National Republican.

VOL. XVI. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1876. NO. 193.

SENATE LIBRARY JUL 10 1876 WASHINGTON

AFTER THE BATTLE.

DETAILS OF CUSTER'S DEFEAT

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

WHO THE BRAVE BOYS WERE

SORROW IN THREE HUNDRED HOMES

THE WAR TO BE CARRIED ON

UNTIL THE AVENGING ANGEL

CRIES "HOLD, ENOUGH, ENOUGH."

THE ACTIVE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

A List of the Killed and Wounded.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Bismarck (Dakota) dispatch gives the following as the official list of the killed and wounded of the United States troops in their late attack on the Sioux:

THE KILLED.

Field, staff and non-commissioned officers—staff—G. M. Austin, brevet major general; W. W. Cook, brevet lieutenant colonel; Dr. Lord, assistant surgeon; J. M. DeWulf, acting assistant surgeon; W. H. Sharrow, sergeant major; Henry Voss, chief trumpeter.

Company A—Corporals Dollon and King, Privates Armstrong, Drouaw, Moody, Rawlins, McDonald, Sullivan and Switzer.

Company B—Lieutenant Hodgson, Privates Dowan and Moore.

Company C—Colonel E. W. Custer, Lieutenant H. M. Harrington, First Sergeant Bates, Sergeant Farley, Corporals French, Foley and Ryan, Privates Allen, Crindle, King, Brickrall, Egmont, Engle, Brightfield, Fobold, Griffin, Hattisdall, Harnett, Kings, Southems, Mayer, Phillips, Russell, Rea, Ranter, Short, Shea, Rhodes, Stuart, St. John, Thodied, Stannellan, Warren, Wyndham and Wright.

Company D—Sergeant Chas. Vincent, farrier; Privates Patrick Golden and Edward Hansen.

Company E—Captain A. E. Smith, Lieutenant Sturgis, Sergeants Holmeyer, Ingles and James, Corporals Callaghan, Callaghan, Callaghan, Cashan, Keeler, Adrew, Crosfield, Harrington, Hennge, Cavanaugh, Lobrigg, Lahmey, Smiedit, Lemon, Lemarson, Richals, O'Connell, Intcr, Harrison, Gilbert, Kelly, Walsh, Andrews, Assdelly, Burk, Cheever, McCarthy, Pegan, Maxwell, Scots, Rabcock, Perkins, Taylor, Dye, Fessler, Galvin, Granam, Hamilton, Sivel and Sagher.

Company K—First Sergeant Winny, Sergeant Hughes, Corporal Callahan, Trumpeter Heimer, Private Ed. St Claire.

Company L—Colonel J. M. Keogh, Lieutenant J. E. Porter, First Sergeant Varden, Sergeant Eustard, Corporals Wilder, Morris and Staples, Interpreter McGrace I. Fardano, Blacksmith Bailey, Bugler Abe Shoemaker, Farrier Barry, Connor, Dowling, Mason, Harte and Moir, Trumpeters McElroy and Mosley, Privates Baker, Boyle, Bath, Connor, Dunn, Dwyer, Farrel, Hilley, Hubert, Hiss, Henderson, first; Henderson, second; O'Connor, Roods, Rose, Smith, first; Smith, second; Smith, third; Stellar, Stafford, Schoote, Smallwood, Farro, Vaugant, Walker, Bragen and Knight.

Company F—Col. G. W. Yates, Lieut. Bulley, First Sergeant Kenny, Sergeants Mersey, Vickary and Wilkinson, Corporals Salmon and French, Farriers Brody and Brandson, Blacksmith Fanning, Privates Atchison, Brown first, Brown second, Bruce, Brady, Burns, Samuel Cotter, Curred, Beaman, Donnelly, Gardner, Hammond, Kline, Kyrantes, Humanks, Milton, Mattison, Monroe, Holden, A. Metting, Sydor, Sanders, Warren, May, Devick, Kelly, Brisom, Gillett, Grant, Holcomb, Hoen, Hunsmer, Fred. Lemon, Henry Lehman, Lloyd, Machurge, Mitchell, Lohally, O'Brien, Parker, Petter, Post, Quinn, Reed, Rossberg, Symons, Troy, Van Broner and Whaley.

Company G—Captain Donald McIntosh, Sergeants Baigiel and Considene, Corporals Martin, Hannan and Wells; Henry Dodge, trumpeter; Farrier Lord, saddler Rogers, Privates Monroe, McGinniss, Selathy, Stefleman and Papp.

Company H—Corporal Lee, Privates Jones and Meaders.

Company M.—Sergeant O'Harris, Corporals Acaitic and Sturges, Privates Gorden, Klotzburbser, French, Myers, Smith, Lemers, Fanner, Fenley, Voight.

