movement has been undertaken to cut off their retreat.

A POOR CHIEF.

The conduct of Ismail Haski Pacha, Governor of Erzeroum, is severely criticised by the military authorities. Great discontent exists at his want of energy.

WAR NOTES.

Djennil Pacha has been attached to the staff of Dervish Pacha commanding the Turkish troops at Batoum.

Hassan Pacha remains Governor of Batoum.

THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Mr. Dillwyn, liberal member for Swansea, said it was not true that the Porte had refused the request of Mr. Layard, the British ambassador at Constantinople, to permit the neutralization of the Suez Canal for the simple reason that such a request had never been made. The Porte has not yet answered the intimation contained in the published papers.

THE TURKS IN MONTENEGRO.

A despatch from Zara reports that the three Turkish columns which have entered Montenegro are advancing by the following routes respectively: Via Ozdrinik to Dersno, via the Zetta Valley to Bopoljevic, and via Povia to Bogetic. At the last place, which is a Montenegrin depot of provisions and ammunition, fighting has been going on since yesterday. The Turkish headquarters are at arndol.

HAS HE FORGOTTEN PLANA?

Ali Saib telegraphs from Scutari, June 18, that he will shortly effect a junction with Suleiman Pahca. In a subsequent telegram he claims that the Turks carried the heights of Martin (probably Martinitj), Goriwucha and Velliedin after a three hours' engagement.

THE MONTENEGRINS TO BE CORNERED.

Suleiman Pacha has left Nicsics and entered Montenegro to effect a junction with the Albanian division. The Montenegrins have abandoned the Duga Pass and are concentrating their forces in the Ostrok Pass. Lieutenant General Mehemet Ali has resumed the offensive. The position of the Montenegrins is regarded as critical. Seventy thousand Turks are now operating against them.

POOR SERVIA; POOR SERVIANS.

Prince Milan's visit to the Czar occupies all minds at Belgrade. It is reported that the Grand Duke Nicholas said to M. Marinovics, before the latter left on his return to Belgrade that Servia made many great sacrifices and had certain sacred rights which must not be disregarded. It is thought here that a declaration of independence and of war will soon follow. Minister Ristics had several long conferences with Prince Gortschakoff. Roumanian papers express the opinion that despite any pacific desires of the Emperor or of the Belgrade government Servia will be drawn into the war when the Russian troops enter Bulgaria.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* says the partial defeat of the Montenegrins strengthens and justifies the tendency of Servia to join in the struggle.

SOMETHING NEW.

It is stated that Nicsics is revictualled for a year.

PERHAPS THEY CAN'T.

Suleiman Pacha, instead of returning through the Duga Pass, intends making Nicsics the base of operations against Montenegro.

WAS IT A MISTAKE?

A Reuter's Constantinople telegram denies that the Chamber of Deputies has been prorogued or dissolved. The President announced that the session would close in ten days. The Chamber unanimously adopted a motion in favor of the appointment of a permanent committee to sit during the recess. In the course of the debate a Mussulman Deputy, alluding to peace rumors, said the government ought only to concede peace on conditions which would maintain the honor of the Empire intact.

THE SPIRIT OF MARATHON.

Greece is evidently intent on taking part in the fight against the Moslems and will not be satisfied to look on as a mere spectator while the Russians are planting the cross on the battlements of Constantinople. The Athenians were yesterday delighted by the announcement made during the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Justice that the policy of the government was to expedite military preparations as Greece might, sooner or later, become involved in the present war.

It is reported at Belgrade that Greece has opened hostilities against the Porte, but this is unconfirmed by advices direct from Athens, but is interesting as showing the tension of feeling which exists in Belgrade.

ROUMANIAN RAILWAY SCHEMES.

The Roumanian government has submitted to the Chambers the draft of a new arrangement for the construction of a railway between Ploesti and Predeal.

MORE TORPEDOES.

The *Gazette* says the British Consul at Smyrna announces that electric torpedoes have been laid at the entrance of the bay.

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT.

The contingent sent by the Khedive consists of 4,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and 500 artillery, with necessary cannon. The cavalry and artillery are unprovided with horses. The Khedive also sent 5,000 muskets, 1,000,000 cartridges.

