New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

For Presidential Electors,
At Large—WM. P. KELLOGG,
J. H. BURCH.
First District—PETER JOSEPH.
Second District—LIONEL A. SHELDON.
Third District—MORRIS MARKS.
Fourth District—A. B. LEVISEE.
Fifth District—O. H. BREWSTER.
Sixth District—OSCAR JOFFRION.

For Governor,
STEPHEN B. PACKARD.

For Lieutenant Governor,
C. C. ANTOINE.

For Secretary of State,
EMILE HONORE.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
GEORGE B. JOHNSON.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. HUNT.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
WILLIAM G. BROWN.

For Members of Congress,
First District—HENRY C. WARMOTH.
Second District—HENRY C. DIBBLE.
Third District—CHESTER B. DARRALL.
Fourth District—GEORGE L. SMITH.
Fifth District—J. EDWARDS LEONARD.
Sixth District—CHARLES E. NASH.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY NASH & HODGSON, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, premises Nos. 303 and 310 Carondelet street; two lots with buildings, bounded by Third, Fourth and Tchoupitoulas streets and the levee.

Local Intelligence.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS—*Change of Name*.—At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Radical Republican Kellogg Pioneers held on Saturday, a resolution was adopted to change the name to the Packard Pioneers of the seventh ward, also, the following:

Resolved, That the action of our delegates from the seventh ward to the State nominating convention are approved, and that we do fully concur in all the nominations made at said convention.

Both resolutions were adopted unanimously. Samuel Freeman is president and E. S. Curry secretary of the club.

ABOUT HATS.—Only a few years ago head gear worn by gentlemen was not as cheap as it is to-day. In former times Panama hats, costing from $10 to $100, were greatly in vogue here and much admired; but such is not the case to-day, the matter of economy probably having something to do with it. It is now a common circumstance to see gentlemen wearing hats that cost no more than fifteen cents, and the wearers seem to be quite as healthy as ever. Even last summer's hats have been fished out of dusty places, cleaned up, and made to do duty once more. This is a straw which shows which way the financial wind blows.

BOARD OF FIRE DELEGATES.—This body held its regular meeting last evening, but had little business to attend to. On a regular report from President Marks, a resolution was unanimously adopted voting thanks to the NEW ORLRANS REPUBLICAN for its timely defense of the association against its enemies.

A committee was appointed to secure a more suitable meeting room for the board of delegates. The committee has power to act.

The subject of exempt firemen being compelled to serve as jurymen was discussed. Some court judges assert that exempts who were made so by the old law, that is, a service of six years, is not sufficient. No action was taken in the matter, but it will be tested next winter.

IT WAS NOT A DUEL.—Last week two gentlemen, residing below Canal street, arranged to make targets of each other, at twelve paces, but the police learned of the affair and put them under peace bonds. This did not cool hot blood, and the parties arranged to go to Alabama, and they went—all but one of the principals, who did not respond at roll call. There was no duel, and the meaning of Alabama—here we rest—was lost in this case.

A FALSE ALARM.—Sunday morning Officer Smith turned in what proved to be a false alarm, though it is not likely his intention was bad, but the machines rolled for nothing. The chief engineer arrested the officer and will prosecute him.

BRIEF MENTION.—Blackberry fiends have given way to canteloupes and f-i-g-g-e-s.

Bob Butler, the person who is only industrious when handling property which does not belong to him, is in prison again, on the long charge.

William Wilkinson was arrested on Josephine street last evening at the instance of Captain Gray, who charges him with being an accessory to the shooting of Franz Zeigler on the fourth instant.

A delegation from the Algiers fire department yesterday called on the Mayor and Administrators for the purpose of renewing the fire contract.

Victor Terrebonne and Paris Boyd stood on the levee head of Poydras street and attempted to settle a dispute by using hard words. The bullet wounded Victor's right, and subsequently Paris surrendered to a policeman.

Numerous ward politicians, Democratic in faith, buzzed each other nearly to death Sunday and Saturday.

Clan na Gael! regular meeting to-night.

If either of the crooked whisky prisoners on their way to West Virginia managed to escape, Marshal Packard has not heard of it.

William Condon, who was seriously wounded by Boyle, the blacksmith, has left the Charity Hospital and gone to his home. He has improved a little, but is still quite low.

The private market cases will be taken up in the Superior District Court next Monday.

