

marched across the country to the Rosebud stream, which he had been particularly cautioned not to approach, as Custer had predicted Indians in the neighborhood. The effort to remedy Reno's blunder resulted in Custer's massacre, already known."

The court-martial of Reno is hinted at.

The deaths yesterday from sunstroke exceeded those of any previous day for thirty-five years, except on July 2nd, 1872, when sixty-eight were reported. Every case of sunstroke reported at the police office yesterday, with one or two exceptions, terminated fatally. Up to 3 p. m. the board of health had issued 222 burial permits.

The Chamber of Commerce forwarded to Sherman, chairman of the Senate committee on finance, a protest against the passage of the bill making the old silver dollar a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. A prominent member of the Chamber, in writing to a member of Congress on this subject, speaks of the passage of the bill as "highway robbery."

Charles Louise Kellogg offers \$1,000 for a monument to Custer. Jas. Gordon Bennett gives \$10,000.

A band of 800 "Mormons," recently arrived from Europe, have started for Utah via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some of the men have as many as eight wives.

Surrogate Colvin has dismissed the petition of James Bayley and others to set aside the will of A. T. Stewart.

CINCINNATI, 11.—The stove foundry of Mears, Ohlarbra & Co., at Ironton, O., was destroyed by fire last night; loss \$70,000. Partially insured.

Six companies of U. S. infantry leave here for the West to-morrow to reinforce the army now operating against the Indians.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The excessive heat continues, and for the first time in the history of the Capitol, building operations are suspended. Since Saturday there have been twelve deaths from sunstroke, and numerous persons are now in a dangerous condition.

A few days ago Postmaster General Jewell being asked about the report that he intended to resign, laughingly replied that he, far from resigning, expected to remain in his place until the end of his present administration. Yesterday afternoon, however, after calling at the Executive Mansion to transact some business with the President, the latter, much to the surprise of the Postmaster General, informed him that his resignation would be accepted. Mr. Jewell immediately wrote a letter accordingly. The most intimate friends of Jewell are unable to account for the action of the President except on the ground of political considerations. Mr. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General, who is in the country, was telegraphed to immediately, and arrived this morning, when Jewell, much to his astonishment, was informed what had taken place. Mr. Marshall is now acting Postmaster General.

Jewell, on examination by the Postoffice committee to-day, was asked, Was your resignation forced or voluntary?

Answer—Well, the President notified me that my resignation would be accepted, and I tendered it.

Question—Were any charges preferred against you?

Answer—No, sir, not that I am aware of.

The President has not given any reason for the removal, but it is known that his object was political, and the President had favored Senator Conkling's nomination for the presidency in preference to Morton. He was not considered complimentary to the latter, and is showing his friendship for him that an Indiana Senator should have a seat in the cabinet. The change is expected to strengthen the republican party in Indiana and Ohio, while nothing is to be gained in Connecticut by the retention of Jewell.

BALTIMORE, 11.—Delegates from the Israelites of the United States met in convention this morning in Willard's Hotel. The session will close in three days. The object is to found a Hebrew college in Cincinnati, for which a hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed.

WOODVILLE, N. H., 11.—As a construction train on a point of the Washington extension railroad was ascending a grade of 300 feet to the mile this morning, the engine slipped both her eccentrics, and the train commenced running back.

The workmen became panic stricken, and all but one jumped off, resulting in serious injuries to six, some of whom had arms and legs broken and shoulders dislocated, etc. The train ran to the foot of the grade and stopped without damage.

CHICAGO, 11.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Sioux City special says, the hostile Indians who are encamped opposite Fort Sully, commenced operations last night by making a raid on a neighboring Indian camp. They stole eighty head of horses and committed other depredations.

