The New North-West,

MILLS & KESSLER, PROPRIETORS

Letters for publication, containing news of general interest, are solicited from all the camps. In all cases the writer's name must accompany the letter. We will NOT publish anonymous letters. Where personalities are used they will not be published except over the name of the writer, and perhaps not then.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

—Now that they are talking of all their Indian fighting generals, where is Baker?

—The Centennial Commissioners have finally decided against a Sunday show by a vote of 30 to 9.

—There were in New York, July 10th, 60 deaths from sun stroke, 14 in Baltimore, and 22 in Philadelphia.

—It is reported in Virginia (Nev.) that ore has been struck in the Sutro Tunnel 13,750 feet in from the mouth.

—For the twelve days, ending July 6th, the weather in Philadelphia averaged hotter than for the preceding 86 years.

—Earl Derby and the British papers are now trying to explain their position on the extradition treaty and procure a new one.

—The Spaniards have moved their camp from the third reserve—mostly old men, many of whom have refused to serve.

—Helmbold has escaped from the asylum, is doing Long Branch and singing

Star of the evening; star, star,
Buchuful, Buchuful star.

—The great British iron-clad, Thunderer, exploded a boiler while making a trial trip on Stokes Bay. Twenty-five of the crew were killed. The vessel is at Spit Head.

—Delegate Maginnis has been interviewed by the New York *Tribune* in relation to Sitting Bull's history and conduct and gives a very intelligent account of the whole trouble.

—The better class of Eastern journals are entreating against mud-throwing in the present national campaign, as unworthy of the intelligence of the age. Fight it out on the issues involved.

—The only paper we have heard of so far that stands in with the Sioux is the Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle*. The editor of that paper ought to be turned loose among those people he loves so well.

—As no man escaped from the Custer massacre except a Crow scout we may expect now a superb picture in the *Police Gazette* of the battle on the Little Horn by "our artist with the expedition."

—Vanderver, the Indian Inspector at Red Cloud Agency, is trying to patch up a new treaty, on the basis of the Sioux relinquishing the Black Hills for five years' more supplies of food, clothing——and ammunition.

—Capt. Nickerson, who was sent to negotiate with the Utes to join Crook and fight the Sioux, got along successfully until the White River Agent prohibited his taking an Indian from the reservation until the Commissioner consented. Douglas, the head chief, wants to go.

—The air is full of canards. A Chigago special of the 11th has a Munchausenish account of a battle with Crook with poisoned arrows. Crook killed! Soldiers frantic! Grand charge of *cavalry*, and over 1,000 Indians *bayonetted*! etc., etc., etc.,—gobs of it. Now is the Dime Novelist in his glory.

—President Grant was not present at the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia. His absence has been severely criticized by opposition papers. It seems that he would, in declining, have spoiled a good story, and in not presenting himself doubtless had good cause which may or may not be of a nature to be made public.

—House, the notorious divorce lawyer of New York whose advertisement has appeared in several of the Territorial papers, was shot and killed by his wife at their home in New Jersey about the first of July. He was the worst kind of a lawyer and she the worst kind of a woman. She has been released on bail.

—President Grant is cavorting around slashing off official heads at a fearful rate and without any apparent good cause to the general public. It is said he does not like Hayes' letter, but the country will the more heartily endorse that letter that the President is demonstrating the necessity of reform in the matter of appointments and dismissals.

—There is a chance now for long range rifle practice on the Little Horn or Big Horn. The team that can strike the (Sitting) Bull's eye will score the savages and all "inners" will count for glory. The Helena and Deer Lodge teams of a dozen men would kill more Indians with two hundred rounds of ammunition than Crook's command did with ten thousand.

—Uncle Sam counted his cash on hand the other day when the new Treasurer went in and found he had $45,702,391.22 in his iron pockets—within $5 of the amount the books called for. In these days of demoralization it is very imprudent for any man to carry that amount of money and Johnathan has had his pockets picked so much he should be cautious by this time.

—Sitting Bull says that if the troops come out to him he must fight them; but if they do not come out he intends to visit the (Red Cloud) Agency and he will counsel his people to peace.—*Vanderver's Report to Washington.* It's too late, Mr. Bull; that game has been played once too often, and if you are not dead, you ought to be and probably will be before long.

—In response to the telegram of Sheridan stating that he did not need volunteers but did need that $200,000 to build two posts on the Yellowstone, Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, called up Mr. Maginnis' bill to that effect which has been before Congress a year or two and it was run through both houses and signed by the President on the 12th. It should have passed a year ago.

—Although a little late to publish 4th of July orations, our readers will doubtless thank the Philipsburg folks for soliciting the publication of Mr. Clagett's address, even if it appears at this late day. It is not only what we esteem the finest Centennial speech we have read, but we think it Mr. Clagett's best effort. The theme is well chosen; in thought and expression it is even and well sustained from first to last, and it is short. The Philipsburg folks were fortunate in their selection.