Matthew Carroll was able to pound his little wife, and when she called on a policeman to protect her Matthew thought he could do the same for Officer Treme, at the corner of St. Thomas street and Corduroy alley, but he went to prison. A police uniform was ruined in the attack.

The fire early Monday morning was the burning of an outhouse at the corner of Carrollton avenue and Fifth streets, property of Mr. Solay.

Grunewald, a grocer at the corner of Locust and First streets, undertook to perform a difficult feat Sunday night by pouring oil into a lighted lamp. The flame shot up to the ceiling, and the man would have been burned to death had not his neighbors promptly gone to the rescue with blankets.

Late Saturday night an unoccupied one-story frame house on Dryades, near Valence street, was destroyed by fire—the work of malice.

Nathan Hill thought Samuel Lockwood talked too much with his mouth, so he buttoned his lips with a bullet. Her name is Rebecca Mason. Hill fled to a valley.

Street cars were insufficient to take all the people who wanted to go to the suburbs last Sunday.

Washington No. 20 and Chalmette No. 23 had a tilt at throwing water last Sunday for a prize. No. 20 measured 217 feet and No. 23 called only 207 feet 7 inches. The first named got steam and water in six minutes and the latter in eight minutes. Both machines are third class.

DEATH OF YOUNG ZEIGLER.—Franz Zeigler, the young man who was terribly wounded on the fourth instant in his beerhouse on Gravier street, while pursuing his work, died last evening. Those who knew him speak of him as an inoffensive, kindly disposed person, one not given to quarreling or interfering with anybody. Peter Coyle, the man charged with having fired the fatal shot, is in prison. An inquest will be held to-day.

A CHEERFUL SERENADE.—The Third Ward Packard Guards last night, after the mass meeting at Mechanics' Institute, marched around the streets and, when opposite the REPUBLICAN office, gave us a cheerful serenade, for which our thanks are due.

July 29. If		Buy July 29.
You		A
Want		Ticket
To		In the
Make	your fortune	Golden
If		Drawing
You		July 29.
Want		Capital
To		Prize

July 29. Make your fortune $100,000 in gold.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. Y. R. Lemonnier, secretary of the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, July 9, at 6 P. M.:

One of apoplexy, 1 of asthma, 2 of Bright's disease, 1 of bronchitis, 2 of chronic bronchitis, 2 of burns, 1 of cancer, of 1 catarrh, 3 of cholera infantum, 1 of cholera morbus, 4 of congestion of the brain, 15 of consumption, 1 of adult convulsions, 2 of infantile convulsions, 2 of adult debility, 5 of infantile debility, 1 of delirium tremens, 4 of diarrhea, 3 of chronic diarrhea, 1 of diphtheria, 1 of dropsy of the abdomen, 1 of dysentery, 4 of chronic dysentery, 4 drowned, 2 of enterocolitis, 1 of enteritis, 3 of congestive fever, 1 of intermittent fever, 2 of remittent fever, 1 of scarlet fever, 1 of typhoid fever, 2 of billious fever, 1 of gastritis, 3 of heart disease, 1 of hernia, 1 of hooping cough, 1 of hepatitis, 3 of inflammation of the brain, 2 of inflammation of the bowels, 2 of inflammation of the lungs, 2 of injuries, 4 of lockjaw, 2 of infantile marasmus, 3 of measles, 1 of meningitis, 1 of tubercular meningitis, 2 of old age, 1 of pleurisy, 3 of pleuro pneumonia, 1 of softening of the brain, 3 of small-pox, 2 of sunstroke, 1 of syphilis, 1 of tabes mesenterica, 3 of teething, 3 of trismus nascentium, 1 of gunshot wound, 1 not stated; total 125. Of the above 50 were children under five years of age. Number interred from public institutions, 15; on certificate of coroners, 13; on certificate of midwives, 6. In addition to the above, 18 stillborn children were reported in the city.

Governor Hayes' Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the letter of Governor Hayes, accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. William A. Howard, Hon. Joseph H. Rainey and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your communication of June 17, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that under Providence I shall be able if elected to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem in necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce.

In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up based upon the maxim, to the victors belong the spoils. The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments, but the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs the careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public services can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy, and in every way degrades the civil service and character of the government.

It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thoroughly radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly established by custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure of office as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington, and followed by the early Presidents, can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government, which must in good faith be kept.

It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainity can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payment; but the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon the subject is to be apprehended until by constitutional amendment the schools are beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union in her progressive recovery from the effects of the war.

Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government, which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded.