Twenty-first Infantry, Lieut. John B. Crittenden. Civilians, Boston Custer, Arthur Reed, Mark Kellogg, Charles Reynolds, Frank C. Mann.

Indian Scouts, Bloody Knife and Sebastian Bull.

Recapitulation—Commissioned officers, 14. Acting assistant surgeons, 1. Enlisted men, 237. Civilians, 5. Indian scouts, 2.

THE WOUNDED.

The following is a full list of the privates wounded:

Davis' cavalry, company I, 7th cavalry, right hip; Patrick McDonnell, company D, left leg; Sergeants Kohr, face, and H. Buck; Privates Michael C. Madder, company K, right leg, and Henry Comfort, company E, left leg; Corporal Smith; Bugler Dennis; Privates Daly, company F, first Sergeant William Heyne, company A, left knee; Privates John McVay, company I, hip; Patrick Corcoran, company K, right shoulder; Wm. Wright, company K, left foot; Albert Wheeler, company C, right elbow; Peter Thompson, right hand; Jacob Deal, company A, face; J. H. Meyer, company M, back; Roman Butler, company A, right shoulder; Sergeant Daniel Kent, company M, left thigh; James Mulle, company H, right thigh, and Elijah Stroude, company A, right leg; Sergeant Polk, company M, right hip; Private Comrade, company B, hand; Corporal Kimmel, company A, died July 5, at o'clock; Francis W. Reeves, company A, left hand and body; James Wilbur, company M, left leg, and James Marshall, left hand; Sergeant Kent, Charles F. Riley, company E, back and left leg; Privates John T. Phillips, company H, face and both hands; Samuel Severn, company H, both thighs, and Frank Breen, company A, face and left arm; Corporal Alexander B. Bishop, company H, right arm; Privates V. E. Harris, company M, left breast, Charles H. Bishop, company H, right arm, and Frederick Hilliker, company A, left wrist; Sergeant Charles White, company A, right arm; Privates Thomas P. Varney, company M, right ear, Charles Campbell, company G, right shoulder, Company A, Lucan left arm, elbow, John McGuire, company C, right arm, Henry Black, company H, right hand, and Daniel McWilliams, company H, right leg; an Indian scout, name unknown, left leg, and Sergeant M. Riley, company I, 17th infantry, left at Buford, constipation; Private David Atkinson, company C, 7th cavalry, left July 4, at Buford, constipation.

DIRECT FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

A dispatch from the battle field says: I write from the scene of Custer's magnificent but terribly fatal charge from a plateau on which but a few hours since I saw at a glance the heroic soldiers of the 7th cavalry lying where they fell at the hands of a savage ice cold dead. Near the top is a little knoll, the highest point of the plateau, by Custer himself, and it touched my heart to see that the savages, in a kind of human recognition of heroic clay, had respected the corpse of the man that they had so well. Other bodies were mutilated. Custer's was untouched—a tribute of respect from such an enemy more real than a title of nobility. He lay as if asleep; his face turned and a smile on his lips. Near him were eleven dead officers.

Captain Miles Keogh was on his right and his brother, Captain Thomas Custer, on his left. Almost at Custer's feet lay a fair and beautiful boy of nineteen. This was young Reed, Custer's nephew. He was visiting the General at the time he was ordered on this expedition and insisted upon coming with his uncle. In the field, a little way off, lay Boston Custer, another of the General's brothers. Within a few feet of each other the three brothers had fallen, and on the skirmish line was also found the body of Lieutenant Calhoun, the husband of Custer's sister. Mrs. Calhoun lost here a husband, three brothers and a nephew. Kellogg, the special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, was found on the skirmish line, near to Calhoun.

GOING TO AVENGE CUSTER'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Chicago specials state that six companies of infantry at Detroit and on the lakes were last night ordered to the front immediately. Orders were also sent to the 5th cavalry to concentrate at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. Dispatches from the frontier and the plains show a desperate feeling of indignation against the Indians. Considerable anxiety has been manifested at Sheridan's headquarters concerning Crook's command. Nothing whatever has been heard from him since the engagement on the 17th ult., and it is not known whether he has encountered the savages or not. It is thought that he has again met the savages or he would otherwise have completed with Terry before this time. It is the belief at headquarters that the recent defeats of regular troops will cause a general change in the character of the campaign, and in the movements of troops. The troops will be more united in order to successfully cope with the Indians.

CROOK'S AIDE-DE-CAMP.

