

coming more and more fruitful in every domain of commerce and science. That the welfare of the United States and the friendship of the two countries may continue to increase is my confident hope. Accepted renewed assurances of my unqualified esteem.

"BERLIN, June 9, 1876.

"Signed, WILLIAM.

"Countersigned, VON BISMARCK."

HELENA, Mont., 4.—A special correspondent of the *Herald* writes from Stillwater, Montana, July 2: Muggins Taylor, a scout for Gen. Gibbons, got here last night direct from Little Horn River.

Gen. Custer found the Indian camp, consisting of about 2,000 lodges, on the Little Horn, and immediately attacked the camp. Custer took five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment only as they trace it by the dead.

Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions; besides, the greater portion fought on horseback.

Custer, his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law were all killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place, and the killed is estimated at 300, with only thirty-one wounded.

The Indians surrounded Reno's command, and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbons' command came in sight, when they broke camp in the night and left.

The Seventh Cavalry fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force.

The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off and cached most of their killed.

The remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibbons' command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where a steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers.

There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole of the Custer family died at the head of their column. The exact loss is not known, as both adjutants and sergeant-major were killed.

The Indian camp was from three to four miles long, and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth.

The Indians actually pulled the men off their horses in some instances.

I give this as Taylor told me, as he was over the field after the battle.

P.S. The above is confirmed by other letters, which say Custer met with a fearful disaster.

A *Times* extra (Bozeman, Montana, July 3) says Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from the Little Horn to Fort Ellis, arrived this evening, and reports the following: The battle was fought on the 25th, thirty or forty miles below the Little Horn. Custer attacked an Indian village of from 2,500 to 4,000 warriors on one side, and Col. Reno was to attack it on the other; three companies were placed on a hill as a reserve.

General Custer and fifteen officers and every man belonging to the five companies were killed.

Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. General Gibbon joined Reno, and the Indians left.

The battle ground looked like a slaughter pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine. The dead were very much mutilated. The situation now looks serious.

General Terry arrived at Gibbons' camp on a steamboat, and crossed the command over, and accompanied it to join Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred.

Lieut. Crittenden, son of Gen. Crittenden, was among the killed.

P.S.—Private letters from Bozeman say the above is reliable.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Two freight trains collided near Elmsdon, on the Pennsylvania Railway this morning, and three men were killed and two wounded.

NEW YORK, 5.—The fire bells of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City have been kept ringing almost constantly for two days. No serious fires have occurred, notwithstanding this year's celebration has been twenty-four hours longer than usual. The number of casualties and the amount of drunken rowdiness were no more than usual.

The following editorial may be re-

garded as an epitome of those of all the New York journals: "The ceremonies with which the Centennial fourth was ushered in were conducted with success. The whole affair was managed without a hitch or disorder; and throughout the behavior of the people was as creditable to their self-control as to their patriotism. Everybody seemed to make up his mind to honor the great anniversary by orderly conduct and display of good feeling. The cheers which greeted the military and other organizations in the processions were continuous, and men in line bore themselves as if sympathizing with the high spirits and patriotic temper of the onlookers. The conduct of the people was creditable throughout and proved that the sentiment of patriotism had filled their souls and established fraternity among them. The decorations were universal, and bore witness to the general desire to honor the event."

Two murders were committed in Washington yesterday, one victim being a negro. Intoxication was the cause in both cases.

The centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated at the Academy of Music this morning in presence of a large and respectable audience. Rush C. Hawks presided. Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, Gen. Shaler and others were on the platform. Dr. Adams delivered the opening prayer, after which patriotic songs, composed for the occasion, were sung. The oration was by Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and was well worthy of the occasion. The Declaration of Independence was read by Gov. Van Derhoff. This evening the city presented the same brilliant appearance as last night, and the streets were thronged with people viewing the decorations, illumination and fireworks.

CHICAGO, 5.—Business of all kinds has been suspended to-day, and there was a general celebration by all classes of citizens. In the evening the city was beautifully illuminated, and display of fireworks was unequalled by anything of the kind at former celebrations. Advances from the various points in the west and northwest indicate that the day has been one of general celebration.