A division of political parties resting merely upon distinction of race or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to emigration and to capital, but laborers will not go and capital will not venture where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace loving and law abiding social life.

All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government the effort of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessing of honest and capable local government.

If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure you, my countrymen of the Southern States, if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interest of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience and efficiency, and economy; a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre eminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
R. B. HAYES.

Custer's Last Battle.

The following is the official report of General Terry of Custer's engagement with the Indians, received at the headquarters of General Sheridan, July 8:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Camp on Little Big Horn River, June 27, 1876.

To the Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago:

It is my painful duty to report that day before yesterday, the twenty-fifth instant, a great disaster overtook General Custer and his command. At twelve o'clock on the twenty-second, he started with his whole regiment, and a strong detachment of scouts and guards from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that river about twenty miles he struck a very heavy Indian trail, which had previously been discovered, and pursuing it, found that it led, as it was supposed that it would lead, to the Little Big Horn river. Here he found a village of almost unexampled extent, and at once attacked it with that portion of his force which was immediately at hand. Major Reno, with the companies A, G and M of the regiment, was sent into the valley of the stream at the point where the trail struck it. General Custer, with five companies, C, E, F, I and L, attempted to enter it. About three miles lower down Reno forded the river, charged down its left bank, dismounted and fought on foot, until finally, completely overwhelmed by numbers, he was compelled to mount, recross the river, and seek a refuge on the high bluffs which overlooked its right bank. Just as he recrossed Captain Benteen, who, with three companies, D, H and K, was some two miles to the left of Reno, when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by General Custer to return, came to the river and rightly concluding that it was useless for his force to attempt to renew the fight in the valley, he joined Reno on the bluffs. Captain McDougal, with his Company B, was at first some distance in the rear with a train of pack mules. He also came up to Reno. Soon this united force was surrounded by the Indians. Many of them armed with rifles, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the cavalry, from which there was no escape. Rifle pits were dug and the fight was maintained, though with heavy loss, from half-past two o'clock of the twenty-fifth, till six o'clock of the twenty-sixth, when the Indians withdrew from the valley, taking with them their village. Of the movements of General Custer and the five companies under his immediate command, scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no soldier or officer who accompanied him has yet been found alive. His trail from the point where Reno crossed the stream, passes along and in the rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank for nearly or quite three miles; then it comes down to the bank of the river, but at once diverges from it as if he had unsuccessfully attempted to cross; then turns upon itself, almost completes a circle, and closes. It is marked by the remains of his officers and men. The bodies of his horses, some of them dropped along the path, others heaped where halts appear to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was offered by the troops, but they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers. The officers known to be killed are General Custer, Captains Keogh, Yates and Custer; Lieutenants Cook, Smith, McIntosh Calhoun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis and Reilly, of the cavalry, Lieutenant Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry; and Acting Assistant Surgeon De Wolf. Lieutenant Harrington, of the cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Lord are missing.

Captain Benteen and Lieutenant Varnum, of the cavalry, are slightly wounded. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother, and Mr. Reed, a nephew of General Custer, were with him, and were killed. No other officers than those whom I have named are among the killed, wounded and missing. It is impossible as yet to obtain a reliable list of the enlisted men who were killed and wounded, but the number of killed, including officers, must reach 250. The number of wounded is fifty-one. At the mouth of the Rosebud I informed General Custer that I should take the supply steamer Far West up the Yellowstone to ferry General Gibbons' column over the river; that I should personally accompany that column, and that it would in all probability reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn on the twenty-sixth instant.

The steamer reached General Gibbons' troops, near the mouth of the Big Horn early on the morning of the twenty-fourth, and at four o'clock in the afternoon all his men and animals were across the Yellowstone. At five o'clock the column, consisting of five companies of the Seventh Infantry, four companies of the Second Cavalry and a battery of the Gatling guns marched out to and across Tulloch's creek. Starting soon after five o'clock on the morning of the twenty-fifth, the infantry made a march of twenty-two miles over the most difficult country which I have ever seen. In order that scouts might be sent into the valley of the Little Big Horn, the cavalry with the battery was pushed on thirteen or fourteen miles further, reaching the camp at midnight. The scouts were sent out at half-past four on the morning of the twenty-sixth; they discovered the Indians, who were at first supposed to be the Sioux, but when overtaken they proved to be Crows, who had been with General Custer. They brought the first intelligence of the battle, but their story was not credited; it was supposed that some fighting, perhaps severe fighting, had taken place, but it was not believed that such a disaster could have overtaken so large a force as twelve companies or cavalry. The infantry, which had broken camp very early, soon came up, and the whole column entered and moved up the valley of the Little Big Horn. During the afternoon efforts were made to send scouts through to what was supposed to be General Custer's position, and to obtain information of the condition of affairs, but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indians, who, in increasing numbers, were seen hovering in General Gibbon's front twenty minutes before nine o'clock in the evening. The infantry had marched between twenty-nine and thirty miles and the men were very weary, and daylight was falling. The columns were halted for the night at a point about eleven miles in a straight line above the stream. This morning the movement was resumed, and after a march of nine miles Major Reno's intrenched position was reached, and the withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno's command and from the valley was undoubtedly caused by the appearance of Gibbon's troops.

