a brother, and Mr. Reed, a nephew of General Custer, were with him and were killed. Captain Benteen and Lieutenant Varmum of the cavalry and fifty-one men were wounded.

Following up the movements of Gibbon's colum from the Yellowetone, startine from Tullock's Creek soon after five $0^{\prime}$ clock on the morning of June $25 t h$, the infantry of Gibbon's command made a march of twentymmiles over a most difficult country. In order that ecouts might be sent into the valley of the IIttle Big Morn, Gibbon's cavalry, with the battery, was then pushed on thirteen or fourteen miles further, not cernping until midnight. Scouts were sent out at half-past four in the morning of June 26 th; they soon dise covered three Indians who were at first supposed to be sloux, but when overtaken they proved to be Crows who had been vith General Custer. They brought to General Perry the first intelligence of the Battle. Their story Wan not credited; it was supposed that some fighting, perhaps severe fighting, had taken place, but it was not believed that disaster could have overtaken so large a Porce as twelve compenies of cavalry. The infantry which hed broken camp very early, soon ceme up and the whole colum entered and moved up the valley of the Iittle Big Ilorm.

During the afternoon efforts were made to send scoute through to what was supposed to be Custer's position, to obtain infarmation of the condition of affairs, but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indiana who, in increasing numbers, were seer hovering in front of Gibbon's colum. At twenty mimutes before nine $0^{*}$ clock in the evening, the infartyry had marched between twenty-nine and thirty miles, the men were very weary and daylight was fading. The colum was therefore halted for the hight at a point about eleven miles in a straight line above the mouth of the stream.

On the morning of June 27 th the advence was resumed and, after a mareh of nine milea, the intrenched position was reached, the withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno* A cormand and the valley of the I.Ittle Big Flom being undoubtediy caused by the approach of Gibbon's troops.

