjamin St. Geme 70, Jules Grillot 72.

From McCarthy School—John Carey 84, Gustave Eichelberger 89, Henry Wright 82, John Kennedy 73, A. Daubert 76, J. McLelland 83, Felix Powers 78, Timothy Powers 91, James Peyton 83, B. Rodriguez 79, Walter Austin 75, J. Williams 85, Edward Koffsky 76, J. A. Wild 79.

From Marengo School—W. D. Chamberlain 88.

From private schools—F. Guillaume 73.

FOR THE LOWER GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

From Franklin School—Lulu Durbridge 72, Lettie Shear 74, B. L. Lynne 76.

From Robertson School—C. Kennedy 76, L. White 84.

From Madison School—M. de Boer 95, M. Nagle 84, E. Steele 81, L. Neelis 84, J. Conroy 79, L. Brouphy 83, M. Kenney 70, L. Roy 76, S. Allen 95, M. J. Shannon 83, R. Heffron 81, M. Murphy 75, A. Pino 83, A. McCaffrey 88.

From St. Ann School—O. Rey 80, L. Ponjuan 71, A. Herman 72, S. Kenny 75.

From Beauregard School—M. J. Quayle 86, K. Thurbert 77, H. Williams 81, P. Silvera 84, F. Nelson 77, J. Simon 74, M. Goudon 76, M. Orrantia 76, K. Toole 76, R. Desdunes 72, L. Rey 78.

From Barracks School—K. Poole 70, T. F. Bazilique 75, R. Taylor 73, L. Chesse 70, A. Socola 76, B. Lacroix 73, S. Garritson 74.

From Bayou Road School—M. Smith 75.

From Bayou Bridge School—E. Hyde 81.

From McDonogh School No. 4—A. Sylvester 77, M. Nichols 71.

From McDonogh School No. 2—K. Brewster 81, M. Reeb 86, S. Koops 82, S. Harriss 70, A. Ledwidge 75, E. Hughes 78, L. Cook 73, J. Drysdale 95, R. Claiborne 83, A. Travers 86, M. Hogan 88, K. Scott 92, J. Gaschen 89, A. Lynch 94, G. Borge 88, A. Vallee 84, E. Carroll 89, A. Morrisson 82, L. Lyons 83, V. Deris 87, M. Howley 76.

From Rampart School—P. Baptiste 78, A. Bier 73, J. Estlin 79, V. Shaw 84, J. Leonard 80, M. Harrison 80, L. Augustine 73, L. Lovett 72, M. Hormerle 73, M. Sprague 76.

From Washington School—A. McMillion 90, A. Gohschalk 88, B. Maher 85, S. Williams 88, N. Houlgrave 78, A. Sisson 91, E. Barousse 82, L. Leonard 76, A. Wolfley 79, K. Preble 82, M. Quilter 88, L. Foster 88, J. McMillion 87, E. Fanning 86.

FOR THE UPPER GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

From McDonogh No. 1—Georgiana Rostrup 76, Rachel Leopold 74, Katie Schindler 84, Jesse Stanley 83, Ella Matteson 94, Julia Rottwytz 74, Jennie Lang 73, Anna McWhan 86, May Crumpthorn 83.

From Jackson School—Nettie Strange 87, Belle Stockman 88, Emma Turck 89, Emilia Beauvais 87, Katie Riggs 91, Mary Moore 85, Nellie Mallam 93, Cecilia Emmanuel 92, Frances Hart 80, Amy Gruneberg 87, Anna Muir 91, Mary Putnam 85, Camilla Lictenstein 88, Kate Francis 87, Maggie Day 80, Harriet Francis 70, Anna Saunders 89, Bessie Ridehalgh 72, Jeannette Titche 80, Rachel Chandler 86, Cora Fredericks 80, Mary Daly 88, Maggie Creagh 83, Julia Weil 92.

From Paulding School—Lizzie Taylor 81, Lizzie Fisk 83, Addie Stafford 75, Louise Robie 70, Cora Baum 76.

From Live Oak School—Ida McCollum 95, Eloise Cary 89, Carrie Baumgartner 90, Esther Gruber 90, Nora Fayssoux 86, Hattie Britton 89, Amelia Sirjacques 88, Lydia Harrison 84, Cecilia McFarland 94, Ella Glenn 92, Katie Weaver 92, Lizzie Edwards 97, Fannie Ireland 94, Marietta Wilson 71, Georgie Phillips 70, Emma Tracy 94, Ella Stewart 88, Anna Murphy 73, Zeida Forbes 90.

