

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.

Whyte offered a resolution that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the President to inform him that unless he may have some further communication to make the Senate is ready to adjourn; agreed to.

Anthony and Whyte were appointed.

The order of Morton for delivering to William Orton the Western Union telegraph dispatches was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Mitchell presented twenty-one petitions, signed by 631 persons claiming to be citizens of Oregon, asking that the charges against Grover be investigated. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

WASHINGTON, 17.—After a long discussion the Senate, thirty-nine to eight, adopted a resolution authorizing the sub-elections committee of three to visit Oregon during recess, if deemed expedient, and examine into the charges against Senator Grover.

When the doors were re-opened the thanks of the Senate were voted to the Vice-President, who replied as follows—

Senators: I thank you sincerely for the complimentary manner in which you have alluded to my duties as discharged during my brief occupancy of the chair. I came to you almost wholly a stranger, and a stranger to your rules. I trust in the future to be better acquainted with both. Renewing my thanks, I declare the Senate adjourned without day.

AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—Frank Hall was arrested yesterday with a quantity of dies for making silver coin below a dollar. Hall was formerly connected with the most notorious counterfeiters in the country.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Frederick Douglass will be appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, worth \$10,000 a year. Already several applications for positions have been made to Douglass. Many of the applicants are white persons. Other prominent colored men, who have been identified with political affairs of this district in the days when the elective franchise was in existence, are presenting applications to the President for positions of equal prominence with Douglass.

Pinchback, in an interview with the President, is quoted as having said that justice to the whites and mercy to the blacks alike protested against the recognition of the Packard government. The President replied that he would soon clear the way to peace in Louisiana.

The Senate confirmed George S. Boutwell commissioner to prepare and publish the new edition of the first volume of the Revised Statutes.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate, to-day: Philip H. Emerson to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah; Frank P. Sterling, receiver of public moneys in Montana.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Times* publishes a long account of Custer's last battle, given to Gen. Sheridan by Red Horse, a sub-chief and council man of the Minneconjous, which is substantially as follows: "On Greasy Grass Creek was the main camp of the hostiles. At that time my lodge was situated in the center of the camp. The Uncapapas, Yanktonas and Santees were camped north-east of me, on the right, facing the battlefield. The Minneconjous, Sansars, Two Kettles and Brules formed the centre. On the left to the west, were the Ogallalas and Cheyennes.

"On the morning of the attack myself and several women were out about a mile from the camp; suddenly one of the women called my attention to a cloud of dust rising in the neighborhood of the camp. We ran for camp, and when I got there I was sent for at once to come to the council lodge. I found many of the councilmen already there when I arrived. We had no time to consult one another as to what action we should take. We gave directions for every Indian to get his horse and arms; for the women and children to mount their horses and get out of the way, and for the young men to go and meet the

troops. Among the latter was an officer who rode a horse with four white feet. The Indians have fought a great many tribes of people, and very brave ones too, but they all say that this man was the bravest man they had ever met. I don't know whether this man was General Custer or not. I saw this man in the fight several times, but did not see his body. It is said that he was killed by a Santee, who still holds his horse. This officer wore a large brimmed hat and a buckskin coat. He alone saved his command a number of times by turning on his horse in the retreat.

"Sometime before this fight we were camped on the Rosebud, but we moved, crossed over and struck a tributary of Greasy Grass Creek, following it down to its mouth. We then crossed Greasy Grass Creek and went into camp on the west bank. An Indian started to go to the Red Cloud agency that day, and when a few miles from camp he discovered the dust rising. He turned back and reported that a large herd of buffalo was approaching the camp. The day was very warm, and a short time after he reported this the camp was attacked by the troops who had followed our trail down the tributary and crossed Greasy Grass Creek a little above where we did, and above the mouth of this tributary they attacked the upper end of the camp, where the Uncapapas were. The women and children fled immediately down Greasy Grass Creek a little way and crossed over. The troops set fire to the lodges, and the warriors then rallied and attacked this command in an overwhelming force and drove them in confusion across the creek.