LEARNED FROM PRINCE MILAN.

A deputation from Bosnia has arrived in Belgrade on its way to ask the Czar for help.

## THE SUMMER CAPITAL.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRESIDENT HAYES' RECEPTION AT RICHMOND—THE HEATED TERM TO BE PASSED AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., June 19, 1877.

In the regular proceedings of the City Council to day a preamble and resolutions were adopted expressing gratification at the contemplated visit of President Hayes to Richmond, and providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of the Mayor, the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, together with four members from each body and three members from the Board of Public Interests, to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the distinguished visitors, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency.

It is understood that the President, in company with Secretary Thompson, who is a native of Culpepper county, in this State, and a graduate of the University of Virginia, will visit Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Richmond some time during the month of July—probably about the time the Southern Postal Convention meets at Old Point.

The President will then go to the White Sulphur Springs, where he has engaged a cottage, and will remain for several weeks.

## NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

ACTIVE CANVASSING FOR THE GUBERNATIONAL CONTEST—PROSPECTS OF THE ASPIRANTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, June 19, 1877.

A large number of politicians of both parties were in this city to-day canvassing the prospects for the next Governorship for this State. Essex county was largely represented. Ex-Congressman Teese and John McGregor, from that county, were warmly advocated by their respective followers for the nomination on the democratic side. Ex-Governor Parker was backed by numerous supporters from various parts of the State, and ex-Senator John P. Stockton also had many friends, particularly from South Jersey. Senator Abbett's name was also mentioned. The democratic field is now apparently monopolized by Parker, Teese and Stockton, and it is probable that the nomination will be conferred on one of these three.

On the republican side ex-Governor Newell, ex-Senator Potts, General W. J. Sewell and "Honest John" Hill are in the foreground. Sewell and Hill seem to have the largest following. Ex-Congressman J. W. Scudder, of Hudson county, is also looming up, and Courtland Parker, of Newark, has many friends. Some shrewd politicians nodded significantly and said that the race would probably lie between the two Parkers, the ex-Governor on the democratic ticket and Courtland on the other. There is lively speculation and a good deal of wire-pulling just now.

## MUTINY BY SEAMEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19, 1877.

Four of the crew of the brig Loch Lomond, from New York for Turkey, before reported as being ashore on Block Island, but now at this port, refused to do duty this afternoon. They were arrested and lodged in jail by the Deputy United States Marshal, and will be placed on board their vessel when she is ready for sea. They had received six weeks' pay in advance, [illegible] shipped in New York.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## From All Parts of the World.

### Protest of the French Chamber Against MacMahon's Cabinet.

### THE MINISTERS THROW OFF THE MASK.

### The Government Will Present Official Candidates.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 20, 1877.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the debate on the interpellation was resumed yesterday. The principal speech was made by M. Leon Renault, former Prefect of Police, who addressed the House in the name of the Left Centre and all conservatives who, on grounds of reason, had rallied to the Republic. In vehement but persuasive language he demonstrated the impossibility of turning backward and restoring monarchy. The present Cabinet would ruin the Marshal as Polignac had ruined Charles X., and simply pave the way for the triumph of the Bonapartists.

A PARLIAMENTARY PROTEST.

The Count de Choiseul then presented the following order of the day in behalf of the united Left:—

Whereas the Ministry formed May 17 under the presidency of the Duke de Broglie was called to the direction of public affairs contrary to the law of the majority, which is the leading principle of parliamentary government, and has since assuming office avoided giving explanations to the national representatives;

Whereas it has upset the administration to crush universal suffrage by all the means at its disposal;

Whereas it represents merely a coalition of monarchists, guided by inspirations from the clerical party;

Whereas it has allowed attacks on national representatives and incitements to violation of law to pass unpunished;

Whereas on all these grounds it imperils peace and order and disturbs business and general interests;

Therefore, the House declares that the Ministry does not possess the confidence of the nation.

DEFYING THE CHAMBER.

When the reading of the order was concluded there was much cheering. The Ministers quitted their seats and the cheering was renewed. The Ministers returned and M. Paris, Minister of Public Works, said the government was indifferent as to any order of the day the Chamber might adopt; the country would soon pronounce its decision.

