

Indians, taking refuge in a wash-out. They drove him back into the rancho where he sat for eighteen hours with the gun across his knee and cartridges in easy reach, determined to sell his life dearly, if again attacked. Parties have gone with a conveyance from Sidney to bring him, and it is hoped the wound may not prove fatal.

Five hundred recruits arrived here yesterday.

A Mexican called Pedro, who stole two horses at Sidney, was followed by the sheriff of Cheyenne county, and two men deputized at Ogallala, Neb., to a point nine miles east of that place, and resisting the arrest, was shot and killed. The Mexican fired two or three shots at the two deputies, slightly wounding one in the side, and one ball passing through the hat of the other.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The President has issued a proclamation ratifying the treaty between the United States of America and the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

CHARLESTON, 10.—Owing to the disturbed condition of the city Gov. Chamberlain has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, information has reached me that a serious riot occurred in the city of Charleston on the night of the 6th inst., resulting in the death of one person and wounding and injuring several more,

"Whereas, much excitement still exists in that city, and fears are entertained that the public peace will be further disturbed,

"Now, therefore, I, Dan'l H. Chamberlain, Governor of said State, proclaim my purpose to preserve the public peace of said city by all the powers at my command, and to secure to every man, of whatever political party, the right to speak, act, vote freely and safely, without constraint or danger, in the present political campaign, and I admonish all fellow citizens again, that violence begets violence, that freedom of speech and of political action are sacred rights which can never be trampled on without arousing the spirit of vengeance and retaliation, &c., therefore I most earnestly implore all citizens of Charleston to rely upon the law for their safe protection, and do no act which shall not be within the sanction of the law and its offices. Especially do I discountenance and forbid the presence upon the streets of bodies of men, whether organized or not, armed with deadly weapons, or weapons or clubs of any kind; and I call upon the officers of the city and State to be prompt and vigorous in checking all such demonstrations of violence and lawlessness, and enforcing the laws for the protection of all citizens in their political rights. The spirit of political intolerance in all its forms is the direct curse which now oppresses our State, and peace and prosperity will never come until that foul spirit is finally exorcised. Every thoughtful man and every good citizen should give his utmost influence to preserve the public peace by securing the perfect freedom of political action.

"I am now in conference with the mayor of the city and the chief constables of the State, and all measures suitable for the protection of the citizens of Charleston will be taken, and all persons who have violated or shall hereafter violate the law, will be brought to trial and punishment."

Mayor Cunningham has issued, to-night, a proclamation similar in tone to that of the Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—C. K. Crossmar was arrested in this city, to-day, charged with embezzlement in San Francisco. In his apartments was found \$2,380 in twenty dollar gold pieces, and considerable valuable jewelry.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 10.—One span of the railroad bridge, 130 feet long, over the Tennessee, at London, was blown down to-day.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., 10.—The greatest interest is felt here in the pursuit of the would-be bank robbers and murderers. At last accounts their escape seemed impossible, but an additional posse of from twenty-five to thirty picked men have gone after them by special train to-night. The Hazen American Express Co.'s detective identifies the two dead men as the notorious robbers connected with the James brothers.

NEW YORK, 11.—Refreshing rainfall for the past ten hours with no prospect of abatement.

All the journals have kind words for the Spanish government for

offering to surrender Tweed without asking.

The Times special from Erie, Pa., says, Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, well known in political circles, and now candidate for Senator from Erie County, Pa., and who has been stumping the State for Tilden, was last Saturday, brought to his home in this city insane. Political troubles supposed to be the cause. A few weeks of rest will restore him.

The work of charging with explosives the columns that uphold the roof of Hell Gate began this morning. It is expected that twelve thousand pounds of explosive material will be stowed away in the holes drilled before night. Orders were given to have 20,000 cartridges at the wharf this morning so that the work having been commenced it can be carried through without cessation.

The Star and Herald, of Panama, just received, says: An attack was made on the 20th of August, on the residence of ex-President Pardee, of Peru, at Lima, and before the disturbance was quelled the troops fired on the mob, killing four persons and wounding several others. The Union Club, whose members are supposed to be partisans of the ex-president, was wrecked. Previous to these attacks the mob sacked the store of Wexel, Segrass & Co., taking arms valued at 12,000 soles.

