Appendix A: United States Constitution

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section. 8.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

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To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Amendments

Amendment XIII

Section 1.
Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.
Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV

Section 1.
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.
Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But
when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,* and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.
No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4.
The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.
The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV

Section 1.
The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude--

Section 2.
The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
Appendix B: The Indian Question

Senator Boggy on the Transfer of
the Indian Bureau to the
War Department.

Some Practical Suggestions for
the Civilization of the
Savages.

Interesting Debate on an Important
Public Question.

On Tuesday, July 20, the Senate having
under consideration the amendment of the
Committee on Appropriations to strike from
the Indian appropriation the last section
transferring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to
the War Department, Mr. Boggy said:

Mr. President, I am a friend of the Indian.
There are many reasons why this should be,
so. My earliest recollections in my boyhood
are of the most agreeable character in
connection with Indian children and Indian sports
in my own native town. I have tried to be
their friend on this floor. I am in favor of
liberal appropriations, not only for their civil-
ization, but for their actual support when
they are in a destitute condition. Yes, friend
of the Indian as I profess to be, and willing to
take the responsibility of voting proper ap-
propriations so as to aid him in his lively and
dependent condition, nevertheless I can very
well see that his fate is sealed if the present
wretched policy is continued.

The word "civilization" is upon the lips of
everybody. But civilization is a growth
which comes not by the hand of man
slowly indeed. The white race itself marched toward perfect
civilization but with slow steps. It was the
work of centuries, indeed of many centuries.

How many years after Cæsar conquered the
Gauls before they were civilized? How many
hundred years after the Romans visited the
shores of the Rhine before the Germans were
fully civilized? How many years after Cæsar
landed on the shores of Britain before the
early settlers of the British islands were also
civilized? As already said, it is a growth
delayed and gradual.

Has the Government at any time respected
the rights of the Indian when he occupied
any portion of territory needed by the white
race? Has the Congress of the United
States ever respected them? Does Congress
to-day respect the Indian in his rights? Does
this body that now bears me respect these
Indian rights? We have had questions
presented to this Senate in the last few days
so plain that the blind could see, where the
justice in favor of the Indian was so manifest.
So evident, that nobody could misunderstand
and while in this state we have attempted to
educate him; this has been a failure and also
fatal, for we have taught him all the vicious
civilized habits of civilization without its
virtues. An educated Indian has no place among
his people, and has lost the many virtues of his
depth.

Let us suppose a graduate of Yale Col-
lege to return to his tribe and native home.
The next thing is, what can he be? What
mission is open to him? He cannot be a
member of Congress, as so many whites are
anxious to be, for his people have no Con-
gress. He cannot be a lawyer, for the

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...surrounded by powerful circumstances, have thrown off the legs and put on the pauldrons—and are certainly civilized, and are also good men—but I think this number not large. Certainly many of the pure bloods are not civilized. The Cherokee and the Choctaw, who are civilized, and those others who have made some progress are not generally pure Indians. I have known many such myself, and as I said a while ago, I recognize several of them as my personal friends.

Mr. Edwards—But have they not codes of laws, of civilized laws, which punish the having an abundance of wives and which regulate social affairs just as do they in Missouri or in Vermont?

Mr. Boggs—I will answer the Senator that he is mistaken in regard to the condition of those Indians. I wish to speak of them with the utmost kindness and the utmost truth as far as I know. These Indians have a code of laws of their own, and have made considerable progress in civilization. For more than one hundred years there have been a greatly large number of white men intermarried with these Southern Indians, and how much is due to this circumstance the Senator from Vermont can judge as well as I can.

I do not see that there has been any progress in civilizing the Indian race—I speak of the Indian of pure blood—by anything which is the result of our legislation. For more than one hundred years back it has been an utter failure.

Mr. Maxey—Let me ask if Boss, Ridge, Doddington and Bell, of the Cherokee Nation, to which the Senator refers, are not all largely more white than Indian; and are they not the men who control the Cherokee Nation?

Mr. Boggs—I think they are.

