

Washington News.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, who has been here several days, had an interview with the Postmaster General on the subject of increasing the mail facilities in North Carolina, and has had satisfactory assurances that the postal regulations in that State will be better regulated.

Latest from the Indians.

A dispatch from the seat of the Howard war says Gen. Sturgis reports: The Nez Percés flanked us and proceeded down Clark's Fork; we followed them two days and came upon them on the yellowstone, about seven miles below the mouth of Clark's fork, and fought them nearly all day. We captured several hundred horses and killed a great many Indians. Lost some soldiers. The Nez Percés had burned Nacadow's mill and several ranches.

THE INDIANS.

Lively Operations of the Warm Spring Braves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—A San Diego Press dispatch states that a Union special from Tucson, says reliable advices received from Cape Bowditch and Clifton, say the Warm Spring Indians who recently left San Carlos have killed at least fourteen men, and wounded eight. They captured one freight train, killed the teamster and destroyed the goods. Seven horses were taken from a station which was abandoned. There has been no mail from Silver City for a week. The Longfellow Copper Mining Company at Clifton lost thirty teams of mules by the Indians. The detachments of Arizona troops and all available ones of New Mexico are available there.

Horace Greeley's Last Private Letter.

Col. M. W. Tappan, of Bradford, N. H., has the following letter from Horace Greeley, which is thought to be the last confidential letter of friendship he ever wrote:

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1872.

MY FRIEND: We have been terribly beaten. I was the worst beaten man who ever ran for the high office. And I have been assailed so bitterly that I hardly know whether I was running for President or the penitentiary. In the darkest hour my long-suffering wife left me, none too soon, for she had suffered too deeply and too long. I laid her in the ground with hard, dry eyes. Well, I am used up. I cannot see before me. I have slept little for weeks, and my eyes are still hard to close, while they soon open again. But no more of this. You, my friend, went into this contest for me. You knew, as I did, that we must stop fighting the rebels some time. But it is now settled that we never shall.

I need not speak of my wife. You know the whole story of her long illness and painless death. Her sufferings have been so great that I rejoice that they were ended. Remember me kindly to Mrs. Tappan. I am faithfully yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Wade Hampton's Views.

Gov. Hampton of South Carolina speaking of the President says: "Hayes is heartily supported, and the opinion is quite general that he is doing his duty conscientiously and Constitutionally; and consequently, he is growing in popular esteem and strength. I think myself his policy will succeed, because I believe it to be a true one. He has done all that Tilden could have done; indeed, in my judgment, he has done more than would have been possible for him to do. Hayes will gather around him all conservative men of both parties. There need be no apprehension that Southern Democratic Congressmen will try to kick up a rump to embarrass and frustrate the President's policy. There isn't a corporal's guard of Democrats in the South who would rally to such an opposition, if inaugurated. The people of the South have been asking for civil service reform, and for the subordination of the military to the civil authority, and this is what Hayes is giving them."

Work Laid Out for Congress.

A Washington special says the estimates for the support of the army for the present fiscal year have been prepared by the War Department and have been sent to the Treasury Department, which will transmit them to Congress at the extra session. These are the only estimates to be sent in, the session having been called in consequence of the failure of the army Appropriation bill at the close of the last congress. The President has based his proclamation on the fact, adding, however, that it was for the consideration of such measures as in the wisdom and duty of Congress the welfare of the people might see to demand. The question with regard to the President's sending the annual message and reports of the executive department

to the extra session was not long ago considered in a Cabinet meeting, when it was agreed that the message and accompanying documents should relate only to the business for which Congress is to be especially convened and not to general subjects of legislation. It is thought therefore that the message will be brief. The Senate will, in its executive session, act upon the nominations of persons who have been placed in office since the adjournment of the last congress.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

How He Came to Adopt His Conciliatory Policy.

A correspondent of the "Evening Times," who interviewed the President while en route to Fremont, asked him how he came to construct his policy, which was seemingly so at variance with his recent views while on the stump in his last gubernatorial campaign. Did it grow upon him gradually as circumstances seemed to require? The President replied as follows:

Well, those views began to take form in the words of my letter of acceptance. I considered the position of things in the South, saw how impossible it seemed to restore peace and order and harmony; saw the violence and bloodshed at their elections; how white Republicans, as well as black were shot down during their political contests, and I asked myself why is it and how long must this continue! These men down South, the white educated citizens, are as good men as you or I. They are Christians, not thieves nor cut-throats nor bandits. Yet they see these things and tacitly approve them, if they do not take part in them. Why is it, and how long will they continue? While thinking these things over, my mind reverted to the scenes of war, and an incident at the battle of Cedar Mountain came to mind. It was a hard-fought engagement, and for a time we could not tell how it would end. We, who were in command had determined that if a certain movement resulted in one way we would give certain orders, but if it resulted otherwise, different orders would be given. With our field-glasses we were watching the course of things. All at once I saw a commotion in the thickest of the fray. The artillery had got to work and were throwing shells fast and with unerring aim into the solid ranks of the enemy. Heads were being blown from their bodies, arms and legs torn from their sockets, and souls sent to one world or the other, all unprepared, and yet I rejoiced and congratulated my fellow officers that we were victorious. How could this be? Why was it? It was because we were at war. The one word solved in my mind the problem of the South. The people there were at war. There was a conflict going on. The social and political relations of the people were not natural, nor harmonious. There were disturbing elements among them, and while they existed or were unduly active, there would be conflict. Let the causes of the conflict be removed, and there will be peace and ultimate harmony and prosperity.