From Webster School—Harriet Edwards 84, Hattie Shellet 79, Madeline Martin 87, Sarah McShane 73, Mary Harrahan 74, Katie Henricks 89, Elizabeth Johnstone 71, Thomasine McManus 83, Annie Sincer 89, Georgie Barnes 81, Celestine Moses 86, Sallie Brand 80, Mary Dusachet 75, Zella Paul 75, Emma Mitchell 81, Blanche Hynson 80.

From Franklin School—Lulu Durbridge 72, Lettie Shear 74.

From Keller School—Emma McManus 97, Clara Wallis 79, Caroline Kaiser 83, Agnes Sherman 79.

From Magnolia School—Louisa Hornback 71, Ada Rousseaux 90, Jennie Gallagher 93, Amelia Doherty 79, Susie McEnery 86, Lennœ Schermerborn 76, Lillie Oppenheim 90, Sidonia Bier 75.

From Lincoln School—Jeannette Moffat 76, Josephine Keiser 72, Madeline Mundinger 70, Josephine Kantein 79.

From Marengo School—Lillian Weiss 88, Kate Fisher 73, Kate Weiss 75, Fannie Kierans 77.

From Napoleon Avenue School—Jennie G. Buhler 99, Julia B. Merwin 90, Mattie Cole 92, Amelia A. Dito 89, Bessie Hathorn 89, Ada C. Wilson 80, Brenda R. Prague 96, Althee M. Faurie 75, Adella Brisbee 96, Noellie Le Cann 90, Maggie T. Price 83, Stella W. Sutherland 71, Jessie P. Clinton 83, Louise A. Faurie 81, Arsene Michel 79, Amelia Young 90, Rosalie Springer 78.

From Jefferson No. 2—Annie Bentley 79, Fannie Case 70, Laura Bowers 72.

From Jersey School—Lucy Pennington 70.

From Private Schools—Bertha Ensheimer 70, Bella Levi 73, Rosalie Blossman 74.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF GREECE. By George W. Cox, M. A. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale in New Orleans by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street.

This is a compact work of 700 pages, embracing the history of Greece from the earliest period to the death of Alexander the Great, supplemented with a sketch of the subsequent history to the present time. Although included in the student's series of histories, it is written and arranged in a popular form for the use of general readers.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF ROME. By Charles Merivale, D. D. Published by Harper & Brother, New Yorn. For sale in New Orleans by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street.

A history of Rome is a history that interests the whole civilized world, as that wonderful city, set upon the hills of the Tiber, was the theatre of conquests, of arts, sciences, philosophy and religion. Mr. Merivale appears to have done his work well as a narrator of facts accepted by the best authorities. The book is supplied with maps, and is similar in style to the "Student's History of Greece."

HIDDEN PERILS. A novel. By Mary Cecil Hay. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale in New Orleans by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street.

Miss Hay's "Old Myddleton's Money" is remembered as a story wholesome and interesting. Her latest story is not more ambitious, but it is charming in narration and pleasing as a quiet English love story.

CONSUELO. By George Sand. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale in New Orleans by R. G. Eyrich, No. 130 Canal street.

"Consuelo" is the most popular of all of the works produced by George Sand. The recent death of that distinguished writer has revived an interest in her stories, and to satisfy the demand the Petersons have published this cheap edition of "Conseulo."

A FAMILY TREE. By Albany De Fonblanque. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale in New Orleans by R. G. Eyrich, No. 130 Canal street.

Mr. Fonblanque is the author of the "Tangled Skein," and shows considerable skill in making and unraveling intricate and interesting plots. The "Family Tree" will attract the attention of Louisiana readers, for the reason that a root of the tree was planted in New Orleans, and the scions in England discuss the American rebellion, and phases of politics and life in the Crescent City with singular freedom and ignorance of the subject.

Personal.

Leaves of absence of thirty days each have been granted to the following officials:

R. L. Belden, district attorney for the Third Judicial District.

A. C. Hays, sheriff of Iberia.

John Ray, register of State land office.

Auditor George B. Johnson, having received a leave of absence for thirty days, will leave this morning for Wisconsin, to recuperate his health, he having suffered recently from a severe attack of pneumonia. The business of the Auditor's office is so arranged, under Mr. Scholtz, the assistant, that there will be no interruption of the public service. The best wishes of hosts of friends attend the Auditor.

Of the Centennial.