OMAHA, NEB., July 8.—Capt. McKerson, aide-de-camp to Gen. Crook, who left here with the expedition, returned to Omaha yesterday. He left Gen. Crook on one of the small forks of the Tongue river, at the base of the Big Horn mountains, 166 miles from Fort Fetterman, and about 62 miles from the railroad. The command was awaiting the arrival of supplies and reinforcements. The latter, consisting of five companies, left Fort Fetterman on July 4, and expected to reach Gen. Crook about the 12th. He will also be joined about Monday by 150 Snake Indians. These, with the troops, will increase the number of men in the expedition to about 1,400. Capt. McKerson does not apprehend any danger to the expedition, neither does Gen. Crook. Capt. McKerson does not look upon the attack of a few weeks ago as a defeat, and is confident Crook can and will whip the Sioux as soon as reinforcements arrive. Gen. Crook's location is not more than 150 miles from the scene of the Custer massacre.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., July 8.—Gen. Pope has issued orders directing Gen. Miles, with six companies of the 5th infantry, to report at once to the scene of the Sioux war. The companies so ordered are stationed as follows: One at Fort Gibson, one at Fort Hayes, one at Fort Riley and three companies at Fort Leavenworth. Gen. Miles has the reputation of being one of the best Indian fighters in the army.

SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

The following dispatches were received here Saturday:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 7, 1876.

"*To General W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:*

"Your dispatch received. I think it premature to think of asking for volunteer cavalry with the attendant expenses. If the six companies of the 22d infantry are given Terry he will have about two thousand. Crook in a few days will have fifteen hundred men, and I send him Merritt's eight companies of the 5th cavalry, four hundred strong, which will make him over two thousand strong. We are all right; give us a little time. I deeply deplore the loss of Custer and his men. I fear it was an unnecessary sacrifice, due to misapprehension and a superabundance of courage—the latter extraordinarily developed in Custer.

I will keep in constant communication, and if I should see the slightest necessity of additional mounted men, which unfortunately cannot be furnished from my meagre command, I will not hesitate to ask for them, and if Congress will give the $200,000 which I have asked for for the past two years, for establishing posts at Tongue river and at the mouth of the Big Horn, it will be in the interest of economy and will settle the Sioux question.

"It should be remembered that the loss of Custer and the men with him must have been attended by at least a corresponding loss on the part of the Indians.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General."

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1876.

General W. T. Sherman:

I have notified Terry that six companies of the Fifth infantry, under General Miles, will immediately join him; that I have requested you to send from the lake stations six companies of the Twenty-second infantry to join him also. I have also notified General Crook of this fact, and that if he requires any additional force than the five companies already sent him that we can order the eight companies of the Fifth cavalry under Merritt to join him. There is nothing to be regretted but the loss of poor Custer and the officers and men with him. The column was sufficiently strong to have handled the Indians if Custer had waited for the junction. I think there is no cause for uneasiness, and we will soon give them another turn. I will be in Chicago on Sunday by the first train. The Indians cannot muster more than 2,000 or 2,500 warriors, and must be greatly embarrassed by their wounded.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. General.

INDIANS LEAVING THEIR AGENCIES.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A dispatch from Bismarck, Dakota, July 8, says: A gentleman who has just arrived from the Missouri agency reports that the Arrichase and Groseventres and Mandans, stationed at the Berthold agency, who have always been friendly to the whites, are inclined to join Sitting Bull in his war against the whites. The principal men on the frontier it seems certain that the Government must take immediate and effective measures to change the attitude of these Indians, or there will be great and damaging defection from a class of Indians who have been heretofore friendly.

A large train arrived here from the Black Hills this afternoon and reports that on the 26th ult. They report no Indian disturbances on or about the hills for some weeks past, but those who had been prospecting to the westward of the hills report that large sums of fresh Indian sign had been leading north. Several large parties of Sioux have passed north from points in the Missouri agencies within the past three weeks, and at Cheyenne and Standing Rock agencies there remain only old men, women and children, the warriors being on the hunt; but all tracks from those agencies lead toward the location of Sitting Bull.

MASSACRE OF MAJOR DADE.

The Custer massacre is not unprecedented in Indian warfare in the United States. On December 25, 1835, Major Dade, accompanied by a company of infantry and a section of artillery, entered on a march from Fort Brooke to Fort King, in Florida. When about midway between these posts he was ambushed by Osceola,

THE RISING SUN,

and his entire command, comprising over one hundred, were slaughtered, not one surviving to tell the tale.

When discovered, about ten days afterwards, everything presented the appearance of a command at rest, the oxen being side by side in their yokes, a spectacle of unexpected had been the surprise. This diabolical butchery only resulted in a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and the Seminoles were driven west, their chief, Osceola, being incarcerated at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor. Every effort thus far to Americanize, civilize, Anglicize and Christianize the Indian seems to have failed. There is but one of two policies now to pursue—either place them on a reservation and force them to become self-supporting, or instruct General Sherman to drive them into the Pacific or somewhere else.