TOPEKA, Ks., 11.—Samuel Lappin, late State treasurer, who had been confined in jail here for the last six months awaiting trial on the charge of misappropriating the district school bonds, escaped from jail this morning in company with other prisoners. They effected their escape by sawing the bars of the cell door.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Mr. Pratt has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will retire from that office on the 1st of August. It has been known for some time that the President has, in repeated instances, ordered the removal of internal revenue officers irrespective of the recommendation and sanction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is held individually responsible for the proper conduct of his office. Several days ago the commissioner expressed the hope that on the incoming of Secretary Morrill there would be a satisfactory arrangement, so that business could be more harmoniously done, in the absence of which, self-protection would compel him to resign. The President, however, having intimated to him his desire to make a change, Commissioner Pratt resigned.

The following is Gov. Jewell's letter:

"I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster General. Your obedient servant,
"MARSHALL JEWELL.
"To the President."

Gov. Jewell asked no questions of the President, and is, therefore, not aware of the reason for the request, and members say they are ignorant of the motives that controlled the President. It is asserted in some circles, that in addition to political considerations, the President was influenced by Gov. Jewell's avowed friendliness to Mr. Bristow. The members of Congress generally, when the report reached them that Gov. Jewell had resigned, did not readily credit it. The subsequent nomination of Tyler in his place, however, removed all doubt, and occasioned an inquiry as to the cause of his resignation, but his most intimate friends asserted they were unable to furnish a reply.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *Herald's* Washington special says, the navy department sent out official papers to-day suspending work at the various private yards in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chester, Boston, Providence and elsewhere, on the iron-clads, owing to the absence of any appropriation for this kind of work in the newly passed navy bill.

Tilden last night spoke as follows:—

Gen. McClelland and Gentlemen of the Committee: I shall, at the earliest convenience, prepare and transmit to you my formal acceptance of the nomination which you now tender to me in behalf of the democratic national convention, and I do not desire, on this occasion, to anticipate any topics which might be appropriate to that communication. It may be, however, permitted me to say, that my nomination was not a mere personal preference between the citizens and statesmen of this republic, who might very well have been chosen for so distinguished an honor and for so august a duty; it was rather a declaration of that illustrious body in whose behalf you speak in favor of administrative reform, with which events had associated me in the public mind. The universality and efficiency of the demand for administrative reform in all our governments and especially in the administration of the federal government, with which the democratic masses everywhere were instinct, have led to a sense of surprise in popular assemblies, and perhaps in the convention itself. It would be unnatural, gentlemen, if a popular movement, so genuine and so powerful, should stop with three and one half millions of democrats. That it should not

extend its contagion to that large mass of independent voters who stand between parties in our country, and to a portion of the party under whose charge the administration to be corrected has grown up, and perhaps in what we have witnessed there may be augury in respect to what we may witness in the election about to take place through our country. At least let us hope so and believe so. I am not without experience of the difficulty and labor of effecting administrative reform, when it requires revolution in policies and in measures long established in the government. If I were to judge by the year and a half which I have been in the State government, I should say that the routine of duties of trust I have had imposed upon me are a small burden compared with that created by the attempt to change the policy of the government of which I have been the executive head; especially is this so when reform is to be worked out with more or less co-operation of the public officers who either have been tainted, with evils to be redressed, or have been incapacitated by habit or toleration of wrongs to be corrected, to which they have been consenting witnesses. I, therefore, if your choice should be ratified by the people at the election, should enter upon the great duties which would fall upon me, not as a holiday recreation, but very much in that spirit of consecration on which the soldier enters the battle. (Applause.) Let us continue to believe, as I do believe, that we now see the dawn of a better day for our country, and that difficult as is the work to which the democratic party, with many of its allies and former members of other parties, has addressed itself, the republic is yet to be renovated, to live in all future, and to be transmitted to future generations as Jefferson contributed to form it in his day, and in which it has been ever since, until a recent period, a blessing to the whole people. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I thank you for the very kind terms in which you have made your communication, and I extend to you, collectively and individually, a most cordial greeting.

The Emperor of Brazil and party sailed to-day for Europe in the steamship *Russia*. The men-of-war in the harbor ran up the Brazilian flag, manned the yards and fired a salute as the *Russia* steamed past.

Specie shipments to-day, \$600,000 in gold coin; \$500,000 engagements for to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The large iron foundry of Stickle, Harrison & Co. was burned this morning, and a large amount of valuable machinery destroyed; loss about \$60,000, insurance not ascertained.