One topic follows another in rapid order. Staub has hardly disposed of his papers giving the news of the political conventions, before a requisition is made upon him for full centennial news. Fortunately he is able to meet all demands, at his news depot at Goldthwaite's bookstore, No. 69 Canal street.

Appointments.

Governor Kellogg has made the following appointments:

E. F. Carey, commissioner of deeds in New York city.

Richard H. Hooper, branch pilot for the port of New Orleans.

To Taxpayers and Collectors.

In another column will be fonnd a letter addressed by the Governor to the Auditor concerning the collection of certain back taxes without penalties, and the Auditor's instructions to tax collectors accompanying said executive letter.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, July 8: At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 87°; at 6 P. M., 87°. Lowest point during the night of July 7, 77°. Rainfall during the day of July 7, eight-tenths of an inch.

Florine, one of the recent discoveries from the cotton plant, is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, and all diseases peculiar to females. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

Rosewood.

It has puzzled many people to decide why the dark wood so highly valued for furniture should be called rosewood. Its color certainly does not look much like a rose, so we must look for some other reason. Upon asking, we are told that when the tree is first cut, the fresh wood possesses a very strong, rose-like fragrance hence the name. There are half a dozen or more kinds of rosewood trees. The varieties are found in South America, and in the East Indies and neighboring islands. Sometimes the trees grow so large that planks four feet broad and ten feet in length can be cut from them. These broad planks are principally used to make the tops of piano-fortes. When growing in the forest the rosewood tree is remarkable for its beauty; but such is the value to manufactures as an ornamental wood that some of the forests where it once grew abundantly now have scarcely a single specimen. In Madras the government has prudently had great plantations of this tree set out, in order to keep up the supply.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The ever "Glorious Fourth" was only observed at the national Capitol in a spasmodic and irregular manner. A majority of our legislators and other officials, great and small, and also some of our military companies with many private citizens swelled the throngs which celebrated the anniversary of our one hundredth year of national life in the city of fraternal affection. The boats landing at the various places of resort down the Potomac were crowded to suffocation and to the resulting discomforts were added the presence on every boat of just enough of the rough and disreputable elements of our city, Georgetown, and Alexandria to mar all the pleasures of the day. Still others of our residents availed themselves of the privileges of the street car lines to get outside the city limits for a quiet day, or more venturesome still, sought some shady point along the line of the railroads running East, West or South, and there consumed baskets full of solid and liquid refreshments and smoked the pipe of peace. The city was quite generally decorated with flags, salutes were fired, bells were rung, and the rising generation made it lively during the day and evening with fire crackers, rockets and pistol. Two murders and one accidental loss of life were among the casualties. From the accounts reaching us from outlying villages the observance of the day was more general than for many years. The weather was very sultry in the morning, but several smart showers in the afternoon cooled the atmosphere and rendered the evening very pleasant.

The general state of uneasiness and disgust over the seeming indifference of the Confederates in the House relative to the passage of the appropriation bills has been temporarily allayed by the action of both houses during the last hours in the fiscal year, in adopting the President's suggestion, by extending the provisions of last year's appropriation bills for ten days. It is hoped that before the expiration of that time the bills now in dispute before conference committees may have been adjusted, and the interests of the country relieved from the perils threatened by a final failure to get them through. It is currently rumored, and very generally believed, that Randall and his committee have been appealed to by New York Democrats to hasten their passage, as the doubt and delay attending their discussion in Congress was re-acting very damagingly on Tilden's cause in the commercial communities of the country. A determined effort was made by the Tilden-Hendrick's repudiationists last Saturday in the House to repeal the resumption act, but the Republican minority, by filibustering, defeated the move. It is said that Hendricks has made its repeal a condition precedent to his acceptance.

The Senate has refused to concur in the House amendment of the silver bill, as amended by it (the Senate), and it is now before a conference committee.

The naval appropriation bill has become a law; but the Senate has refused to pass the army bill with the provision transferring the Indian bureau to the War Department. It is believed that the Postoffice bill will go through without any further material changes.

To-morrow was designated for resuming Belknap's trial, and notwithstanding the intensely hot weather, it is thought that a majority of the Senate has heroically resolved to push it to a conclusion before an adjournment is consented to, which will grieve many members of the other House up for a re-election, and who regard their personal attention in their districts as imperatively necessary to their success.

Plans for the campaign are being quietly matured by the managers of the two great political parties; but the terribly hot weather tends to delay either a Union or Confederate advance; but the arrogant speech of Tilden, a few days since, has had its effect in arousing the loyal sentiment of the country to the dangers menacing the reconstructed Union; and his ill-timed bravado and boasting will bear unexpected fruit.