"They forced them over a place below where they first crossed. The creek was very high and swift and several of the troops were drowned. After driving this party back the Indians corralled them on the top of a high hill, and held them there until they saw that the women and children were in danger of being taken prisoners by another party of troops which just then made its appearance below the ford. The word passed among the Indians like a whirlwind and they all started to attack this new party, leaving the troops on the hill. From this hill to the point where the troops were seen below was open ground all the way, except the small tributary I spoke of before. As soon as we had finished this fight we all went back to the massacre of the troops on the hill. After skirmishing around a while, we saw the walking soldiers coming. These new troops making their appearance was the saving of the others. The attack was made on the camp about noon. The troops, it appears, were driven, one party charging right into the camp. We drove them across the creek. When we attacked the other party we swarmed down on them and drove them in confusion. No prisoners were taken—all were killed. These troops used few of their cartridges. I took a gun and a couple of belts of two dead men. Out of one belt two cartridges were gone. Out of the other, five. It was with the captured ammunition and arms that we fought the other body of troops. If they had all remained together, they would have hurt us very bad.

"The troops up the river made the first attack, skirmishing. A little while after, the fight commenced with the other troops below the village. While the latter fight was going on, we posted some Indians to prevent the other command from forming a junction. Some of the men took the clothing off the dead and dressed themselves in it. There were several men among them who had citizens' clothing. They went up and attacked the other command that way. Both banks of the river were very steep and difficult of ascent. Many troops were killed while crossing. When they got on the hill they made some kind of fighting works, and the fight was then carried on at a distance, the young men sometimes charging close up. The fight continued at long range until the walking soldiers came. This was General Terry's column, which arrived at a point near the battle field on the night of the 26th of June.

"The party we killed made five different stands. Once we charged right in until we scattered the whole of them, fighting among them hand to hand. One band of soldiers was in the rear of us. When

they charged we fell back and stood for a moment facing each other. They, the Indians, got courage and started for them in a solid body. We went out and encircled them. All the time I could see their officers riding in front and hear them shouting to their men. It was in this charge that most of the Indians were killed. We lost 136 killed and 160 wounded. We finished up this party right in the ravine.

"There are many little incidents connected with this fight, but I don't recollect them now. I don't like to talk about that fight. If I hear any of my people talking about it I move away.

The passenger rates from Chicago to New York and other eastern points have advanced \$2, making the fare to New York \$20.

Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, had a brief interview with the President, to-day, and read him a telegram from Gov. Hampton, in which the Governor said the project of a new election was an insult to the people of the State and to himself. The Governor says he does not wish to be recognized. He only desires that the troops be removed from the State House, then the will of the people can be carried out peaceably.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The store of Fielder Magruder, at Benning's Station, near here, was burned this morning, and Ebenezer Large, and his son John, who slept in the building, were burned to death. There is but little doubt that both of the men were murdered, the store robbed and then set on fire.

Secretary Schurz has notified all the heads of bureaus of the Interior Department that during his administration of its affairs there will be no removals of clerks or other employees except for cause, and no promotions except for merit. It will, therefore, be useless for persons to file papers soliciting clerical appointments or promotion on merely personal or political grounds and in addition to this it can be stated that there are at present no vacancies of any kind to be filled.

CHICAGO, 15.

Stephen S. Jones, editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, 127 Fourth Avenue, was shot dead in his office this afternoon, by W. C. Pike, who immediately gave himself up. Pike and his wife have been rooming in Jones' building this winter without paying rent, and it is surmised that this may have caused the trouble. Pike alleged as the reason for the killing that Jones seduced his wife, and he produced a confession signed by his wife to that effect. Mrs. Pike confirms her husband's story, but the friends of the deceased declare that he was incapable of the alleged crime. All the parties involved are spiritualists, and the affair causes considerable excitement. Pike was held this afternoon, without bail, to the criminal court.

