

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Wild Cat Ned—Obliging a Friend.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 914 Broadway.—Drama, Bullfight and Olio.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—Drama.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Blood Money, Alibi, and other plays.
ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—Grand Variety Entertainment.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—Azzarello, or, The Magic Charm.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—Lionel Lincoln.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—Four Faces.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—David Garrick, &c.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth sts.—Monte Cristo.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—Ariadne on the Taurus.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Third Avenue.—Ein Modereer Barabaz—Ein Diebstahl.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, 34th st., near 3d av.—Variety Entertainment, Malice at 35.
ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.—McEvoy's New Hieroglyphics.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Uncle Sam.
FRYBART'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—Nero and Dido.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment, Malice.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—Lecture on Fanny People.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Lecture on the Wandering Jew.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

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The Late Elections in France—The Republican Prospect in Europe.

The elections which have just come off in France have resulted in radical and republican victories. Most importance, of course, attaches to the radical triumph in Paris. The result in the capital has caused, it is said, the greatest excitement there, and the provinces have echoed the surprise. A panic has fallen upon the Bourse, and when the purchasers and purse jugglers become fearful the political barometer is generally falling in anticipation of bad weather for somebody. Taken altogether, however, it is impossible to refuse to admit that the results of these elections indicate with tolerable distinctness, as well as with some emphasis, the tendency of the current of popular sentiment in the great cities of France and in some of the more populous departments. For some weeks past the eyes of the outside world, as well as the eyes of France herself, have been turned upon Paris; for it was universally felt and confessed that the election contest in that city would reveal the strength or the weakness of President Thiers. Nay, more, it was the universal conviction that the result of the election would have a powerful effect in determining the future policy of the government. M. de Rémusat has been a prominent and useful member of the government, although he has not had a seat in the Assembly. When one of the seats for Paris became vacant it was natural enough for the President to desire that the place should be filled by his friend and fellow laborer, M. de Rémusat. M. de Rémusat was accordingly nominated by the Mayors of Paris, who are the creatures of the government. The subsequent appearance in the field of M. Barodet, ex-Mayor of Lyons, a pronounced radical, and of Baron Stoffel, a well known conservative, so diminished M. de Rémusat's chances of success that M. Thiers was advised to withdraw his candidate. This, however, he did not deem it proper to do; and so the decision was left to the ballot box. The result is now before us. The vote is as follows:—For M. Barodet, 180,146; for the Count de Rémusat, 135,406; for Baron Stoffel, 27,058. An error in the transmission of the cable news from Paris on Sunday made Baron Stoffel second and the Count de Rémusat last in the field. It is quite clear that Paris put forth her strength on the occasion, for the vote is unusually large. In spite of all the strength which the government could put forth M. Barodet, a violent radical, who caused the red flag to be hoisted in Lyons, is now one of the members for the city of Paris in the Assembly.

The Imprisonment of Our Cuban Commissioner.

We publish in to-day's HERALD a communication from Mr. O'Kelly, our special commissioner to Cuba, giving the history of his adventures within the Spanish lines from the date of his arrival at Manzanillo on his voluntary return from the Cuban camp up to the 16th of April. The main facts were previously known, but the details, which are graphically related, will be found of much interest. While the Spanish authorities may have been justified in the temporary detention and examination of a neutral after his return from the insurgent lines for the purpose of assuring themselves that he carried no contraband information and had not forfeited the character he professed to bear, the treatment to which they have subjected our correspondent, the needless protraction of his imprisonment and the seizure and violation of his legitimate papers, afford conclusive evidence that their desire is to delay, if not to suppress, the information he has gathered rather than to simply protect themselves against a violation of the laws of the island. Mr. O'Kelly's mission was well known to the Spanish authorities before he started on his hazardous journey. They were aware that he visited Cuba Libre for the purpose of reporting faithfully and impartially the condition and prospects of the rebellion. He made no secret of his business and his intentions, but brought them officially to the notice of the Captain General and of his subordinates in the government. If he was violating any law, in his proposed visit to the Cuban lines, the Spanish officers were made aware of his design, and it was their province and their duty to prevent its execution. They permitted him to undertake the journey and to leave their own lines for that purpose without molestation. They even told him that he was at liberty to go at his own risk of being killed on the way, and, when questioned as to his treatment should he return, they gave him to understand that he would be in no danger if he could prove that he had faithfully observed the character of a neutral. Under these circumstances we insist that they have no right to subject Mr. O'Kelly to unnecessary detention or to any indignity. It is a breach of good faith and of honor to do so. When first arraigned before a military court, without counsel to defend him, ignorant of the charges brought against him and refused the privilege of the presence of his Consul, Mr. O'Kelly very naturally refused to plead or to recognize the authority of the tribunal. It appears that this refusal occasioned some embarrassment to the authorities, and the result was an attempt to criminate the prisoner in some manner through evidence given against him, so as to enable the Court to act upon some definite charge. To this end his private papers were opened and examined by the Court, but they appear not to have contained the wished for proof of the complicity of the accused in the rebellion. A witness was then found in the person of a negro girl to testify that she had seen Mr. O'Kelly in camp with Cespedes in a spot which he had never visited. Understanding the object of this sort of evidence the prisoner withdrew his objections and recognized the Court. The case against him, whatever it may be, was then forwarded to Havana, and if the Captain General regards a trial as necessary he will so announce. If otherwise, we presume Mr. O'Kelly will be set at liberty. The outrage has already gone far enough, and if the new Captain General has any respect for his own reputation and for the honor of his nation he will put a stop to it forthwith. There is not a shadow of evidence to implicate our correspondent in any manner with the insurrection. He went to Cuba in the true spirit of an enterprising journalist. He prosecuted his work faithfully and in the broad light of day. He returned to the Spanish lines after his task was completed, trusting to Spanish honor and chivalry to respect his rights even as he had respected the rights and feelings of the Spanish nation. We are quite confident that he can stand in no peril of his life, for he has committed no offence against the laws; but his continued imprisonment is an unparliamentary outrage under the circumstances, and will be so denounced by every civilized nation and by every honest citizen. It is against this outrage that we now protest, and we call upon the republican Captain General of Cuba to respect the freedom of an innocent man, and to set our correspondent free without further delay.