"Yes," exclaimed M. Gambetta, "the country will choose between us."

The order of the day was adopted by a vote of 363 against 153.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Duke de Broglie has informed the Senatorial committee on the dissolution proposal that at the elections the government would designate the candidate they favored, thus making use of a right which up to the present has been recognized by all governments. The Duke also stated that if the Senate voted dissolution the government would decree it immediately. The Senate is summoned to meet again to-day (Wednesday). Debate on dissolution will begin at once, and night sittings will be held if necessary.

WHAT GERMANY THINKS.

The Berlin *Post* says the present government of France will probably be at first successful because it commands the army and administration, but no other expedient than war will be available to maintain its rule.

Relative to the statement of the Duke Decazes in the Chamber of Deputes that M. de Gontaut-Biron reports favorably on the relations of Germany to the new French Cabinet, the Berlin *National Zeitung* observes that the peaceful relations of Germany hardly needed the testimony of the French Ambassador here. A more important question is what are the intentions of France. The Duke Decazes' attempt to explain away the universal distrust felt toward the reactionary tendencies at Versailles is hopeless. Other journals express similar views.

THE PRISONS BILL PASSED.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, after a three hours' discussion, a motion for the rejection of the Prisons bill was withdrawn. The bill then passed its third reading without a division amidst cheers.

TRY AGAIN.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. George Osborne Morgan, one of the Liberal members for Denbighshire, gave notice that, in case of the withdrawal of the Burials bill by the Government, he would move, on the 17th of July, a resolution embodying the rejected clause.

PERSPIRING LONDON.

The inhabitants are in a perfect stew, General Grant seems to have brought over with him some American weather, for the heat here is unusually great and complaints are heard on all sides. The thoroughbred Britisher is never satisfied until he has something to grumble at, and Old Sol has certainly given him considerable provocation this summer.

## THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

THE FEELING IN FAVOR OF COMPROMISE WITH THE INSURGENTS GROWING STRONGER DAILY.

HAVANA, June 18, Via KEY WEST, June 19, 1877.

While there appears to be no indication of unity of purpose among the so called Spanish party there are indications among individuals that they would gladly make peace with the insurgents upon almost any terms if it were not for Spanish pride. As negotiations must surely result to the disadvantage of the Spaniards the authorities hesitate to adopt measures of conciliation. The insurgents are not averse to negotiating peace, providing autonomy with sufficient foreign guarantee be conceded. Sensible Cubans, and some Spaniards, say they know the dangers surrounding entire independence and would prefer annexation to the United States. When Martinez-Campos arrived eight months ago, with 30,000 men, the pacification of the island was again promised at the end of the winter campaign, but the results show that the advantages gained were overbalanced by the disadvantages.

STILL UNCONQUERED.

The state of the island is not better than it was last year at the same season, and the insurrection is as strong as ever. The only visible advantage gained during the whole winter campaign was less burning of plantations. The treasury of the island is exhausted. The daily publication of the situation of the treasury has been suspended. Last year at this date gold stood at 215; it now stands at 227. Very few Cubans have taken advantage of the amnesty decree. They have no confidence in it. The state of affairs in the island is languid, prostrate and disheartening.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

General Martinez Campos, on the 10th inst., in the field near Santiago, publicly decorated the flag of the battalion of San Quentin with the collar of the Order of San Fernando for their gallantry in the action at Galleta on July 6, 1871. The honor comes a little late, and few of the brave fellows who took part in that combat survive to share the glory of the reward.

SHIELDING THE PATRIOTS.

Unusually heavy rains in the district of Santiago retard the military operations of the Spanish columns. This is, however, an old story. Those good allies, the weather and the insurgents, relieve each other constantly in hampering the movements of the Spanish soldiers and they have been fairly successful in their efforts for the past eight years.

A NEW CABLE.

A royal order has been issued approving the laying of a second cable between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica, permission for which was solicited by the West India and Panama Company.

# GENERAL GRANT.

## The Ex-President Dines with the Prince of Wales.

### BEACONSFIELD AND GRANVILLE PRESENT.

### Attractions of English Hospitality too Strong To Be Resisted.

### GRANT'S LETTER TO CHILDS

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 20, 1877.

