

posite bank of the river from Berthold agency, and demanded supplies, on being refused they opened fire, which lasted about fifteen minutes, they then withdrew, and struck south toward Fort Lincoln.

A large party of Black Hillers, who left here for the Black Hills a few days ago and who have been unable to break their camp, four miles from Lincoln, owing to heavy rains, were attacked on Sunday night and lost seven horses.

Late dispatches just received from the commanding officer at Standing Rock says: Indians from Sitting Bull's Camp report a terrible battle between Sitting Bull and Terry and Crook's combined forces. The Indians were repulsed and have scattered. Terry and Crook, however, are reported as having sustained quite as heavy losses as the Indians.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 23.—Hon. Jas. R. Underwood, Ex-U. S. Senator from Kentucky, died at his residence in Bowling Green, Ky., aged 86 years.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The Secretary of the Interior recently sent an agent west to unearth the frauds in the land offices in regard to the land entered upon by soldiers and sailors. Many fraudulent claims have been discovered; more than four-fifths of the localities being in California, where land is in greater demand. Minnesota 47; Kansas 3; Nebraska 25; California 873; Oregon 3; Nevada 2; Colorado 8; Wyoming 2; Dakota 37; Washington 60; total 1,047.

General Sherman, this evening, says: Advices of the last few days indicate that the Sioux cannot escape without our forces striking them. He feels entire confidence in the ability of Crook and Terry to inflict severe punishment. No information of any recent encounter with the Indians reached the army headquarters. Reinforcements are being moved to the departments of the Platte and Dakota, part of which will be sent to join Terry to head off the hostiles if they try to cross the Yellowstone or Missouri rivers. Companies A, C, D and I, of the 5th Infantry, comprising the remainder of Gen. Miles' regiment, have been ordered to a new post on the Yellowstone, under command of Lieut. Colonel Whittle. Fort Buford, Dakota, has been made a depot for the supply of the troops in the field, and under the command of General W. B. Hazen, commanding officer at the Standing Rock Agency, he having reported his forces insufficient to arrest and disarm Rain-in-the-Face and other hostile Sioux who participated in the Custer massacre and have since come to that agency. Four additional companies have been sent there, and the force placed in command of W. H. Carlin, of the 7th Infantry. The force will be composed of G and K of the 1st Infantry, A of the 6th, E and F of the 17th, and H of the 20th, and on their arrival the hostiles will be disarmed and arrested. A battalion of the 11th Infantry, companies E, F, G, H and K have been ordered from Texas to proceed by road to Yankton, and thence by steamer to join Terry. In addition to these troops, two companies of the 4th Infantry have been ordered from Fort Cameron in southern Utah, to take post at Cheyenne, and one company from Camp Douglass, Salt Lake City, to Medicine Bow, Wyoming, near Fort Fred Steele, to strengthen those points, it being feared that if Sitting Bull finds himself pressed too closely his forces will break into small bands and make for the railroad to depredate upon settlements.

A command has been established under Crook to be known as the district of the Black Hills, and Gen. Ronald S. McKenzie, Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, is assigned to its command, with headquarters at Camp Robinson, Red Cloud Agency, Nebraska.

Officers have been designated at each post in Indian territory, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota and Dakota, to recruit the men authorized to fill up the cavalry regiments, with Fort D. A. Russell, in the department of the Platte, and Fort Abraham Lincoln, in the department of Dakota, as rendezvous and camps of instruction. Recruits are allowed to select the regiment in which they will serve. Those for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th will be sent to Fort Russell, and those for the 7th to Fort Lincoln. Officers of marine corps are urging that their corps be sent to the frontier,

and claim that from 800 to 1,000 men can be sent inside a week, which would make as strong a force as any two regiments in the army. Gen. Sherman is willing that they should be sent.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—Gen. Supt. Trost telegraphs the following in relation to the railroad accident near Jackson—

"The unprecedented heavy flood, which occurred eight miles north of Jackson, Miss., washed out a twelve foot culvert directly under the train. The engine, tender, and mail car passed over; the baggage car, smoking car and ladies' coach went into the hole. The sleeping car did not get off the track. The passengers hurt were in the smoking car and the ladies' coach. The casualties are as follows: One tramp, stealing a passage, killed; two passengers mortally wounded; ten injured, nine dangerously."