Many expressions of regret are heard among the representative men of the nation who come here from time to time, at the prospect of a war in Europe, which now appears inevitable, and which may ultimately involve the whole of Europe. Its consequences can not be foretold; but it would undoubtedly favorably affect the prostrated condition of business throughout the United States by creating a demand for our surplus products of the farm and manufactory, stimulate the carrying trade and aid in restoring the ascendancy of our mercantile marine. MAXWELL.

Quick Dispatch.

The Spanish steamship Frederico, Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., agents, and Lovell & Bailey, brokers, commenced loading on last Monday, and cleared to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 1116 bales of cotton, 140 hogsheads of tobacco, 30,000 bushels of bulk corn, 500 barrels of flour, and 553 tons of oilcake, equal to the bulk of 4800 bales of cotton.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 8, 1876.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet. Least width for that depth, eighty feet. High tide at 10 A. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet three inches. Depth of channel at high tide eighteen feet three inches. Bottom hard.

CHARLES H. ELWELL,
Master of the Essayons.

List of passengers per steamship City of Merida, for Mexico:

Matias Callado, G. M. Grondin, Louis Mondin, Mrs. V. Mondin, R. Caso, Louis Goerne, Mrs. M. Goerne, Master C. Goerne, Miss Kate Goerne, Miss Louisa Goerne, Miss M. Cenantes, Miss L. Merreno, Miss K. Johnson, Victor Henendez, P. Bardon, Mme. C. Dessvanchi, Louis Gerard, Guillermo Koellika.

The Third Grand Golden Drawing Of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. July 29.
Capital prize $100,000.
Half a million in gold.
July 29.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A resolution extending the present appropriations ten days from the tenth of July passed.

A motion by Mr. Logan to take up the bill for the equalization of bounties failed by a vote of 20 to 25. Mr. Logan said the bill had passed the House five times, and that he intended to call it up every morning and call for the yeas and nays each time, so the country might know who was for and who against the bill.

After impeachment Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to complete the Washington monument.

Mr. McCreary announced the death of Edward Y. Parsons, and as a mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

House.

A bill was introduced declaring the land north of North Platte river and east of the summit of the Big Horn mountains open to exploration and settlement. The bill elicited long debate and a full history of the Indian affairs.

Mr. Steele, of Wyoming, stated that it was not a fact that the recent military operations were carried on without reference to the "peace policy." He said anybody who knows anything about the Indian's nature knows that the legitimate result of the cowardly policy of "peace at any price" was only to defer the evil day which has now come upon us.

The bill went over without action.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, of which a large number passed.

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, rose to announce the sudden and unexpected death of his colleague, Mr. Parsons, and offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee to superintend the funeral, and to attend the remains to Louisville, Kentucky.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Hopkins, of Pennsylvania; Hartzell, of Illinois; Lawrence, of Virginia; Fort, of Illinois; Lawrence, of Ohio, and Clark, of Kentucky, were appointed as such a committee.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

A Mountain Fight.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A dispatch from Cliner valley, Pennsylvania, says in a drunken fight among the inabitants of the mountains known as bush rangers, two brothers and a sister were killed. It is supposed they killed each other.

Nomination.

William H. Bliss, attorney for eastern district of Missouri.

The Impeachment Trial.

It is thought the impeachment trial will not last over ten days.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Before signing the report, the conference committee on the diplomatic appropriation bill came to another disagreement, and will so report.

Congratulations from the Czar.

The Russian minister presented the following:

EMS, June 17, 1876.

To His Excellency General Grant:

MR. PRESIDENT—At the moment when the people of the United States celebrate the centennial period of their national existence, I desire to express to you the sentiment with which I take part in this celebration. The people of the United States may contemplate with pride the immense progress which their energy has achieved within the period of a century. I especially rejoice that within this centennial period the friendly relations of our respective countries have never suffered interruption, but on the contrary have made themselves manifest by proofs of mutual good will. I therefore cordially congratulate the people of the United States in the person of their President, and pray that the friendship of the two countries may increase with their prosperity. I embrace this occasion to offer to you at the same time the assurance of my sincere esteem, and of my high consideration.

ALEXANDER.

THE WAR PATH.

General Terry's Official Report of the Recent Battle—List of the Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—General Terry's official report, just received, fully confirms the Associated Press report in all details.

Killed—Field, staff and non-commissioned staff: George A. Custer, Brevet Major General; W. W. Cook, brevet lieutenant colonel, adjutant; Dr. Lord, assistant surgeon; J. M. DeWolf, acting assistant surgeon; W. H. Sharhows, sergeant major; Henry Voss, chief trumpeter.