—Banning in the House on the 19th offered a resolution calling for information of the Secretary of War in regard to present military operations and submitted the following showing the location of the army at present: "There are at present in the army 26,970 troops, located as follows: 4,216 belonging to the detachments at West Point; 7,9 6 located in the Territories; 3,718 in Texas; 8,334 in other Southern States; while in the field operating against the Indians there are under General Terry only 1,123 and under General Crook 1,790, making in all 2,913. The remaining 4,000 are located in northern cities and forts."

—One of the most amusing public events that has occurred for a good while was that lunatic delegate making war in the Peace Convention. Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, and President of the St. Louis Convention, showed himself equal to almost any emergency, by ruling when a lady speaker was called to order, "that when a lady has the floor no point of order is in order," but even Watterson would have been nonplussed as chairman of a non-combative society, how to dispose of a belligerent delegate charging around with a sword as long as a stovepipe. The Peace Society should adjourn to meet the next day after the millenium. Presidential year is no good time for it anyhow.

—The recent new issue of bonds was principally sold to New York. They were made out in Helena and expressed to New York, the charges being prepaid at Helena. On arriving at New York the Express Co. there ascertained they were bonds and endeavored to extort money rates for transporting them. The expense to the Territory would have been some $1,500. The Company held the bonds and purchasers demanded them. Finally the Express Company was told they could keep the original bonds, and duplicates would be issued to the purchasers, whereupon Adams & Co. handed them over. Hamlin ought to introduce a bill compelling Montana to pay the amount demanded by the Express Company.

HAYES' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The strong probabilities are that Rutherford B. Hayes will be next President of the United States. His letter accepting the nomination was therefore looked for as an indication of the policy of the next administration and as a measure of the man. In both it more than fulfilled the best expectations of Republicans, and aside from marking out a line of conduct that will meet the hearty approval of all Republicans, it is impregnable as the record of the candidate to any assault of the enemy. More than that, the character of the man is sufficient guarantee that the policy indicated will be fulfilled to the letter. On the currency question and on the Civil Service question it is a better platform than that adopted at Cincinnati, and he has taken a commendable position on the question of Presidential terms, neglected by both the Conventions. If his nomination had failed to unite and rouse to enthusiasm the entire Republican party, his letter will complete the work. Tilden may hoist the black flag, and fill the land with denunciations of the present administration, but it will not avail. What the country wants is an administration sound on the financial question, determined to overthrow the present system of appointments and removals, that can be depended upon to maintain the authority and credit of the nation and is reliable on all the issues settled by the war. If there were nothing else to insure the defeat of Democracy than the composition of its ticket and the attitude of its elements east and west on the money question, its chances would be almost hopeless; and this is but one of many disadvantages it labors under, while every move of the Republicans so far has united and strengthened the party. It is stated President Grant does not like Mr. Hayes' letter, and his recent abrupt changes in important officers indicate the administration is not in violent sympathy with the nominee. The people, however, have taken the election in hand and it is not dependent upon administration favor. There is no doubt Mr. Hayes has united all potential elements of the Republican party in his behalf as it has not heretofore been united for years; it remains now to be seen what Mr. Tilden can do with his fractious legions, and then the battle will be set. Tilden's letter is next on the program.

EXECUTIVE ACTION.

Governor Potts went to Bozeman on Monday. The Crows, including those who left Crook, had camped at Pryor's Fork and reported themselves out of ammunition. The Indian Department heretofore has allowed the Post Trader to sell them 100,000 cartridges per annum, but it seems the supply is exhausted. The Crows threatened, unless supplied, to cross over the Yellowstone, thus uncovering Bozeman to Sioux raids. Governor Potts went to confer with the Commander of Ft. Ellis and ascertain what was best to be, and could be, done. We notice from Mr. Bogert's letter that 10,000 rounds had been issued to the Crows.

Major Woods, Agent of the Blackfeet, up to latest advices reported all serene among his people. The Governor has requested him to counsel with them and tell them the Government is sending all the soldiers that are needed to destroy Sitting Bull and all who are found with him. Governor Potts has also suggested to the President by letter that every trading post from Sioux City to Ft. Benton should be prohibited from selling or trading any arms or ammunition to whites, half-breeds or Indians, and that the stock now on hand be seized and held until the Sioux war is over. We believe this an excellent suggestion. The Sioux have expended a large portion of their ammunition in the fights with Crook and Custer, and if their supply of ammunition can be stopped that fact will half whip them. Then their only chance to replenish will be by capture. With exhaustion of ammunition there will be consequent demoralization, and their conquest will be less difficult. But as long as munitions of war are sold to anybody, Indians or those who consort with them, they will be acquired by the fighting bands. The suggestion of the Governor is therefore a good one and we hope will be favorably acted upon.