General and Mrs. Grant, Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont and Consul General Badeau dined at Marlborough House last evening with the Prince of Wales. The dinner was a full dress affair. Earls Beaconsfield, Derby and Granville and the leading members of the government were present. About forty sat down. The ex-President occupied the seat of honor at the table.

VISIT TO THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

At the conclusion of the dinner, about midnight, General Grant visited the *Times* establishment, Printing House square, in company with Consul General Badeau. He was received by Mr. McDonald and shown through the various departments. The General expressed a deep interest in the manufacture, machinery and working of the Walter press and the folding and type-setting machines.

CURIOSITY GRATIFIED.

After an hour's examination he drove to the Embassy in Cavendish square, expressing great satisfaction with his trip, and declaring that he had long had a great curiosity to know how great newspapers were made.

FUTURE ENGAGEMENTS.

It is now announced that General Grant will not leave England on the 27th, as was expected. Besides attending a banquet at Liverpool in his honor on the 28th, he promised to accept the hospitality of the United Service Club for dinner on July 3. He has decided to postpone his prolonged visit to France until October. In the meantime he will visit the other countries in Europe.

AT ALEXANDRA PALACE.

General Grant yesterday afternoon attended the fête given in his honor at the Alexandra Palace, where he was warmly received by the public, and listened to a concert, the programme of which was largely made up of American airs.

## GRANT TO CHILDS.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT ON HIS ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND—WHAT HE THINKS OF HIS RECEPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6, 1877.

The following letter, written by General Grant to George W Childs, of this city, will be of general interest:—

LONDON, Eng., June 19, 1877.

MY DEAR MR. CHILDS:—After an unusually stormy passage for any season of the year and continuous seasickness generally among the passengers, after the second day out we reached Liverpool Monday afternoon, the 28th of May. Jessie and I proved to be among the few good sailors. Neither of us felt a moment's uneasiness during the voyage.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

I had proposed to leave Liverpool immediately on arrival and proceed to London, where I knew our Minister had made arrangements for a formal reception, and had accepted for me a few invitations of courtesy, but what was my surprise to find nearly all the shipping in port at Liverpool decorated with flags of all nations, and from the mainmast of each the flag of the Union was most conspicuous.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

The docks were lined with as many of the population as could find standing room, and the streets to the hotel where it was understood my party would stop were packed. The demonstration was, to all appearances, as hearty and as enthusiastic as in Philadelphia on our departure.

The Mayor was present with his state carriage to convey us to the hotel, and after that to his beautiful country residence, some six miles out, where we were entertained at dinner with a small party of gentlemen and remained over night. The following day a large party was given at the official residence of the Mayor, in the city, at which there were some one hundred and fifty of the distinguished citizens and officials of the corporation present. Pressing invitations were sent from most of the cities of the kingdom to have me visit them. I accepted for a day at Manchester, and stopped a few moments at Leicester and at one other place. The same hearty welcome was shown at each place, as you have no doubt seen.

KINDNESS OF THE PRESS.

The press of the country has been exceedingly kind and courteous. So far I have not been permitted to travel in a regular train, much less in a common car. The Midland road, which penetrates a great portion of the island, including Wales and Scotland, have extended to me the courtesy of their road and a Pullman car to take me wherever I wish to go during the whole of my stay in England. We arrived in London on Monday evening, the 30th of May, when I found our Minister had accepted engagements for me up to the 27th of June, having but a few spare days in the interval.

PIERREPONT'S RECEPTION.

On Saturday last we dined with the Duke of Wellington, and last night the formal reception at Judge Pierrepont's was held. It was a great success, most brilliant in the numbers, rank and attire of the audience, and was graced by the presence of every American in the city who had called on the Minister or left a card for me. I doubt whether London has ever seen a private house so elaborately or tastefully decorated as was our American Minister's last night. I am deeply indebted to him for the pains he has taken to make my stay pleasant, and the attentions extended to our country. I appreciate the fact, and am proud of it, that the attentions I am receiving are intended more for our country than for me personally. I love to see our country honored and respected abroad, and I am proud to believe that it is by most all nations, and by some even loved. It has always been my desire to see all jealousy between England and the United States abated and every sore healed. Together they are more powerful for the spread of commerce and civilization than all others combined, and can do more to remove causes of wars by creating moral interests that would be so much endangered by war.

