

ed, were to form a skirmish line on the other side and pick off the Indians as they came out. The latter were completely surprised and scattered out pell-mell, half naked, returning the fire to some extent. Their ponies were effectually stampeded, but owing to Mill's small force he only succeeded in securing the lodges and property therein, and about one hundred and forty ponies. There was an immense quantity of dried meat, berries, etc., all that Crook's whole pack train could carry, and sufficient to postpone the proposed purchase of supplies. There were wagon loads of robes and savage spoil of all kinds, the guard of the Seventh Cavalry, which Custer used in the Little Horn massacre, and various articles of wearing apparel, worn on that occasion, were also captured; a quantity of corn, stored at the mouth of Powder River as late as August 5th, where Terry was fired on, was among the spoils. The whole march and showing since Terry and Crook met go to confirm the soundness of the latter's views of the enemy's probable destination and whereabouts, since leaving their camp on the Little Horn. Lieut. Von Lutwitz of Company C was seriously wounded in the knee; privates Medley and Charles Foster of Company B, Augustus Dorn of Company D, and Sergeant Glass of Company E were wounded, and Private Werzel of Company A was killed in the action. In the morning about seven o'clock word had reached Crook, 15 miles back with the main column. He came forward with selections from the cavalry, reached Mills at eleven o'clock. The latter had kept up a good picket fight during the forenoon. Crook was very much disappointed because Mills did not report the discovery last night, as there was plenty of time to have got up the entire command, and so effectually surrounded the village that nothing could have escaped. But the General is also pleased, too, all things considered. About 100 yards from the village is a little ravine in which a band of seven warriors and fifteen women and children were safely lodged in cavernous rocks, and it was in trying to dislodge them that Mills lost his killed and most of his wounded.

General Crook desired to save the women and children, and by means of Guard's interpretation a parley ensued. Three warriors came out, one chief named American Horse, being mortally wounded. Before this parley was effected, however, Frank White, a citizen, was shot through the heart, and privates Kennedy and McKeenan of company C, Fifth Cavalry, were wounded. About twenty minutes past four o'clock this afternoon there was a sudden picket firing sprung up, beginning on Col. Mason's front, resulting in the wounding of Sergeant Shrieber, of Company K, and private Dorn of Company F, Fifth Cavalry. It proved to be the result of reinforcements received from Crazy Horse's band, and a running attack all around the circle, but the troops were quickly thrown out, and the enemy driven off in every direction. The latter got about a dozen horses, too poor to get into camp. The village was thoroughly ransacked, and the spoils divided around. Col. Mills and men getting the ponies. There were found passes to "Good Indians" from Indian agent Howard, of the Spotted Tail agency, and an illicit tender, named F. C. Boucher, dates respectively January 14th and February 18th, 1876. Much ammunition and many guns were found in the lodges, and all the evidence is to the effect that these Indians were prepared for winter. There were probably 1,000 warriors connected with it, and their chief is "Roman Nose," formerly of the Cheyenne agency. It is regretted that others of the larger villages near by were not surprised and destroyed; but this affair demonstrates the good policy of a stern chase after the Indians, even with the foot soldiers who came in here to the relief of the cavalry, as their part in the play gives them renewed vigor and spirit.

September 10. — Later. — There was a little picket firing throughout last night and this morning. After the command was on the march a number of Indians came down on the rear of the column, but were met with a warm reception from Captain Sumner's battalion of the Fifth Cavalry, who covered the enemy in the ravine, killing several and disabling others. Private Foster, Company F, Mad-

den, Company M, and Geo. Cloutier, Company D, were wounded. The command marched fifteen miles, to-day, toward the Hills, bringing the entire sick and wounded on twelve litters. Medical director Clements amputated the right leg of Lieut. Von Lutwitz last evening, and private Kennedy died of his wounds. No other amputations or deaths are likely to occur. The wounded chief American Horse died last night. Most of the captives are brought along; a few squaws being left back, with the General's advice to the hostile bands to go on the agencies, behave themselves, and all will be well with them. Col. Mills, Lieut. Bubb and Guard go through to the Hills, to-morrow, with a view to secure future supplies.

The Wheeler Brothers, who have been working their famous claim Number Two, below Gayville, on Deadwood Creek, arrived at Fort Laramie last night with a paid escort of twenty men. They bring, as proceeds of their work for seven months, over \$300,000, and 1,000 pounds of dust. They will bring their escort to the railroad at this city, and probably arrive here to-morrow.