Mr. Logan—Did the Senator never see a civilized Indian, one who had no white blood in him?

Mr. Boggs—I think I have seen a few that were civilized, and who were dressed like white men, and spoke English, and had many of the virtues of the white man, and also his vices.

Mr. Logan—I can say in a concentrated form in this matter that I know an Indian without white blood, who was a staff officer on General Grant's staff, a finely educated and thoroughly civilized man, and a gentleman anywhere.

Mr. Boggs—I know him very well myself. He is certainly a civilized man and a gentleman, and belongs to the Osage Indians in New York; and I hold him in the highest respect. That would not prove the proposition, however, any more than one swallow proves a summer. It is possible, and as I said a while ago, you will find among the Cherokees and Choctaws a few full-blooded Indians who are civilized; but when we speak of the civilization of those Indians west of Arkansas and south of Missouri that's what I mean. We have in the mind's eye the Rosses and Doddingtons and Adairs and Yannas, and those men who have in their veins but very little Indian blood.

Mr. Logan—I have a letter from Mr. Ross, Mr. Adair, and the man whom the Senator has just mentioned, protesting against the very thing he designs to do.

Mr. Boggs—I have no doubt about that. Those men are civilized. There is very little Indian in them the white blood preponderating. But I say, as a general proposition, as a philosophical fact, that you cannot civilize a barbarian race yet in the hunter state by first approaching the intellect and trying to teach it to read and write. It is against the law of sense and sound philosophy, as well as against reason and experience. And here is the mistake we have made for upward of one hundred years.

I am the friend of the Indian, and would...
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Mr. Boggs—I think I have seen a few that were civilized, and who were dressed like white men, and spoke English, and had many of the virtues of the white man, and also his vices.

Mr. Logan—I can say to the Senator that I knew an Indian without any white blood, but who spoke the civilization of those Indians west of Arkansas and south of Missouri we really have in our mind's eye the Roises and Bondiells and Adams and Yana, and those men who have in their veins but very little Indian blood.

Mr. Logan—I have a letter from Mr. Ross, Mr. Adams, and the men whom the Senator has just mentioned, protesting against the very thing he desires to do.

Mr. Boggs—I have no doubt about that. Those men are civilized. There is very little Indian in them the white blood preponderating. But I say, as a general proposition, as a philosophical fact, that you cannot civilize a barbarian race yet in the hunter state by first approaching the intellect and trying to teach it to read and write. It is against the law of sense and sound philosophy, as well as against reason and experience. And here is the mistake we have made for upward of one hundred years.

I am the friend of the Indian, and I would like to promote his happiness and elevate his condition; and, as I have been so early a friend, I propose to abandon him now, and the change I now advocate is what I consider for his good, and, indeed, as the only way to arrest his rapid extinction. But, while I am his friend, I am not blind to his condition. I see for him no future, except inglorious, in going back to the chase, as the only way to go as soon as possible on reservations of sufficient size; and, if I had my way, these should be large, and on which he would be compelled to remain, and there made to learn how to use the axe and the bow. If his home had been respected from the beginning, it is possible he might have made some progress, but he has had no home, no place or spot of earth he could call his own and on which he could form any idea, how long he would be allowed to remain. He has been an object of force, and the heavy hand of the Government was all the time on him, and yet, while this was so, the sentimentalist of this country was all the time wanting to educate him. Does not the bare statement of the facts show how foolish and ridiculous such attempts were?

No home, no country, no property but his bow and his arrows, with
450,000 to educate the Pawnee children. A few years ago these Indians were the most cruel and savage in that whole portion of the country. They were not numerous, but brave and valiant, and in constant war with the Sioux. They were brought to this reservation and efforts made to educate them, but the attempt has utterly failed. It is said that education is not a very easy thing to do, and on the contrary one of the hardest to improve on his own. The love of home and the family ties of one wife and children are the first step and until you have taught him this lesson, it is not worth while to build colleges for his education. I have already said that the first lesson is to localize him and teach him how to work, however so little, enough to provide for his family. After he has found that by labor a cow can be fed, you may create an ambition in him to become a farmer, and to feed these two cows it will require just double as much work as it did to support one, and then he may wish to have four, and then eight. When he has attained this point, his education in the way of civilization has commenced and is not before.

