

out of our power to do anything at all.

A number of the deputation asked Earl Derby what chance there was for the adoption of Midhat Pasha's constitutional reforms, to which his Lordship replied that he did not know what were Midhat Pasha's proposals. He was aware that that statesman had very liberal ideas about reforming the Ottoman administration, but was not aware of the character of his project. Even if he knew it he would not be prepared to say anything about it without some previous examination and study.

He said, with startling force, that the renewal of outrages would be more disastrous to the Porte than the loss of a battle. If the statements regarding the atrocities in Serbia prove true, it may matter little whether they should afterwards prove an exaggeration. The Russian people seem to be approaching a state of popular excitement, when even a false report will make peace an impossibility. Every day of warfare adds to the likelihood that the strife may overflow its present limits. There are diplomatic signs which might warn Turkey's rulers how narrow is the foothold on which they must pick their way. They will find it less easy than it has been in former times to keep Turkey safe by exciting the jealousies of rival powers. If they display their wonted astuteness, they will seize any expedient that offers a chance of peace.

A Belgrade dispatch says: A banquet was given at the Russian consulate this evening in honor of the name day of the Emperor Alexander. Prince Milan, proposing the health of the Emperor of Russia, said the Emperor was the Serbian's great friend and protector, and he thanked the Russian people for their sympathy and aid. Count Kartzoff, the Russian consul general at Belgrade, received the delegation previous to the banquet in a speech acknowledging their congratulations. He said henceforth Russia and Serbia were united.

The attack on Gen. Tchernayeff began this morning and still continues.

BERLIN, 11.—Specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany decreased \$5,587,000 marks the past week.

MADRID, 11.—Inquiry has been ordered into the conduct of the sub-prefect of Port Mahon, against whom complaints have been made of religious intolerance. He will be prosecuted should it be proved that he has violated religious toleration.

BELGRADE, 11.—Though the accounts of some of the Turkish outrages are unhappily too well established to be doubted, a fair idea of the proceedings of the Turkish force is not to be gathered from the fearful tales so carefully collected. An English gentleman, who passed through the Serbian district lately visited by the Turks, reports that he had many opportunities of talking with the people whose homes had been altogether in the hands of the enemy, and he met no single case of gross outrage. Before the publication of the orders rendering soldiers mutilating themselves liable to the penalty of death or imprisonment for life, many Serbians had already been arrested for that offence. On one occasion as many as forty in a batch were executed. There are hospitals, it is said, in which more than half the patients are of this class.

LONDON, 12.—At Doncaster, to-day, the great Yorkshire handicap race was won by Boisaglier; Mary Duchess second; Agglethorpe third.

PARIS, 12.—A great fire broke out last night on the Rue Bondy and is still raging. The military have been called out to assist. An immense amount of property was destroyed.

MADRID, 12.—A detachment of 2,700 Spanish troops will embark on September 15th to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba. They will be followed by 4,800 others before the end of the month.

HAVANNA, 12.—Brown & Co., British subjects and leading dry goods importers, have been embargoed for non-payment of war taxes for the current year.

Morrison Bros., another English firm, have paid taxes under threatened execution and sale of their property.

LONDON, 12.—A Madrid dispatch says the Spanish government has issued a circular in relation to the complaints of the Protestant ministers. It claims it is only enforcing the articles of the constitution

forbidding public religious manifestations. Similar manifestations by Roman Catholics are likewise forbidden.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says: The answer of Turkey concerning the conditions of peace has been received, but not officially communicated. Russia would permit Serbia to accept. The question is now, when will Russia throw off the mask and openly prosecute the war that she is actually waging, while pretending to be merely Serbia's friend?

A Vienna special says: Diplomatic communications say that Marshal Manteuffel, who went on a mission to Warsaw to persuade Russia to check the warlike aspirations of her people, has received Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Germany, laying down the conditions under which Russia will uphold peace under the present circumstances.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Daily News* is informed that over 3,000 Russians of all grades are in the Serbian army.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *News* states that one report of a Turkish official is just made regarding the atrocities in Bulgaria. Several leaders implicated are arrested, and will be brought to Constantinople for trial. The Turks have promised to distribute \$150,000 among the Bulgarian sufferers.