Conkling's Game.

CHICAGO, July 1s.—A dispatch from New York to the *Tribune* says Conkling has sent orders to Collector Arthur, head of the Republican organization of N. Y. State, to nominate A. B. Connell for Governor, and every effort will be made by Conkling's friends to that end. Connell is very unpopular, and it is difficult to see how he can either be nominated or elected. Conkling's term expires in 1879, and it is important to him that the Governor in office should be in his interest.

EDITORIAL GENERALS.

The New York *Herald* is very severe in its criticism of Crook's fight on the Rosebud, and assumes to condemn him on the bare evidence of its correspondent with Crook. The editorial closes with a remark which indicates the whole tenor of the article:—"If General Crook is to serve further against the Indians it should be in a subordinate capacity." It condemns him for incapacity and bad management, and assumes that he was surprised, defeated and out generaled. In fact many of the eastern papers are now lauding the masterly strategy of Sitting Bull in whipping our columns in detail, when the fact is he has shown no strategy whatever, having 2,000 or 3,000 warriors against which our weak columns have thrown themselves. But of Crook. There is nothing in the letter cited to justify any condemnation of Crook, except perhaps a misplaced confidence in the Crows. He started from Goose Creek June 17, with 1,300 men, including twenty packers and 250 Indian auxiliaries. The Crows knowing the country were entrusted with the advance and ordered to keep an advance out day and night. On the very first night the Crows failed to keep a lookout ahead, and when they advanced ten miles the next morning struck the Sioux in force. So the half surprise was due to the unfaithfulness of the Crows. After an engagement in which only the Indians, packers and two or three companies of regulars were engaged, the Sioux retreated. Crook then started with his whole column to strike the Sioux village (perhaps it was best he did not) when it was found the Crows were holding [illegible] So the advance was checked and Crook had to withdraw. Thus the partial surprise and failure to follow up the Sioux was owing first to the negligence and second to the defection of the Crows. The *Herald* correspondent says:—

"Had his scouts proved faithful, so that he could have been prepared to occupy the commanding positions with infantry in advance of the main column, he would have had warning of the concentration of the enemy to impede his course, and could have driven him back into his village and ended the campaign by destroying it. It will be seen that the blame of the miscarriage of the scouts belongs to the Crows, whose instincts, vigilance and knowledge of their own country was relied upon to render every move of the force intelligent."

With these for the facts the *Herald* seems wholly unjustified in its criticism of Crook. It is the old thing over that we heard in the war:—"On to Richmond" and "on to Washington" and cursing this general and lauding that general by rattle headed editors a thousand miles from the field and knowing no more of military affairs or the "bottom facts" of the case than a monkey knows of heaven. If an officer is a drunkard, or an imbecile or a coward, condemnation is proper. But when a gallant and careful general who has won victory on hard fought fields is in the presence of the enemy, fighting our battles and carrying our flag honorably, risking his life and bearing the responsibilities that we may have peace and protection, it is unmanly and mean to traduce him and humiliate him and hound him, more especially when every information available exonerates him from blame. Let the soldiers fight the battles without stabbing them in the back, and if we newspaper men do not like the way our soldiers fight, let us go and do some of it ourselves, and perhaps we will have a better appreciation of their services afterward. If the necks of half a dozen New York editors had been broken in '61 it would have saved a hundred thousand lives in the war for the Union; and it might not be amiss to break a few now, just for luck. When brave soldiers and good officers are meeting the foes of our flag the editor or attic penny-a-liner who traduces or unjustly criticises them ought to be stuffed with a torpedo [illegible] light procession march through him for dessert.

CORPORATIONS — STATEMENTS REQUIRED.

The law of Montana concerning corporations (Codified Statutes, p. 409, sec. 15) requires corporations organized for productive or industrial purposes to publish each year—within 20 days from the first of September—a statement of the amount of capital, the proportion actually paid in, and the amount of existing debts. In failure of this the Trustees of the Company are liable for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be contracted before such report is made. We call attention to this as there are several such corporate companies doing business in this county only one of which published a report in 1875. The law is referred to so that parties interested can look it up for themselves. It is a matter of some importance to Trustees.

Custer's Fight—The two Principal Sioux Chiefs Killed—Reinforcements Delayed.

BISMARCK, July 13.—Col. Burke, agent at Standing Rock has just arrived. He gives a good account of his Indians, and says they are all on the reservation except a few who are hunting. They are, however, uneasy because no provisions have been sent for them, and because they realize that a change of policy must result from the late massacre.