F. O. Jeffery, of Syracuse, N. Y., suicided about noon to-day, at the Palmer House, where he had been stopping since Monday. His lifeless body was found in the bathroom suspended by a rope from an improvised scaffold.

DAVENPORT, Ia., 5.—A terrific storm passed over the north part of this State last night. On the line of the Illinois Central and D. and St. Paul and Midland railroads bridges and embankments were washed out, and no trains can run on either to-day. The village of Rockdale was also washed out, and forty-two persons drowned. Rockdale is six miles west of Dubuque.

The track between Julip and Dubuque was washed out, and it will take two weeks to repair it.

OMAHA, 5.—By the storm last night of Blaire, Neb., the roundhouse of the Sioux City and Pacific Railway, and the Omaha and N. W. was blown down, and two engines buried in the ruins. No loss of life reported.

Several houses were also blown down at Ashland. J. S. Winterstein entered a house for shelter from the rain, and the house was struck by lightning soon after, and he was instantly killed.

BELLEVILLE, Wis., 5.—This morning a passenger train from Madison, having on board the first regiment of Chicago, met with a serious accident by being thrown off the track and running into a washout cut. Several persons were injured, among them James Taylor, H. S. Everest, of company B of the First regiment. Their injuries are not serious; they have been brought here and will be taken care of.

BURLINGTON, Ia., 5.—Last night a terrible tornado passed through South Burlington. The *Evening Gazette* gives the damage as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell were killed instantly while lying in their beds; Mr. D. Dyke, whose home was in Minnesota, and who was visiting Mr. R. T. Root, on Summer street, was instantly killed, and his body found in the wreck of the dwelling, which was levelled to the ground. Numerous others were more or less injured, but not seriously. Twenty-nine buildings were riddled to pieces, and the old B. and M. freight house fell, and was smashed to atoms. Six freight cars were blown into the river. The storm was of but

instant duration, and its work of destruction was like a flash of lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Mrs. Spencer, in behalf of the National Woman Suffrage Association, on July 3rd, asked of Gen. Hawley permission silently to present their declaration of rights while the ceremonies of the Fourth were in progress at Independence Square. Hawley refused, and yesterday, at the close of the reading of the original Declaration of Independence by Richd. Henry Lee, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Blake and Miss Cozzens arose, and walking to the speaker's stand, handed to Vice-President Ferry an engrossed copy of the woman's declaration of rights and articles of impeachment against the government of the United States. The Vice-President received it with a bow. The ladies then retired to the front of Independence Hall, where Susan B. Anthony read aloud the women's declaration to the multitudes there assembled. It was applauded.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—The celebration concluded to-day with regatta by the San Francisco Yacht Club. The day was favorable, there being a fine breeze; the race was spirited and a large number of crafts participated.

NEW YORK, 6.—The following was the organization of Gen. Geo. A. Custer's regiment and staff: First Lieut. W. W. Cook, Adjt.; First Lieut. H. J. Newland; regimental quartermaster, Maj. M. A. Reno; commanding right wing, Capt. W. F. Benton; commanding left wing, Capt. Wm. Keogh; commanding first battalion, Capt. G. W. Gates; commanding second battalion, Capt. F. B. Wier; commanding third battalion, Capt. F. H. French; commanding fourth battalion, Capt. M. Moyland; commanding company A, Capt. F. A. McDougal; commanding company B, Capt. F. W. Custer; commanding company C, Second Lieut. W. S. Edgerly; commanding company D, First Lieut. A. E. Smith; commanding company E, Capt. G. W. Yates; commanding company F, First Lieut. D. McIntosh; commanding company G, First Lieut. F. W. Gibson; commanding company H, First Lieut. J. E. Porter; commanding company I, First Lieut. E. S. Godfrey; commanding company K, First Lieut. J. Calhoun; commanding company L, First Lieut. E. Mathey; commanding company M, First Lieut. C. C. Doondio, attached to company A. Second Lieut. D. G. Wallace, attached to company G; Second Lieut. H. M. Harrington, attached to company C; Second Lieut. L. R. Hare, attached to company K; Second Lieut. J. G. Sturgis, attached to company E; Second Lieut. W. V. A. Reiley, attached to company E; Second Lieut. C. A. Varnum, commanding the Indian scouts.