decide on their future form of government. In a short time from now the Assembly will be again in session, and in view of the evacuation, which is to take place in the first week of September, arrangements must be made for a dissolution. The truce which has so long reigned is already practically at an end. From the moment the Assembly meets the factions, one and all, will eagerly seek the advancement of their own interests. The Legitimists, the Orleansists, the Bonapartists, each will do their best. Notice of a motion has already been given to the effect that within two months after the departure of the Germans the Assembly will dissolve itself. It is not at all improbable that a section of the Assembly may oppose the dissolution even then, believing as they do that delay is a gain to the cause of order and good government. It is difficult, however, to see what good could come from further delay, and it is more difficult to believe that, even if the Assembly should refuse to dissolve, the nation would tamely submit. If the people are in favor of a monarchy, or if they prefer the Empire to the monarchy, or if they prefer the Republic to either, they ought to be allowed to say so. Gambetta and his friends have long been impatient of delay. The nation, they say, is ripe and ready for the definitive proclamation of the Republic. The Bourbons cannot agree and the Bonapartists are without a head. Why, then, should republicans wait? The Bordeaux compact alone prevents them from acting. When that compact shall cease to be binding, why should not the strength of parties be fully tested and an end made of the present uncertainty? During the coming Summer and Autumn France will be the scene of much political activity, if not of political strife. But the promise is good for the Republic; and the triumph of the republican cause in France will be a republican gain to the rest of Europe.

The Atlantic Cable Company Monopoly—The Governments to the Rescue.