A gentleman came in with Burke who talked with an Indian just in from the hostiles. He says nine bands, in numbers more than he could count, engaged Custer, and lost more men than he, the Uncopapas losing 100 killed and 86 wounded. Among the killed were Crazy Horse and Black Moon, two of the principal hostile chiefs. The latter was first, Crazy Horse second and Sitting Bull third in rank and influence.

Col. Smith says the body of a great chief was found, and for a time was supposed to be that of Sitting Bull, but men who know him pronounce against confirming the Indian story to some extent. The story in relation to the Indian loss comes through responsible sources, and is believed here.

The statement that the Grosventres and Mandans had joined Sitting Bull, proves untrue, though they seriously contemplated that course.

Reinforcements sent to Terry seem to be unnecessarily delayed. The Durfee left Yankton to-day to bring them forward. By rail they could have reached Bismarck before this time, but they will not get here before the 22d, and in the meantime the river is falling rapidly, and the delay may prove dangerous as well as expensive.

The Lost Steamer St. Clair.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Of the thirty-one persons on board the lost steamer St. Clair on Lake Superior, only five are known to have been saved, including the captain, mate and one passenger. Among the passenger reported to have been aboard are the Hon. Judge Edwards, a prominent citizen of Marquette; Captain Kelton, of the Cleveland silver mine; Neill Leith, an explorer from Manistee, Lower Michigan; W. S. Boardsley, circuit court reporter of Houghton. The steamer was loaded with cattle, flour, feed, etc.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Men who play croquet are now called the third sex.

Black Moccasin was the big chief in the Custer fight.

General Merritt's Fifth Cavalry left Laramie to join Crook, July 14.

Cheyenne couriers are afraid to go to Crook since the Custer fight.

The Servians were victorious over the Turks in a fight on the 12th.

The *Saturday Review* says that Bret Harte's long story is a failure.

Bret Harte's play was to be brought out ot Hooley's, Chicago, July 17.

A true American is too proud to beg and too honest to steal. He gets trusted.

Destructive storms have occurred at Loudonville, Ohio, and Freedom, Penna.

Elder David Woolley Evans—one of the editorial staff of the *Deseret News*, is dead.

The propeller St. Clair was burned on Lake Superior and twenty-seven lives lost.

The famous old Castle Garden, New York, burned July 10. Total loss $45,800.

Colonel Marshall Lefferts, commander of the famous Seventh New York regiment, is dead.

Mrs. General Custer was the daughter of Judge Bacon and the niece of Senator Christiancy.

The President has nominated F. D. Grant to be first lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry.

George Eliot sold "Daniel Deronda" for $60,000 and a percentage that will yield $20,000 additional.

The New York *Commercial* wishes Sergeant Bates would carry the flag through the Big Horn country.

There is talk of abandoning the Blaine investigation now that he has resigned his seat in the House.

There is an agreement within the Democratic party that Mr. Hendricks is to be nominated for President next time.

Secretary Chandler is elected Chairman of the National Republican Convention, and McCormick, of Arizona Secretary.

They are having a red hot time of it down east, with the thermometer at 110 in the shade, and sun-struck people in every city.

The geographers say that Montana is a sterile country, although the inhabitants raise great quantities of hair.—*New York Herald.*

The June revolution in Hayti only lasted ten days. The revolutionist is now in custody, and will be allowed to leave the country.

The Indians make a circular cut in the top of the head, take the hair with a twist between two fingers, and, giving it a yank, have a scalp in a jiffy.

Charles Francis Adams, in his Taunton address, says that the African represents the past, the Indian the present, and the European-American the future.

On the day when Sitting Bull was born a buffalo bull sat down on the ground a short distance from the tent of that warrior. This circumstance named Sitting Bull.

There are signs of an earnest movement in New York to select William M. Evarts as the Republican candidate for Governor of that State in the approaching contest.

Harry Norton, in the *Reporter*, says that J. Gules Germain, of the "Peoples Market" Virginia, Nevada, has taken down the name of Wyttenbach and put up his own.

The New York *Tribune* and *Times* praise Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance; the *Herald* applauds all but his remarks on the school question; the *World* criticises the letter to some extent.

After all, Mr. Hayes is not to carry Ohio so easily, if at all. The Democrats out there are daubing on the war paint to an unusual thickness and evidently mean that the contest shall be a hot and heavy one.—*Phila. Times.*

It is now most emphatically denied that Judge Davis expressed his preferences for Mr. Hayes for the Presidency in a letter to Mr. Defrees, of Indiana. Mr. Defrees says there's nothing of the sort in the letter and he ought to know.