The hunter's life is the primitive condition of man, not only of the Indian, but of all and in all ages. The next step is the shepherd. I do not say that education is a bad thing, but before you educate you must teach not only the love of labor, but how to work and also create a necessity for it, which is done by the want of the family. The first and great law of God is that man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and this law he must first obey as the first step toward civilization; and if you have created for him a home and family ties and instilled the love of one wife and of children, his progress may be measured. But has this been our system and is it the system now? No, sir; a stilly sentimental, not true philosophy, has from the beginning asked for large appropriations of money to educate a race who had not taken the first step. And the consequence is that not only has the money been utterly wasted, but the Pawnees have been the sufferers; and instead of life, which has given him death, and hence he has nearly disappeared from the land. With good intentions, for the want of wisdom all our efforts have only proved to be in hostility to his well-being.

From the hunter to the pastoral stage, the next step is the agricultural, and this is the perfection of the material civilization. From this on education is requisite to any further advance. We have reversed that law. We found him a hunter, had so promote his happiness and elevate his condition; and, as I have been so from earliest youth, I do not propose to abandon him now, and the change I now advocate is what I consider for his good, and, indeed, the only way to arrest his rapid extinction. But, while I am his friend, I am not blind to his condition. I see for him no future, excepting to go as soon as possible on reservations of sufficient size; and, if I had my way, these should be large, and on which he could be compelled to remain, and there made to learn how to use the axe and the hoe. If his home had been respected from the beginning, it is possible he might have made some progress; but he has no home, no place or spot of earth he could call his own and on which he could form any idea of how long he would be allowed to remain. He has been an abode by force, and the heavy hand of the Government was all the time on him; and yet, while this was so, the sentimentalist of this country were all the time trying to edu- cate him. Does not the bare statement of the facts show how foolish and ridiculous such attempts were? No home, no country, no property but his bow and his arrows, with no firm family tie, because he had no home to protect these; an outcast, no one respecting his rights, and no one to defend him. How can such a man receive education? How can he be made to believe that your religion is true which can sanction such cruelties? This is the Capitol stands where the Algonquins formerly had their home. This is the most powerful tribe in North America and resided from the banks of the Potomac and Chesapeake to the far-distant shores of Massachusetts and Maine. They were brave, numerous and powerful. Yet they have passed away, their name barely remembered; for I remember a short time ago, when a new territory was about being created, I proposed this name for the place of Pensacola, which is not an Indian name, but a corruption of two French words that many Senators came to me for an explanation of the name. As a matter of Indian history I will say that the Delaware and Shawnee are Algonquins—few of these remain, a mere remnant, partly civilized, and now living on the borders of my State south of Kansas.

I look upon the present system, besides its real cruelty to a dependent race who ought to have been protected, as the promoter and abettor of fraud. It is a system which was meant to得益 and without any responsibility resting on anybody. Even an honest man in office, as I believe the present Commissioner to be, is utterly powerless to arrest the crime or even to expose it. All of us, I think, in executive session, have had to vote on the nomination of Indian agents. Who knows them? Really no one who is responsible under any law. The President does not know them, the Secretary of the Interior does not, nor does the Commissioner; they are said to be recommended by the different churches. However good and holy these may be, they are not responsible under any law. The consequence is that at no time before have we ever had such bad agents as now. They are made to get them far away, where there is no supervision, and the consequence is they yield to the first
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s a high condition of agriculture. You know this is not so; not but that there is some education there and also a fair progress made in farming, but not to the degree that the reading of this report would lead one to believe. In that country there are many white people, some of whom are married with women of the tribe; some are not. It is also traversed from north to south by a railroad, and hence they are in constant contact with the white race, and surrounded with civilizing influences. Indeed, it is surprising they are not more advanced than they are, and only shows, what I said at the outset, that the progress of civilization is slow, and goes on only from generation to generation, and not from one individual to another.