The General Land Office, to-day, promulgates an important order, signed by Secretary Chandler, just before his retirement from the department, modifying his decision of last May, so as to permit soldiers and sailors additional homestead entries, to be made in the following cases, which are very numerous and affect large bodies of lands in California:

First, Those which are presented prior to the order of March 20th, 1876, suspending all entries of this kind and rejected for reasons insufficient in law to bar their reception, but kept alive by appeal, and which, by such rejection, were postponed beyond the date of the order and so lost.

Second, Those actually in the hands of agents or attorneys at the date of the promulgation of the instructions of May 22nd, in execution of the department's decision of May 17th, 1876, which, under said instructions, have not been recognized, and which still remain in the hands of said agents or attorneys.

Third, Entries will be allowed to be made by agents or attorneys of the parties originally entitled to the entry, but only after the commission of the General Land Office shall have certified that the claim is valid and that the party is entitled to the amount of land claimed under such instructions and regulations as the commission may prescribe.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—The Medical College of Pennsylvania, to-day, conferred the degree of doctor of medicine on fifteen women.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—The white republicans of Louisiana held a

meeting, to-day, and made the following appeal to the citizens of the United States:

"We, the undersigned, representing the republican citizens of Louisiana, in our distress, appeal to the citizens of the loyal States to raise their voices to demand speedy relief to protect us in the enjoyment of our sacred right to be governed by officers elected by a majority of the legal votes of the State. The intimidation, violence, outrages and murders perpetrated on the republicans in different parts of the State by the White League democracy are now matters of notoriety throughout the civilized world. Their policy has been to mislead the people in other States by reporting daily here, what is known to be false, that they have control of the whole of the territory except an acre of ground in New Orleans, and that their authority is alone recognized throughout the State, and they ask to be let alone in order that the people may enjoy a local self-government. The facts are that illegal and armed military organizations threaten the existence of the lawful government. Instead of Gov. Packard's authority being acknowledged only at the St. Louis Hotel, it is recognized in the greater part of the State outside of New Orleans. In at least twenty-eight parishes or counties of the State the republican officers were elected and are in the exercise of their functions, and they everywhere recognize Gov. Packard as Governor of the State. Thirteen out of the seventeen district judges outside of New Orleans were elected by the republicans, and they have officially recognized Governor Packard. These insurgents boast that they will force the government of the United States to abandon Governor Packard, and thus disregard its sacred obligation to the State or to establish a military government. If the President yields to this threat it will be only to encourage rebellion against the laws. The question involved here is a question of fact and of law, and not of sentiment. There can be but one lawful government in a State, and when another asserts authority it is the bounden duty of the President to furnish needful assistance. It has been boastfully stated that the taxpayers will pay taxes cheerfully to the Nicholls appointees; the truth is that not one of the appointees can lawfully collect any taxes, because they have not the tax rolls, because licenses which are collectable at once have to be endorsed by the State treasurer, who holds the office from the 1874 election, and who does not recognize the Nicholls appointees. The funds raised have been by a sort of prestimos or forced lien.

"We appeal therefore, to our fellow-citizens of the loyal States not to heed the slanders published against us, and to exert their influence to hasten the assistance which should have come to us upon the wings of lightning. Justice delayed is oftentimes justice denied. In conclusion we respectfully but earnestly ask, as we have the right to demand, that the hand of justice be speedily extended to the lawful government in Louisiana, to the end that the republicans of this State may not be forced to follow the example of the Nicholls party, and attempt to settle the legal question by the use of rifle and cannon.

(Signed)

"W. H. DINKGRAVE,

Chairman of Committee."