I have written very hastily and a good deal at length, but I trust this will not bore you. Had I written for publication I should have taken more pains. U. S. GRANT.

## THE TORPEDO STATION.

POSTPONEMENT OF SECRETARY THOMPSON'S VISIT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19, 1877.

The Secretary of the Navy has postponed his visit to the torpedo station at this place until September, which is by far the best time for him to visit the island. Should he have made his proposed visit at this time, as originally intended, the funds on hand would not have admitted but few experiments, and the workings of the station could not have been shown to advantage. The class will graduate in September, and the members will be able to show the Secretary what they have learned.

## FRED DOUGLASS.

A RETURN TO HIS OLD EASTERN-SHORE HOME AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FORTY-ONE YEARS—GOOD ADVICE TO MEN OF HIS RACE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19, 1877.

A special despatch from St. Michaels, Talbot county, Md., to the *Sun* says:—Fred Douglass, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, paid a visit for the first time since he left here, forty-one years ago, to the scenes of his youth. Mr. Douglass some time ago expressed a wish to visit his former master, Captain Thomas Auld, a resident of St. Michaels. Captain Auld had expressed his willingness and desire to meet his old servant, and this visit of Douglass to St. Michaels was mainly for that purpose. He was received by Judge William H. Bruff, Captain Auld's son-in-law, who addressed him as "Marshal Douglass." "No, no," expostulated the Marshal, "I am Marshal Douglass in Washington; here let me be Fred Douglass again." The meeting between the former master and former servant was very affecting. The interview was very pleasant throughout. Mr. Douglass stated that in his book, written soon after his escape, he had made some statements that lapse of time and reflection had caused him to feel he had better have left unsaid, and for aught that he said that was unjust to his old master or had wounded his feelings he begged his forgiveness.

DOUGLASS' ADDRESS.

In the afternoon Mr. Douglass addressed a large audience of both white and colored people. He began by adverting to the difficult and embarrassing position in which he was placed. He said he did not come here to make a speech. He was not here to fan the flames of sectional animosity, nor to create ill feeling, nor yet to recount the wrongs inflicted on his race for 200 years, nor to go into antiquity for matter to stir the blood and rouse the passions, nor to indulge in a political harangue, nor to expound the constitution of the United States. I come, first of all, he said, To see my old master, from whom I have been separated for forty-one years, to shake his hand, to look into his kind old face and see it beaming with light from the other world. I have had great joy in shaking that hand, in looking into that face stricken with age and disease, but aglow with the light that comes from an honest heart, and reflecting the glory from the spirit world, upon whose border he is, and where we shall soon again meet. Forty-one years ago I left him. I left him, "not because I loved Cæsar less, but because I loved Rome more."

Mr. Douglass then referred briefly to his escape and to the motive that actuated him.

His second reason for making this visit, he said, was that he loved Maryland and the Eastern shore. Eastern shore corn and Eastern shore pork had given him his muscle.

BLACK MEN PRACTICALLY INFERIOR.

Mr. Douglass then passed into a eulogy of the white race and its achievements, and said to the colored people that they were in contact with the most indomitable, the most enlightened race in the world, and that he would be false to his own race if he did not tell them just where they stood; what an immense distance they were behind the white people. He did not believe the colored people were fundamentally inferior to the whites, but they are, nevertheless, practically inferior. We must not talk about equality until we can do what white people can do. As long as they can build vessels and we cannot, we are their inferiors; as long as they can build railroads and we cannot, We are their inferiors; as long as they can found governments and we cannot, we are their inferiors. If in twenty years from now the colored race, as a race, has not advanced beyond the point where it was when emancipated, it is a doomed race. The question now is, Will the black man do as much now for his master (himself) as he used to do for his old master? Do you, my colored friends, get up as early now to work for yourselves as you used to do to work for that stern old Roman, Samuel Hambleton?

GOOD ADVICE.

