

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Turkish minister here has received the following from the minister of foreign affairs at Constantinople—

"A commission, composed of several ministers and high functionaries, Mussulmen and Christians, has been established to elaborate a programme of reforms according to the Imperial note communicated to you by dispatch of June 7th. The Constantinople Imperial Government has decided to open a new inquiry about the reports concerning the excesses attributed to the irregular troops in Bulgaria. This task has been assigned to Blagye Bey, director of the press, and to Youvanteto Effendi, the Bulgarian councillor of state. They have started, and I will communicate to you the result of their inquiries."

Orders have been issued from the War Department to recruit 2,500 additional men for the cavalry regiments. The principal recruiting stations are at St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Boston and New York. Branch offices are to be opened in several of the western cities to secure the required number as soon as possible.

NEW YORK, 17.—Five per cent. premium is now charged by brokers here for trade dollars, which a few weeks ago were selling in large quantities at one per cent. discount.

At Riverside, N. J., yesterday, Elwood Hill, a well-known gambler, stabbed Elwood Marteo with a cheese knife. Marteo died in a short time.

The schooner *Josephine*, at anchor in the river, was this morning boarded by river thieves who, at the muzzles of their revolvers, stripped the vessel and crew of everything of value, with which they escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—Governor Villagrana, of Lower California, telegraphs to the Mexican Consul here, that there is a general uprising of the Indians along the Colorado River and adjoining country against the Mexicans.

Villagrana is en route to San Diego to procure arms and munitions. The situation is critical.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The following decisions of the commissioners of the land office are taken from *Copp's Land Owner* for August:

"Lode claims in Montana located under the territorial act of December 26, 1864, are entitled to fifty feet in width, of the surface ground on each side of the lode, in addition to the width of the lode.

"The portion of the mining claims sold to an alien cannot be patented while such owner is an alien, but on his declaration to become a citizen, his right dates back to his purchase, and he may, thereupon, secure a United States patent for his claim.

"Regular army officers, who served during the rebellion, may initiate a homestead entry while in the army, but on making final proof must show at least one year's residence on the land entered, if they served four years during the late war."

ST. LOUIS, 17.—The strike of the news boys against the *Evening Dispatch* is ended, the boys accepting the situation and paying the previous prices for papers.

CHICAGO, 17.

The formation of a company of infantry has been authorized at Kildman, Manitoba, and two rifled guns, with ammunition, etc., for frontier service, in case of any disturbance, will be sent immediately to Winnipeg.

General Sherman will not, at present, issue any special orders for carrying out the President's directions concerning the troops, except to publish that order for general information. No changes of stations will now be made of the troops south, nor any be ordered unless they seem necessary in a precautionary sense. General Sherman says great care will be taken that no rights of the States are invaded by the military authorities. The military will not take an active part in any case unless called upon in regular form by the proper civil officers.

ROCKBRIDGE, Alum Springs, Pa., 17.—Speaker Kerr is about the same as last night. No apparent change. Dr. Pope says his condition is highly critical.

LONG BRANCH, 17.—While returning from Camp meeting at Newman Springs, last evening, in

a small boat, Charles Major, Charlotte Holmes, and Hester and Larry Bolds, colored, of Red Bank, N. J., were drowned by the capsizing of the boat.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 17.—Sergeant Gunther, of the third cavalry, shot and mortally wounded private Paul Lank, of the twenty-third infantry, at Sidney barracks, Neb., this morning.

Shanghai, July 15.—Grosvenor and Baker, the Yunnan commissioners, arrived at Shanghai July 3d, and have been since in constant communication with Sir T. Wade, the British minister. Wade's departure from Peking and the establishment of the legation in Shanghai, greatly startled the Chinese authorities, who first made efforts to persuade him to return, and afterwards proposed to send the Viceroy of Nanking to reopen negotiation with him. Wade is understood to have rejected all overtures, and to have announced that troops had already been summoned from India. Although a peaceful settlement appears to be desired by the most intelligent Chinese leaders, there is much activity in military preparations, and the army of Tientsin is concentrating.