Mr. Logan—From 1849 to the present time these roving tribes of the plains that we had to fight nearly every morning when I first passed through their country, are now the most of them on reservations, and are quiet, peaceable Indians. Does the Senator call that any advance of Indians?

Mr. Boggs—Of course that does not controvert the fact which I stated.

Mr. Logan—It only proves that since 1849 some of the wild, roving savages that were thirsting for blood at that time, are now quiet, peaceable Indians.

Mr. Boggs—Why?

Mr. Logan—Because they have been taught to be peaceable.

Mr. Boggs—Because the army is there in sight of them, and they dare not move for fear of the bayonets being thrust in their sides. That is the reason.

This does not in the least dispel what I have said. The Indians can be localized and subdued by force, and be made to remain on a reservation; but this can only be done by employing an army. No wild tribes of the plains would long remain on a reservation if the army was not close by to chastise if he left. To deny this is to deny the plainest proposition.

Mr. Logan—When I traverse this country I saw now more afraid of the James brothers than the Indians.

Mr. Boggs—I am not responsible for the fears or the timidity of the Senator. That is his own lookout. I am myself not afraid of the white man of the frontier. I have been among them, and I have not yet been killed; and I will say more, I have never been insulted by a brave frontiersman. These men may be bad, but under this rough exterior there beats not only a brave but a generous heart.

Mr. Maxey—I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois a question. He referred a minute ago to a very intelligent Indian who was a member of the President's staff when he was General of the Army, and who was also formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Did the Senator refer to Colonel Parker?

Mr. Logan—I did.

Mr. Maxey—I will state to the Senator that Colonel Parker, who is a very intelligent Indian, favors the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. I will read what he says:

"It is greatly to be regretted that this benevolent and humane policy had not been adhered to for it is a fact not to be denied that at this day Indian trading licenses are very cheaply obtained, and when once obtained, although it may be for a limited period, the happy possessor is considered as having already made his fortune."

The sagacity also with which Indian agencies are selected and the large fortunes made by the agents in a few years, notwithstanding the inadequate salary given, is pre-
Important Expressions of the Next Vice-President—What He Thinks of the Platform.

A correspondent of the Nashville Americans now in Indianapolis, writes something of the political situation and prospects in Indiana, and also gives the views of Gov. Hendricks, obtained in a conversation with him July 3. He writes under that date:

"I met this morning Hon. Jno. E. Neil, Secretary of State, one of Mr. Hendricks' right hand men, young, plucky, vigorous and thoroughly Democratic. He made a gallant fight at St. Louis, was beaten and now was in a state of surprise that he was so well off. Said he:

"When Tilden was nominated, and Doane'sma carried away, I thought we'd catch them from every quarter of Indiana on our return, but the personal charges down, we find the Democratic front of Indiana unbroken and a bright prospect for a far larger German vote than we have ever had. Have you read the platform carefully? Is it not about the right thing after all?"

Correspondent—Well, it ought to suit you, Foote says, "I stand for a growth of the country into space and power. Just what Mr. Hendricks said in his Zanesville speech, and the platform says, "we demand a judicious system of preparation." Each declares in favor of uniform currency, specie basis and repeal of the redeeming clause."

"O, it will be all right when Indianapolis study it without reference to Mr. Hendricks' defeat," says Neil.

About this time the distinguished Governor came in with a prompt, rapid movement, throwing open the doors and window as if courting out-doors and sunshine. Gov. Hendricks seems in most excellent health and spirits, and one of those well preserved, genial but discreet, who develop symmetrically and gather strength with every succeeding year far beyond the usual limit of human vigor. He is a massive man in every sense, with such supercilious to modus that his every movement has a habitual grace, as his every expression has the stamp of habitual forethought. There is a fullness, a completeness in his appearance that engages the respect and admiration of all who meet him. Nature seems to have made him to preside over such a body as the Constitution designates the Senate of the United States.

Gov. Neil, I remarked, I understand you wait the action of the House on the Resumption Act before you accept the St. Louis nomination. Is that the condition of your acceptance, the repeal of that act by the House of Representatives?