Custer's Old Comrades.

On Saturday evening a score or more of old comrades-in-arms of the late General Custer met at the National hotel to take some action in regard to the memory of their gallant leader. Major H. H. Finley, of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, presided, and General E. W. Whitaker, formerly chief of General Custer's staff, acted as secretary.

Rev. John W. Matchett produced a letter written by General Custer to Rev. John P. Newman, of this city, dated Fort Lincoln, D. T., September 17, 1875, in which the writer commended the missionary labors of Mr. Matchett in the Upper Missouri region, and stated at length his views regarding missionary work in the West.

Major R. N. Brown, Colonel George A. Armes, Captain E. Duggan, General E. W. Whitaker, Fred. Thompson, M. M. Parker and Sergeant Curtis were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions to be reported at a meeting to be held at the same place this evening.

A resolution was adopted requesting Rev. Dr. Newman to remember in his prayers in church next day (Sunday) Gen. Custer and those who fell with him, and that those present attend the services at the Metropolitan church.

Several gentlemen present spoke. Major Finley, in calling the meeting to order, referred to his association with Gen. Custer for the last sixteen years and of the manhood and gallantry of the fallen chief. Mr. Matchett, Captain Duggan, Captain Spencer and Mr. Joseph Fought, Gen. Custer's bugler during the entire fatal battle, also made remarks. It was generally felt that silence was most appropriate to the occasion, and such remarks as were made were very brief.

In the room were several fine photographs and a handsome crayon portrait of Gen. Custer, which were furnished by Mr. M. B. Brady. There was also on exhibition a plaster bust of the same officer by Miss Vinnie Ream.

TURKEY.

The Servians Defeated.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Post* in its second edition has a dispatch from Therapia, a village near Constantinople, which says General Zachs' division of Servians has been severely defeated near Novi Bazar, and suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded.

A LIVELY FIGHT.

PARIS, July 8.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes a telegram, dated yesterday, from Zimony, (Semlin,) a town three miles from Belgrade, which states that the Servians have again been completely beaten by 12,000 Turks at Beljina. Hanco Olimpies, the Servian commander intrenched himself, having the river in his rear. The Turks have captured two intrenchments and six guns.

HEAVY LOSS TO THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, July 8.—A special dispatch from Vienna, in the second edition of the *Times*, says the second reserves left Belgrade Friday. Belgrade is almost deserted. The streets are desolate, and there is nobody at the cafes, except the old and decrepid. The Servians seem very confident. Communications from the seat of war are very infrequent. The authorities confidently assert that General Tchernayeff holds the road between Misch and Sophia. The fourth Servian division has crossed the river Drina from Selabata. The Turks from Belma attacked in the flank, but were repulsed, losing 80 killed and 240 wounded. General Zachs passed the frontier opposite Tcentiza and fought the Turks five hours, both sides losing heavily. General Zachs intends to renew the attack. Later advices from Belgrade admit that General Olimpics lost 700 men opposite Beljina.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

PARIS, July 9.—The *Journal Des Debats* has a special telegram from Semlin, a frontier town of Austria, in which it is said the defeat of the Servians, under Gen. Olimpics, is officially admitted. The Turkish forces have crossed the river Dwina, and all the troops encamped at Belgrade consequently, and started immediately for the frontier, and the last reserves have been called out. Prince Milan has retired to Rupika.

The *Journal des Debats* also has a special dispatch from Vienna, in which it is stated that the dispatches recently published from Servonic sources are unfounded, except one success of only minor importance obtained by General Tchernayeff. The Servians have everywhere been defeated. It is no longer believed here that the Turks intend to invade Servania.

Other advices received at Paris are equally unfavorable to the Servians.

A decisive engagement is imminent near Nish, between General Tchernayeff and the principal Turkish army, under Osman. If the Servians are again defeated in an important battle it is thought probable they will organize a guerrilla warfare, in order to exhaust the Turks, and procure favorable European intervention by demonstrating the impotence of Turkey.

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Observer* last evening issued a special edition containing a Paris telegram, which states that Servian dispatches announce that a great battle is expected at Beylina. The War Minister has superseded Gen. Zach in consequence of his recent defeat.