General Sheridan is now at Fort Laramie awaiting the arrival of General Crook, or advice from him as to what point he may meet him for council.

NEW YORK, 16. — At a meeting yesterday for extending relief to the sick and destitute of Savannah, it was resolved that lists of subscriptions be issued to agents of different lines of transportation, managers of trade organizations, banks, hotels, churches, business houses and theatres, requesting them to solicit contributions of money, provisions and clothing; to be handed to the treasurer daily, and by him sent to John F. Wheaton, President of the Savannah Benevolent Association, at Savannah. In response to the dispatch, Mr. Wheaton telegraphs that the situation is unchanged. A very large number are sick, and all the lower classes of the white and colored population are destitute. Money is the most serviceable.

ST. LOUIS, 16. — An impromptu meeting was held on 'Change to-day to consider the question of sending relief to the yellow fever sufferers at Savannah. Several hundred dollars and a considerable amount of provisions were subscribed on the spot, and commissioners appointed to send further aid.

CHICAGO, 16. — General Sheridan telegraphs from Fort Laramie to the military headquarters here a dispatch which he received from General Crook, detailing his movements and engagements as already reported in a Cheyenne dispatch to the Col.

General Crook imparts the following additional information: In the captured village was found, besides great quantities of dried meat and ammunition, an army guide and positions of officers' and non-commissioned officers' uniforms, and other indications that the Indians of this village had participated in the Custer massacre. Our main column got up about noon that day, and was shortly after attacked by a considerable body of Indians, who they (the prisoners) say belonged to the village of Crazy Horse, who was camped somewhere between their own village and the Little Missouri River. This attack was undoubtedly made under the supposition that Captain Mills' command had received reinforcements. The prisoners further stated that most of the hostile Indians were now going into the agencies, with the exception of Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, with their immediate followers. Crazy Horse intended to remain on the head waters of the Little Missouri; and about half of Sitting Bull's band, numbering from sixty to one hundred lodges, had gone north of the Yellowstone, while the remainder, with some Sans Arcs, Minneconjous and Uncapapas had gone in the vicinity of Antelope Butte, there to fatten their ponies and trade with Rees and others. I place great reliance in these statements. From other corroboratory evidence which I have, these Indians, with Sitting Bull, will amount probably to 300 or 400 lodges, and, in my judgment, can be very easily struck by Gen. Terry's column, provided that it go in light marching order and keep under cover. Our prisoners also, in their conversation, fully confirmed, in every particular, my opinions as already telegraphed you. We had a very hard march here from Pearl

River for eighty consecutive miles. We did not have a particle of wood, nothing but a little dry grass, which was insufficient even to cook coffee for the men. During the greater portion of the time we were drenched by cold rains, which made traveling very heavy. A great many animals gave out and had to be abandoned; others are now in such a weak condition that a great number of them will not be able to resume the campaign until after reasonable rest. I should like to have about 500 horses, preferably the half-breed horses raised on the Laramie plains or in the vicinity of Denver, and acclimated to this country. I intend to carry out the programme mentioned in my last dispatch via Fort Lincoln, and shall remain in the vicinity of Deadwood until the arrival of my wagon train.

NASHVILLE, 16. — A Murphysboro special says: The boiler of a sawmill at that place exploded, to-day, killing Samuel Stevens, white, and Wm. Harrison, colored.

WASHINGTON, 16. — Orders have been issued to thoroughly disinfect the naval vessels on the North Atlantic station; and to keep them thoroughly isolated from merchantmen.

NEW YORK, 17. — A heavy rain storm, accompanied by a very high wind, set in last night and continued to-day; it is still raging.

The storm prostrated the telegraph south of Philadelphia. No communication with Washington to-night.

CINCINNATI, O., 17. — Capt. Jas. Clark, formerly a well known river pilot, hung himself yesterday at his residence, near Newport.

Charles Kaufman, traveling salesman of Halberg & Co., of this city, plunged into the river this afternoon and was drowned.

An unknown man came upon the wharf boat this afternoon, and deliberately threw himself under the steamer, and was drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, 17. — In the city, to-day, considerable damage was done by a heavy storm which prevailed all day. A portion of the roof on the Main Exhibition building and Machinery Hall were blown away, and injury done to many of the exhibits. The American and English exhibits suffered most. Several other small buildings within the grounds were somewhat damaged by the storm. Trees were blown down, and roofs and chimneys carried away in all parts of the city, and several persons injured, none seriously.