Famine in the northern province is producing disastrous consequences. There are thousands of deaths from starvation daily. Rice is ordered from the south and from Formosa. The Peking authorities have given 100,000 taels and 4,000,000 batties of rice for the relief of the destitute. Hanlin College contributes 100,000 piculs of rice. Liehung Chang, viceroy of the Chili provinces, also sends 1,000,000 piculs. It is not believed, however, that any efforts can check the calamity this year.

Two Catholic missionaries, who formerly resided in Corea, have just succeeded in re-entering that country, and are kept in close confinement, but are said to be otherwise not ill-treated.

The British ship of war *Sylvia* started upon another visit to Corea, prepared to seek redress for the attack upon the boats by the forts last autumn.

The British flying squadron will return immediately to Shanghai to await the orders of the British minister.

Anti-Christian riots continue in the province of Sze Chuen. The highways are occupied by the insurgents and the mails stopped. The leader of these disturbances, General Ming, formerly active in the great Tai Ping rebellion, is believed to be secretly supported by the local Peking authorities.

Shen Pas Chen, the new viceroy of Nanking, is extremely unpopular, owing to the rigorous suppression of gambling houses and opium dens.

The rebellion has been organized in Cambodia by a brother of the reigning King, who recently escaped from the court of Siam, where he had been held a prisoner.

Trade is seriously disturbed by the warfare, and French troops have been sent from Saigou to the assistance of the Government.

Thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars were paid by China to satisfy the claims of the German minister for indemnity and retribution in the case of the ship *Anna*.

The viceroy of Fukien is reported in disgrace in consequence of this affair, and is now summoned to Peking to give explanation.

Yokohama, July 25.—The Mikado returned to the capital from a northern tour on July 21st.

There is a continued demand for silk at extraordinary prices, owing to the reported failure of European supplies.

The boiler of a Japanese steamer burst in the inland sea, July 4th, and twenty lives were lost.

Japanese merchants are shipping large quantities of rice to the north of China in consequence of the famine there.

A new religious sect, the doctrines of which remain a secret, are spreading in the central provinces near Kioto, and is said to resemble neither Christianity, Mahomedanism, nor any form of the Japanese faith. Thirty thousand followers reported.

NEW YORK, 18.—Wm. Jackson disembeveled Charles Simmons with a razor last night in 32d Street. The murderer fled. Both are negroes.

The *Tribune's* Bayreuth special says the first series of Wagner's performance of the Ring of Nieberlung closed to-night with the drama called *Gotterdammerung*, or the twilight of the Gods. There

was a scene of great excitement. These representations have steadily increased in merit and excellence since the opening. The result is admitted to be a most remarkable triumph. Herr Wagner was called out to-night at the close of the act amid great enthusiasm, and made a short address.

The advanced price in raw silk has caused a rise in foreign and imported articles.

SHARON, Mass., 18.—Albert E. Smith, adjuster of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, was drowned yesterday.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The President to-day, at the instance of the republican congressmen of Mississippi, made an extensive change of federal officers in that State, including the marshal for the southern districts and the principal postmasters. These congressmen say that the new appointments will have the effect of reconciling all different elements and strengthen the party, with the prospect of securing the electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

MYSTIC, Conn., 18.—The Connecticut Peace Society resolutions oppose the return of the Indian bureau to the War Department, denounce the invasion of the Black Hills, and charge that the Indian war was forced upon the Indians to prevent reduction in the army. They demand the investigation of the many innumerable outrages by the military on the Indians, declare that General Custer's death was a just retribution for the slaughter of friendly Indians, urge universal amnesty to ex-confederates, and the removal of the army from the Indian country. Zachariah Crouch is president over the meetings of the Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 18.—This being the birthday of the Emperor of Austria, the Austrian department in the main Centennial building is handsomely decorated with the flags of all nations and the imperial standard. A concert is on the programme. Music by a full band began in this section at 10 o'clock, and will continue throughout the day. No formal ceremonies have taken place, but this afternoon the members of the Austrian commission and invited guests have a banquet, at which speeches will be made by the most prominent.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The *habeas corpus* case of Harry McCabe, the circus boy, was decided this morning. The child was given to Chas. Sonntas, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to be forwarded to his parents in New York.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the President will leave for Long Branch to-morrow, and remain at the sea side much later than usual. He complains to his friends of great fatigue, and he has long been anxious to get away from the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Secretary Chandler has appointed the following gentlemen as commissioners to treat with the Sioux, as provided for in the Indian appropriation bill passed by Congress: H. C. Ball, Iowa; Geo. W. Money, Ohio; A. G. Boone, Colorado; Newton Edmunds, Dakota; Bishop P. B. Whipple, Minn.; A. S. Gaylord, Mich., assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department; S. D. Hinman, interpreter; Charles M. Hindley, Washington, Secretary. Gaylord will act as legal adviser to the commission and represent the Interior Department. The committee will start at once, and will meet at Omaha on the 25th inst.