5,000 SERVIANS KILLED.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade, summing up the operations of the last eight days, says the Servians have fought ten actions and lost 5,000 men. During the attack of Gen. Olimpic on Belima the Turks massacred all the Christian inhabitants. The Bulgarian insurrection is reported to be spreading widely.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says it is asserted that results of the Reichstadt interview are as follows: Common intervention is possible under certain circumstances, the idea of protection of Gen. Olimpic on Belima the Turks massacred all the Christian inhabitants. The Bulgarian insurrection is reported to be spreading widely.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says it is asserted that results of the Reichstadt interview are as follows: Common intervention is possible under certain circumstances, the idea of protection of Gen. Olimpic on Belima the Turks massacred all the Christian inhabitants. The Bulgarian insurrection is reported to be spreading widely.

Dom Pedro.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were present at Gilmore's garden this evening. Six thousand people were present. Senorita Cevantes, harpist to the Brazilian court, played several pieces, and was loudly applauded. The greeting to America and a patriotic Brazilian hymn were received with enthusiasm.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

The Dead-Lock in Congress.

The House will probably to-day pass the Senate resolution extending appropriations ten days longer. The original ten days expires to-day. The conferees on the consular and diplomatic bill have disagreed.

Secretary Robeson's Vindication.

Secretary Robeson's testimony before the Naval committee on Thursday last will be a source of pleasure to all those who prefer to believe that honesty is the rule rather than the exception in high official station. Coming after the testimony of his heads of bureaus and many naval officers of high rank, the Secretary's statement is not like an unsupported assertion of innocence, but seems like the last link in a chain of evidence which, to all appearances, must make his vindication complete and triumphant. That he comes unscathed out of such a fierce inquiry into his official acts will not only rejoice all good citizens without regard to party, but will be peculiarly gratifying to the extensive social circle at the capital in which Mr. Robeson and his family have so long occupied a place of the very highest esteem.—*Sunday Herald.*

The Insult.

There are as yet no advices at the State Department regarding the seizure of the Dominican minister from the American steamer Tybee.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer Tybee arrived at San Domingo in the latter part of June from Cape Haytien. At the latter place Minister of War Villanueva, formerly of Dominica, under Gonzales, took passage under a properly vised passport. While at San Domingo a sortie of soldiers, under orders of the military governor of San Domingo, forced open the door of the wharf within sixty feet of the steamer, then went on board, notwithstanding the United States consul placed the American flag across the gangway and in the name of the United States protested against the outrage, and forcibly took Villanueva away. He was probably shot. Consul Jones sent the details of the outrage to Secretary Fish, which probably reached Fish to-day (Saturday.)

Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

There is great rejoicing at the Treasury Department growing out of the fact that, contrary to all expectation, the net receipts of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30 were $30,000,000 more than the expenditures. As near as can be got at now the receipts from customs were $148,000,000; from internal revenue, $113,000,000, and from miscellaneous sources, $25,000,000. The expenditures of the Government were $265,000,000. Of course, these are round figures, but very nearly correct, and, in round figures, of course, the sinking fund is $32,000,000, which leaves a deficiency of only $2,000,000 in that fund as against $17,000,000 deficiency last year. So far as these things are called deficiencies the word is only used in a technical sense, because, as a matter of fact, there is a fund in the Treasury ahead of itself, and when a deficiency occurs in it it does not involve the drawing upon any resource the Treasury has to meet it, because of its prompt and over-payment in the past.

Financial.

The Treasury now holds $241,250,750 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation outstanding and $18,000,000 to secure public deposits.

The United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending Saturday were $25,000.

The United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending Saturday were $100,000.

The national bank circulation outstanding is $280,516,126, exclusive of $2,009,190 gold notes.

The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending Saturday, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$1,975,000	$1,424,000
Boston	477,000	865,000
Philadelphia	266,000	159,000
Chicago	90,000	100,000
Cincinnati	54,000	53,000
Miscellaneous	929,000	649,000
Total	$3,800,000	$3,250,000

Receipts Saturday, $3,250,000.

SANTA ANNA.

An Old Protoge of Democratic Reform.

A cotemporary, in a notice of Santa Anna, tells us that he (Santa Anna) "was again President of Mexico from 1841 to 1845, and was then banished, but *recalled* to defend his country against the United States troops."

Not exactly so. It is true that Santa Anna was the ablest and most brilliant of Mexican generals—even regarded as the ablest or greatest of American generals, and hence was dubbed the "Napoleon of the West." He certainly was the most indomitable and uncompromising foe of this nation. But he was not recalled by the Mexican people to confront the United States troops. His restoration to power was due to the Democratic party, and his expulsion was a brilliant instance of "Democratic reform."