"But" said the reporter, "we do not see much disposition in the South to manifest a loving temper toward us of the North." The President mildly retorted: "How do you know? You form your opinions, no doubt, from reading the papers, but editors of newspapers do not always represent the popular general feelings of the people, either North or South. I think most of the people in the South, as I know they are in the North, are more disposed to encourage fraternal, harmonious, social and business relations than the extremists, who unfortunately, too often get control of newspapers, but even these, or most of them, will come around all right in time."

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A HORRIBLE WAR PICTURE.

A Russian officer who was with General Gourko in his raid south of the Balkans, gave a correspondent of the New York Times an account of the revenge taken by the Turks on the Bulgarians after Gourko's retreat which is not surpassed for horrors by anything in the history of warfare, modern or ancient. Here is a part of his statement:

"Suleiman Pasha began to advance with an overwhelming force, and Gourko was obliged to fall back. This was on the 31st of July, on the day when the Bulgarian Legion, whose third battalion, carrying the colors, lost one-third of its effective force, was driven out of Eski-Sagbra, and the population left to the mercy of the enemy. The fight had been hotly contested, and while it was going on a few of the inhabitants had made good their escape. But the Osmanli soon closed the issue and prevented a general exodus, and then, when the last shot had been fired, and the victorious Turks had again occupied the town, the do military visits began. Every house was searched from garret to cellar for valuables; every rascal who attempted to escape was hacked to pieces in the streets.

The nizams, or regulars, were entrusted with the execution of this service, which, to do them justice, they executed as conscientiously as though they had been simply Bashi-Bouzouks. And then the torch was applied to the Christian quarter, and squads of soldiers were stationed in front of every dwelling with orders to shoot down all who should show themselves at door or window. Many of the unfortunate Christians were seen throw themselves into the flames, with their wives and children, rather than affront the more dreadful horrors awaiting them should they venture forth from their blazing homes. No age, or sex, or condition was spared. Eight hundred wounded and sick Russians were burned alive in the hospital; babies were tossed about on the bayonets of the soldiery, or nailed to the door-posts of the houses; priests were crucified on the portals of the churches, or above their altars. In one place the missionaries collected 150 little children in the school houses, where it was hoped their helpless condition might inspire a sentiment of pity. Two young girls were alone remained in charge, and these, with tearful eyes and disheveled hair, threw themselves at the feet of the officers and prayed for mercy. Alas! the word is unknown among these savages. What should have been their protection was nothing but a stimulant to Moslem ferocity. The teachers were outraged, and this too, with a refinement of atrocity which decency forbids me to describe, in the presence of their pupils, and then all were butchered and their quivering bodies thrown into the flames of the burning churches, whose crosses as they fell to the ground were spat upon by the demons which howled and screamed in his lurid dance of death."

The Wheat Trade.

Cincinnati Gazette: The figures of the stocks of grain on hand at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports are rather curious. The statement embraces eighteen places in the United States and Canada, from the seaports to Duluth, Peoria, and St. Louis, and the amount adroit on lake and canal. The whole amount of wheat September 1st was 4,346,538 bushels. At the same date last year the amount was 7,246,938. Thus the quantity last year was more than 70 per cent. more than this. Yet there has been much talk of the "enormous" yield of wheat. We suppose that this shortage in the visible supply has been largely caused by the "bear" operations in breaking down the market after harvest. This caused the farmers to hold back. A rise in price has stimulated receipts, and they are at present larger than usual at all the ports. But the receipts of wheat at the six lake ports—Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Duluth—from January 1st to September 1st, are 14,000,000 bushels short of the amount in the same period last year. The receipts of all kinds of grain are in the aggregate 9,000,000 short for the same period.

Feeding Cattle in Kansas.

There are now upwards of one hundred thousand head of cattle in the immediate vicinity of Dodge City, Kansas, some of the herds running high into the thousands. There is a single herd numbering forty thousand, another of twenty-one thousand, and one of seventeen thousand. The Texas drive to Dodge City this year will run on to two hundred thousand. Tennessee might easily raise five times as many cattle as now exist in the State. Few have considered how cheaply white and red clover, blue-grass and orchard grass may be grown and converted into good beef and mutton in our climate. Kansas has less than half the rain that falls in Tennessee per acre. All the western part of that State has lately been regarded as a desert plain. Rain fairly utilized means grass in great abundance, and grass means all kinds of farm stock from fat oxen, cows and calves, fat horses, mules and colts, to fat sheep and lambs, fat sows and pigs, which cost the farmer very little.

