

Custer, his brother-in-law, Col. Calhoun, his nephew Colonel Yates, and Col. Keogh, Capt. Smith, Lt. Crittenden, son of Gen. Crittenden, Lt. Sturgis, son of Gen. Sturgis, Col. Cooke, Lt. Porter, Lt. Harrington, Dr. Lord, Mark Kellogg, the Bismarck Tribune reporter, the only correspondent with the expedition, and one hundred and ninety men and scouts.

Custer went into the battle with companies C, L, I, F and E, of the seventh cavalry, the staff and the non-commissioned staff of his regiment, and a number of scouts, and only one Crow scout remains to tell the tale.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Jake Rehm, ex-police superintendent for complicity in the whiskey frauds, was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for six months, and to pay a fine of \$10,000. Mr. Waterman, a gauger, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of \$1,000.

NEW YORK, 7.—Special dispatches to nearly all the papers confirm the dreadful defeat and massacre of the Custer forces. It appears that his command and Reno's attacked the camp at different moments, losing the moral effect of a simultaneous attack.

Reno lost ninety-five killed and wounded.

Custer's command was totally annihilated.

The details show that the command reached the Indian camp on the Little Horn on June 25th. Major Reno, with three companies attacked on the south and was repulsed. His loss, including Lieutenants McIntosh, Hodson, and Dr. DeWolf, was fifty men killed and five wounded.

Benton's command made for the bluffs across the river, and was saved from instant destruction by the timely arrival of the battalion.

Custer, with five companies, attacked the lower part of the camp, his expression was serene.

About three thousand warriors were engaged. The Indians suffered a heavy loss, and abandoned their immense store of supplies.

Reno's and Gibbons' commands entrenched themselves until the evening of the 26th, and were saved by the opportune arrival of Terry.

Custer, underestimating the enemy, separated his force, and was defeated. He probably misjudged the time necessary to make the distance between his own and Reno's force, thus losing the moral effect of a simultaneous attack.

Survivors of the command remained at the village two days, burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

The troops fell back to the Big Horn to bring away the wounded and to rest for future operations.

Nearly all the journals have long editorials on the Custer affair and the death of Santa Anna; the two sensations this morning.

The Herald says, never since the time of the rebellion has there been such warlike sentiment abroad among the people as that which yesterday found expression on all sides regarding the bloody battle of the Little Horn River. On the position all seemed agreed, to wit: That the policy of the Government should be made one of deadly aggression, looking to the total extermination of the treacherous Indians of the Plains.

A. A. Selover, a well known wall street operator has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Total liabilities \$660,000, of which \$535,000 is partially secured.

The weather is considerably cooler, though there has been no rain, which the country sorely needs. Several cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday, some of them fatal.

Dom Pedro and the Empress visited the theatre last evening, and applauded the actors frequently, and sent congratulations to the Florences.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.—Gen. Sheridan, in an interview yesterday in relation to the recent massacre by Indians at the Little Horn River, said: "I have sent every man I could spare to that region, even taking troops from Laramie and Salt Lake. Government, in its wisdom, directs the doing of certain things in these regions. It directs an expedition like this of Terry; an expedition necessary for the development of that country. We do the best we can with our material, but we are in no condition to do the work required of us." He further stated, in answer to a question by a reporter as to what were the reasons of this campaign, "We

are doing this at the special request of the Indian Department. It does not originate with the War Department at all. You will see on my map where the Indian reservation is; our purpose is to drive these Indians, who are of the very wildest and most savage sort, down on the reservation. Montana is the most promising of our territories. It is settled by an intelligent people, among whom are many old soldiers, and it is the richest and most promising of our settlements. These Indians have been annoying these settlers, and we are to drive them down on the reservation. You can say that we will do it now or exterminate them."

The United States commissioners have decided by a vote of 29 to 10 to keep the Exhibition closed on Sundays.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Senator Morrill took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon at the Executive Mansion. Judge Whylie administered the oath.