WASHINGTON, 17. — A number of naval officers, affected by the recent order of Secretary Robeson reducing the pay of the officers awaiting orders, one half of whom have retained prominent attorneys, who will shortly argue before the Attorney General, to whom the question will be referred for an opinion as to the right of the Secretary of the Navy to take such a step. The officers claim that the Revised Statutes of 1875 do not alter the law of 1855, which governs the furloughing of officers, and that, therefore, the pay must continue at the usual rates as long as the appropriation holds out, and depend upon Congress to make up the deficiency caused by insufficient appropriation.

MONROE, La., 17. — Yesterday afternoon three colored men were shot and wounded six miles from here, by a white man named Hathaway, returning home in a wagon. A warrant was obtained here and a posse of white citizens went in pursuit and captured Hathaway this morning; he is now in a parish jail. The colored people cheered the citizens along the road. Hathaway is a stranger here. Only one man was seriously hurt, and he will recover.

CHICAGO, 18. — The following was received at the military headquarters:

"Fort Laramie, Wy., 17.

"The following dispatch has just been received from the Department of Dakota:

"Col. Carlin reports that Kill Eagle and Little Wound, with 140 people, all their arms and ammunition, and about 100 ponies, surrendered to him at Standing Rock on the 15th. Twenty-nine men surrendered, all of whom had been in the fight on the Little Big Horn.

(Signed) "P. H. SHERIDAN."

"Lieut. General."

Gen. Drum sent the following:

"Chicago, 16th.

"Lieut. General P. H. Sheridan, Fort Laramie, Wy.

"Col. Bull, commanding the Cheyenne agency, under date of

the 9th inst., reports as follows: Have had messengers yesterday and to-day direct from the hostile camp, who report a camp near Slim Buttes, 180 miles distant. They report Gen. Terry's column on Beaver Creek, moving towards Missouri. The Indians are very desirous of surrendering. I have stated to the messenger that it could only be unconditional, viz., surrender their arms, remain as prisoners, and submit to whatever punishment and other treatment the proper authorities might dictate. Have sent a courier to Gen. Terry, who will reach him in about five days."

NEW YORK, 18. — The damage by yesterday's storm proves to be very great. Several buildings were blown down. The Gospel tent in Thirty-fourth Street was utterly destroyed, the twelve inch centrepole being snapped like a pipestem. The cellars and basements around the river front were flooded. No lives were lost. The destruction of trees, awnings, signboards, political banners and transparencies was something immense.

The *Harald's* special says: Sitting Bull, with his followers, has crossed the Missouri River, thirty miles from Fort Peck. The troops are in pursuit, but it is doubtful if they will overtake him.

ERIE, Pa., 18. — In the fierce storm yesterday a fleet of twenty-five or thirty fishing boats were caught a few miles off this port. All but four managed to get into the yard. One of these was swamped in rounding the light house pier, and three of the four men in it drowned. The remaining boats put back into the lake and two reached Conneaut, but the third was found capsized and empty a few miles from Erie. The three men in it when she put about are supposed to have been drowned.

CATE MAY, N. J., 18. — A dispatch says the storm yesterday was one of the most severe known on the coast. Many houses were unroofed and the pier in front of Congress Hall carried away. The loss amounts to about \$30,000.

Dispatches from the Virginia and North Carolina coast report that the storm was very severe, causing much damage to shipping.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 18. — Mrs. Alonzo Hadley, living in Aiken county, South Carolina, was assaulted by two negroes last Friday. The citizens immediately assembled and made a search for the negroes, one of whom was arrested and shot, the other negro escaped, and a warrant was placed in the hands of a constable, who, with the aid of a posse of white men, attempted to make the arrest, which was resisted by a large crowd of negroes, about 200 in number, armed with shot guns and Winchester rifles. On Sunday the excitement continued. Both the whites and blacks were fully armed, watching each other's movements. There is a report of a skirmish during the day, in which two or three persons were wounded. Toward night a compromise took place, both parties agreeing to disband and retire to their homes. The negroes agreed to surrender the colored man who made the assault and deliver him over to the authorities at Aiken; with that understanding the whites dispersed, and while retiring to their homes, it is reported that several of the latter were ambuscaded and shot by negroes. The city is full of rumors as to the number killed, but there has been nothing definite ascertained.