James K. Polk was President of the United States; Parades, President of the Mexican Republic. Santa Anna was in exile in disgrace, and unpopular at home. By the ancient laws of the Republic the soil of Mexico, of all its States, was

DEDICATED TO FREEDOM;

it had early abolished slavery. Texas, a free State, had been wrested from Mexico—a sister republic—by the Southern slaveholder, and its restoration, with slavery re-established, to the American Union, had been consummated in the blood of our citizens. But John Q. Adams put it, the "thirst" of the pro-slavery oligarch for more territory—for "room" in which to expand, and multiply its infamy and execration—was "unquenched" and unquenchable. Like the horse leeches, his unceasing cry was "Give, give!"

The moment was propitious. Besides the treacherous and cruel surrender of Oregon—which was 49°—to England by the Democracy, in the teeth of its solemn pledges of "54° 40' or fight," had greatly humiliated the nation at home and before the world—had tarnished its brilliant, unsullied prestige, and the increasing indignation it had aroused among our people threatened the Democracy with an uncomfortable discomfiture! Lew Hannigan, of Indiana, as eloquent as popular, had raised the cry of "treason," "treachery," "fraud," and even the redoubtable "Bill Allen" had indignantly resigned his

SEAT IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The situation demanded reform. Polk applied a characteristic Democratic reform. "Usurpation and war are the Democratic remedy. The oligarchs and his conferees had confidently anticipated war as the result of annexation, but it had failed to provoke Mexico into hostilities. She was, indeed, disposed to peace. Torn, distracted by intestine brawls or feuds, her unquiet spirits found ample employment at home, and to any but James K. Polk—but the incarnation of the spirit of Democratic reform—this situation would have been slightly complicated if not desperate. But in his "bright lexicon" there was no such word as "fail."

Thos. H. Benton, in the United States Senate, had demonstrated that the claim of Texas to the Rio Grande as her boundary was a violent and wicked fraud; that her real boundary was the Nueces. Hence, by the terms or conditions of annexation the question of boundary—that is, the possession of the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces—was expressly left as an open question to be settled by

NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Here was Polk's opportunity. Here was a splendid opportunity for the exercise of some of the force of Democratic reform—for a brilliant illustration of the characteristic *punic fides* of the Democracy. He promptly embraced it. Usurping the war power of Congress, and without deigning to consult that body, sitting daily in his presence, he rapidly concentrated a regular military force under General Zachary Taylor, advanced it to the Rio Grande, and violently seized the territory in dispute. General Taylor, in obedience to his instructions, took a menacing position on the banks of the Rio Grande, planting his batteries so as to threaten the Mexican town of Matamoras, and blockaded the mouth of the river. Thus, in the language of Senator Benton, he "surrounding the Mexicans with fiery insults," doing all in our power to "wound their national pride,"

HE FORCED THEM INTO HOSTILITIES

at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Whereupon Mr. Polk coolly transmitted to Congress a message declaring that "war exists," and "exists by the acts of Mexico herself;" that "Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and has shed American blood upon American soil."

In the meantime, by his commissaries, Polk had opened negotiations with Santa Anna in exile—with the ablest and most implacable foe, illegal enemy of the United States—had come to an understanding with him, had furnished him with a pass through our fleet before Vera Cruz, had secretly landed on Mexican soil, had overthrowing the Parades government and placed him as dictator at the head of Mexican affairs. A favorable peace and large cessions of Mexican territory were the conditions of all these services.

James K. Polk and Santa Anna were fitting allies. Both were usurpers; both were equally unscrupulous. But Santa Anna was as astute as Polk was stupid. No sooner had the former clutched the reins of power than he threw off the mask of duplicity, openly assumed his old *role* of malignity to the United States, and by his courage and genius, rapidly organizing the military resources of Mexico, by a series of

BRILLIANT AND ABLE MILITARY MOVEMENTS

greatly magnified and prolonged the war. Peace was at length conquered. California and New Mexico, the objective aim of Polk's Democratic reform, were at length secured, but only at a frightful sacrifice of the lives of 25,000 of our citizens and of hundreds of millions of the national treasure.

The results, so much dreaded, early followed—the appalling consequences (anticipated and predicted by the ablest, wisest and most patriotic of our statesmen) of these violent Executive usurpations and leagues with foreign countries; these wars of pro-slavery conquest; the diabolism of Democratic reform. The acquisition of California and New Mexico naturally reopened the slavery question—then practically settled—convulsed the nation throughout its length and breadth in renewed and intensified sectional feuds, and in 1850 shook the Union to its very foundations. Temporarily quieted by the patriotism, genius and commanding influence of Henry Clay—by the so-called compromise of 1850—it again burst forth with increased turbulence in 1854, and continued malignantly, amid blood and crime, military tyranny and Executive violence until, in 1861, it culminated in the stupendous carnage of the rebellion; the most appalling wickedness in the history of man; the inevitable diabolism of Democratic rule; in the destruction of thousands of the lives of our citizens; in untold suffering and woe, in the multiplication of widows and orphans throughout the land, and in the expenditure of thousands of millions of the people's treasure.