Company A—Corporals Dollan and King.

Company B—Lieutenant Hodgson, privates Dowan and Moss.

Company C—Colonel P. W. Custer, Lieutenant H. M. Harrington, First Sergeant Bailles, Sergeant Earl, Corporals French, Foley and Ryan.

Company D—Charles Vincent, farrier.

Company E—Captain A. E. Smith, Lieutenant Sturgis, Sergeants Hohmeyer, Egdon and James, and Corporal Hogan.

Company K—First Sergeant Winn, Sergeant Hughes, Corporal Callahan and Trumpeter Heimer.

Company I—Colonel M. W. Keogh, Lieutenant J. E. Porter, First Sergeant Varden, Sergeant Bustard, Corporals Wilder, Morris and Staples, Interpreter McGrace, J. P. Pardano, blacksmith, and H. Bailey.

Company F—Colonel G. W. Yates, Lieutenant Bulley, First Sergeant Kenny, Sergeants Morsey, Vickary and Wilkinson, Corporal Colanan and Freeman; Farriers Broidy and Brandson; blacksmith, Fanning.

Company G—Captain Donald McIntosh, Sergeants Batgiet and Considive, Corporals Martin, Hoogman and Wells; Henry Dodge, trumpeter; Cronsford, saddler.

Company H, Corporal Lee.

Company M—Sergeant O'Harris, Corporals Scoltie and Sturgis.

Twentieth Infantry—Lieutenant John B. Crittenden; civilians, Boston Cluster, Arther Reid, Mark Kellogg, Charles Reynolds and Frank C. Moran.

Indian scouts Bloody Knife and Bobtailed Bull.

Recapitulation—Commissioned officers 14, acting assistant surgeons 1, enlisted men 237, civilians 5, Indian scouts 2.

Active Movements to be Inaugurated—A Consultation at Washington—Dispatch from General Sheridan—"Give us a Little Time."

It is stated that six companies of infantry at Detroit and on the lakes will be ordered to the frontier immediately. The Fifth Cavalry are ordered to concentrate at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies.

Dispatches from the frontier and the plains show a desperate feeling of indignation against the Indians.

General Sherman has ordered General Sheridan to his headquarters at Chicago.

General Pope has ordered General Miles, with six companies of the Fifth Infantry, to report at once at the scene of the Sioux war. They are now stationed at Fort Gibson, Fort Hayes and Fort Riley, one company each; and three at Fort Leavenworth.

The President, Secretary of War Cameron, and General Sherman had a long conference over the Indian war.

General Sheridan telegraphs General Sherman: "Your dispatch received. I think it premature to think of asking for volunteer cavalry with the attendant expenses. If the six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry are given to Terry he will have about 2000 men. Crook in a few days will have 1500 men, and I send him Merritt's eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, 400 strong, which will make him over 2000 strong. We are all right, give us a little time."

General Sheridan does not think the Indians can number more than 2500 or 3000 men, and must be greatly embarrassed by their wounded.

Anxiety for Crook's Safety—Proposed Change of Tactics.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Considerable anxiety is felt at General Sheridan's headquarters concerning Crook's command, from whom nothing has been heard since the engagement on Rosebud.

It is not known whether he has encountered the savages or not, but it is thought he has again met the savages, or he would have co-operated with General Terry before this time.

The belief at headquarters is, that recent defeats of regular troops will cause a change in the general character of the campaign, and the movement of troops, which will be more united, in order to successfully cope with the Indians.

Intelligence from General Crook.

OMAHA, July 8.—Captain Nickerson, of General Crook's staff, is here. He left General Crook on the Tongue river, at the base of the Big Horn mountains, 186 miles from Fort Fetterman and 261 miles from the railroad, awaiting supplies and reinforcements, consisting of five companies which left Fort Fetterman July 4 and are expected to reach General Crook about the twelfth of July. They will be joined Monday by 150 Snakes, making his force about 1400. Captain Nickerson does not apprehend any danger to the expedition. General Crook's location is about 150 miles from the scene of Custer's disaster.

NEW YORK.

Offenbach Gone.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Offenbach sailed for Europe to-day.

Financial Condition of the Western Union.

President William Orton, in the proceedings to restrain the Western Union Telegraph Company from paying dividend, makes affidavit that the company is in possession of $506,720 after payment of all its expenses and indebtedness.

Bank Statement.