Major Reno and Captain Benteen, both of whom are officers of great experience, accustomed to see large masses of mounted men, estimated the number of Indians engaged at not less than 2500. Other officers think that the number was greater than this.

The village in the valley was about three miles in length and about a mile in width. Besides lodges proper, a great number of temporary brushwood shelters were found in it, indicating that many men beside its proper inhabitants had gathered together there. Major Reno is very confident that there were a number of white men fighting with the Indians. It is believed the loss of the Indians was large. I have as yet received no official report in regard to the battle but what is stated and gathered from the officers who were on the ground, and from those who have been over it since.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General.

The following, of a subsequent date, was received on the eighth:

CAMP BIG HORN, July 2, 1876.

I think I owe it to myself to put you more fully in possession of the facts of the late operations. While at the mouth of the Rosebud I submitted my plan to General Gibbon and General Custer. It was that Custer, with his whole regiment, should move up the Rosebud till he should meet a trail Reno had discovered a few days before, but that he should not follow it directly to the Little Big Horn; that he should send scouts over it and keep his main force further toward the south, so as to prevent the Indians from slipping in between himself and the mountains. He was also to examine the headwaters of the Tollaska creek as he passed it, and send me word of what he found there. A scout was furnished him for the purpose of crossing the country to me. We calculated it would take Gibbons' column until the twenty-sixth to reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and that the wide sweep I had proposed Custer should make would require so much time that Gibbon would be able to co-operate with him in attacking any Indians that might be found on the stream. I asked Custer how long his marches would be. He said they would be at the rate of about thirty miles a day. Measurements were made and calculations based on that rate of progress. I talked with him about his strength, and at one time suggested that perhaps it would be well for me to take Gibbon's cavalry and go with him. To the latter suggestion he replied: "That, without reference to the command, he would prefer his own regiment alone. As a homogenous body, as much could be done with it as with the two combined." He expressed the utmost confidence that he had all the force that he could need, and I shared his confidence. The plan adopted was the only one which promised to bring the infantry into action, and I desired to make sure of things by getting up every available man. I offered Custer the battery of Gatling guns, but he declined it, saying that it might embarrass him, and that he was strong enough without it.

The movements proposed by General Gibbon's column were carried out to the letter, and had the attack been deferred until it was up, I can not doubt that we should have been successful. The Indians had evidently screened themselves for a stand, but as I learned from Captain Benteen that on the twenty-second the cavalry marched twelve miles, on the twenty-third, twenty-five miles; from 5 A. M. till 8 P. M. of the twenty-fourth, forty-five miles, and then after night ten miles further, resting, but without unsaddling, twenty-three miles to the battlefield. The proposed route was not taken, but as soon as the trail was struck it was followed. I can not learn that any examination of Tallaska creek was made. I do not tell you this to cast any reflections upon Custer, for, whatever errors he may have committed, Custer's action is unexplainable in the case.

A. H. TERRY, Brigadier General.

The is the order directing General Custer's movements:

CAMP AT THE MOUTH OF ROSEBUD RIVER, June 22, 1876.