CHICAGO, 8.—The following is the official report of General Terry, of Custer's engagement with the Indians, received at the headquarters of Gen. Sheridan to-day:

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Camp on Little Big Horn River,
June 27th, 1876.
To Adjutant General of Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ills.

It is my painful duty to report that the day before yesterday, the 25th inst., a great disaster overtook General Custer and the troops under his command. At 12 o'clock of the 22nd he started with his whole regiment and a strong detachment of scouts and guards from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that river about twenty miles, he struck a very heavy Indian trail, which had previously been discovered, and pursuing it found that it led, as it was supposed that it would lead, to the Little Big Horn River. Here he found a village of almost unequalled extent and at once attacked it with that portion of his force which was immediately at hand. Major Reno with three companies, A, G and M, of the regiment was sent into the valley of the stream at the point where the trail struck it. Gen. Custer with five companies, C, E, F, I and L, attempted to enter it about three miles lower down. Reno forded the river, charged down its left bank, dismounted, and fought on foot, until finally, completely overwhelmed by numbers, he was compelled to mount, recross the river, and seek a refuge on the high bluffs which overlook its right bank. Just as he had recrossed, Capt. Benton, who, with three companies, D, H and K, was some two miles to the left of Reno when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by Gen. Custer to return, came to the river, and rightly concluded that it was useless for his force to attempt to renew the fight in the valley. He joined Reno on the bluffs. Capt. McDougall, with his company B, was at first at some distance in the rear, with a train of pack mules. He also came up to Reno. Soon this united force was nearly surrounded by Indians, many of whom, armed with rifles, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the cavalry, ground from which there was no escape. Rifle pits were dug and the fight was maintained, though with heavy loss, from about half past two o'clock of the twenty-fifth till six o'clock of the twenty-sixth, when the Indians withdrew from the valley, taking with them their village. Of the movements of General Custer and the five companies under his immediate command, scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no officer or soldier who accompanied him has yet been found alive. His trail from the point where Reno crossed the stream, passes along and in the rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank for nearly or quite three miles, then it comes down to the bank of the river, but at once diverges from it, as if he had unsuccessfully attempted to cross, then turns upon itself, almost completes a circle and ceases. It is marked by the remains of officers and men, and the bodies of his horses, some of them hobbled along the path, others heaped where halts appear to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was offered by the troops, but that they were beset on all sides by overpowering

numbers. The officers known to be killed are Gen. Custer; Captains Keogh, Gates, and Custer; Lieutenants Cook, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Porter, Hodgeson, Sturgis and Riley, of the cavalry; Lieut. Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry, and Acting Asst. Surgeon Dewolf, Lieut. Harrington of the cavalry, and Asst. Surgeon Lord are missing. Capt. Benton and Lieut. Varnum, of the cavalry, are slightly wounded. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother, and Mr. Reed, a nephew, of Gen. Custer, were with him and were killed. No other officer than those whom I have named are among the killed, wounded and missing. It is impossible as yet to obtain a nominal list of the enlisted men who were killed and wounded, but the number of killed, including officers, must reach two hundred and fifty. The number of wounded is fifty-one.