He was quite severe upon Professor John M. Langston for maintaining that the mulatto is the superior of the black man intellectually. He told the colored people that they must get money and keep it if they wished to elevate themselves. One trouble with them is that they always want to be going somewhere, and do not stay in one place or at one time long enough to accumulate. A poor people are always a despised people. To be respected they must get money and property. Without money there is no leisure; without leisure no thought; without thought no progress. Their preachers should tell them more about what to do and less about what to feel. They should cultivate their brains more and their lungs less. They should not depend upon being helped, but should do for themselves. He was tired of Ethiopia holding out her hands. They should not depend upon the Lord for everything. The Lord is good and kind, but is of the most use to those who do for themselves. No man has a right to live unless he lives honestly, and no man lives honestly who lives upon another.

He gave the colored part of his audience some of the best advice and soundest instruction they have had for many a day. The only political allusion he made in his speech was in saying that the Southerners could control the vote of the negroes in the Southern States far more completely than Northerners could. The colored man turned instinctively for advice and assistance to those who had been raised with him.

Among others who sought Mr. Douglass out after his address was Mr. William W. Bruff, who taught him reading, arithmetic and geography fifty years ago. Marshal Douglass learned his age from Captain Auld, who has a record of his birth, wherein it appears that "Fred Bailey was born in February, 1818."

## THE BOND FORGERY CASES.

BAIL REDUCED AND THE TRIALS POSTPONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., June 19, 1877.

In the United States District Court, Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, presiding, ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer, of New York, made a statement in the case of Somerville and Engel, alleged bond forgers, that their trial had been set down for to-day, subject to Judge Cadwallader's decision whether it would be convenient for him to try it. Mr. Dittenhoeffer insisted that defendants ought to be tried, or else their bail should be reduced to a reasonable amount. The keeping of them in jail was a gross abuse of justice. District Attorney Keasby replied that he had no desire to keep the defendants in jail, but he could not try the case at this term. He said he was willing to have the bail reduced to $5,000 for each defendant. The Court directed that good bail in that amount should be furnished before United States Commissioner Mulrhoid at Jersey City. The petit jury was then discharged for the term, and the Court adjourned until July 17.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 20—1 A. M.

*Indications.*

For New England, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, northerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer, northerly winds, possibly shifting to southeasterly, stationary or lower temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain areas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, lower pressure, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the lake region, nearly stationary followed by falling barometer, northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly; higher temperature, increasing cloudiness and rain areas.

The Missouri River will fall, and the Lower Mississippi will generally rise.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

| | 1876. | 1877. | | 1876. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 70 | 66 | 3:30 P. M. | 87 | 92 |
| 6 A. M. | 70 | 68 | 6 P. M. | 80 | 88 |
| 9 A. M. | 71 | 75 | 9 P. M. | 74 | 79 |
| 12 M. | 81 | 83 | 12 P. M. | 72 | 73 |

Average temperature yesterday ..... 78

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 75½

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Professor D. C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, and Theodore N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, are at the St. James. Senator Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Henry Armit Brown, of Philadelphia, and John King, Jr., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Windsor. Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, and Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pierson, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue. Paymaster Arthur Burtis, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey. Ex-Congressman Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, is at the St. Nicholas. John M. Francis, of Troy; Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, and Major William B. Slack, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Metropolitan. General John S. Preston, of South Carolina, is at the New York. Congressman Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, is at the Union Square. Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn, of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Grand Central. Colonel John V. Du Bois, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant. S. H. Kauffmann, of Washington, is at the Everett.

# INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

## Massacres on Salmon River, Cama's Prairie and at Other Points.

### FIFTY VICTIMS COUNTED.

### A Battle Reported—Probable Loss of Colonel Perry and His Entire Command.

### TROOPS HURRYING TO THE FRONT.

### General Howard's Force Inadequate to Cope with the Formidable Bands of Hostiles.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1877.

The following particulars have been received of the Indian outbreak in Idaho and Oregon:—News reached Lewiston, Idaho, on Friday last that a party of Salmon River Indians and Joseph's band had assembled on Cama's Prairie, and that four whites had been killed on the Salmon River, near the mouth of White Bird River. The Indians attacked the settlers on Cama's Prairie and killed Benjamin Norton, his wife and two or three other persons. They attacked all the teamsters on the road and took possession of the whole prairie, with the exception of the town of Mount Idaho, which they threatened Friday evening.