Lieutenant Colonel Custer, Seventh Cavalry:

COLONEL—The Brigadier General commanding directs that as soon as your regiment can be made ready for the march you proceed up the Rosebud in pursuit of the Indians whose trail was discovered by Major Reno a few days since. It is, of course, impossible to give any definite instructions in regard to this movement, and were it not impossible to do so, the department commander places too much confidence in your zeal, energy and ability to wish to impose upon you precise orders which might hamper your action when nearly in contact with the enemy. He will, however, indicate to you his own views of what your action should be, and he desires that you should conform to them unless you shall see sufficient reason for departing from them. He thinks that you should proceed up the Rosebud until you ascertain definitely the direction in which the trail above spoken of leads. Should it be found (as it appears to be almost certain that it will be found) to turn toward the Little Big Horn, he thinks that you should still proceed southward perhaps as far as the headwaters of the Tongue, and then turn toward the Little Big Horn, feeling constantly, however, to your left, so as to preclude the possibility of the escape of the Indians to the south or southwest by passing around your left flank. The column of Colonel Gibbon is now in motion for the mouth of Big Horn. As soon as it reaches that point it will cross the Yellowstone and move up at least as far as the parks of the Big and Little Big Horn. Of course its future movements must be controlled by circumstances as they arise; but it is hoped that the Indians, if upon the Little Big Horn, may be so nearly inclosed by the two columns that their escape will be impossible. The department commander desires that on your way up the Rosebud you should thoroughly examine the upper part of Tulloch's creek, and that you should endeavor to send a scout through to Colonel Gibbon's column with information of the result of your examination. The lower part of this creek will be examined by a detachment from Colonel Gibbon's command. The supply steamer will be pushed up the Big Horn as far as the forks of the river are found to be navigable for that space, and the department commander, who will accompany the column of Colonel Gibbon, desires you to report to him there not later than at the expiration of the time for which your troops are rationed, unless in the meantime you receive further orders.

Respectfully, etc.,
E. W. SMITH,
Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the seventh contains the following letter from its reporter who accompanied the expedition. It is the clearest account that has yet been received:

At noon on the twenty-second day of June General Custer, at the head of his fine regiment of twelve veteran companies, left camp, at the mouth of the Rosebud, to follow the trail of a very large band of hostile Sioux leading up the river and westward in the direction of the Big Horn. The signs indicated that the Indians were making for the eastern branch of the last named river, marked on the map as the "Little Big Horn." At the same time General Terry, with Gibbon's command of five companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and the Gatling battery, started to ascend the Big Horn, aiming to assail the enemy in the rear. The march of the two columns was so planned as to bring Gibbon's forces within co-operating distance of the anticipated scene of action by the evening of the twenty-sixth. In this way only could the infantry be made available, as it would not do to incumber Custer's march with foot soldiers. On the evening of twenty-fourth Gibbon's command was landed on the south bank of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Big Horn, and on the twenty-fifth was pushed twenty-three miles over a country so rugged that the endurance of the men was tasked to the uttermost. The infantry then halted for the night, but the department commander, with the cavalry, advanced twelve miles further to the mouth of the Little Big Horn, marching until midnight, in the hope of opening communication with Custer. The morning of the twenty-sixth brought the intelligence, communicated by three badly frightened Crow scouts of the battle of the previous day and its results.

The story was not credited, because it was not expected that an attack would be made earlier than the twenty-seventh, and chiefly because no one could believe that a force such as Custer commanded could have met with disaster. Still the report was in no way disregarded. All day long the toilsome march was plied, and every eye bent upon a cloud of smoke resting over the southern horizon, which was hailed as a sign that Custer was successful, and had fired the village. It was only when night was falling that the weary troops lay down upon their arms. The infantry had marched twenty-nine miles. The march of the next morning revealed at every step some evidence of the conflict which had taken place two days before. At an early hour the head of the column entered a plain half a mile wide, bordering the left bank of the Little Big Horn, where had recently been an immense Indian village, extending three miles along the stream, and where were still standing funeral lodges with horses slaughtered around them and containing the bodies of nine chiefs. The ground was strewn everywhere with carcasses of horses, cavalry equipments, besides buffalo robes, packages of dried meat and weapons and utensils belonging to Indians. On this part of the field was found the clothing of Lieutenants Sturgis and Porter, pierced with bullets, and a blood-stained gauntlet belonging to Colonel Yates. Further on were found the bodies of men, among whom were recognized Lieutenant McIntosh, the interpreter from Fort Rice, and Reynolds, the guide. Just then a breathless scout arrived with the intelligence that Colonel Reno with a remnant of the Seventh Cavalry was entrenched on a bluff near by waiting for relief. The command pushed rapidly on and soon came in sight of a group surrounding a cavalry guard upon a lofty eminence on the right bank of the river.