NEW YORK, 24.—Fifty-one workmen, from Paris, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Lyons, and other cities of France, have been sent by the French government to visit the Exhibition and study the improvements which are making in the various trades, arrived to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Grangers estimate the surplus wheat this season at six hundred tons.

A Victoria dispatch of last night says a committee of gentlemen on Tuesday presented an address to Lord Dufferin, setting forth the grievances of the provinces, &c. He declined to receive the address, and said a petition to the crown was proper.

The *Standard* published a severe article on the subject, and declared that the Island railway must be built and the Carnarvon terms carried out, or separation will follow.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 21.—The *Mark Lane Express* says harvesting is now well advanced. Numerous reports from various parts of the kingdom have arrived. Some prognosticate that the crop will be light, others speak of a fair, or even good average yield.

LONDON, 22.—Disraeli has issued a farewell address to his constituents, the electors of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had been returned to the House of Commons continuously since 1847. He says—"Throughout my public life I have arrived at two chief results not insensible to the principle of progress. I have endeavored to reconcile the change with that respect for tradition, which is one of the main elements of our social strength, and in internal affairs I have endeavored to develop and strengthen the empire, believing that combinations of achievements and responsibility elevates the character and condition of the people."

A telegram from Semlin says that 40,000 Turks, Keron Pasha commanding, met the Servians between Supovatz and Alexinatz on Sunday. They made several attacks, but were severely repulsed, one wing of the Servian army even assuming the offensive. The battle was renewed on Monday, and it is considered probable the Servians fell back to Alexinatz, and that the decisive battle will be fought there. If the Servians win that fight the war will be continued; if the Turks are victorious the Servians will be willing to conclude peace.

The *Times'* Belgrade special confirms the reported repulse of the Turks on Sunday, but says, in spite of that check, the Turks renewed the attack, and the result of the second day's fight is not known. If they take Alexinatz and Delgrade, Keron Pasha has the highway to Belgrade. Gen. Tchernayoff has 79,000 men, but Keron Pasha's already large army has been reinforced by 40,000 men.

A Vienna special to the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that Prince Milan, in spite of the exertions of the war party to the contrary, has received the communications of England with considerable favor, and is personally inclined to apply to the powers for mediation.

A dispatch from Semlin says it is stated that the Servian prime minister interviewed Russian representatives at Belgrade and appealed to the generosity of the Russian government to permit Russian officers and soldiers to enter the Servian army; also asked for pecuniary assistance, as Serbia had determined to continue the war. The Russian government replied, granting the request, under certain conditions. In consequence of this arrangement the Slavon-

ia committee in Russia have been sending funds in large amounts. Russian officers and sub-officers in parties of ten reach Belgrade almost daily, passing through Roumania unhindered. The officers are giving their services gratuitously. A number of other officers are expected shortly.

PARIS, 22.—Preliminary works of international exhibition to be held in 1878 have been begun.

Advices from Madrid state three Spanish gunboats are being sent to Chinese waters at the request of the Spanish representative at Peking. This step is either taken to support the Spanish demand for restitution for a vessel stranded at Formosa or amend the complications arising from the recent attack on the French missionary chapel at Ning Kou Foo.

SALONICA, 22.—The officers implicated in the murder of the foreign consuls were formerly degraded before the public, and salutes were exchanged between the forts and foreign men-of-war.

LONDON, 22.—The Bucharest correspondent of the *News*, who accompanied Schuyler in his tour of investigation, says Baring's report of the sixty villages burned and the twelve thousand persons killed in Bulgaria, does not include the outrages committed in the districts north of the Balkans nor in the district of Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans and seventy south. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but estimates the number of killed at sixty thousand in the district of Philippolis alone. The regular troops are more cruel than the Bashi Bazouks. No doubt the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. The outrages continue to occur. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres, and will suggest to his government the following measures: The hanging of four of the leaders in these atrocities, the disarming of the Mussulmans, and rebuilding the burnt villages at the government expense, for these measures cannot be left to the authorities. Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to see that they be executed.

The *Times* says the Portuguese have made such energetic efforts to recover their stability that the greater number of them will not require to avail themselves of the two months' delay in payment of the bills granted by the recent decree of the government.