O, "Humbug," (O, Diabolism,) truly "thy name is Democratic reform!"

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

EQUALIZATION BOUNTY BILL

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT

THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

ADJUTANT GEN. TOWNSEND TESTIFIES

WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT THE TRADERSHIPS

THE BLACK HILLS IN CONGRESS

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 8, 1876.

Mr. MERRIMON presented the petition of Samuel Strong and others, creditors of the District of Columbia, praying for the passage of House bill to adjust the claims against the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of miners and pioneers of Alaska setting forth their grievances under the military government of that section. Referred.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to continue in

FORCE THE ACT

providing temporarily for the expenses of the Government ten days from the 10th of July. Passed.

Mr. KERNAN introduced a bill for the better protection of life and property at sea. Referred.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to continue the work under the Congressional Printer for ten days after July 10. Passed.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution directing the Committee on Printing to investigate the official conduct of the Congressional Printer.

Mr. ANTHONY said the committee had gone over the ground a number of times, and if an investigation was made he hoped it would be one that would stand. He offered a substitute for the resolution, authorizing the committee to employ three practical printers or publishers to make the investigation and submit a report to the committee, as soon as practicable, for the action of the committee. He thought it very proper that experts should be employed, as the members of the committee could not go through with the examination of so large an establishment.

Mr. SAULSBURY opposed both the resolution and the amendment. If the investigation was to be made at all he thought it should be made by a larger committee than that on printing, which would require the presence of two of the three members.

Without action, the resolution went over.

Mr. W. P. DLEIGH called up the House bill to supply an omission in the enrollment of the deficiency bill approved March 3, 1875. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to

EQUALIZE THE BOUNTIES

of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union.

The Senate, by a vote of 20 to 23, refused to take up the bill.

Mr. LOGAN said that the bill had been before the Senate since 1868, and had passed the House five times. He proposed to call it up every morning, and call the yeas and nays each time, so that the country may know who is for and who against the bill.

At 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order as a

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The counsel for the defense, owing to an error in the *Congressional Record*, which named 1 o'clock as the time to which the court adjourned, were not present. Several motions for a recess were made, and voted down, and the journal of yesterday was read, at the termination of which Mr. Carpenter appeared and was soon followed by General Belknap and his counsel.

General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General, was recalled, and his examination continued by Mr. McMAHON, one of the managers.

Witness stated that he had received from Evans, accepting the appointment of post trater, one to Secretary Belknap direct, dated November 25, 1870, and the other dated December 1, and addressed to the Adjutant General's Office; supposed the latter was written to comply with the instructions contained in the letter of appointment to report through the Adjutant General's office. Some of other papers were also produced and verified by the witness. Among them were the recommendation of Evans by the officers at Fort Sill, the order for the removal of other traders than Evans, and a letter from Grierson in connection with the execution of the order. Witness stated that the order was a blank one, issued to posts on the appointment of post traders.

Witness said the circular of June 14, 1871, defining the status of post traders, was in the handwriting of a clerk in the Department, and signed by the Secretary of War. The office of the order was to relieve the trader from the control of the council of administration.

Witness was requested to produce a certain correspondence in the Department of Justice in relation to the charges against Evans & Co. and others.

The first paper was a communication from the Solicitor of the Treasury, transmitting papers in which they were charged with selling liquor to Indians.

Mr. Carpenter objected to the letter as irrevelent.

After argument by counsel the Senate voted to admit the papers.

The papers were then read by the Clerk, and consisted of a letter from Solicitor Banfield, inclosing two letters from the United States attorney at Fort Smith, Arkansas, stating that Evans & Co. had introduced $60,000 worth of wines into the Territory, and asking advice.

IF THEY HAD ANY AUTHORITY TO DO SO,

and stating that frequent complaints were made respecting such introductions, and asking advice relative to their seizure.

The letter from Secretary Belknap, acknowledging receipt of papers, and stating that Evans had no authority to sell liquor to the Indian country, and that no complaints had been made against him by the officers, who regard him as a law-abiding citizen. He asks that no proceedings against him be had until the charges are fully investigated.

The next letter produced was one from Secretary Belknap to Evans, reciting the charges, and asking by what authority it was done.

The next was the letter of General Grierson, in which he recites that the firm represented to him that they had to pay large sums to a Mr. Marsh, of New York city, already made public through the House investigation. The letter was indorsed as submitted to the Secretary of War, March 22, 1872.

Q. Do you know whether any action was taken on this letter? A. I know of no other reason why the order of March 29 was issued.