The nut and bolt factory of H. E. Moran & Bro. caught fire, and was nearly destroyed; loss about \$25,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—The heat continues intense. Thirty-three employees of the gas works have abandoned work; twenty-one are known to have died from the effect of the heat. Among the prostrated who have recovered is Gov. Hartman. Two wagons and furniture were kept constantly employed yesterday in carrying the sun-stricken to the hospital. The coroner is in continual session.

The parade of the Loyal Orange Institution took place to-day and was a creditable affair in every respect. The men, of whom there were about 2,000 in line, clad in their Orange regalia, presented a fine appearance, and as they proceeded over the route were greeted with marks of appreciation.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Jas. N. Tyner, of Ind., as Postmaster General.

Jas. S. Wilson, treasurer of the District, who left a few weeks ago, is defaulting to the amount of \$6,000, secured by responsible bondsmen.

The President to-day nominated James Delano, of Ill., deputy second comptroller of the Treasury, and Thos. W. Bennett, of Idaho, Governor of that Territory. Other nominations made to-day are John Kelly, collector of customs at Willemette, Ogn.; Thomas B. Shannon, collector of customs at San Francisco; Wm. H. Howard, of Texas, surveyor general for Washington Territory.

General Sherman and Secretary Cameron had an interview with President Grant to-day on the Indian war.

General Sheridan telegraphs General Sherman yesterday that he ex-

pected to hear from Crook last night. He telegraphs to-day no news.

The officers of the Seventh Cavalry have been ordered to join their regiment immediately.

ALBANY, 12.—C. Adams Stevens, Vice-President of the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Co., has been arrested, charged with embezzling \$200,000 worth of bonds belonging to the company.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The agency Indians along the Upper Missouri, who have the account of Custer's fight through some hostiles who took part in it, say Custer shot three Indians with his pistol, and killed three others with his sabre; when he fell from a shot through the head by "Rain in the Face," the chief whom Custer had forcibly arrested some time ago for murder. The Indians lost seventy killed, among them many noted chiefs. The fight was hard to hand. The Indians say they did not fear the pistols as much as they did the sabres. They are nearly out of ammunition, and will not fight again until they get a supply from the agencies.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., 12.—At four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the agitator at Cosma's oil refinery, located on Allegheny River, eight miles above this city. Three warehouses, 3,000 empty barrels and eight cars loaded with 500 barrels of refined oil were destroyed. Loss \$25,000, fully insured.

CHICAGO, 12.—The election for mayor is proceeding quietly; little interest is manifested, and the canvass at the polls indicates that Monroe Heath, the republican candidate, will be elected.

LONG BRANCH, 12.—The Ocean Hotel Stakes had two starters, and was won by Fiddlestick, Rappahannock second; time 3.13, distance one mile and three quarters.

The two mile heat not filling, a mile and an eighth was substituted, and won by Waco, Kinney second, Coupon third; time 2.04.

The two mile hurdle race, eight hurdles, was won by Bullet, Stanford second, Weasel third; time 4.00.

NEW YORK, 12.—The newspaper charge against Major Reno, of disobeying orders in Custer's fatal campaign, is received with great distrust; his friends claim that an investigation will relieve him completely. The latter, calmly reviewing Custer's conduct, assume that he went into the fatal fight in advance of time for some reason not clearly stated. It is supposed that he moved so much more rapidly than agreed; because, when he struck the Indian trail he believed, from reasonable evidence of the information known to have reached him several times, that the Indians were in flight.

Terry and Custer both fully supposed that the other branch of the force was sufficient to drive any Indians likely to be found, but they did not then know that nearly twelve hundred Arapahoes and Cheyennes had reinforced Sitting Bull. Not knowing this, he rushed to the attack when his men and animals were exhausted by long and rapid marches, supposing if he waited they would get beyond reach altogether. It is clear that neither Custer nor Terry can safely be adjudged rash or inefficient.