A great fire has occurred in Caracoland, causing destruction of property valued at half a million soles.

A terrible shock of earthquake was felt in Lima and Sallas, at about 1.20 a.m. on the 19th inst., but beyond creating great alarm and cracking a few walls, no injury was done.

The United States of Columbia has been declared in a state of siege. Disruption of the country is feared. The army is to be raised to 30,000 men.

The railroad ticket agents brought their session to a close to-day. The committee on rates reported it inadvisable to make any material change.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—Gen. Sherman and family, and Secretary of War Cameron and daughters, passed through here yesterday, en route to inspect the western forts. They will first stop at Fort Leavenworth, then go to Denver, Cheyenne, Fort D. A. Russell and San Francisco. On their return they will visit the posts along the route in Nevada and Utah. They will also go from San Francisco to Los Angeles, in southern California. They expect to reach Washington again about the 18th of October.

CHICAGO, 11.—The case of Alexander Sullivan, the murderer of C. C. Hanford, was up in the criminal Court this morning, and the defendant pleaded not guilty. The case on the representations of his counsel was put over till next term.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 11.—Advices from the telegraph camp, near Hat Creek, this morning, say the Indians drove back the Government courier who left Fort Laramie with dispatches for General Crook. He will make another start from Hat Creek this morning.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 5.—A Paris special says: Ex-Queen Isabella will return there for the winter.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says: The military situation is greatly in favor of the Turks. Should diplomatic action fail to secure the suspension of hostilities, it is almost the universal expression of the leading press of Europe that Turkey cannot make too many or too ready concessions to public opinion, if she would preserve her position in Europe in the face of the strong feeling excited by the Bulgarian massacres. One of the most important elements in this question is the demonstration now being made in England against Turkey. The feeling is becoming so strong and unmistakable that the friends of the government are likewise taking up the cry and seeking to prevent the question becoming a party one. A pamphlet on the subject by Gladstone will be published this week.

Earl Russell again writes a letter calling for an autumn session of Parliament.

A letter from the Bishop of Manchester, calling upon the people as a nation to subscribe for the relief of the Bulgarians, contains the following sentence: "Come what may, and I do not see that anything is likely or even possible to come which can endanger the position of

England, it seems impossible, if we are to have any regard for our honor or good name, that we should any longer throw, or even allow it to be supposed that we throw, the shield of the protection of England over a power which, relying on that protection, has done deeds which have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole world."

The Times, to-day, in a leading article, argues that it is fallacy to say Turkey is an independent member of the European system. The right of neutral powers to intervene in her affairs was long ago established. We have not morally only, but as a matter of international law, the right to see that justice is done the Porte's Christian subjects. All that is permanent in the English policy in the east may be summed up in a sentence, that we desire to reduce to a minimum this disturbance involved in every inevitable charge. If Lord Derby would have, in short, what Englishmen want, it is to cease from vain repetitions of language of tradition and to come to an agreement with the Czar on terms which the two powers can press with irresistible authority on the Sultan and his ministers.

The Pall Mall Gazette apprehends that the Serbian reliance on Russian aid has been so palpable throughout that Russia will be almost impelled to protect her now, and may interfere in such a manner as to provoke a general war. This is the only danger. The Turks will surely listen to English counsel if the negotiations are not defeated by Russian demands in excess of the Porte's patience. Meanwhile an armistice, at least, may be regarded as certain.

A special from Madeira says: Intelligence was received there of an outbreak of hostilities on the west coast of Africa. A British expedition, consisting of three ships, under Commodore Bruce, ascended the river Niger, and had a conflict with the natives. Several villages were burned and a number of Englishmen wounded.

LONDON, 6.—Several trade failures in the provinces are announced to-day, with liabilities about one-million dollars.

Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £310,000.

Consols, 95 13-16; U. S. bonds 65 1/2 105 1/2; Erie 9 1/2; New York Central 99.