At the mouth of the Rosebud I informed General Custer that I should take the supply steamer *Farwest* up the Yellowstone to ferry General Gibbons' column over the river, that I should personally accompany that column, and that it would in all probability reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn on the 26th inst. The steamer reached Gen'l Gibbons' troops, near the mouth of the Big Horn, early in the morning of the 24th, and at four o'clock in the afternoon all his men and animals were across the Yellowstone. At five o'clock the column, consisting of five companies of the Seventh Infantry, four companies of the Second Cavalry, and a battery of three Gatling guns, marched out to and across Luller's Creek. Starting soon after five o'clock in the morning of the 25th the infantry made a march of twenty-two miles over the most difficult country which I have ever seen, in order that the scouts might be sent into the valley of the Little Big Horn. The cavalry with the battery was then pushed on thirteen or fourteen miles further, reaching camp at midnight. The scouts were sent out at half past four in the morning of the 26th. They soon discovered three Indians, who were at first supposed to be scouts, but when overtaken they proved to be Crows who had been with General Custer. They brought the first intelligence of the battle. Their story was not credited. It was supposed that some fighting, perhaps severe fighting, had taken place, but it was not believed that disaster could have overtaken so large a force as twelve companies of cavalry. The infantry, which had broken camp very early, soon came up, and the whole column entered and moved up the valley of the Little Big Horn. During the afternoon efforts were made to send scouts through to what was supposed to be General Custer's position and to obtain information of the condition of affairs, but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indians who, in increasing numbers, were seen hovering in Gen. Gibbons' front. At twenty minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening the infantry had marched between twenty-nine and thirty miles. The men were very weary and daylight was fading. The column was therefore halted for the night at a point about eleven miles in a straight line above the mouth of the stream. This morning the movement was resumed and after a march of nine miles Major Reno's entrenched position was reached. The withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno's command and from the valley was undoubtedly caused by the appearance of Gen. Gibbons' troops. Major Reno and Capt. Benton, both of whom are officers of great experience, accustomed to see large masses of mounted men, estimated the number of Indians engaged at not less than twenty-five hundred. Other officers think that the numbers were greater than this. The village in the valley was about three miles in length and about a mile in width. Besides the lodges proper, a great number of temporary brush wood shelters were found in it, indicating that many men besides its proper inhabitants had gathered together there. Major Reno is very confident that there were a number of white men fighting with the Indians. It is believed that the loss of the Indians was large. I have as yet received no official reports in regard to the battle, but what is stated herein is gathered from the officers who were on the ground

then, and from those who have been over it since.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General.

OMAHA, 8.—Capt. Nickerson, of Gen. Crook's command, who went out with the expedition, returned to Omaha yesterday. He left Crook on one of the forks of Tongue river, 186 miles from Fort Fetterman, and also 266 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 4th, and is expected to reach 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 1,400. Nickerson does not apprehend any danger to the expedition. Crook's location is not over seventy miles from the scene of Gen. Custer's massacre.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 8.—The riot at Hamburg has terminated disastrously. This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, six negroes were killed and three wounded; one white man was killed and another wounded. After the whites fired four rounds from the piece of artillery, the negroes retreated from the brick building into the cellars and outhouses of the adjoining buildings. Fifteen were captured, and others, including Capt. Doc. Adams, escaped into the country. It is reported that some of the prisoners were shot after being captured. The unfortunate affair is deplored by all good citizens of both races. There were no threats, but deep regret that blood had been shed and lives lost. No further trouble is anticipated.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The following dispatch was received here this morning—

"Philadelphia, Pa., 7.
"To Gen. W. T. Sherman:

"Your dispatch is received. I think it premature to think of asking for volunteer cavalry, with the attendant expenses. The six companies of the 22nd infantry are given Terry. He will have about 2,000. Crook, in a few days, will have 1,500 men, and I send him Merritt's companies of the 5th cavalry, several hundred strong, which will make him over 2,000 strong. We are all right. Give us a little time. I deeply deplore the loss of Custer and his officers and men. I fear it was an unnecessary sacrifice due to misapprehension and superabundance of courage. The latter was 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 meager command, I will not hesitate to ask for them, and if Congress will give the \$200,000 which I have asked for the past two years, for the establishing of posts at Tongue River and the mouth of 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. (Signed)

"P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Lieut. General."