John Dixon died in northern Illinois on the 6th, aged ninety-one. He was a native of New York, but removed to the scene of his death in 1828. During the wars with the Foxes, Sacs and Winnebagoes Mr. Dixon remained in his cabin, which, at various periods, was visited by Black Hawk, Scott, Taylor, Lincoln, Jeff Davis, Baker and others, who were then officers in the volunteers. He has been since well known through the State by the name then given him by the Indians, "Nachusa."

Sitting Bull Reported Killed.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A *Tribune's* special from Fort Lincoln gives further details of the Little Horn fight, in which it says that Sitting Bull was killed, and also a white man named Milburn, Sitting Bull's chief adviser.

North Carolina Nominations.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Thos. Settle, President of the National Republican Convention of 1872, was nominated yesterday for Congress, and W. A. Smith for Lieutenant Governor, by the Republican State Convention of North Carolina.

Nomination and Endorsement.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—At a Republican Congressional Convention held to-day at Owatonna, Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, was nominated by acclamation for re-election to Congress from the first district of this State. The Convention ratified the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler, and fully endorsed the platform adopted at Cincinnati.

The Bear on the War Path.

BERLIN, July 14.—A correspondent reports that 25,000 Russian volunteers are ready to march to the assistance of the Servians, and have asked the Roumania government for permission to pass through its territory. This application is a source of the greatest embarrassment to Roumania authorities.

Liberals for Hayes and Wheeler.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The executive committee of the Liberal Republican State Committee, after a full interchange of opinion, from which it appeared the the members uniformly favored the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, it was determined to call a State convention at Saratoga on the 23d of August.

Liberal Movement.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Liberal State Convention next month will declare for Hayes and Wheeler. This will secure to the Republicans and change equivalent to thirty or forty thousand votes in November, and above thirty thousand majority over the Democratic vote last election.

Blaine Accepts the Senatorship.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 8. — Ex-Speaker Blaine has formally accepted the United States Senatorship tendered him by Gov. Connor. The vacancy thus created in the House of Representatives will not be filled until the regular election in September next.

The New York Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 10th.—The present Tilden programme is to nominate Horatio Seymour for Governor this fall, with the understanding that if he carries the state he will resign and take the Secretaryship of State under Tilden, thus leaving Dorsheimer to be governor.

"Good" Indians Saucy.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 10.—A Ft. Sully special says there is considerable uneasiness on the Upper Missouri at the action of the so-called friendly agency Indians, they having heard of Custer's defeat through their runners. The news causes increased impudence and contempt for government authorities among them. A large party of Brules and Cheyennes have camped on the opposite side of the river from this post within a few days.

Reinforcements—Booty Captured.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A special to the *Tribune* says that four companies of the 22d Infantry, consisting of 12 officers and 140 men, have arrived at Ft. Lincoln, and will leave for Terry's command on Sunday. The wounded are recovering, and there will be no more deaths.

It is thought Sitting Bull's band obtained nearly $20,000, the soldiers having just been paid.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: James M. Tyner, of Indiana, now Second Assistant Postmaster General, to be Postmaster General, *vice* Marshall M. Jewell, resigned; and James E Hapeneker, Jr., United States Attorney for Delaware, [illegible] J. Fisher, of the District of Columbia, for that position, being hereby withdrawn.

No More Troops Needed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—General Sherman continues unconcerned about General Crook. He characterizes him as cautious and brave, and says he is well supported by infantry and cavalry, and is able to defend himself against any possible attack. He says the entire Indian force does not exceed 3,000. Crook has 2,000 with his reinforcements, and Terry 1,800. No more troops are needed to subdue the savages.

A Singular Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Don Carlos visited the Main building and Agricultural Hall this morning, and after lunch took a cup of coffee and smoked at the Turkish pavillion, when his brother, Don Alfonso, and his brother's wife, Donna Maria de Los Neuvas, passed by and recognized him. The meeting was unexpected and most cordial. They have not seen each other since Alfonso's defeat at Catolina, in 1874. One lived a refugee in Austria and the other in England. They have been since their arrival in this country hunting for each other. Don Carlos was in Mexico when Alfonso was in California.

Lopping off Heads.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President to-day ordered Morrill to remove forthwith First Auditor Mahan, Supervising Architect Potter, and Washburne, Chief of the Secret Service. He also indicated his desire to have Dr. Broadhead, late second comptroller made first auditor, and Littlefield, late chief clerk in the second comptroller's office, to be fifth auditor. These two men were dismissed by Bristow for cause. Mullett will unquestionably be Potter's successor. Blackburn, late prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, is to be made Solicitor of the Treasury.

Jewell's Head in the Basket.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A few days ago Postmaster General Jewell, being asked about a report that he intended to resign, laughingly replied that so far from resigning he expected to remain in his place until the end of the present administration. Yesterday afternoon, however, after calling at the Executive Mansion to transact some business with the President, the latter, much to the surprise of the P. M. G., told him his resignation would be accepted. Mr. Jewell immediately wrote a letter accordingly. The most intimate friends of Jewell are unable to account for the action of the President, except on the ground of political considerations.