Later — The passenger train from Augusta, for Port Royal, which left this morning at 8 o'clock, has returned. Proceeding to Jackson station the track was discovered to have been torn up, and the freight train which left here at 6 o'clock this morning, was found wrecked, and the negroes had possession of the road. Supt. Fleming, of the Port Royal road, has telegraphed the state of affairs to Governor Chamberlain, asking him for troops. He has also applied to Lieut. Hornhardt, U. S. A., stationed at Hamburg, for assistance.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15. — A correspondent with the Turks says that their plan of operations is to cross the Moravia, storm the Servian position at Deligrad, and occupy it; then return to take Alexinaiz. Both positions are strong and the task one of enormous difficulty. The first attempt to carry out the plan by bridging the Moravia on Monday was unsuccessful.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Da*

News says: Rain has been falling in torrents for the last two days. Moravia valley is now a great swamp. By systematically burning the villages the Turks have destroyed what would have been their shelter, and they are now exposed without cover to the storm.

Important military operations are impossible, and a week of rain will render the valley untenable.

The Servians have supplies for a year's campaign at Deligrad and Alexinaiz. The Turks are obliged to haul everything from Siech. Their withdrawal to that point is expected.

The *Times*, in an article on Turkey's basis of peace, declares that Europe cannot permit Turkey to occupy the Servian fortresses which it held until 1857. The European powers will be the best judges as to what military force Prince Milan should maintain after they complete their plans for the sake of peace.

LONDON, 16. — The *Times* publishes a letter from Gladstone dealing with the recent speeches of Lord Derby on the eastern question. Gladstone finds fault with the government for merely protesting and remonstrating, and concludes with the declaration that the time has come to say you must let Europe define what is just and then exact it. The writer expresses his belief that circumstances now demand the early assembling of Parliament.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Vienna asserts that Germany won't move in aid of Russia's demands upon Turkey, and in the event of war will remain absolutely neutral.

The *Times* to-day, in an article on the Turkish peace conditions, concludes as follows: Although the Porte has said his last words, the great powers have not said theirs. It remains for them to signify by collective acts what terms of peace are admissible, and Turkey will indeed have begun a new chapter of her history if she should resist their united counsels. Her unbending attitude almost warrants the suspicion that to save her own dignity in the presence of her vassal, she is waiting for the presence of those powers which, as they protect, must also command. It would be gratifying to think that in such a crisis the temper of our own foreign office is firm enough and its purposes sufficiently decided to be truly representative of the nation; but Gladstone's letter is a formidable indictment, and if the foreign office should continue to resist the popular wishes, his demand for an autumn session of Parliament may speedily become that of the country.

LONDON, 18. — A special to the *Times*, dated Semlin, 17th, says: The Turkish Government ordered all its commanders to discontinue hostilities until further notice.

Prince Milan sent similar orders to General Tchernayeff and other Servian commanders.

No limit to the duration of the armistice is specified, but either party may terminate it by giving notice.

A telegram from Constantinople says the new commission of inquiry appointed by the Turkish government will go immediately to Philippopolis to investigate the Bulgarian atrocities.

The steamship *Canadian*, Capt. McLean, from Montreal, Sept. 5th, for Glasgow, grounded this morning at Shermanport, near Lorne. All on board are safe. The vessel struck on a rock and stove her bottom. She is leaking in her fore compartment.

The Spanish revenue cutter captured on Saturday a trader, which was taken by boats from the British man-of-war *Samarcera*, and two of the Spanish prize crew are prisoners.

BERLIN, 18. — The Turkish terms are disapproved, but as the Powers failed to concert a common programme, the immediate result is nothing worse than a continuation of the war and an increase of the Russian auxiliaries in the Servian camp. It is not apprehended that Russia will carry out her threat of direct interference as long as the Servians manage to hold Deligrad and Alexinaiz, and as the autumnal rains are commencing the Servians are pretty safe, if they can hold out a few weeks longer. What Russia might be tempted to do, were the Servians to sustain a crushing defeat before they are rescued by the weather, is a difficult question.

BELGRADE, 18. — Gen. Tchernayeff's army on Saturday proclaimed Prince Milan King of Servia.