General Terry forded the stream, accompanied by a small party, and rode to the spot. All the way the slopes were dotted with the bodies of men and horses. The General approached, and the men swarmed out of the works and greeted him with hearty and repeated cheers. Within was found Reno, with the remains of seven companies of the regiment, with the following named officers, all of whom are unhurt: Colonels Benteen and Wier; Captains French, Moylan and McDougal; Lieutenants Godfrey, Mathey, Gibson, DeRudio, Edgerly, Wallace, Varnum and Hare. In the centre of the inclosure was a depression in the surface in which the wounded were sheltered, covered with canvass. Reno's command had been fighting from Sunday noon, the twenty-fifth, until the night of the twenty-sixth, when Terry's arrival caused the Indians to retire. Up to this time Reno and those with him were in complete ignorance of the fate of the other five companies, which had been separated from them early on the morning of the twenty-fifth to make an attack under Custer on the village at another point. While preparations were being made for the removal of the wounded, a party was sent on Custer's trail to look for traces of his command. They found awaiting them a sight fit to appal the stoutest heart. At a point about three miles down the right bank of the stream, Custer had evidently attempted to ford and attack the village from the ford. The trail was found to lead back up to the bluffs and to the northward, as if the troops had been repulsed and compelled to retreat, and at the same time had been cut off from regaining the forces under Reno.

The bluffs along the right bank come sharply down to the water and are interspersed by numerous ravines, all along the slopes and ridges, and in the ravines lay the dead arranged in order of battle, lying as they had fought, line behind line, showing where defensive positions had been successively taken up and held till none were left to fight. Then huddled in a narrow compass, horses and men were piled promiscuously. At the highest point of the ridge lay Custer, surrounded by a chosen band. Here were his two brothers and his nephew, Mr. Reed, Colonels Yates and Cooke, and Captain Smith, all lying in a circle of a few yards, their horses beside them. Here, behind Yates' company, the last stand had been made, and here, one after another, these last survivors of Custer's five companies had met their death.

The companies had successively thrown themselves across the path of the advancing enemy and had been annihilated. Not a man has escaped to tell the tale, but it was inscribed on the surface of these barren hills in a language more eloquent than words. Two hundred and sixty-one bodies have been buried from Custer's and Reno's command. The last one found was that of Mr. Kellogg, correspondent of the Bismarck *Tribune*, and also, I believe, of the New York *Herald*.

The following are the names of the officers whose remains are recognized: General Custer, Colonel Custer, Colonel Keogh, Colonel Yates, Colonel Cooke, Captain Smith, Lieutenant McIntosh, Lieutenant Calhoun, Lieutenent Hodgeon, Lieutenant Reilly. All of these belonged to the Seventh Cavalry. Lieutenant Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry, was serving temporarily with the regiment.

Lieutenants Porter, Sturgis and Harrington and Assistant Surgeon Lord are reported missing, as their remains were not recognized; but there is small ground to hope that any of them survived, as it is obvious that the troops were completely surrounded by a force of ten times their number.

The history of Reno's operations comprises all that is now known of this sanguinary affair. It seems that Custer, with eight companies, reached the river in the forenoon of the twenty-fifth, having marched continuously all the previous day and night. Seeing the upper or southern extremity of the village, and probably underestimating its extent, he ordered Reno to ford the river and charge the village with three companies, while he, with five companies, moved down the right bank, behind the bluffs, to make a similar attack at the other end. Reno made his charge, but finding that he was dealing with a force many times his own numbers, dismounted his men and sought shelter in the timber which fringed the river bank. This position appearing to him untenable, he remounted and cut his way to the river, forded under a murderous fire, and gained the bluff where he was subsequently found. Here he was afterward joined by Colonel Benton with three companies which had just reached the field, and by Captain McDougall with his company and the pack mules. The position was immediately after completely invested by the Indians, who for more than twenty-four hours allowed the garrison no rest and inflicted severe loss. But for the timely arrival of relief the command would have been cut off to a man. The number saved with Reno was 329, including fifty-one wounded. The loss among the Indians was probably considerable, as bodies have been found in every direction, and they left behind only a small portion of their dead.

We remained nearly two days on the scene of this disaster to bury the dead and prepare for transporting the wounded to a place of safety. The neighboring country was still full of scattering bands of Indians watching our movements, and doubtless prepared to take advantage of any want of vigilance to add to the number of their victims. A species of rude horse litter was constructed of poles and strips of hide, and on these the disabled were carried twenty miles to the forks of the Big Horn, where they were placed on board the steamer and last night they were brought down to the junction with the Yellowstone. To-morrow the steamer will convey the poor fellows to Fort Lincoln. In closing my hasty narrative of this affair—in certain respects the most hideously remarkable in modern history—I purposely refrain from comment.