Our Wheat in England.

The following, from London yesterday, will please the farming community that are expecting better prices for wheat: "The few arrivals of new American winter wheat, which have reached us have been of excellent quality and imperfect condition, millers having purchased freely at 62/63 shillings per quarter. Inquiries are now being made for spring wheat, and buyers are anxious for first arrivals, so that they may form their own opinion as to whether the crop, in which so much interest is taken, will bear out the excellent character accorded it."

THE EASTERN WAR.

Terrible Slaughter at Pleyna.

The Turks Gain Another Victory There!

From a Russian point of view Gen. Skobeloff repulsed four attacks on Tuesday, but on the fifth was compelled to abandon two redoubts before Pleyna which he had captured on that day. Pleyna is provisioned for two months. Baker Pasha drove the Russians into Voletzka with a heavy loss. Generally the tone of news is very unfavorable to the Russians.

The Daily News has just issued a special edition containing the following, dated Bucharest, Friday night: "I left the battlefield before Pleyna at noon yesterday. Two redoubts had been taken by Gen. Skobeloff on Tuesday evening and were held 24 hours. On Wednesday the Turks made six attacks, and finally, about 6 o'clock in the evening, drove him out. He lost three cannon which he had placed at the redoubt. He asked for reinforcements several times and Gen. Levitski, refused, thinking Gen. Skobeloff had enough men to hold it. Finally Skrifoff, on his own responsibility, sent the remainder of a regiment which he had attacked the lower redoubt near Pleyna, and whose effective strength was reduced to 1,000 men utterly fit to go in battle. Even this regiment arrived a few minutes too late, and another regiment sent from the headquarters of the staff to reinforce him arrived when Skobeloff had already retreated. The loss of these redoubts and the Grevia redoubt had counted upon reconquering the offensive immediately. This is now impossible till the arrival of reinforcements. When I left the battlefield all was quiet, except a light artillery fire. The Russians are still in possession of the Grevia redoubt, which was under a continual heavy fire from the Turks. This redoubt was visited by Col. Wellesly, who says it is heaped full of dead Russians and Romanians. LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Simla to the Daily Telegraph, dated Friday, says Osman Pasha has attacked the Russians in great force at Dubrook on the road from Pleyna to Sofia, where they had fortified themselves in order to prevent him from receiving further support. The Russians were badly beaten and have lost several thousand men beside nine guns. The excitement at the Turkish legation is intense over the fight before Pleyna. The Turks claim they have gained the greatest victory of the war. There is hardly room for a doubt that the week's operations about Pleyna did not result as favorably for the Russian army as was expected in view of reports from Russian sources. The brief Turkish bulletin about affairs at Pleyna, says: "Since Friday the Russians have made continued assaults, but have been repulsed. We have captured two redoubts on the Lovatz road which recently fell into the enemy's hands." This coincides with the only details yet received and with the late Russian bulletins. The friends of Russia have reason to fear, therefore, that the capture of the Grevia redoubt is of much less significance than was at first represented. If so, Osman Pasha may await his reinforcements without fear of further immediate molestation. These reinforcements, according to the Times' Vienna dispatch, are already on their way from Sofia where most of the reserves have been sent across the Balkans to Orhaniye. The following description of Sulleiman Pasha's position, written ten days ago, is probably still correct in the main: Sulleiman Pasha's army, including a reinforcement just received, keeps up the original number of 42,000 men, with ample field artillery and mountain guns. Upon his right and left he has established sixteen guns, which gave the Russians no rest, night or day, and although he cannot sufficiently command the road from Gabrova into the Russian fortifications to prevent them receiving supplies, he can and does make them have anything but an easy time within their entrenchments which are exposed to his murderous flanking fire that entails very heavy losses. Gen. Radezky can not break through the force before him and descend into the plain any more than Sulleiman Pasha can drive him out of his position and make a swoop upon Gabrova and the county beyond. So matters will probably remain till some important change occurs in the vicinity of Simla and Pleyna. The report says that the Czarowitch's forces have been so weakened to reinforce the Pleyna army that they are no match for Mehemet Ali, and this seems to be corroborated by the Russians steadily retreating. On the whole, whatever may be the fate of Pleyna, the time is rapidly slipping away in which the Russians might retrieve the fortunes of the European campaign, now as seriously compromised as the Asiatic one.

Pleyna.

As Pleyna is a historical locality just now it may be of interest to know that the place contains about 17,000 people, two churches, 19 mosques, 9 minarets; 1,427 houses are inhabited by Christians and 1,627 by Mussulmans.

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Leave Chattanooga 12:50 a. m.

Arrive at Knoxville 7:30 a. m.

Arrive at Cleveland 12:30 p. m.

Arrive at Bristol 11:15 p. m.

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Arrive at Cleveland 3:23 a. m.

Arrive at Chattanooga 4:00 a. m.

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