

# THE LAKE CHARLES ECHO.

VOL. VIII.]

LAKE CHARLES, PARISH OF CALCASIEU, LA., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

[NO. 21

## LAKE CHARLES ECHO.

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-AT-

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

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OFFICE, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

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Feb. 3, 1872. - 1y.

### GEORGE H. WELLS,

Attorney at Law.

Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La.

Practices in Calcasieu, St. Landry, Lafayette and Cameron Parishes, La.

Feb. 15, 1868. - 1y.

### F. A. GALLAUGHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Lake Charles, Louisiana,

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mar 13 3m

### JOSEPH M. MOORE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Office formerly occupied by the late law firm of Swartz & Moore, and Moore & Morgan.

OPELOUSAS, LA.

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Oct 19 1y

### LEWIS & BRO.,

Attorneys-at-Law,

OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA.

THOMAS R. LEWIS, of the above firm, will regularly attend the Sessions of the District Court of Calcasieu Parish.

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### FERREOL FERRODIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Practices in the Parishes of St. Landry and Calcasieu.

Office--At OPELOUSAS, LA. 7

S. D. READ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Leesburg, Cameron Parish, LOUISIANA.

Offers his services in District and Parish Courts, for Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes.

Jan 13 1y

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THE HANDSOME SWIFT

PROPELLER RAMOS

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Fare for round trip (down and up), \$5; down or up only, \$4.

Leaves Lake Charles Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a. m.; arrives at Leesburg same days.

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Schedules running from both places twice weekly; actual running time, much less.

THOS. R. REYNOLDS, Master.

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Grammar Department \$2 per month.  
MRS. E. F. DADE.  
January 6, 1876.

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March 16, 1876-6m

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April 13th, 1872 - 1y.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

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New Orleans.

[April 18th, 1872.

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FIVE TOWN LOTS, SITUATED IN THE

TOWN OF LAKE CHARLES,

ELIGIBLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

TERMS CASH.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can apply to

S. A. FAIRCHILD.

Niblett's Drug,

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Lake Charles, La.

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Carpenter and Builder.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to take contracts for all building, repairing, etc., in his line, and will guarantee satisfaction in all work tendered him.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Sept 21, 1872-1y-July 15, 1875.

### N. O. DEMOCRAT.

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LOWEST CASH PRICES!

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FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE

MAKER,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA.

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Jan 1

FOR SALE-FOR SALE!

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

30 TOWN LOTS SITUATED IN THE

town of Lake Charles, from fifty yards to one 1/2 mile from the Courthouse. Lot of various sizes and prices. Superior judiciously to purchasers.

All persons being desirous of purchasing or renting, apply to

E. E. KIRBY,

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August 31, 1872.

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Special Inducements offered.

Address E. C. ADAMS,

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March 30

### NOTICE.

Rate on Cattle

By "Pharr's Line," of steamers and

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Rail-

road, from New Iberia to New Orleans,

beginning March 4 and ending No-

vember 1, 1876, via:

Beaves, \$3 50

Two-year-old, 2 00

Yearlings, 1 50

Calves, 1 00

J. N. PHARR.

April 6

### THE LITTLE HORN MASSACRE.

From the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WASHINGTON, July 5. - Gen. Hancock arrived this morning, it is supposed, for consultation over the terrible situation of affairs in the Indian country.

There has been no official account of the following disaster, which seems well confirmed. Gen. Custer found the Indian camp of twenty-five lodges on Little Horn, and immediately attacked with five companies, charging into the thickest of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment after the charge, as they were only traced by their dead.

Maj. Reno attacked the lower part of the camp with the seven remaining companies.

Gen. Custer, his two brothers, his nephew and his brother-in-law, with about three hundred others, were killed.

Only thirty-one were wounded; two hundred and seven men are buried in one place.

The Indians surrounded Reno's seven companies and held them in the hills one day, away from water. Gen. Gibbon's command then came in sight, and the Indians broke camp and left in the night, the remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibbon's command returning to the mouth of Little Horn, where there is a steamboat.

The Indians got the arms of the killed soldiers.

Seventeen commissioned officers were killed.

The whole Custer family died at the head of the column.

BISMARCK, July 7. - Custer left Rosebud on the twenty-second of June with twelve companies of the Seventh Cavalry. On the twenty-fourth a fresh trail was reported. On the morning of the twenty-fifth an Indian village, three miles long and half a mile wide, was reported fifteen miles off. Gen. Custer pushed for it.