Don't Like Hayes' Letter.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that President Grant, in conversation with an Ohio citizen, in no way connected with public life, criticized very severely Hayes' letter. He said he considered it in very bad taste, and thought it reflected on the present Administration. The President further said that he hoped the time would come when the American people would be permitted to elect a President for as long a time as they choose. The President's entire manner indicated dissatisfaction with the political situation, and personal chagrin that no consideration had been given to the question of third term.

Postponed.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — The banking and currency committees this morning postponed action upon the specie resumption question until next Monday. The Democrats of the committee have agreed to propose and pass the committee bill repealing the present resumption act, but at the same time provide some as yet undetermined method of preparing the Treasury and country for resumption.

The Unfinished Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Senate passed unanimously to-day a resolution proposing that Congress assume and direct the completion of the Washington Monument in this city. This is to be done as a mark of respect and honor to the memory of George Washington and his compatriots of the Revolution. The preambles accompanying the resolution are full of patriotic expressions and urge in appropriate terms the necessity of completing this unfinished work, which, in its present shape, is an eyesore and a disgrace to the nation. It is to be hoped that the House will adopt the resolution with a unanimity equal to that of the Senate.

Schurz Indorses Hayes.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Carl Schurz, in a private letter, says:—"There is a striking contrast between the hard and soft money mixture in the Democratic platform and the candidates, and the strong, fearless assertion of moral duty in the financial paragraph of Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance. The views he expresses about civil service, form a most comprehensive, most clearly defined in every respect, and the most satisfactory civil service programme I ever knew uttered in so few words. That programme is accompanied by the pledge of an honest man, that if elected, it shall be faithfully carried out in its completeness, and that no personal ambition shall interfere with the work. Never had the civil service reformers a better opportunity to fight with a chance of real success of the cause, and not only a success of the candidates or party. I shall support Governor Hayes heartily and actively, and I have never felt more clearly the consciousness of doing the right thing for the best interests of the country.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SHERIDAN

What He thinks of the Campaign.

The day after receiving the news of the Little Horn massacre a Philadelphia *Times* reporter called on General Phil. Sheridan, who said, among other things already published, the following:—

"It's terrible," resumed the commander, "but there is no occasion for this general alarm. The army is not in a demoralized state—far from it. We intend to give the beastly Sioux another turn, and just as soon as possible. The status of the opposing forces is as follows:

"The whole Sioux nation cannot muster over 4,000 warriors, and not over 3,000 (I think not more than 2,500) fighting Sioux are in the Little Horn valley, where Custer and his brave men were butchered. Some men say that the red savages are led by white fiends, but this is all bosh. My experience on the plains has been about as thorough as that of any other army officer, and I tell you, Mr. *Times*, the Indians—that is, these hostile Sioux—stand in no need of white leaders. They are as shrewd and crafty as they are brave and bloodthirsty. Against these 2,500 or 3,000 hostile Sioux in the Little Horn valley the army presents a force of about 4,000 men, mainly cavalry, all first-class soldiers, and well supplied with Gatling guns. General Terry's forces are now near the mouth of the Big Horn. I have just ordered twelve companies to his support—six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry from the Department of the Lake and six companies of the Fifth Infantry from the Department of the Missouri. These troops will go by rail to Yankton, Dakota, and thence by wagon to the mouth of the Yellowstone, and up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Big Horn. Inside of ten days General Terry will have over 2,000 good soldiers well supplied and ready to make an aggressive movement. General Crook, at the head of Tongue river, will soon be reinforced by five companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, *en route* from Salt Lake via Fort Fetterman to his camp. His force will then exceed 1,600. I have also given him authority, if necessary, to draw to his aid eight companies of the Fifth Infantry, now stationed at Fort Laramie and vicinity. Another thing must be considered. Our troops lost 13 officers and 261 men, with 82 wounded. We can stand the loss far better than the Sioux can. I know the Seventh Cavalry to be one of the most gallant corps in the army. I brought the Seventh up, educated it and it has been my pride. The Seventh was with me in the lower campaign against the Indians, in 67 and '68, and the Seventh acted most gallantly. In the late fight with the Sioux these brave men knew that defeat meant torture and lingering death. You can depend upon it, the men of Custer fought as desperately at the forks of the Little Horn as the Greeks did at Thermopylæ, or the Scots at Bannockburn. The loss of the Sioux must have been far heavier than the loss of our troops. The Indians always carry their wounded with them, and their operations will thus be greatly hampered. The people need have no fear, the army will soon bring the Sioux to terms. Custer's death is a great loss, for he was a brave and useful officer, but he was very impetuous. I believe, without egotism, that I was his only superior officer who could control him. He was inclined to dash with the fury of the whirlwind without regard to consequences. In a former expedition against the Sioux he made a very rash dash, and came within an ace of being cut off and slaughtered with his command. Custer was my friend, and I regret his death as deeply as any other man; but the truth is that his ambition slew him. He aimed to win a great battle without waiting for reinforcements he knew to be near, and instead of laurels he won a coffin. That Custer fought gallantly no one who knew the man will doubt."