CHICAGO, 7.—A Des Moines, Iowa, special gives further details of the terrible tornado in Central Iowa on Tuesday night. It appears that the actual fact are much worse than at first reported. Mrs. J. P. Morton and child were both killed; Charles Flagler badly injured; E. S. Bramble, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, and Mrs. Delay are all badly injured; Samuel Putz and wife badly injured; Mrs. Elderly killed; Mrs. Snowmoody seriously injured, and many families are also left without clothing, and the scene is heartrending.

Reports from other parts of Warren County show that the storm was general and disastrous. About fifty houses were blown away and their inmates killed or badly hurt. From Madison County reports are equally disastrous.

Reports from Norway state that the house of Mr. Gideon was swept away and his wife and three sons drowned.

Between Winterset and Norway eleven persons were killed, seven drowned, and four struck by lightning. The devastation is terrible, and cannot be known until communication is established.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 7.—Joseph Haden and W. E. Blond, both foreman cattle herders, got into a quarrel to-day at Ogallala, Neb., drew revolvers and exchanged several shots, resulting in the death of Haden and dangerously wounding Blond.

OMAHA, Neb., 7.—Information from the Red Cloud Agency, under date of the 4th, is that a great deal of mourning and uneasiness is manifested by the Indians at the agencies. This would seem to confirm the reports of a severe loss by the Indians in the recent engagements.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., 7.—General

Pope has issued an order directing General Miles, with six companies of the 5th infantry, to report at once at the scene of the Sioux war. The companies so ordered are now stationed as follows: one at Fort Gibson, one at Fort Hayes, one at Fort Riley and three companies at Fort Leavenworth. General Miles has the reputation of being one of the best Indian fighters in the army.

#### FOREIGN.

BELGRADE, 4.—A Servian official dispatch announces that hostilities commenced on the south-eastern frontier yesterday. The Servians were successful in several engagements. They captured the fortified camp of Bubinagara by assaulting after three hours fighting. The position was defended by several batteries.

The Turks abandoned their arms and baggage.

The river Drina was crossed yesterday, and an engagement ensued before Bectina.

LONDON, 4.—A Berlin correspondent says that a review of nearly all the independent newspapers of Germany shows the opinion is general that the pretenses for war are some of the most frivolous ever advanced, and that it is almost unanimously believed that Russia instigated the war. It is considered certain in Berlin that Russia is making war preparations to the greatest extent.

A correspondent at Cattaro says telegraphic advices from Cetinje represent the Turkish expedition against the Nutchi tribe, which refused to pay tribute to the governor of Scutari, will be driven back to Pengoritz by the Montenegrins, and a Mutchi telegram from Constantinople reports great distress prevails in Asiatic Turkey.

The *News* correspondent at Berlin writes that the Turkish ambassador positively assures me that the Porte has 200,000 of the best troops at the scene of the war.

It is reported that seventeen gunboats are at Widdin, ready to bombard Belgrade.

The *Times*, commenting on yesterday's debate in Parliament on the Eastern questions conclude, that the British people do not think it incumbent to pull down the Turkish authority which they aided in maintaining twenty years ago, but they will not allow themselves to be drawn into another Crimean war by the belief, which is probably a mere illusion, that a change in the disposition of the present dominions of the Sultan implies the advance of the Russians to Constantinople.

Earl Russell, in a letter to Lord Granville, points to the treaty which was made in 1827, between England, Russia, and France, to secure the independence of Greece, and suggests a similar treaty to secure the independence of Servia.

WIDDIN, 4.—The following is the Turkish official account of the battle at Stuca or Saitchar. The Servians, having crossed the frontier yesterday, attacked the Turkish forces. A sharp engagement ensued, which soon became general. Osman Pasha, after repulsing the Servians, entered their territory and advanced victoriously as far as Saitchar, carrying all the neighboring Servian positions. The Servians fled. They are said to have lost 2,000 men. The Turkish losses are relatively insignificant.