The commissioner of Indian Affairs has given permission to Gen. Sheridan to raise one thousand Pawnee scouts for the Sioux war.

Representative Meade, of New York, has notified the late Speaker of the House that he will not go to California to serve on the committee to investigate the Chinese question. The reason is privately given that Representative Piper, who has charge of the department to defray expenses, would not advance to Mr. Meade \$800 for expenses. The funds in Piper's hands amount to \$35,000. He refused to advance Meade more than \$400. This leaves Mr. Piper alone on the House committee.

The superintendent of the railroad service says that he has recently had an interview at Chicago with the officers of the railroad companies carrying the mails between Chicago and Omaha, and he is satisfied they will agree to continue the Sunday mails between those places, notwithstanding the failure of Congress to provide extra com-

penation therefor. The companies will receive the ordinary compensation for such mail service. This action will prevent San Francisco from losing one mail each week.

An officer of the Interior Department, to-day, had an interview with Gen. Sherman on the subject of the complaints of the public to the effect that hostile Sioux obtained supplies of arms and ammunition from Indian posts traders at the agencies or reservations. Gen. Sherman was asked whether he believed it was true that supplies were obtained from the agencies. He replied that he did not think it was true, but added that the Indians no doubt would be able to procure arms from other traders as long as they had buffalo robes and furs to sell. It is generally understood that men not connected with the agencies make a practice of selling arms to Indians at various points on the upper Missouri and north-western Territories in exchange for furs, realizing by such trade enormous profits, as the Indians are willing to pay large prices for arms.

ROCK BRIDGE, Alum Springs, Va., 18.—Mr. Kerr suffered most intense agony up to midnight last night, but thereafter rested more comfortably. His death is now only a question of time, and that a short one. His mind is still clear and active; his will firm and resolute as ever. S. S. Cox and wife have just arrived to pay their last tribute to the dying speaker. He converses with them as freely as his fast failing strength will allow. Montgomery Blair had, to-day, quite a lengthy conversation with Mr. Kerr. Dr. Pope says he cannot last much longer. In a dispatch to his law partner at New Albany, after telling of his intense pain, he says, "The end of it all is near at hand. I wish it could be painless, but I fear not. When the news comes to you at home, bear it bravely, and resignedly, for I will. My heart still turns to you with warmest love."

ST. PAUL, Minn., 18.—Capt. Collins, of the 17th infantry, arrived at Bismarck from Fort Buford last night. He fails to confirm the squaw reports of the recent battle between the Indians and Terry's forces. Scouts from Terry's column, two days out, arrived at Buford on Monday evening.

Couriers who arrived at the supply depot at the mouth of the Rosebud on the 11th inst. report that Terry's command met the head of Gen. Crook's command on the 10th. Crook's men were following a large Indian trail in the direction of Powder river. On a short consultation of Gens. Terry and Crook, the commands were united and proceeded on the trail Crook was following.

The 5th infantry was detached from Terry's column and ordered back to stockade, with instructions to take 40,000 rations and embark on the steamer *Far West* and patrol the Yellowstone river as far as the mouth of Powder river, and ascertain whether the Indians had succeeded in crossing the Yellowstone; if not, they are to prevent them. In the mean time Terry will come down on them with the combined commands and force a battle.

It is not positively known whether the Indians are on Tongue river or Powder river. Five hundred Crows volunteered to join Gen. Terry; they were at once rationed and forwarded to him, and will be sent down to the north side of the river with Gen. Miles' command, the 5th infantry.