A telegram from London, under date of this morning, states that the Anglo-American, the French and the Newfoundland cable companies agreed on Monday to an amalgamation of their interests. Of the many monopolies of which the public have reason to complain there is none to be deprecated more than that which lays an embargo upon or restricts intelligence. The Atlantic Cable Company assumed to do this in its proposition to combine all the telegraph cable interests for the purpose of advancing the tariff of charges. The object in proposing this combination is, of course, to prevent competition, and thus to leave the public at its mercy. The motive for this action, we are informed, is to make the most out of the increased business likely to arise from the Vienna Exposition. In other words, the greedy monopolists say there will be an unusual amount of business for the cables, and we ought to take advantage of that to increase our profits. It is the argument of the pawnbroker or usurer, who measures his opportunity to fleece his victims according to their growing necessities. In all other kinds of business, legitimately and fairly conducted, prices are usually lowered in proportion to the amount done. But this grasping monopoly proposes to reverse this order of things based upon a sound principle of business and political economy. Admitting there is a limit to the capacity of the telegraph cables, they can by proper management and known appliances convey more messages than they have generally conveyed, and, as the cost is no more, or but a trifle more, the augmented receipts would be so much additional profit. Every one must see, then, that the cable companies could afford to lower their charges and yet not lessen their enormous dividends. Instead of doing that, however, it is proposed to advance the rates for telegraphing. This is a Shylock proceeding and a monstrous injustice to the public. It is a proposition to withhold intelligence and to clog the wheels of trade. The common saying, that corporations have no souls, is verified in this case. The Atlantic Cable Company knows very well that competition cannot spring up to its interests in a day or a month, as it might and does generally spring up immediately against a monopoly in commercial affairs, and, therefore, it may smile complacently at public indignation while carrying out its unjustifiable exactions. We can imagine the directors calmly contemplating their augmented dividends and treating contemptuously the remonstrances of the public and the press from a consciousness of having it all their own way—knowing that no rivalry can be created, at least not immediately, and that the combination they propose will be irresistible. Such a state of things is not pleasant to contemplate. In behalf of the public and the press we protest against it. We claim that the people and the press have rights in this enlightened age that no monopoly should be permitted to ignore. The interests of civilization, commerce, progress, and even international intercourse, are involved in this question, for the ocean cables are the media of all these. It would be absurd to admit that a company—a few men—from interested and selfish motives, should have the power to obstruct or control these. Yet the advance of rates as proposed would have that effect. In fact, a combination of the cable companies for the purpose of monopoly or for other purposes could restrict the use of the cables to a favored few and exclude the public generally. There is neither justice nor reliability but in the most free and liberal use of these important agents of communication. How, then, is this monopoly to be restrained and the public to be protected? How are the interests of commerce, the press and the people to be secured? It is clear there is little to be expected from the companies, or at least from the Atlantic Cable Company. Nor can the chartered privileges be invoked to protect the public. There is no way, apparently, of controlling the monopoly and its tariff but by the action of government. The different governments of the world should enter into a convention for regulating these great international lines of communication. The United States and England especially, which are the two most important commercial nations, and have by far the greatest intercourse through the medium of the Atlantic cables, ought at once to make a convention for regulating the management and charges of these submarine telegraphs. We hope the President will open negotiations for that purpose without delay. In the meantime we warn the cable companies not to defy public opinion or ignore the public interests, but to content with the enormous profits they are now receiving. If there be no other way of protecting the people in this matter, the governments should take possession of the cables at a fair valuation, and, as with the postal telegraph in England, give every facility for communication at reasonable and paying rates.

there for regret in a people changing their place of residence, or even nationality, if they can better themselves? To our Nova Scotia friends we say:—"Come on, if you want to. There is room enough on 'Uncle Sam's farm' for all of us."

The Indians—Latest from the Lava Beds—The Blackfoot on Our Northern Frontier in Motion.

We have a special despatch of the 26th from the lava beds, by courier to Yreka, California, and thence by way of Sacramento to telegraph, the gist of which is that not a shot had been fired for three days; that among our troops on the ground there is a difference among the doctors as to the location of Captain Jack and his missing Modocs, some of our wise men believing them to be still hiding away among the caves and chasms of the pedregal, and others believing that they will be scattered about in twos and threes all over those regions from the Great Basin to Oregon and Idaho, and will thus probably give employment to our troops and keep the white settlers concerned in a state of alarm all Summer; and that meantime there was to be on the 27th a reconnaissance of the pedregal where the missing Modocs were by Donald McKay, supposed to be. We only hope that Captain McKay may "see them on their winding way." A despatch from San Francisco reports nearly all the cavalry horses at the seat of war sick with the epizooty. If so, the Indian ponies must also be suffering from the same disorder, and thus probably Captain Jack may possibly still be within the immediate neighborhood of his volcanic stronghold. But from Toronto we have some news of the noble red men, which, if grounded on truth, reduces this Modoc war, and even General Crook's successful repeating rifle campaign against the Apaches, to a mere bagatelle. This Toronto news is that there has been fighting between the American troops and the Black-foot Indians (in Dakota Territory, we suppose, and along or near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad), and that large numbers of the Americans were killed; that it is feared this is the beginning of trouble in the Blackfoot country; that the Indians of Fort Sully are alarmed in consequence of the movements of the Yankton and Teton Indians (Teton, probably), who have crossed the line, to the number of seven or eight thousand, and threaten the interior settlements of Manitoba. This is a wild and incoherent despatch, however, and has the odor more of a Canadian-Indian ring on the warpath than of an invading army of seven thousand Indians from the United States heading for the half-starved settlements of Manitoba. There are many reasons, nevertheless, for the apprehensions that exist along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, between Minnesota and the Rocky Mountains, of serious troubles with the warlike and comparatively powerful Indian tribes in that section; but in those high latitudes it is, we think, too early for the Indians to take the field for active military operations. The grass of those elevated plains is not sufficiently advanced for this purpose; for, as all those tribes are horsemen in war, they can undertake a campaign only when there is grass for the subsistence of their ponies. In the Winter and early Spring they are subsisted on the dried grass of their sheltered mountain sides or valleys; but, with the springing grass on the plains, they come out upon the Great Plains for the practical business of hunting the buffaloes on their northern migration, capturing emigrant trains, and fighting even the United States troops when the odds are in favor of the redskins. At all events we fear our peace-makers, cariboneers and palming-singers will have a lively season with our copper-colored brethren this Summer between the Great Plains and the Pacific coast, and from the Mexican frontier to the British possessions.