They had made seventy-eight miles in twenty-four hours preceding the battle. When near the village the Indians appeared to be moving in hot haste, as if retreating. Reno, with seven companies, was ordered to attack the right, and Gen. Custer, with five companies, vigorously attacked the left of the camp.

Reno felt them with three companies, and was immediately surrounded, and after an hour's fighting, losing Lieuts. Hodgson and McIntosh and twelve men, and several Indian scouts killed and many wounded, cut his way out and gained a bluff three hundred feet high, where he entrenched, and where he was soon joined by Col. Benton with four companies.

Here the Indians made repeated assaults, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The Indians finally gained higher ground than Reno, and, with longer range guns than the cavalry had, kept up a galling fire till night. The Indians renewed the attack at daylight. Up to that time Reno had lost forty odd killed.

Before reaching the bluff many hand-to-hand conflicts occurred, the Indians outnumbering the troops ten to one. The men were without water for thirty-six hours, when they determined to reach water at all hazards. Col. Benton made a sally and routed the main body guarding the approach to water. The water was gained, with one killed and seven wounded; the fighting then ceased for the night, during which Reno prepared to resist further attacks. They had now been forty-eight hours fighting, with no word from Custer. There was twenty-four hours more of suspense, and the fighting ended, when the Indians abandoned their village in great haste. Gen. Berry, with Gibbon, commanding his own infantry, had arrived, and as the commanders met the men wept on each others' necks.

Inquiries were then made for

Custer, but none could tell where he was. Soon an officer came rushing into camp and related that he had found Custer dead and stripped naked, but not mutilated, and near him his two brothers, Col. Tom and Boston Custer, his brother-in-law, Col. Calhoun and his nephew, Col. Yates, Col. Keogh, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Crittenden, Lieut. Sturgis, Col. Cooke, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Harrington, Dr. Word, Mack Kellogg, the Bismarck Tribune correspondent, and one hundred and ninety men and scouts. Custer went into battle with Companies C, L, I, F and E of the Seventh Cavalry, and the staff and non-commissioned staff of his regiment and a number of scouts. Only one Crow scout remains to tell the tale—all are dead.

Gen. Custer was surrounded on every side by the Indians, and the horses fell as they fought on the skirmish line or in line of battle. Gen. Custer was among the last who fell, but when his cheering voice was no longer heard the Indians made easy work of the remainder.

The bodies of all save the newspaper correspondents were stripped, and most of them were horribly mutilated. Gen. Custer was shot through the body and through the head. The troops cared for the wounded, buried the dead, and returned to their base for supplies and instructions from the General of the army.

Col. Smith arrived at Bismarck last night with thirty-five of the wounded. Indians lost heavily in the battle. The Crow scout arrived by hiding in a ravine. He believes the Indians lost more than the whites. The village numbered one thousand eight hundred lodges, and it is thought there were four thousand warriors.

Gen. Custer was directed by Gen. Terry to find and feel of the Indians, but not to fight unless Terry arrived with infantry and with Gibbon's column.

### LOUISIANA AT WASHINGTON.

Packard will get the pay and mileage which the Republican Senators proposed to give him as a sop for the final slaughter of his hopes. As he never took his seat, and the votes of Republican Senators declared that he was never entitled to it, we regard the passage of the resolution as a defiance to public opinion and an outrage on the decency of legislation. We do not see much alteration in the honest tendency of the Republican "strict party vote" since Hayes succeeded Grant in the delirium of the roast beef patriots. - [N. Y. Herald.]

### RAYONET RULE.

The Republicans of Louisiana have nominated Marshal Packard for Governor. He is the tyrant who devised and carried out the conspiracy for the overthrow of popular government in that State. It is confidently expected that the army of the United States will be employed to force him into office, after the infamous Retaining Board shall have gone through the form of counting him in. The plot may not work, however. The villains may find themselves defeated so badly that the most desperate measure will not save them. [Albany Argus.]

### MARSHALL PACKARD.

The Republicans of Louisiana having nominated Marshal Packard for Governor of that State, it is expected the Democrats will nominate an extreme man, and then the trouble will begin. It was understood that Packard, if nominated, would resign in favor of a moderate man, but there is no danger that he will not stick. Packard has the advantage of controlling the New Orleans Custom-house. - [Cincinnati Commercial.]

Question for actors--can an actor be said to work when he plays?