Oh, no, he answered, there are no conditions expressed. I wish to see the Democratic House, by its own act, absolutely settle the question of interpretation of the platform on currency. The day of adjournment is near, and I would like to urge them to take immediate action. It is due their constituents, particularly the people of the West. With that clause interpreted by the unconstitutional act of the House there remains nothing in the platform that admits of two constructions. I think they will repeat the resurrection claus in the House this week, and throw it into the Senate, which will then have to bear the responsibility of its defeat, as well as the responsibility of non-concurrence, in the
A grace, as his every expression has the stamp of habitual forethought. There is a calmness, a completeness in his appearance that engages the respect and admiration of all who meet him. Nature seems to have made him to preside over such a body as the Constitution designates the Senate of the United States.

Governor, I remarked, I understand you. Act before you accept the St. Louis nomination. Is that the condition of your acceptance, the repeal of that act by the House of Representatives?

Oh, no, he answered, there are no conditions expressed. I wish to see the Democratic House, by its own act, absolutely settle the question of interpretation of the platform on currency. The day of adjournment is near, and I would like to urge them to take immediate action. It is due their constituents, particularly the people of the West. With that clause interpreted by the unequivocal act of the House there remains nothing in the platform that admits of two constructions. I think they will repeal the resumption clause in the House this week, and throw it into the Senate, which will then have to bear the responsibility of its defeat, as well as the responsibility of non-occurrence in the House's renunciation bill and consequent dead-lock, giving the Democracy two most valuable sides in the fall elections. The people will sustain the House's action in both respects.

Correspondence—How about the differences among the Democrats now?

Governor—They are merely temporary, arising from intense personal regard for candidates and local issues. Out of these contests sprang the national issues, to which all the others became secondary. There was no compromise of any sort. The best test of reform was the one central issue, and Gov. Tilden's success lay in the fact that he was regarded as the embodiment of reform because of the work he had done. There was no opportunity to do such work in Indiana, where everything was on an economical plan, and no great public improvement took place such as in New York. Reform was deemed the most available issue, because it united every element outside of the Radical office-holders, expectant and participants. The platform rings true—nothing in the platform! Tilden's administration is a pledge that he will stand by the platform, and the people, satisfied of this, will elect the ticket. This platform represents the controlling sentiment of the nation more perfectly than any previous one, and will itself be the strongest campaign document possible, and it will be put in the hands of every voter possible. I am unfortunate that Mr. Dorrshneider accepted Greeley's interpretation of the financial plank and drew an issue on a reading that the bank itself did not admit of, but the repeal by the Democratic House of the resumption clause will settle all this. We will go before the people with a declaration of principles that cannot be mistaken. It is bold, clear and aggressive—free trade, free schools, house rules, absolute settlement of all war issues by the result of the war, return to peace basis and national legislation, and a removal of all artificial obstacles to resumption of specie payment—in one word, reform. Governor Tilden did not write the platform.
First Account of the Custer Expedition

Bismarck, D. T., July 6,

Price 25 Cents.

Massacred

Gen. Custer and 261 Men
The Victims.

No Officer or Man of 5 Companies Left to Tell the Tale.

3 Days Desperate Fighting by Maj. Reno and the Remainder of the Seventh.

Full Details of the Battle.

List of Killed and Wounded.

The Bismarck Tribune's Special Correspondent Slain.

Squaws Mutilate and Rob the Dead.

Victims Captured Alive Tortured in a Most Fiendish Manner.

What Will Congress Do About It?

SIOUXS, emptying several chambers of his revolver, each time bringing a red-skin before he was brought down—shot through the heart. It was here Bloody Knife surrendered his spirit to the one who gave it fighting and beredictory foes of his tribe, as well as the foes of the whites.