Gladstone, in his pamphlet on the Bulgarian horrors, and the question of the East, says: "It is urgent, in addition to the termination of the war—First, to put an end to the anarchy, misrule, plundering and murdering which still desolate Bulgaria. Second, to make effectual provisions against its occurrence by excluding the Ottoman government from administrative control, not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but above all in Bulgaria. Third, to redeem by these measures the honor of the British name which, in the deplorable events of the year, has been more gravely compromised than I have known it in any former period. Gladstone says he desires to see the territorial integrity of Turkey upheld, though that desire should not be treated as paramount, as there are still higher objects of policy. As an old servant of the crown and state, he entertains his countrymen to require and insist that the government which has been working in one direction, shall work in another, and shall apply all its vigor to concur with the other states of Europe in obtaining the extraction of the Turkish executive power in Bulgaria. Gladstone concludes with an appeal for an organized collection and distribution of relief to the Bulgarians.

Lord Derby has written a letter saying no efforts shall be spared by Her Majesty's Government to ascertain the exact truth as regards occurrences in Bulgaria, and will be ready, in common with other Powers, to take such action upon them as the justice of the case may require.

TORONTO, 6.—A fire in Durham yesterday burnt the Argyle Hotel, the registry office of Trinity Church, and half a dozen dwellings; loss \$25,000.

VIENNA, 6.—Since the declaration that England would not support Turkey against Russian interference, Austria is looked upon in Constantinople as the power to oppose Russia, consequently the Austrian ambassador now occupies the exceptional position of the power which the British ambassador recently held. The Turks are by no means discouraged, and have

great faith in their own military power. Turkey, through her ambassadors at the European courts, has decidedly refused to grant, but expresses a willingness to treat for, peace.

BELGRADE, 6.—The minister of war has not had word from Gen. Tchernayeff for two days.

The Turks are reported marching on Krigujeatz, where are important government works. They are also between Alexinat and Deligrade. Both sides claim a victory. In the engagement between the army of Lavan and the Montenegrins, who fiercely attacked Moukhtar Pacha yesterday, with what result is not yet made known.

LONDON, 7.—The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says: Since the Declaration of Turkey to grant an armistice the outbreak of a Russian-Turkish war is deemed inevitable in well informed circles.

The Standard's correspondent at Nissa makes the surprising statement that a large number of Bulgarians of all classes are joining the army. They are represented as showing much feeling against the Servians, because the latter have brought much mischief on them.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph says: The British government has made strong representations to Turkey through her ambassador, that if the war is continued Turkey must be prepared to see Russia openly giving support to Serbia.

The Standard's correspondent says: Russian medical officers, who arrived at Alexinat, confirm the worst accounts of Friday's disaster. They say the Servians do not hold any position at Alexinat, and confirm the report of the Turkish advance on Belgrade by way of Kragjevat, on the southeast of Montenegro. The Turks command the whole line from Padgoritza to Spuss on Tuesday, creating the impression that the battle was progressing there. This proves to have been a feint with the object of diverting the attention of the Montenegrins from Medun, which place they are investing, the Turks desiring to re-victual there, but have not succeeded yet, and they must drive the Montenegrins from the cliffs, 1,800 feet high on either side of the gap in which Medun lies, before they can re-victual.

The new tunnel for an underground railway in process of construction of Bishopgate Street caved in. Four or five workmen were exhumed and taken to the hospital.

ST. HYACINTHE, 7.—A man named Blanchett and several others have been arrested on suspicion of having set fire to their premises to obtain the insurance, thus causing Sunday's conflagration.

ROME, 7.—La Liberté says: The Italian minister of war, foreseeing fresh complications in the east, intends to recall the officers and men on furlough.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—Abdul Hamet, the new sultan, was, to-day, formally invested with the sword of Osman. All the ministers were present.

BERLIN, 8.—The powers are still endeavoring to induce the Porte to reconsider its resolution, orally expressed, refusing an armistice. The Porte's written reply is expected shortly. It is stated the Porte earnestly desires peace and disclaims any intention to make exorbitant demands.

MADRID, 8.—The cabinet has decided to notify the provincial authorities that while the constitution forbids manifestations offensive to the catholic religion, proper respect for the inviolability of the Protestant churches and ceremonies must be enforced.

MADRID, 8.—Wm. M. Tweed and his cousin, Wm. Hunt, have been arrested in Port Vigon on board the Spanish merchantman Carmen. Tweed was travelling under the name of Secor. Both prisoners were lodged in the fortress.