The naked facts, so far as they are known, must guide your readers to a conclusion as to the cause of the calamity. Information derived from many sources, including, of course, the observations of officers engaged in the battle, lead to the conclusion that 2500 or 3000 Indians composed the fighting force arrayed against Custer and his 600. Still these were odds which any officer of the Seventh Cavalry would have unhesitatingly accepted for his regiment under any ordinary circumstances of Indian warfare. The force under General Terry's immediate command was designed not only to cut off the retreat of the Indians, but to afford support to Custer if needed. Its march was made in accurate accordance with the plan communicated to each of the subordinate leaders before the movement commenced. It reached the point where the battle was expected at the time proposed, and had not the action been precipitated, for reasons which are as yet unknown, a force would have been present on the field sufficient to retrieve any repulse of the attacking column. General Gibbons' cavalry followed the Indians for about ten miles, and ascertained that they had moved to the south and west by several trails. A good deal of property had been thrown away by them to lighten their march, and was found scattered for many miles over the prairie. Many of their dead were also discovered secreted in ravines, a long distance from the battle field. Among them were Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, as well as Sioux.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1876.

Superior District Court.

George C. Norcross vs. sundry property holders.—Actions for possession, by virtue of purchase at tax sales in 1875, the six months' limit being expired, viz:

Adam Poith, August 25, lot in Fourth District, purchased for $315.

Mrs. M. A. Howard, August 31, one lot, Fourth District, for $295 47.

James S. Marston, et ux., November 9, nineteen lots, Second District, for $164 52.

Widow B. Schaeffer, October 7, five lots, Fourth District, for $245 78.

Mrs. P. Remends, August 31, one lot, Fourth District, for $214 80.

Philip Kraemer, February 11, one lot, Fourth District, for $32 42.

J. H. Nuguland, September 16, two lots, Fourth District, for $228 90.

Marie L. Langville, October 5, one lot, Second District, for $93 30.

Rule nisi to show cause why possession should not be given fixed for July 17.

C. B. White vs. Board of Health.—Defendant's motion to bond on $450 allowed, and motion to quash the writ fixed for July 17.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Entering, etc.—Alexander Dupas.

Petty larceny—Johanna Hanck, Thomas Henry, Carmelite Joseph.

SENTENCED.

John Manuel, petty larceny, one month.

JURY.

One hundred additional jurors are ordered.

CITY ORDINANCES--OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 10, 1876.

[No. 3592—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Smith & Goldsmith to erect a steam engine on Religious street, between Richard and Orange streets, revocable at the pleasure of the Council.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, July 8, 1876.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 10, 1876.

[No. 3593—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements and City Surveyor be and they are hereby authorized to transfer to the custody of Captain James B. Eads a suitable dredgeboat for the purpose of facilitating the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi river at South Pass; provided, said dredgeboat and machinery shall be kept in good order, and fully insured at the expense of said Eads, and the same shall be delivered to the city upon the demand of the Council at such point on Lake Pontchartrain, or the Mississippi river, as the Administrator of Improvements may designate.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, July 8, 1876.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 10, 1876.

[No. 3594—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the adjudication by the Administrators of Waterworks and Public Buildings of contracts for the term of two years, for attention to earth closets, etc., for the sum and price of $3000 per year, payable monthly unto the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, with Samuel Friedlander, Esq., as security in the sum of $3000, be and the same is hereby approved, the security accepted, and the Mayor authorized to sign and execute on behalf of the city the necessary contract to carry the same into effect.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, July 8, 1876.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office of the New Orleans Railroad Company, corner of White and Laharpe streets.—At a regular meeting of the board of directors held on the tenth instant, a dividend of one dollar per share was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at this office to the stockholders on or after the twentieth of July, 1876. No transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company during ten days prior to the date of payment above specified.
jy11 10t — H. HUARD, Secretary.

Citizens' Savings Bank, Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, June 30 1876.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT was declared; six per cent payable to stockholders, on demand, and one and a half per cent to be placed to the credit of the reserve fund.
jyl 1m — M. BENNER, Cashier.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Fifth Judicial District.—New Orleans, July 10, 1876.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Fifth Judicial District, comprising the parishes of Iberville, East and West Baton Rouge and East Feliciana are requested to meet at the Senate Chamber at 11 A. M., TUESDAY, July 11, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a district judge and district attorney.