Red Hot.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A Washington special says Senator Davis, of West Virginia, was prostrated in the Senate Chamber, and was carried in a lifeless condition to one of the committee rooms where, under application of restoratives, he recovered sufficiently to be removed to his own residence.

Senator Morton was so overcome by heat that he left the Capitol at an early hour, and betook himself to his hotel, where, late this evening, he is stretched on chairs in the street outside the hotel. He was the picture of exhaustion.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, was rendered so unwell by the heat, that he had to keep his house.

Dispatches from Boston, Philadelphia and other neighboring cities, report the heat intense. In this city 22 cases of sunstroke are reported.

The President Says "Tell It All."

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following letter was yesterday sent to ex-Secretary Bristow by the President:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—Through the press, I learn that the committee of Congress investigating the whisky frauds have summoned you as a witness, and that you, with great propriety, I think, have declined to testify, claiming that what occurred in the Cabinet or between members of the Cabinet and the executive, officially, is privileged, and that a committee of Congress has no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg leave to relieve you from all obligation of secresy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked in relation to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet since I have been President, may also be called upon to testify in regard to these matters.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The Position of England.

LONDON, July 14.—An influential deputation will wait on Lord Derby on the Eastern question, and will present a petition signed by Earl Russell as the patron of the league in aid of the Christians of Turkey, and reciting among other things, that all Europe sympathises with the oppressed Christians, while England alone supports their oppressors, thus meriting the taunt that their Christianity is only a profession and their love of liberty an empty boast. The petitioners pray Lord Derby in the interest of the race, to withhold support, both moral and political from the Sultan's government and permit the Christians of Europe and Turkey to carve out their future destiny without international interference whatever.

Lord Derby this afternoon received a deputation of the Christian League and severely criticised their memorial, though in the main he expressed sympathy with their objects. In regard to the atrocities, he said doubtless both sides had committed them.

John Bright presented a memorial in favor of strict neutrality.

Mr. R. N. Sutherlin, of the *Husbandman*, is writing excellent letters of his West Side trip.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

WHAT THE ONLY LIVING EYE-WITNESS OF THE FIGHT SAYS.

STORY OF CURLEY, THE CROW SCOUT.

Lieut. Bradley, of the 7th Infantry who led the advance of Gibbon's command that rescued Reno, was in Helena Sunday, *en route* to Ft. Shaw. The *Herald* interviewed him and the following narration of Curley, the Crow scout, the only person who went with Custer into the fight and came out alive, will be read with interest:

Lieut. Bradley, with his scouts, on the morning of the 27th of June, crossed to the opposite side of the Little Horn from which the command was marching, and deployed out through the hills in skirmish line. (The evening previous three Crow scouts had reported to the Lieutenant that Custer's regiment of cavalry had been cut to pieces. This report was not credited by Terry and Gibbon; yet it was known that they were approaching the Indian village, and the scouts were if possible, unusually vigilant and active.) About 9 o'clock, a scout reported to Lieutenant Bradley that he saw an object which looked like a dead horse. The Lieutenant found it to be a dead cavalry horse, and, going a few yards further on to the brow of the hill, looking into the valley below, a terrible scene was presented to view. It was

CUSTER'S BATTLE FIELD,

literally strewn with the dead of the gallant Seventh Cavalry. Lieut. Bradley rode hurriedly over the field, and in a few minutes time counted one hundred and ninety-seven dead bodies. Custer fell upon the highest point of the field; and around him within a space of five rods square, lay forty two men and thirty-one horses. The dead soldiers all lay within a circle embracing only a few hundred yards square. The Lieutenant immediately reported to Gibbon which was the first intelligence of the battle received. A few moments later a scout arrived from Reno's command, asking for assistance, and Terry and Gibbon pushed forward to the rescue.