NEW YORK, 9.—The famous old circular building on the Battery, known as Castle Garden, was completely destroyed by fire this evening. Nothing but a mass of charred ruins remains. Of late years it has been the first resting place of thousands of hopeful emigrants. At 5.25 p. m., some emigrants who were in the building observed smoke issuing from the balcony, or second tier; they gave the alarm and it was found that the fire was raging between the flooring and the ceiling of the tier underneath. Most strenuous efforts were made to subdue the fire, but without avail. Two hundred German emigrants were in the building, and among these the greatest excitement prevailed in saving their effects and escaping from the burning building. About an hour after the fire began the roof fell in, and shortly after the flames were extinguished, and the walls are all that now remain. It is supposed to have originated by sparks from the pipe of a smoker. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, which is covered by insurance. The property is owned by the city.

This has been the hottest day of the season. The minimum of the thermometer was 101 deg. in the shade, but at midnight it fell to 77.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 9.—The loss of

property in Central Iowa by the recent floods is estimated at over one million dollars. Over three hundred thousand in Warren County.

WASHINGTON, 9.—None of the members of Congress can approximate the time of adjournment, although it is supposed that two more weeks will elapse before the result is reached. The Belknap impeachment case will be concluded within the next ten days.

NEW YORK, 10.—The intense heat of Saturday and Sunday caused some fifty cases of sunstroke, nineteen of which were fatal.

A special from London says General Zach's force of Servians was annihilated by the Turks at Steniza. Turkish women fired from the windows upon the Servians.

Four thousand men left Belgrade for the frontier on Saturday, and all the heavy guns have been transported to the fortress.

Torpedoes are to be placed in the Danube, the Turkish fleet having passed Iron Gates.

Two hundred Mennonites arrived here on Saturday and 500 Mormons today. They will all leave for the west to-day, as accommodations among the ruins of Castle Garden are very sparse.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JULY 10.

Territorial Normal Institute.—There will be a Normal or Teachers' Institute held at the University building in this City, beginning at 10 a.m., Monday, the 7th day of August next, and continue for a term of two weeks.

The institute will consist of lectures and other forms of instruction on the branches of study usually taught in our district schools, with special reference to the most successful methods of imparting a knowledge of them to classes, and of securing proper discipline in school.

Instructors for the occasion have been obtained from among the best teaching talent in the Territory, and every arrangement possible has been made for the accommodation and convenience of members of the Institute while in attendance. No charge will be made for tuition, and a reduction in the price of board will be made to members at hotels and boarding houses, while for those who may wish to board themselves, rooms will be furnished free of rent.

To those who come by rail, free return passes will be issued over the Utah Central, the Utah Southern, the Utah Western, and Utah Northern roads, while return tickets, at one fifth the regular fare, will be sold on the Union Pacific road. It is hoped, if not expected, that every teacher, present and prospective, in the Territory, will be present, while school officers and friends of education are invited to attend.

The following general programme includes such instructors as have already been secured, together with the subjects of their lectures. Additions will be made to this programme of other lecturers and subjects relating to education, if circumstances require, or time permits:

Theory and Practice of Teaching, by Prof. L. F. Monch; Reading with methods, by Prof. Charles Davis; Arithmetic, with methods, by Prof. T. B. Lewis; Geography with methods, by Prof. Charles Wright; English Grammar, with methods, by Prof. W. H. Rager; Orthography, with methods, by Prof. Milton H. Hardy; Penmanship and Book-keeping, with methods, by Prof. F. M. Bishop; History and Natural Science, by Prof. Karl G. Maesser; Music, by Prof. George Careless; Drawing, by George Ottinger, artist; Object Lessons, by Miss Ida I. Cook; Elocution, by L. Rawlins, Esq.

Dr. John R. Park is the director of the Institute, and he has done everything practicable under the circumstances to enable teachers and others in distant parts of the Territory, desirous of attending, do so at as small an expense as possible. It is therefore to be hoped that all who are engaged in who purpose operating in the teaching profession will manifest their appreciation of the facilities aiding in obtaining proficiency thus presented. The Territorial Normal Institute can scarcely be expected to give a strong impetus to educational matters if the attendance from various portions of Utah is large and general as it ought to