LONDON, 5.—Turks claim further successes over the Servians near Nessa, and over the Montenegrins near Podgoritz, where it is stated that the Montenegrins lost three hundred men.

Slavonic advices, on the contrary, claim that the Turks have been defeated in every encounter thus far.

A Madrid telegram represents the Spanish government determined to resist the claim of foreign residents in Cuba to exemption from war taxes.

A Berlin correspondent says intelligence has been received here that Gen. Tschernagoff has turned the Turkish flank at Mitsch and is marching on by way of Pirot. He has already occupied Palorka.

The remaining portion of the Russian navy in the Black Sea is preparing for active service.

Arms and ammunition continually arriving in Servia, via Russia and Roumania.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says Gen. Tschernagoff has issued a proclamation, promising Russian aid if the war turns un-

favorable to the Servians. Further details of fighting at Sartchar have been received, according to which 1,300 Servians were killed, and 1,500 wounded fell into the hands of Turks. The latter lost 450 killed and 800 wounded.

A *Times* Berlin dispatch declares that Austria is arming. The officers of the line, reserve and landwehr have been ordered to complete their war equipments immediately, and return immediately to their regiments.

VIENNA, 5.—The Porte has officially informed Austria that she will abstain from naval operations on the Danube.

The Danube monitors *Leitha* and *Varo* have been ordered to Semlin, and placed at the disposal of the Austrian representation of Belgrade, for the protection of the Austro-Hungarians. An army division has been ordered to reinforce the frontier guard.

BELGRADE, 5.—The Servians have captured Turkish outworks near Belina and at the town of Balina.

RAGUSA, 6.—There is complete panic among the Mussulman Herzegovinians at the approach of the Montenegrins, and they have taken refuge in their fortresses. The country is apparently abandoned. The reported Turkish success on this side is a fabrication.

LONDON, 8.—A letter from a Constantinople correspondent of the *News* repeats and quotes evidence in support of his previous assertions in regard to the atrocities in Bulgaria. He gives, as an instance, one case, in which forty women of the village of Tokoselo were burned alive; and cites a consular report placing the number of murders committed by the Turks at 12,000, while some estimates run as high as 25,000.

The north and northeast Lancashire cotton spinners and manufacturers' association has resolved to reduce wages ten per cent. Local associations will meet on Wednesday next. The reduction affects from 50,000 to 60,000 operatives.

The *Echo* to-day says the depreciation in the value of silver has occasioned a feeling little short of consternation throughout India among the English producers for the Indian market; the present price of Indian exchange represents a loss of \$10,500,000 to the Indian government on drafts held by the Indian council here to meet the governments English' indebtedness.

BELGRADE, 8.—The Servian army of the Drina has been completely beaten by 12,000 Turks at Belina. Ranco, the Servian commander, was entrenched, and the Turks captured two entrenchments and six guns. The Servian loss was seven hundred men. The Servians crossed the river Drina, and was attacked on the flank by the Turks, who were repulsed with a loss of 80 killed and 240 wounded.

Belgrade is almost deserted, and there is nobody at the cafes except the old and decrepit authorities.

METZ, 9.—An explosion of fire damp occurred at L'Hopital colliery, near Saint Avoird, and forty-two persons killed and forty-seven seriously injured.

LONDON, 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 General Olympics on Belina, the Turks massacred all the Christian inhabitants.

The Irish rifle team will sail for New York about the 21st of August.

The foreign office has received a report of the preliminary inquiry at Auckland into the proceedings of the British war vessel *Barra-couta*, in connection with the recent affairs at the Samoan Islands, and it is considered desirable to order the vessel home.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Disraeli said the government had received nothing more about the Bulgarian outrage than what had already transpired. Forster said he believed the reports were true, and it was desirable that the country should know the Government's policy. Disraeli said, "I do not deny there have been atrocities committed, but I believe the report is exaggerated."

The mill proprietors, in Glasgow, Scotland, have given notice of a ten per cent. reduction in wages.

ZURICH, 10.—Fifty-two houses in the village of Elgg, near here, were burned yesterday and two persons are missing.