ceive the German Embassy at London, vacated by the death of Count Bernstorff, and General Mantouffil is to represent the Emperor at Paris as soon as France is evacuated by the German troops. "Jim" Nye is like to get an international reputation, as *Un Sénateur qui démissionne par la poste*. The Paris papers thus dub him, and speak with admiration for a man so futile in expedients as to send his household goods by mail home from Washington before the franking privileges had run out. Some time ago a servant of the People's Bank at Ytebe, Italy, was killed by an unknown robber. Apparently there had been a severe fight. In the hand of the corpse were found a few red hairs. Following up this clue the police have arrested a man who has the misfortune to have a red beard on suspicion of being the murderer. The proposed Convention of Governors in Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th May, is likely to be a success. The following Governors have signified their intention of being present:—Hendricks, of Indiana; Woodson, Missouri; Walker, Virginia; Jacobs, West Virginia; Brown, Tennessee; Harris, Alabama; Moses, South Carolina; Noyes, Ohio; Carpenter, Iowa; Washburn, Wisconsin; Beveridge, Illinois; Cook, District of Columbia, and others. All the mayors in the State will also be there. The affair is creating almost as much excitement in Atlanta as if a circus were about to arrive in town.

WESTERN SURVEYORS AND SAVAGES. The Pioneering Parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad To Be Protected by United States Troops—The Official Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1873. An expedition will be organized, to be assembled at, and in readiness to depart from, Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, on the 15th of June next, for the protection of the engineering parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad in making surveys for the location of the line of that road between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will be constituted as follows:—First, a battalion of ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Second, a battalion of ten companies of Infantry, four of the regulars and six of the volunteers. Third, two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel L. P. Bradley, of the Ninth regiment. Fourth, a battalion of five companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fifth, a battalion of four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, two from Fort Rice, one from Fort Lincoln and one from Camp Hancock. Major R. E. Crofton, of the Seventeenth Infantry. Sixth—The detachment of seventy-five Indian scouts authorized by the order No. 42, current series, from the Department of Dakota, and, in addition, five scouts each from Fort Totten and Wadsworth, to be selected by the respective post commanders. Seventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Tenth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eleventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twelfth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. 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Fifty-third, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fifty-fourth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fifty-fifth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fifty-sixth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fifty-seventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fifty-eighth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fifty-ninth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixtieth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixty-first, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixty-second, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixty-third, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixty-fourth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixty-fifth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixty-sixth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixty-seventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixty-eighth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixty-ninth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventieth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventy-first, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventy-second, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventy-third, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventy-fourth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventy-fifth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventy-sixth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventy-seventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventy-eighth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventy-ninth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eightieth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighty-first, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighty-second, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighty-third, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighty-fourth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighty-fifth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighty-sixth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighty-seventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighty-eighth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighty-ninth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninetieth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninety-first, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninety-second, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninety-third, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninety-fourth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninety-fifth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninety-sixth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninety-seventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninety-eighth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninety-ninth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. One hundred, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders.

WESTERN SURVEYORS AND SAVAGES. The Pioneering Parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad To Be Protected by United States Troops—The Official Orders. WASHINGTON, April 28, 1873. An expedition will be organized, to be assembled at, and in readiness to depart from, Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, on the 15th of June next, for the protection of the engineering parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad in making surveys for the location of the line of that road between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will be constituted as follows:—First, a battalion of ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Second, a battalion of ten companies of Infantry, four of the regulars and six of the volunteers. Third, two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel L. P. Bradley, of the Ninth regiment. Fourth, a battalion of five companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fifth, a battalion of four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, two from Fort Rice, one from Fort Lincoln and one from Camp Hancock. Major R. E. Crofton, of the Seventeenth Infantry. Sixth—The detachment of seventy-five Indian scouts authorized by the order No. 42, current series, from the Department of Dakota, and, in addition, five scouts each from Fort Totten and Wadsworth, to be selected by the respective post commanders. Seventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Ninth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Tenth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eleventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twelfth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Thirteenth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fourteenth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fifteenth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Sixteenth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Seventeenth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Eighteenth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Nineteenth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twentieth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twenty-first, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twenty-second, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twenty-third, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twenty-fourth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twenty-fifth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twenty-sixth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Twenty-seventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. 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Thirty-second, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Thirty-third, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Thirty-fourth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Thirty-fifth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Thirty-sixth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Thirty-seventh, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Thirty-eighth, a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of