The Sioux dashed up beside the soldiers in some instances knocking them from their horses and killing them at their pleasure. This was the case with Lt. McIntosh, who was unarmed except with a saber. He was pulled from his horse, tortured and finally murdered at the pleasure of the red devils. It was here that Fred Girard was separated from the command and lay all night with the screeching hounds dealing death and destruction to his comrades within a few feet of him, and, but time will not permit us to relate the story, through some means succeeded in saving his fine black stallion in which he took so much pride. The ford was crossed and the summit of the bluffs having, Col. Smith says, the steepest sides that he ever saw ascended by a horse or mule, reached, though the ascent was made under a galling fire.

The companies engaged in this affair were those of Captains Boylan, French and McIntosh. Col. Reno had gone ahead with these companies in obedience to the order of Gen. Custer, fighting most gallantly, driving back repeatedly the Indians who charged in their front, but the fire from the bluff being so galling, forced the movement heretofore attended to signals were given and soon Benton with the four companies in reserve came up in time to save Reno from the fate with which Custer about this time met. The Indians charged the hill time and again but were each time repulsed with heavy slaughter by its gallant defenders. Soon, however, they reached bluffs higher than those occupied by Reno; and opened a destructive fire from points beyond the reach of cavalry canister. Nothing being heard from Custer, Col. Whel was ordered to push his command along the bank of the river in the direction he was supposed to be but he was soon driven back, retreating with difficulty. About this time the Indians received strong reinforcements, and literally swarmed the hill sides and on the plains, coming so terrorizing that it seemed as if the Indians were present, the squaws seem to have passed over the field and crushed the skulls of the wounded and dying with stones and clubs. The heads of some were severed from the body, the privates of some were cut off, while others bore traces of torture, arrows having been shot into their private parts while yet living, or other means of torture adopted. The officers who fell were as follows: Gen. O. A. Custer, Col. Geo. Yates, Miles Keough, W. W. Cook, Capt. A. McIntosh, A. E. Smith, Lientenants Riley, Criteaden, Sturgis, Harrington, Woodson and Porter, Asst. Surgeon De Wolf. The only citizens killed were Bostox Custer, Mr. Reed, Charles Rennolda, Isaiah, the interpreter from Ft. Rice and Mark Kellogg, the latter the Tribune correspondent. The body of Kellogg alone remained unstriped of its clothing, and was not mutilated. Perhaps as they had learned to respect the Great Chief Custer, and for that reason did not mutilate his remains they had in like manner learned to respect this humble abode of the lead pencil and to that fact may be attributed this result. The wounded were sent to the rear some fourteen miles on horse litter striking the Far West sixty odd miles in the same direction but about far point they left on Monday as noon reaching Bismarck nine hundred miles distant.

The burial of the dead was sad work but they were all decently interred. Many could not be recognized; among the latter class were some of the officers. This work being done the command moved its camp to the base where Gen. Terry, awaits supplies and approval of his plans for the future campaign.

The men are worn out with marching and fighting and are almost wholly destitute of clothing.

The Indians numbered at least eighteen hundred lodges in their permanent camp, while those who fought Crook seems to have joined them, making their effective fighting force nearly four thousand. These were led by chiefs carrying flags of various colors nine of whom were found in a burial tent on the site of battle. Many other dead were found on the field, and near it ten squaws at one point in the ravine—evidently the work of Reo or Crow scouts.

The Indian dead were great in num-
ber, as they were constantly assaul-
ting an inferior force. The camp had
most of the appearance of being abandoned
by the Indians. The most prominent orna-
ments were found on the bodies of the
dead chiefs, and hundreds of finely
dressed and painted robes and skins
were thrown about the camp. The
Indians were certainly severely pun

We said of those who went into bat-
tle with Custer are living—one
Crow scout hid himself in the field,
and witnessed and survived the bat-
tle. His story is plausible, and is
accepted, but we have not room for
it now. The names of the wounded
are as follows:

List of Wounded.