Q. Do you know that General Hazen testified before the Military Committee three days before the order was issued? A. I have no knowledge of that.

Q. Was any steps taken to stop the payment of a tribute by Evans to Marsh? A. I know nothing about that.

Q. You searched the records of the War Department for all the papers in relation to the Fort Sill papers. A. I did.

Q. Did you find any paper that referred to an investigation or correction of the payment of a subsidy by Evans to Marsh? A. I did not.

A general order, promulgating an opinion of the Attorney General in relation to the rights of post traders on removal of the buildings erected by them, was produced and objected to by Mr. Carpenter as having no possible bearing upon the case.

Mr. McMAHON said the Managers proposed to prove a negative, and an important negative, by producing all the orders issued relative to post-traderships, to show that none contained a reference to the Marsh arrangement.

The Senate voted to admit the order, and it was read.

Q. Have you now produced all the orders relative to post-traders? A. I have.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any action upon the letter of General Grierson? A. I have not.

Q. Through what channel would a reply go? A. Through the Adjutant General's office. The Secretary might answer direct, but such is not the common practice.

The witness was questioned as to the habit of Secretary Belknap in relation to

SCANNING PAPERS

which he signed, but said he could not tell what they were. Had had no conversation with him relative to the Grierson letter or the *Tribune* article.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Carpenter.

The opinion of Judge Advocate Holt was read, in which he questions the authority of the military to regulate the post-traders. Also a letter from Secretary Belknap to General Grierson requesting an investigation of the charges of selling liquor to Indians by Indians, and requesting a reply to himself in person; with the reply of Grierson, that more ales, wines and porter were introduced by Evans than contemplated in his permit, but he did not think Evans was guilty of a willfull violation of orders; and a statement of the amount desired to be imported to the post by Evans & Co., and the amount brought in, with the manner in which it had been disposed of.

A letter from Secretary Belknap to Solicitor Banfield was also read, in which he states that Evans had military authority to introduce the liquor.

To Mr. Carpenter. Under the circular of June 7, 1871, it would have been the duty of Gen. Grierson to have reported any violation of it to headquarters. The order directing the removal of all traders at Fort Sill after the appointment of Evans was the same course that was pursued at other posts when a trader was appointed. A circular to that effect was issued and sent to the post when a trader was appointed. The order for Evans' removal was made March 6, 1876. A circular directing an examination of post traders and a recommendation for their removal for cause, dated March 7, was offered, and objected to by the managers as after Belknap's resignation.

Mr. Carpenter said that they proposed to show that subsequently to that Evans was recommended by every officer at Fort Sill.

In the discussion on the admissibility of the paper, Mr. Blair indicated that the defense intended to show that Evans was appointed, believing him, as did the officers, after the charges had been made, and that Secretary Belknap knew nothing about the money paid to Marsh.

Mr. Carpenter offered the recommendation of March 11, to which the managers objected, and it was rejected.

At 2:30 p. m., on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

After the recess the cross-examination of Adjutant General Townsend was continued. He was questioned respecting Captain Geo. T. Robinson, of the 5th cavalry, and his dismissal from the army.

Objection was made to the questions, and Mr. Carpenter said it was proposed to show that between the findings and their approval Robinson sent a blackmailing letter to Secretary Belknap, threatening to make disclosures similar to the charges now made unless the Secretary set aside the findings of the court-martial. A certified copy of the letter, from the files of the War Department, was also offered to show that the acts of General Belknap, in showing the letter to the President, and placing the letter on file, were not the acts of a guilty man.

Mr. HOAR contended that to conceal the letter from the President or to subject to put it on the file would be the confession of guilt.

Mr. LAPHAM said there was another fact. The Managers had been informed by Robinson that he had sent such a letter to Secretary Belknap, and they had applied to the Adjutant General's office and had a certificate that there was no such a letter there.

Mr. Carpenter said they would show by Gen. Townsend that the letter had been there since the time of its receipt.

Mr. SARGENT suggested that this question be settled before the admissibility was determined.

Gen. Townsend stated that he saw the letter about the time of its receipt, but it was not left with him. Subsequently obtained it from Judge Advocate General Dunn. Could not tell when it came into his hands.

To Senator WRIGHT: It came into my hands about the 3d of March, 1876. After the resignation of Secretary Belknap.

To Senator LOGAN: General Dunn has an office in the War Department, and keeps the files in court-martial cases.

The objection was overruled and the question admitted—yea 18, nay 18.

Witness read

THE FINDINGS AND SENTENCE,

to be cashiered and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. He testified that the papers in the court-martial case bore the indorsement of the Secretary, "approved and ordered," and "to the President, subsequent to the receipt of Robinson's