Not a single survivor of Custer's command was found, and even up to the time Gen. Terry made out his official report to Gen. Sheridan it was supposed that the last soul had perished. But when the command returned to the Yellowstone they found there a Crow scout named "Curley," who, as verified by Major Reno, rode out with Custer on that fatal day. He alone escaped, and his account of the battle we give below. It is interesting, as being the only story of the fight ever to be looked for from one who was an actual participant on Custer's side—Curley being, in all human probability

THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF HIS COMMAND:

Custer, with his five companies, after separating from Reno and his seven companies, moved to the right around the base of a high hill overlooking the valley of the Little Horn through a ravine just wide enough to admit his column of fours. There were no signs of the presence of Indians on that side (the right bank) of the Little Horn, and the column moved steadily on until it rounded the hill and came in sight of the village lying in the valley below. Custer appeared very much elated, and ordered the bugles to sound a charge, and moved on at the head of his column, waving his hat to encourage his men. When they neared the river, the Indians, concealed in the undergrowth on the opposite side of the river, opened fire on the troops, which checked the advance. Here a portion of the command were dismounted and thrown forward to the river, and returned the fire of the Indians. During this time the warriors were seen riding out of the village by hundreds, and deployed across his front and to his left, as if with the intention of crossing the stream on his right, while the women and children were seen hastening out of the village in large numbers in the opposite direction.

During the fight at this point Curley saw two of Custer's men killed who fell into the stream. After fighting a few moments here, Custer seemed to be convinced that it was impracticable to cross, as it only could be done in column of fours, exposed during the time to a heavy fire from front and both flanks. He, therefore, ordered the head of the column to the right, and bore diagonally into the hills, down stream, his men on foot, leading their horses. In the meantime the Indians had crossed the river (some distance below) in immense numbers, and began to appear on his right flank and in his rear; and he had proceeded but a few hundred yards in the new direction the column had taken, when it became necessary to renew the fight with the Indians who had crossed the stream. At first the command remained together, but after some minutes fighting it was divided, a portion deploying circularly to the left, and the remainder similarly to the right, so that when the line was formed it bore a rude resemblance to a circle, navaratage being taken as far as possible of the protection afforded by the ground. The horses were in the rear, the men on the line being dismounted, fighting on foot.

OF THE INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT

in other parts of the field than his own, Curley is not well informed, as he was himself concealed in a deep ravine, from which but a small part of the field was visible.

The fight appears to have begun, from Curley's description of the situation of the sun, about 2:30 or 3 o'clock p. m., and continued without intermission until nearly sunset. The Indians had completely surrounded the command, leaving their horses in ravines well to the rear, themselves pressing forward to attack on foot. Confident in the great superiority of their numbers, they made several charges on all points of Custer's line; but the troops held their position firmly, and delivered a heavy fire, and every time drove them back. Curley says the firing was more rapid than anything he had ever conceived of, being a continuous roll, like (as he expressed it) "THE SNAPPING OF THE THREADS IN THE TEARING OF A BLANKET."

The troops expended all the ammunition in their belts, and then sought their horses for the reserve ammunition carried in their saddle pockets.

As long as their ammunition held out, the troops, though losing considerably in the fight, maintained their position in spite of all the efforts of the Sioux. From the weakening of their fire towards the close of the afternoon the Indians appeared to believe that their ammunition was about exhausted, and they made a

GRAND FINAL CHARGE,

in the course of which the last of the command was destroyed, the men being shot, where they laid in their positions in the line, at such close quarters that many were killed with arrows. Curley says that Custer remained alive through the greater part of the engagement, animating his men to determined resistance; but about an hour before the close of the fight received a mortal wound.

Curley says the field was thickly strewn with the dead bodies of the Sioux who fell in the attack—in number considerably more than the force of soldiers engaged. He is satisfied that their loss will exceed 300 killed, beside an immense wounded. Curley accomplished his escape by drawing his blanket about him in the manner of the Sioux, and passing through an interval which had been made in their line as they scattered over the field in their final charge. He says they must have seen him, as he was in plain view, but was probably mistaken by the Sioux for one of their own number, or one of their allied Arrapahoes or Cheyennes.

In most particulars the account given by Curley of the fight is confirmed by the position of the trail made by Custer in his movements, and the general evidences of the battle field. Only one discrepancy is noted, which relates to the time when the fight came to an end.

Officers of Reno's command, who, late in the afternoon, from high points surveyed the country in anxious expectation of Custer's appearance, and commanded a view of the field where he had fought, say that no fighting was going on at that time—between five and six o'clock. It is evident, therefore, that the last of Custer's command was destroyed at an earlier hour in the day than Curley relates.

ANOTHER STAGE ROBBERY.—The *Herald* says: "The four-horse stage going south was stopped on the morning of the 15th inst., just after daylight, about six miles north of Robbers' Roost station, in Port Neuff Cañon. This was the identical place where the stage was robbed and passengers murdered some years ago. Four men committed this last robbery, the same party who robbed the stage a few days ago in Port Neuff. They took treasure boxes. No passengers aboard."

THE BLACK HILLS.