BELGRADE, 8.—The Servians still hold Alexinat. Gen. Tchernayeff is sending troops and artillery there from Deligrade.

The Turks have halted near Alexinat, between Adrovatz and Petrilavatz, apprehending an attack from Gen. Horvatovich.

No news has been received here respecting the peace negotiations. The Servians would prefer a continuation of the war to humiliating conditions of peace.

LONDON, 8.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says: In consequence of the reproaches cast upon the Austrian Government for not preventing the Russian people from

espousing the cause of the co-regionalists connected with them by race, it is semi-officially stated that the Government, after mature deliberation, has decided that it cannot interfere.

Tchernayeff is at the village of Djunis, where there is a break in the heights now fortified by the Servians, the capture of which is necessary to the success of the Turks. Tchernayeff's strongest fortifications are here. The Turks have advanced and been repulsed several times.

A dispatch to the same journal from Belgrade reports that 220 Russian private soldiers arrived there on Thursday. Their advent is considered significant, as all the Russians who have previously come to enter the Servian army have been officers or Red Cross men.

Orders have been issued that any Servian who mutilates himself to avoid military duty, shall be punished by death or imprisonment.

The brig Baltic arrived with Captain Jackson and crew of the steamer Arbitrator, which was lost at sea. Captain Jackson reports that the Arbitrator left New Orleans on August 12 for Liverpool, and on the 23d, she struck an iceberg and foundered in twenty minutes. She had a cargo of produce and \$7,000 in specie. The total loss is estimated at \$350,000.

PARIS, 9.—The Figaro publishes a telegram from Nice, under date of yesterday, reporting a mutiny on board the United States frigate Franklin, at Leghorn. The dispatch says: The commander of the Franklin, to save the lives of the officers, fired with a mitrailleuse Gatling gun upon the mutineers, nine of whom were killed before order was restored.

CETTIGNE, 9.—Dervish Pasha's attack in the south east on Wednesday was made by several columns which crossed the Sella and Mountsha rivers. When repulsed a portion of the Turks were cut off from the fords, were driven into an angle between the two rivers, and pushed into the Monatsha, which runs between perpendicular rocky banks. The Turkish artillery was ineffectual to protect the pursuit and the slaughter was great. Eight hundred Turks was left dead on the field and upwards of one thousand drowned. The Montenegrins lost three hundred killed and wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9.—It is said the Porte has refused to suspend hostilities until Serbia accepts its conditions for peace, which comprise the demolition of the fortresses at Belgrade and Semandria, and the limitation of the Servian army to 20,000 men.

MADRID, 10.—It was found in July last that Tweed was in Santiago de Cuba, having passed there from Havana. Gen. Jovellar was applied to by the American consul to have Tweed secured and sent to the United States. Gen. Jovellar was quite willing, even in the absence of the extradition treaty, to oblige the American government, in return for their courtesy in the Arquilez case some years ago. Tweed, however, was apprised in Santiago of his impending danger, and sailed for Vigo, Spain, on July 27th, on the sailing vessel Ca men. Mr. Cushing thereupon notified the Spanish government of the fact, and found them willing to arrest Tweed and return him to Cuba, or deliver him up to the American consul. Every precaution was taken by the Spanish government to secure Tweed's arrest in any port of Spain, or on any coast line by which he might arrive. Severe orders were given to the local authorities, especially those of the Vigo and Galician coast. On September 6th, the armen hove in sight off Vigo, and was immediately boarded by the Governor of Pontevida. The Governor at once recognized Tweed from photographs which he had had in his possession for some time. Tweed was entered on the ship's papers under the name of Secor, and accompanied by a man giving his name as William Hunt, who is said to be his nephew. Both were at once secured and thrown into the calaboose under a strong guard, but were subsequently transferred by order to a fortress in Vigo, under the command of the captain-general of Madrid.

The first secretary of the American legation has requested the extradition of Tweed, and he will consequently be handed over to the American authorities.

PARIS, 10.—The story of the mutiny on board the United States frigate Franklin is entirely unfounded. The Franklin is not lying at Genzlia.