A Bismarck special to the *Pioneer Press* says the steamer *Far West* was fired into a few miles below Fort Buford on Tuesday by a party of fifty Indians, without material injury. Armed Indians recently run off a herd of 400 beef cattle from the Black Hills, killing all but one. A large number of horses have also been run off. The boys killed one Indian, and his head was preserved in alcohol, and will be sent to Washington when opportunity presents.

Grey Eagle's scalp, taken by Dave Campbell, was sent to the Bismarck *tribune* by the steamer *Josephine*.

Medicine Cloud and his party, belonging to the Fort Rock agency, whom Maj. Mitchell, the Indian agent at Fort Peck, sent to Sitting Bull with a message on the 27th of May last, has returned to the agency. The message sent by Maj. Mitchell to Sitting Bull was to the effect that he desired him to come and visit Fort Peck, hoping such a step would result in his retiring upon the reservation and ceasing from hostilities against the whites.

Sitting Bull replied on July 27: "Tell him I am coming before long to his post to trade. Tell him I did not commence the war; I am getting old; that I did not want to fight, but the whites rushed on me and I am compelled to defend myself; that but for the soldiers stationed on the Rosebud I, with my people, would have been there before; that if I was assured of the protection of the Great Father, I would go to Fort Peck for the purpose of making peace. I and the other chiefs want the Black Hills abandoned and we will make peace."

Medicine Cloud numbers the hostiles as consisting of Brules, Uncapapas, Tetons, Minneconjas, Sarasacs, Ogallalas, Cheyennes and Blackfeet; of the latter but thirty lodges. He says he does not remember the names of many of the leading chiefs. Four Horns and Black Moon are Uncapapas. Each nation has two or three chiefs present, and they all insist that they did not intend to fight the whites, but the Santas commenced the trouble some years ago, and the whites crowded them back on them, so they took it up. He says also that there are no Yanktonites now with them. He estimates the hostiles as consisting of from 8,000 to 10,000 fighting men. The Sarasacs and Cheyennes are the most numerous. There are no white men co-operating with them. They have plenty of guns and pistols. He thinks they get their ammunition from a place called "The Burning Grounds," beyond the Black Hills. They capture many horses during the fight and but few mules. The Blackfeet Indians made many presents, consisting of horses, etc., to the warriors, in order to induce them to retire from the conflict, but after accepting the offering the request was not allowed. They watch continually for whites, not intending to attack them, but to fight hard in their own defense. They are living entirely on meat, which they find it very hard to procure, owing to the close proximity of whites. The hostile camp is now on Tongue River, south of the Yellowstone, one and a half days ride. The Indians are in a constant state of alarm; there is no sleep in their camp. In the fight of the Little Big Horn, the total number of Indians killed was thirty-one, and his estimate of our loss corresponds with what has heretofore been published. He saw five dead Indians in camp dressed in citizens' clothes. The horses sacrificed around the tent were the property of the dead men, and were killed in accordance with their religion. The letter concludes: "While I am writing, a large party of hostile Indians has just arrived upon the opposite bank of the river, including the sons of the chiefs, Four Horns and Black Moon, and are now engaged in telegraphing across the river by signs to the Indians on this side, but what their object is has not yet transpired."

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Times* Bayreuth special says, the Wagner banquet to-day was a splendid affair, both in point of numbers and in the character of the guests; there were five hundred present. Wagner made a long speech explanatory of his words uttered during the festival. The remarks then indulged in meant only that France and Italy, having operas of their own, Germany wished that she too could now have a new lyric and dramatic art. He then thanked the artists to whom all were indebted. He also thanked the people of Bayreuth who had helped him so much, and shown so much interest in his work. He next expressed, in warm terms, his gratitude to the managing committee, and said that to them his success was largely due. As he finished, the guests, and the public outside of the hall, applauded to the echo, and cried, "Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!" Wagner was then escorted about the Hall, the guests rising and saluting him as he passed. Mons. Lucca and his wife were with him at the head of his wife. His Milan publisher placed a silver crown, made in imitation of laurel leaves, on his head. The composer was deeply touched, and made a second speech expressive of the great impression which the festival had produced on him. He then paid a glowing tribute to Liszt, his old friend and teacher, saying that but for that great man no note would ever have been heard from him. The venerable Liszt rose and said, with much emotion, "Other countries have their great men—Dante and Shake-