A force of 100 troops, with two friendly Indians and several citizens, left the Lapwai garrison, under command of Colonel Perry, for Mount Idaho. Soon afterward news was received that Captain James Baker, Samuel Benedict and wife and their four children, with Harry Mason, Henry Eifers and Warren's expressman, had been killed on Salmon River; also, that a pack train had been attacked near Cold Spring and two whites named Davenport and Ousley killed. Two half-breed Indians escaped.

A despatch came through to Lewiston to the effect that Colonel Perry reached Mount Idaho Saturday morning, and found the reports of the slaughtering of whites true; that the Indians had gone to the Salmon River, and troops were in pursuit of them.

TWENTY-NINE WHITES KILLED.

Messages from Kamakoi, brought by Indian runners to the agency, state that twenty-nine whites had been killed, and that the whites had killed White Bird, the chief of the band of hostiles, together with his family.

PREPARATIONS TO RESIST THE ASSAULT.

Mr. L. E. Miston has an organization of sixty men, partly equipped, for home duty in case of an emergency. Two companies of infantry are expected at Lewiston by a steamer from Wallula to-night, and five companies of cavalry from Walla Walla to-morrow.

There are 500 Indians on Hagman's Creek, but there are no hostiles there as yet.

LATER—A STUBBORNLY CONTESTED BATTLE.

The troops, with 150 citizens from Mount Idaho, encountered the Indians at the head of White Bird canyon. The troops dismounted and left a few of the soldiers and twenty friendly Indians to hold the horses. The Indians opened their fire upon the troops, and the fighting was continued for some time. The friendly Indians became alarmed. The soldiers guarding the horses could see that the Indians were getting the best of the fight and that the soldiers were retreating.

The Captain of the party of citizens and Sergeant Lytle and one private are known to have been killed.

A STAMPEDE.

The whole of the horse guard, both Indians and whites, broke and ran, some for Mount Idaho and some for Lapwai, leaving the horses to run loose over the prairie. Those coming to Lapwai never stopped till they reached the post. Many houses on the prairie have been burned.

THE WHITES BADLY DEFEATED.

A soldier who reached the garrison at eight o'clock on the morning of the 18th from the fight reported that the troops were on foot and surrounded by Indians in the canyon, and in a hand-to-hand fight Colonel Perry and about half of the command are said to have been killed. The remainder were surrounded and fighting against odds when the informant left. The Indians engaged in the fight are non-treaty Nez Perces. They, together with other disaffected tribes, number about 200 effective warriors. There is a general uprising of savages, and the whole country is wild with alarm.

The Indians are massacring men, women and children on Cama's Prairie, and the settlers are fleeing in all directions for safety.

FRESH TROOPS HOPED FOR.

General Howard is now at Lewiston, but is powerless, owing to inadequate military forces. Troops have been ordered from a number of posts in the department and will soon be on their way to the scene of the disturbances. General McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has been telegraphed to and speedy assistance demanded. Further sanguinary details are expected at Lewiston. Governor Chadwick has been applied to for arms, &c.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

At the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific in this city, arrangements are being rapidly effected for the concentration of the troops at the scene of the Indian outbreak in Idaho. Miller's company from Fort Stevens and Miles' from Fort Vancouver are now at Cililo, *en route* to Lewiston. Rodney's company is ordered from Fort Canby, and Captain Burton's company at Port Townsend is under orders. Three companies of artillery, just arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka, are also ordered to the scene of hostilities. Four companies of cavalry in the Department of California are placed under the orders of General Howard. Of these companies that of Captain Sumner, now at Presidio, will go via Winnemucca; Company A, First cavalry, at Fort Bidwell, and Company C, First cavalry, at Fort McDermot, will proceed to General Howard's headquarters direct.

SERIOUS NATURE OF THE OUTBREAK.

In military circles the outbreak is considered serious. The Indians are brave and warlike, and are well supplied with arms. The total strength at the disposal of General Howard, when all the troops placed under his orders are concentrated, will only reach about 800, while the strength of the Indians is estimated by some to be close on 2,000, though a probably more reliable estimate reduces the number of warriors to about half that number, or at most 1,500.