Private Davis Corey, Co. I, 7th Cav.,
right hip; Patrick McDonnell, D, left
foot; McCue, C, right arm; Wm. Hey
A, left knee; Priv. John Magee, C,
hips; Patrick Connors, K, right
shoulder; Wm. Healy, K, left foot;
Alfred Whitaker, C, right elbow;
Pete Thompson, C, right hand; Jacob
Lucas, F, left arm; James Meyer, M;
Roman Rutler, M, left shoulder;
Daniel Kewell, M, left thumb; Jan.
Muller, H, right hip; Elijah T.
Stroude, A, right leg; Sgt. Patrick
Carey, M, right hip; Pvt. James E.
Benett, C, body died July 5th, at J.
Brick; Francis Reaves, A, left side
and body; James Wilbur, M, left leg;
Jasper Marshall, L, left foot; Sgt.
James T. Riley, E, back and left leg;
Pvt. John J. Phillips, H, face and
both hands; Samuel Reeves, H, both
legs; Frank Brun, M, face and
left arm; Corp. Alex B. Bishop, M,
right arm; Pvt. James Foster, A, right
arm; W. E. Harris, M, left breast;
Chas. Bishop, H, right arm; Fred
Hornsted, A, left wrist; Sgt. Chas.
White, A, right arm; Pvt. John
Campbell, C, right shoulder; John
Cooper, H, right elbow; John
Dollard, M, right hand; Henry Black,
right hand; Daniel Williams, H,
right leg;

An Indian scout, name unknown,
left off at Birholtz; Sgt. M. Riley,
Co. I, 7th Infantry, left off at Buford;
Corp. T. R. T., left off at David
Browning, Co. E, 7th Cav., left off at
Buford, Constipation.

The total number of killed was two
hundred and sixty one: wounded 52.
Thirty-eight of the wounded were
wounded on the way to the field of
battle; the remainder are cared for
at the field hospital.

De Ruvo had a narrow escape, and
his escape is attributed to the noise
of the river during the engagement.
De Ruvo followed him, got out of sight, and after hid-
ing for twelve hours or more fi-
cally reached the command in safety.

The body of Lt. Hodgson did not fall
into the hands of the Indians; that of
Lt. Porter was still there, and was badly mut-
ated. McIntosh, though a half-breed,
was a man of culture and es-
emeered by all who knew him. He
killed a family at Lincoln, as does

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OF THE CUSTER MASSACRE

UNE EXTRA.

RCK, D. T., JULY 6, 1876.

Gen. Custer, Col. Calhoun, Yates, Capt. Smith, and Lt. Porter. The unhappy Mrs. Calhoun, loses a husband, three brothers and a nephew. Lt. Harrington also had a family, but no trace of his remains was found. We are indebted to Col. Smith for the following full list of the dead; to Dr. Porter for the list of wounded, which is also fail:

KILLED.

Field and staff, George A. Custer, Brevet. Major, General.


Henry Yoss, Chief Inpt.

A. Henry Dahlia, Corp.

G. K. King, Corp.

James Drinan, Priv.

Wm. Wood, Priv.

R. Rowlands.

James McDonald.

John Sullivan.

Theo. P. Switzer.

B. Ben, Hodgson.

2d Lieut.

George Mask.

T. W. Custer, Brevet. Lt-Col.

H. M. Harrington.

The body of Lt. Harrington was not found, but it is reasonably certain that he was killed.

Edwin Baba, 1st Sergt.

Finley.

French, Corp.

Foley.

Alton.

Cridle.

Bruckell.

Kissman.

Engle.

Brightfield.

Parnard.

Hamel.

Hattison.

Levis.

Mayer.

Phillips.

Russell.

Ratter.

Shert.

H. A. Bailey, Blacksmith.

J. E. Broadhurst, Pvt.

J. Barry.

J. Conners.

T. P. Downing.

Mason.

Meyer.

McElroy, Trpt.

Money.

Baker.

Royale.

Bauta.

Conner.

Daring.

Davi.

Frederal.

Hiler.

Huber.

Hime.

Henderson.

Henderson.

Leezle.

O'Connor.

Reece.

Smith 1st.

Smith 2nd.

Smith 3rd.

Stella.

Smallwood.

Tarr.

Vaught.

Walker.

Bradford.

Knight.

G. W. Yates, Capt.

E. Van Rieley.

Kennedy, 1st Sergt.