J. HENRI BURCH,
P. G. DESLONDE,
W. W. WHARTON,
F. BERHEL,
J. P. WILSON,
R. R. RAY,
TONEY CLARK,
J. M. CARVILLE.
jy11 1t

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting will take place at the Eleventh Ward Central Hall on THURSDAY, July 13, at eight o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican State ticket. Speakers will address the meeting.
jy11 1t — R. L. DESDUNES, President.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNEWALD HALL.

Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors.

Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.

Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hasam, Ed. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
156............Canal Street............156

OFFICERS:
D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams,	George Jonas,
Thomas Allen Clarke,	John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds,	Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison,	Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton,	T. L. Bayne,
E. A. Palfrey,	David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on deposits. ap23 1y

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Daniel McKendrick.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,613.—The creditors of the above succession are hereby notified to attend a meeting to be held at the office of W. J. Castell, Esq., notary public, No. 37 Camp street, on MONDAY, the seventeenth day of July, 1876, at twelve o'clock M, for the purpose of deliberating upon the most advantageous manner of selling the immovable property belonging to said succession.
By order of the Court.
jy2 7 11 — FRANK PACE JR., Clerk.

Succession of Antoine Rodi.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,797.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Josephine Rodi has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Antoine Rodi, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
jy2 6 11 — FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Edward D. Seghers.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 38,836.—Whereas, Julien A. Seghers has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Edward D. Seghers, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
jy11 16 20 — FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of L. F. Generes.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,344.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Mrs. Widow Josephine Generes and Elmore Dufour, testamentary executors of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
jy11 16 20 — FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of F. M. Fisk.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,663.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Mrs. A. E. Green, testamentary executrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
jy11 16 20 — FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of John G. Monrose.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,540.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by E. T. Parker, public administrator and administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
jy11 16 20 — FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of John J. Lugenbuhl.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,832.—Whereas, Sophie Mary Lugenbuhl, nee Ray, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John J. Lugenbuhl, her husband, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
jy6 11 15 — FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

GRAND ISLE HOTEL,

IS OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Terms:

Per day	$2 50
Per Week	15 00
Per month	50 00

jy9 1m — B. MARGOT, Manager.

TEGARDEN HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI City, Mississippi.—The new buildings and general improvements added to this hotel enable the manager to offer to guests greater facilities than heretofore. A barroom has been built outside of the grounds: the kitchen has been removed from the south side to the east, and thus giving two uninterrupted fronts to the house. Shade trees have been set out and the grounds generally improved and beautified. Sufficiently removed from the beach to avoid the glare from the water, rending it the coolest house on the coast.

The table will be furnished with the best the markets afford.

Terms—$2 50 per day; by the month, $10 per week. Liberal arrangements made with families for the season. J. O. NIXON, Manager.

Extra dinners for the Sunday excusion trains.
je25 2m

MONTROSS HOUSE,
(FORMERLY BOSSELL HOUSE),
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.

This superior hotel, located on the front, and pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. Fare splendid and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.
my6 6m — PETER J. MONTROSS.

AUGUSTE'S COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT
No. 107 Customhouse street,
Between Royal and Bourbon.

All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. fe13 1y

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets a eir market value	652,827 96
Income f the year 1875	624,030 94

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merilh,	A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber,
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Lafitte,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Fatjo,
Pierre Poutz.	D. D. Rogers. ja23 1y

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

THE MOBILE LINE.
THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
To the East, North and West,
Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express......6:45 A. M.	Express.....10:30 A. M.
Express......5:00 P. M.	Express......9:30 P. M.
Coast accommodation...3:15 P. M.	Coast accommodation..9:20 A. M.

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Lynchburg and Baltimore without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

The coast accommodation runs to Biloxi.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
no21 — D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

TO POINT CLEAR AND RETURN—

VIA

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD,

ONLY $8.

UNLIMITED TIME TICKETS.

For parties of fifteen or more a s[...] Bay will run to and from Point Clear [...] three [...] Bay charge.

Baggage Checked Through.

D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.
S. E. CAREY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after Sunday, June 11, 1876.

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail.........5:30 P. M.	Mail.........10:00 A. M.
Accommodation......3:30 P. M.	Accommodation......9:30 A. M.
Sunday accommodation......7:40 A. M.	Sunday accommodation......9:35 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 31 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
al2 1y — E. D. FROST, General Manager.