The following is the bank statement: Loans, increase $3,750,000; specie, increase $5,375,000; legal tenders, decrease $1,875,000; deposits, increase $7,625,000; reserves, increase $2,000,000.

The Chinese Question.

The Independent Labor party meeting discussed the Chinese question. The general sentiment favored the action of California regarding Celestials.

WAR.

News of Severe Fighting—Both Sides Claim Victories.

PARIS, July 8.—The *Journal des Debats* has the following latest news from the seat of war: The Servians have captured Rachka. General Tchernayoff's tactics are compelling the Turks to withdraw beyond Palanta. The balance of advantage so far is slightly in favor of the Servains.

An official telegraphic dispatch received at Belgrade announces that after ten hours' desperate fighting at Rachka, the Turks have fled to Novivaras. The Servians have occupied the territory between Rachka and Novivaras. The Servian loss was inconsiderable. The army under General Zack crossed the frontier near Yavaor on Thursday.

The advices are somewhat contradictory, but quite favorable to the Servians. They captured Rachja.

General Tchernayoff compelled the Turks to withdraw beyond Palonja.

There was terrible fighting at Belina. The inhabitants defended themselves to the utmost against the Servians. A terrible massacre followed in the streets. Almost all the inhabitants perished.

An American General and three Prussian officers joined the Servians.

Other telegrams say the Turks, assuming the offensive, surprised the Servian camp at Rachja and hold Belina.

It is stated the Softas, at their own request, are to be armed and sent to the frontier.

The Turks are besieging Saitchara, which has a garrison of 8000 men.

It is thought Tchernayoff will be stopped at Sophia, where the Turks are concentrating. Sophia controls the railroad to Constantinople.

The Turks were dislodged between Pirot and Isivadabor, which opens the roads to Sophia.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes a telegram from near Belgrade that the Servian army near Drina has been completely beaten by 12,000 Turks at Belgnia Ranco. The Servian General Olimpico entrenched himself, having a river in his rear. The Turks took two entrenchments and six guns.

Reported Insurgent Defeat.

LONDON, July 8.—A *Post* dispatch from Sherapea, near Constantinople, says General Zachos' division of the Servians had an engagement, losing 1500 killed and wounded. A dispatch from Belgrade says General Zachos' division of Servians were repulsed at Tcherbinatz on the sixth, and has moved to Novebagar. Their position is believed to be critical.

Official telegrams admit 200 killed and many wounded at Beljini.

A special from Vienna, in the second edition of the *Times*, says, the second reserves left Belgrade Friday. Belgrade is almost deserted, the streets are desolate and there is nobody at the cafes, except the old and decrepit. The Servians seem very confident. Communications from the seat of war are very unfrequent. The authorities confidently assert that General Schernaoeff holds the road between Misch and Sophia.

The fourth Servian division has crossed the river Drina from Schabatz. The Turks from Belma attacked it on its flank, but were repulsed, losing eighty killed and 240 wounded.

General Zachs passed the frontier opposite Tcenitza and fought the Turks five hours, both sides losing heavily. General Zachs intends to renew the attack.

Later news from Belgrade admits that General Olympico lost 700 men opposite Beljint.

The Porte Announces a Victory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—The Turkish General Mahomet Ali Pasha has gained an important victory over the Servians near Noai Bazar. The Servians lost 3000 killed and wounded.

Subscriptions are being raised among the Musselmans for the prosecution of the war. Fifteen hundred softas have been engaged for service.

The Porte has sent to its representatives abroad the following telegram, dated Constantinople, July 8: "An engagement was fought on the sixth instant near Senitza. Mahomet Ali Pasha sent only eight battalions against the Servians, who numbered 15,000. The latter fell back into their intrenchments, the troops leaving 1500 killed and an equal number of wounded, and a considerable quantity of rifles and ammunition on the field.

Russia Will not Side with Servia.

ROME, July 8.—It is stated Russia had addressed a circular note to her representatives abroad announcing that she will not support Servia, but remain a simple spectator of the struggle.

Repulse of the Turks.

BELGRADE, July 8.—The Servians invaded Turkish territory, near Bregowatz, on the Bulgarian frontier, yesterday. The Turks have made another attack on the Sailchar, and were repulsed for the fourth time.

Paper Money.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Servians have issued forced paper currency.

FOREIGN.

Outrage on the American Flag at Cap Haytien.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer Tybe arrived at San Domingo the latter part of June from Cape Haytien. At the latter place ex-Minister of War Villaneuve, formerly of Dominica, under Gonzales, took

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]