The *Sun* say Cook, the California diver, succeeded in getting hold of some of the treasure of the sunken ship, and hopes for the completest success.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Senator Sargent is still confined to his house by the effects of work during the heated term, but will probably be out in a day or two.

Representatives Wigginton and Lane are also detained from the Capitol to-day by temporary prostration of heat.

The prospects are now that the impeachment trial will be finished in time for the adjournment of Congress at the end of next week.

Gen. Sherman this morning had many visits from the friends and relatives of Gen. Crook's troops, who anxiously inquired after their safety. Gen. Sherman assured them that he felt no apprehension whatever in regard to the safety of Crook, that his reinforcements, which must have made him a column of 2,000 strong, must have already arrived, and that Terry's reinforcements will make him 1,800 strong. He thinks all the fighting Sioux do not number over 2,500, and that their loss must have been heavy, and that they are now retreating. Our troops now on the ground, he says, are more than a match for the Sioux.

The President has approved of the following acts of Congress:

An act relative to the redemption of unused stamps.

An act authorizing the commissioner of Indian affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian bureau in the open market.

An act to amend the Revised Statutes, providing the penalty for mailing obscene books, and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting letter circulars passing through the mails.

An act making appropriations for the service of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, and for other purposes.

An act to amend section 5,846 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners.

An act to authorize the Northwestern Improvement Company to improve Conto River, its branches and tributaries.

Deputy Commissioner H. C. Rogers is Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, Mr. Pratt being absent from the office.

The case of Altman for alleged complicity in the robbery of the money package from the U. S. Treasury, came up to-day before Judge Humphreys, on motion of Government, for the order to sell defendant's property. The defendant made a motion to quash the attachment on the ground that the Government had not, nor could not, give bonds such as is required from individuals. Judge Humphreys granted the latter motion.

CHICAGO, 12.

The election for Mayor to-day resulted in the election of Monroe Heath by the following vote: total vote 30,072; Heath over McGrath 15,798; Heath over Kimball 11,613. Heath carried seventeen out of eighteen wards.

Specials from Sioux City say the Indians arriving there from the battle with Custer, give an account of the barbarous treatment of the bodies of deceased soldiers. "Rain in the Face" cut the heart from Custer's dead body, put it on a pole, and a grand war dance was held around it. The Indians were jubilant, boastful and sanguine of making better terms on account of their success.

BISMARCK, 12.—Col. Burke, agent at Standing Rock, has just arrived, and gives a good account of his Indians. He says they are all on the reservation, except a few who are hunting. They are, however, uneasy, because no provisions have been sent for them, and because they realize that a change of policy must result from the late massacre.

A gentleman who came in with Burke, talked with an Indian just in from the hostiles. He says nine bands, in numbers more than he could count, engaged Custer, and lost more men than he did, the Uncapapas alone losing 160 killed and eighty-six wounded, who were a small portion of those engaged. Among the killed were Crazy Horse and Black Moon, one of the principal hostile chiefs. The latter is first, Crazy Horse second and Sitting Bull third in rank and influence.

Col. Smith says the body of a great chief was found, and for a time was supposed to be that of Sitting Bull, but men who know him pronounce against confirming the Indian story. To some extent the story is relation to the Indian loss comes through responsible sources, and is believed here.

The reinforcements sent to Terry seem to be unnecessarily delayed. Durfee left Bismarck for Yankton to-day to bring them forward by rail. They could have reached Bismarck before this time by river. They will not get here before the 22nd, and, in the meantime, the river is falling rapidly. The delay may prove disastrous as well as expensive.

CHEYENNE, 12.—On Saturday night a body of Indians raided the rancho of Ramsey and Hunter, and Abbott, fifty miles north, on the Chug, taking nine horses from the former, and thirteen from the latter.

Advices from the North Platte state that Major Walker, just in from Birdwood, reports the Indians in large numbers in camp on the headwaters of the Dismal.

No further news from Crook, and no uneasiness is felt at Fetterman for his safety.

The latest advices from General Merritt, fifth cavalry headquarters, say all is quiet in that vicinity.