Nursey.

Vickery.

Wilkinson.

Coleman.

Sam.

Perry.

Briody.

Brandon, Farrier.

Manning.

Blacksmith.

Achison.

Brown 1st.

Brown 2nd.

Bruce.

Irady.

Burnham.

Cather.

Carney.

Mayer.

Donnelly.

Gardiner.

Hammon.

Kline.

Kline.

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DAILY TIMES: ST. LOUIS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1876.

By the Bureaus of the Times.

Crook and the Sioux.

A Desperate Fight with Sitting Bull on Rosebud Creek.

The Country Falls Back for Fresh Supplies and Reinforcements.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times.

Gros-Courts Camp, Rosebud Reservation, Mont., June 19, 1876.

On Fort Bernard, June 19, 1876.

An important battle was fought yesterday, near the head waters of Rosebud Creek, about fifty miles north, between the Sioux Indians, known as Sitting Bull, and the forces under command of General Crook. The battle was fought on the banks of the Rosebud, and the order under command of General Crook was reinforced by 500 mounted men under command of Major Russell. The fighting was spirited, and the outcome was uncertain at times, but the troops finally gained the upper hand and forced the Indians to retire.

The action was precipitated by a raid made by the Indians on a small settlement near the Rosebud, and the troops were hurried after them in hot pursuit. The Indians were well armed and had stockades and other defensive works, but the troops were able to break them down and force the Indians to retreat. The fighting was intense, and many casualties were reported on both sides, but the Indians finally fled in disorder.

The troops were reinforced by additional units and continued their pursuit of the Indians, who were believed to be heading toward the Black Hills region. The situation remains tense, and the troops are preparing for further action.

Fellow Citizen,

I have no grounds to carry out the one person nation. My favor to Public is in favor of peace, government, and we cannot be checked.

My fellow Whigs, Democrats promise, if elect land; I'll marry phans in the last money. The stra and not, at men, whether W the blessings of clothe the naked and Concern in the more, the I am, as The J.M.
The scene was tense and chaotic. The combatants were engaged in a fierce battle, with bullets whizzing through the air. The smoke and dust made it difficult to see, but the soldiers pressed on. The command to charge was given, and the soldiers obeyed, with determination in their eyes. The battle raged on, with both sides fighting fiercely. The cries of the wounded and the sound of gunfire filled the air. The soldiers were exhausted, but they continued to fight, knowing that their survival depended on their courage and strength.
An Enemy's Captive.

One of Robert E. Lee's soldiers captured in the Peninsula campaign.

From the New York Herald.

Stokes' Elegant

To Close the Stokes.

Thorn's Closet

French and English Suits, Shirts and Summer Uniforms.

The Celebrated Princess

Horse Clothing and Supplies.
THE DAILY TIMES. ST. LOUIS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7th, 1860.

TO TAKE up the question of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The President is making haste to get all the necessary steps out of the Treasury Department before he日讯 any steps are taken.

"I want to work this out on this line of it has all been done," said President Grant, as he dropped his hat down on the table.

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THE CIVIL WAR.

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THE SIOUX.

The Secretary of War gives
History of the difficulties.

Another Report of the Custer
Slaughter from General Terry.

Complete and Official List of
Those Who Were Killed
and Wounded.

As You Cut Out Here Through
Last Indian War.

Carrie, Ill., July 6.—According to the
official report of General Terry of General Custer's engagement with the Indians, as
received at the headquarters of General Terry
the following:

Headquarters Department
St. Louis, June 30.

To the Adjutant-General: I have the
honor to inform you that I have just returned
from the battle of the Little Big Horn River,
where I was present and saw the Indians.

The Secretary of War requests the

Washington, July 5.—The Secretary of War today delivered the following letter to the

Ves Enemy.

Washington, July 5.—The Secretary of War today delivered the following letter to the

Secretary of War.

Washington, July 5.—The Secretary of War today delivered the following letter to the

General Order.

Order for Army (C.

Fenwick, Ill., July 5.—To the

Second Regiment of the United States

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