LISBON, 23.—Business is beginning to recover, and there is hope that financial matters will shortly return to their normal condition. Bank notes circulate without discount.

LONDON, 24.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turkish army near Alexinatz, reports that the Servians attacked the vanguard of Ali Pasha's army on Thursday and were repulsed after three hours fighting. The Servians were pursued toward Alexinatz and successively driven out of five villages, and totally defeated.

The *Daily News* publishes details of the fighting around Alexinatz on Monday. It appears that the Turks attacked the town on three different sides, pressing inwards steadily, and driving the Servians from entrenchment after entrenchment. The Moravia valley is the main seat of operations, and the fighting there has been terrible. The decisive fighting will begin when the Turks attack the heavy entrenchments where the Servians are waiting for them.

Earl Russell has written a letter to Lord Granville urging upon his attention the necessity for an autumn session of parliament. He declares that the barbarities perpetrated in the Turkish provinces call for a determined combination of the powers under the treaty of alliance against Turkish tyranny.

Bonds 67's 109; 10-40's coupons 107; Erie, 123, preferred 21.

A correspondent telegraphs from Paris: I have reason to know that shortly before the prorogation of the Chamber, a serious proposition for a Russian alliance, with the prospective restoration of Alsace-Lorraine as a bait, was completely frustrated by the resolute attitude of the republican leaders.

Advices received from Cape Coast Castle, dated Aug. 2nd, state that the King of Dahomey has confined all Europeans at Whydal in their houses, and threatens to massacre them.

ROME, 24.—A convocation of cardinals is now sitting to ascertain the feasibility of introducing certain modifications in the system of

electing popes, so that the electors may exercise full liberty when it becomes necessary to elect a successor to the present Pope.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24.—The French and German ambassadors have informed the Porte that their Governments are satisfied with the reparation made by the Turkish Government for the Salonica outrage.

The Porte has refused to consider the Greek note respecting Crete until the termination of the war; meanwhile business in Crete is at a stand still, and judges refuse to sit.

MADRID, 24.—Further reinforcements will be dispatched to Cuba at the end of September.

LONDON, 24.—A telegram from Madrid announces that a royal decree has been issued, ordering the coinage of gold pieces of 25 pegas, also of silver pieces of various denominations.

BELGRADE, 24.—A Servian bulletin announces a cessation of the conflict at Alexinatz after the retreat of the Turks this morning.

PARIS, 24.—The editor of the *Droits de l'Homme* was convicted in the correctional tribunal yesterday, of libelling the Chamber of Deputies, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$600.

LONDON, 25.—A special to the *Standard* from Alexinatz says: Tchernayeff attacked Ali Saib at noon on Wednesday.

Twenty Servian battalions with two batteries of artillery, passed through the valley leading north-east of Alexinatz to the Turkish headquarters. The movement was discovered by the Turks who went to meet the column. The Turks held their ground, although the Servians were superior in numbers. The losses of the Turks were heavy, nearly all of their officers were killed or wounded. The Servians fought under the shelter of a forest, but at six in the evening retreated to Alexinatz. Their total loss is 1,000 killed and wounded.

A *Times* dispatch from Vienna says the Porte's refusal to grant the concession demanded by the Cretans has revived animosity between the Christians and Mohammedans. This state of things has already led to bloodshed at Retimo, in a quarrel between a Turk and Greek. The latter was shot. This was the signal for gathering, and before the authorities could interfere eight Turks were killed and several Greeks wounded. The riot was followed by a panic. All the shops were closed and the Christians barricaded the houses. The Turks are encamped in the streets. A portion of the Turkish fleet has been dispatched to Retimo, and troops have been asked for from Constantinople.

The soundings for the channel tunnel, to connect England and France, will be finished by the end of August. The engineers report the result as very satisfactory.

The Irish rifle team sailed to-day in the *City of Berlin* for the United States.

Christos Barabas, the Greek sailor, who, with four others, mutinied on the bark *Caswell* while on her voyage from Antifogasti to Queenstown, and who was convicted of murdering the captain, G. C. Bestand, and other officers of the vessel, was hanged at Cork to-day.

ZARA, 25.—The Turks yesterday violated the Austrian frontier, near Ossolinik, and seized ninety sheep and cattle, and fired upon the peasants; one was captured and decapitated; they also fired at the Austrian gendarmes and retreated into their own territory with the booty. Two companies of Austrian troops have arrived at Ossolinik.