NEW YORK, 15.—Detectives have ascertained that the day that Kingan disappeared he had \$25,000 in United States bonds and District of Columbia 3-65 bonds. Chief of Police Walling believes that Kingan was followed from this city by the person who murdered him.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—Last night, six Chinamen employed in clearing land near Chico, Butte County, were attacked in their cabin by a gang of whites, and three of them were shot dead; the fourth died soon after, the fifth is lying beyond hope of recovery, and the sixth, who was slightly wounded, escaped by feigning death. He says, after finishing the work the murderers set the cabin on fire and fled. He extinguished the flames and gave the alarm. The murder was in cold blood and unprovoked. There is no clue to the assassins. A number of crimes of violence have been recently perpetrated on Chinamen in the neighborhood, and but little exertion has been made to discover the offenders, but this crowning outrage has aroused the citizens, and steps are being taken

to discover and punish the murderers.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the post office department is in receipt of the details of the loss of the mail matter on the 9th by the burning of the mail car on the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroad, near Corunna, Indiana, caused by collision with a freight train. The entire mail, including all the registered matter, was destroyed. The following is a statement of the registered pouches burned: one pouch for Washington containing eighteen registered letters; one pouch for New York with seventy-five registered letters; one of forty-one letters for Boston; one of fourteen letters for Philadelphia; also two pouches from San Francisco for New York containing seven registers. There was also on the mail a box from San Francisco to New York containing gold coin. The clerks on duty in the car were considerably injured, and only had time to save themselves, their records of the mail matter in transit being also destroyed. A portion of the coin has been recovered, but the precise amount cannot be ascertained until the coals are raked off.

Peter B. Sweeney, associated with Boss Tweed in the ring swindles, and who has been in exile for the past five years, has returned. He has not been taken in custody, because it was arranged with the Attorney General that if he would return, all the proceedings, both civil and criminal, so far as arresting him, should be suspended during his trial and thirty days afterwards. The trial is set down for the 3rd of April. The claim against Sweeney is that he is liable in the same way that Tweed was, in which there was a verdict for the people of \$6,000,000.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, 16.—An ice gorge has formed above this city in the Missouri River, and great damage to property is anticipated. The adjacent territory is submerged.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Charles H. Searing to be Indian Agent for the Pawnees, Indian Territory; receivers of public moneys, Otis Perrin, Stockton, Cal.; Solomon Cooper, Humboldt, Cal.; Frank P. Sterling, Helena, Montana; Phillip H. Emerson as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Frederick W. Seward, of New York, to be assistant secretary of State; J. N. Tyner, of Indiana, to be first assistant postmaster general.

AIKEN, S.C., 16.—Nelson Brown, Lucius Thomas, Adam Johnson, and Jno. Henry Dennis, all colored, were hanged here to-day, for the murder of two white men. Stephen Anderson, also colored, was found guilty of the same crime, but yesterday was respite for thirty days by Gov. Hampton.

TAUNTON, Mass., 16.—The will of the late Oliver Ames was admitted to probate, to-day. His public bequests amount to \$220,000.

ALBANY, 16.—The governor has sent to the Senate the name of Gen. Geo. B. McLellan for superintendent of public works.

CHICAGO, 16.—Snow to the depth of three or four inches has fallen here during the past week. A severe storm set in at two o'clock this morning, and is still raging. Travel on the streets is interrupted, and business partially suspended. Cold weather prevails over the entire northwest.

The *Times* New Orleans special says there are indications that a settlement of the Louisiana question will be reached through stormy issues. A secret meeting of the white members of the Packard legislature, last night, adopted resolutions pledging the republican party of the State, if necessary, that Packard's government would be supported by force of arms. Positive assurance had been given to Packard that 5,000 armed men were ready in New Orleans to be given to his service whenever he wanted them. There is no doubt that Packard's adherents are desperate, and seeing no hope from government bayonets, intend to make a bold stand in their own behalf. New Orleans is likely to be the scene of exciting events within the next few days. At a Packard meeting last night every man signed a pledge to uphold the Packard government by force, and to begin at once enlisting the republicans of the State to a similar pledge. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee for the enrollment of militia men in Pack-