A press despatch, dated Portland, says:—Nothing has been received up to three o'clock P. M. from the scene of the trouble. General Howard, who is now at Fort Lapwai, has sent telegraphic instructions to Adjutant General Wood to forward from different posts in this department all available troops with all possible speed.

REINFORCEMENTS ON THE WAY.

The steamer California, from Sitka, will arrive here to-morrow at midnight having on board 100 troops. These will take the boat on Thursday morning for Lewiston and from there proceed with all despatch to the scene of the difficulty.

A courier left Dalles early this morning for Fort Harney, 150 miles distant, bearing orders from General Howard to the officer in command of that post to proceed at once to Fort Lapwai. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, &c., will be sent from the arsenal at Vancouver's to-morrow morning destined for Fort Lapwai. The total military force will not aggregate 400 troops, which is totally inadequate to cope with the Indians.

STRENGTH OF THE RED MEN.

The combined forces of Chief Joseph and White Bird will not exceed 200 warriors, but there are a number of discontented tribes who, it is gravely feared, will be drawn into active hostilities. Those who are acquainted with the vast region of country lying west and north of the Bitter Root Mountains affirm that from 1,500 to 2,000 warriors can be brought into the field in a short time, embracing the non-treaty Nez Perces tribes, Cœur d'Alene, Spokane Flatheads, Palouse and other scattered bands. It is generally thought that the uprising was precipitated, and that there was no preconcerted or well matured plan of action on the part of the Indians.

SCENE OF THE NEW CONFLICT.

The scene of the war is located in Idaho Territory, sixty miles from Lewiston, on what is known as the Camas Prairie. The distance from Lewiston to Wallula by river is 160 miles, which is the nearest point where the telegraph can be reached. The distance from Portland, Oregon, to the scene is over four hundred miles.

REPORTED RISING OF INDIANS IN MONTANA.

A Portland press despatch says that a despatch has just been received there from Wallawalla to the effect that a young man has just reached there from Montana, where he had been with a herd of cattle. He reports having been detained several days by the Indians in the Cœur d'Alene Mountains, but effected his escape. He reports the mountains full of Indians who are working down this way. The excitement is increasing, and a number of volunteers start for the upper country this evening. Two companies of cavalry left about noon to-day for Fort Lapway. The people on the other side of the Snake River are without assistance, and are fleeing to places of safety.

GENERAL HOWARD'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR—TROOPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1877.

General Sherman has received from General McDowell, at San Francisco, a despatch confirmatory of the press reports concerning an Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, as follows:—

The following was received from General Howard at Fort Lapwai, Washington Territory, 16th inst.:—

The Indians began by murdering a white man in revenge for a murder of his, killing three others at the same time. Since they have began a war upon the people near Mount Idaho. Captain Perry started with two companies for them. Other troops are being brought forward as fast as possible. Give me authority for twenty-five Indian scouts. Think we shall make short work of it. HOWARD.

General McDowell adds:—

I had already informed Howard of your decision that the division has all the Indian scouts that can be allowed.

GENERAL M'DOWELL'S REPORT—COLONEL PERRY VICTORIOUS.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1877.

Lieutenant General Sheridan has received the following despatch from San Francisco:—The following telegram has been received from General Howard, dated Fort Lapway, June 16, 1877:—

The Indians of White Bird's and Joseph's bands murdered about twenty people in the scattered settlements fifty miles eastward from here. Captain Perry, with two companies, made a forced march thither, and the Indians fled, with fresh horses. We hope to overtake them crossing the Salmon River. Please notify Forts Hall, Shaw, Ellis and other eastern posts. Another band fled northward by Spokants. They may combine near the Flathead Agency, pretending to be peaceful. Troops from Fort Boise will head them off, if possible. Inspector Watkins and I are acting together. IRWIN McDOWELL, Major General.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S OPINION.

General Sheridan does not look for a general rising among these Indians, who have not been considered by the soldiers as fighting Indians. He believes that they will now attempt to make terms and will not give the military any further trouble.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Russia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at nine o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HARVEST OF WILD OATS.

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