FLUSHING, 25.—The steamer *C. F. French*, from New York, August 10th, for Antwerp, is on fire at Kakool Bank. She will prove a total loss. Insurance \$400,000. Crew all saved.

BERLIN, 25.—Germany has decided to send an officer to the Turkish headquarters to report any further cruelties.

The Porte refuses to grant an armistice until the preliminaries for peace are settled.

VIENNA, 25.—Prince Milan last night invited all the foreign consuls to a conference at the palace. It is understood the conference related to negotiating for an armistice and peace, and that the Prince expressed a desire for peace and requested mediation looking thereto.

LITTLE ROCK, 25.—Deputy U. S. marshal Kline, to-day, brought down six men arrested for illicit distilling in Newton County. This makes eighteen men and six illicit distilleries captured by revenue

officers in the mountains of Newton County within the last month.

VIENNA, 25.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following particulars concerning the overtures of Prince Milan for peace. Full justice having been done to military honor by six days' fighting at Alexinatz, where there is no prospect for success on either side, a continuance of the struggle would only involve a useless sacrifice of life and further losses, therefore the Prince summoned representatives of the guaranteeing powers, declaring his readiness gratefully to accept their good offices, and offered to respond to the counsels of Europe. He requested them to use their influence to re-establish a good understanding between himself and the Porte, and procure a cessation of hostilities everywhere, including Montenegro. The foreign representatives immediately communicated by telegraph with their respective governments.

LONDON, 25.—A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* says it is almost certain the war is about at an end. The Servians are ignorant of the fact that their government is suing for peace. The news of Tchernayeff's victory is spreading like fire, and there is great rejoicing. The success at this time is unfortunate, as it will be made use of by the war party, but may help Serbia to secure better terms. Important diplomatic action on the part of the great powers, and an armistice between Turkey and Serbia, may be expected immediately.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.—Preliminary negotiations for peace opened last night in consequence of the step taken by Prince Milan.

VIENNA, 26.—It is asserted here that preliminary peace negotiations between the dignitaries of the treaty of Paris, including Russia, were proposed, as a basis of arrangement; that Prince Milan should be retained on the throne; that Serbia pays the war indemnity, and that Turkey have the right of placing a garrison in the Servian fortresses on the Turkish frontier.

VIENNA, 26.—The *Political Correspondence* reports that the chances of the Sultan's recovery diminish daily. The ministers are seriously considering the question of the approaching change in the succession. The eventual successor Abdul Hamid, has put himself evidently in communication with the powers, notably Austria, for the purpose of preparing the way for a general understanding on the pending questions. All the powers have favorably received this step.

PAMPLONA, 26.—The reported discovery of a conspiracy is confirmed. Two sergeants of the Spanish army were found guilty of high treason and immediately shot. Some disturbances occurred at San Sebastian, but were at once repressed.

BERLIN, 28.—The Powers have agreed to the request of the Porte to accede to the suspension of hostilities. Turkey has resolved to grant only a short armistice for the purpose of accelerating the settlement of the terms of peace.

LONDON, 28.—A Belgrade special says Tchernayeff and Havitich drove the Turks from Bangavitsch and Starcia, and then joined their forces, which increases the army of Moravia to 10,000 men.

A dispatch from Dacdtchen reports that on Tuesday two columns of Servians, at Alexinatz, mistook each other for the enemy, and a serious fight took place before the error was discovered. Some Bulgarian volunteers shot their commander who ordered them to advance. The wounded men declined to have any operation performed by the English surgeons, although they knew death would follow refusal.

The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs, under date of Nissa, August 27, and says yesterday's and to-day's fighting has been the severest, resulting in a complete Turkish victory. The Servians everywhere are driven back, and their loss must be very great.

A citizen of Dakota took a Turkish bath in Omaha a few days ago, and died within an hour. The verdict of the jury was: "He hadn't ought to have got so much of the mud off of him at one time."

FLASHING in their pearly sheen,
From the glorious coralline,
See those teeth untarnished!
White alike the back and front.
Yes, by the fragrant SOZODONT,
May beauty's mouth be garnished! d229:60 w31