The *Times's* special from Vienna says: Some Russian volunteers are returning from Serbia, but the agitation in Russia continues, causing uneasiness.

A *Times's* dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Telegraph reports from Philippopolis that Torsen Bey, one of the leaders of the Bulgarian outrages, whose arrest has been ordered, has collected a number of Bashi Basouks, and defies the Turkish government to arrest him.

The *Times's* Vienna special says: No communication has yet been sent by the Porte to the European ambassadors.

The Serbian war minister Veleis has been appointed to the command of the army of Ibar.

The champagne stakes, at Doncaster, was won by Lady Golightly; Monk second; Shillelah third.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—Fifteen Turkish officers, implicated in the Bulgarian atrocities, have been sent here under guard. They are the leaders indicated in the report of Blacque Bey, who has been investigating the atrocities.

AMSTERDAM, 13.—A serious disturbance occurred here on Monday night and last night because the government suppressed a fair. The troops were called out and attacked the mob, killing one person and wounding fourteen. Large reinforcements have arrived.

LONDON, 13.—Sir John Richard Quaid, of the Justices' Court of Queen's Bench, is dead.

Earl Derby's speech in reply to the addresses of the deputations that waited on him on Monday on the Eastern question, appear to be pretty generally satisfactory to the press, and the public agitation about the government's position on this question.

The *Post* conspicuously invites attention to the arrests of Turkish officers concerned in the Bulgarian atrocities as evidence that the Porte is taking effectual measures to show its abhorrence of the unauthorized and deplorable acts in Bulgaria. It says: We may feel confident that Lord Derby's and Mr. Elliott's earnest interposition has not been without effect in securing the punishment of the guilty and relief for the sufferers.

A special dispatch says the Porte has definitely resolved to refuse an armistice, but declares its readiness to discuss the terms of peace. The Porte will not object to a suspension of hostilities.

The St. Leger stakes at Doncaster was won by Petrarch; Wild Tommy second; Julius Caesar third; Kerber, the favorite at two to one, was not placed.

A telegram from Malta announces a severe shock of earthquake at Messina, to-day, creating a panic, but no material damage was done. Some houses reported damaged at Reggio.

LONDON, 13.—The *Post* says it has reason to believe that the extraordinary cabinet council, which was held yesterday at Constantinople, will prove of great importance towards a speedy and pacific solution of the conflicts in the Ottoman dominion. Concerning this council, a dispatch to Reuters merely says the conditions of peace were discussed.

A special to the *Times*, from Vienna says: The council was held for the purpose of reconsidering the resolutions recently taken by the cabinet, and which should have been presented to the Powers on Monday. The correspondent says it was a reconsideration at the last hour, and is undoubtedly due to a step by the Powers at the initiative of England. Elliot, the British ambassador, was in a position to know the resolution of the Porte to decline an armistice and come forward with conditions which were not likely to be accepted as a basis for pacification fit to be discussed. He, of course, informed his Government. Two days intervened—Thursday, the day of the investiture of the Sultan at the Mosque of Eyouband, and Friday, the Turkish Sabbath, when no official business is transacted. These two days were taken advantage of by the British Cabinet to make, in conjunction with other powers, one more effort to present to the Turks the gravity of the moment, and if possible to induce them to reconsider the resolution they had taken on Saturday. All the ambassadors had received instructions to join England in addressing new and urgent representations to the Porte, which was done. It was not one of those merely formal steps taken rather to fulfill a duty than with any belief in its possible efficacy; although each ambassador made his communication singly, the language prescribed by their instructions was almost identical, and represented most earnestly and impressively the danger to which the Porte exposed the empire if it rejected the opportunity afforded to put an end to the war, and that no one could save Turkey from the possible effects of such a fatal resolution. Language like this, supported as it was with all the authority of the great guaranteeing powers, appears not to have been without effect, for the answer that was about to be given the powers has been delayed, and the resolution taken under fresh consideration. There are no indications what the result of these deliberations may be, but all accounts from Constantinople concur that the impression produced has been a deep one.

Meantime, the Turks have again commenced active operations in the field. The tone of the official bulletins from Belgrade does not indicate confidence in Tchernayeff's ability to hold his position, and the recall of Horavotovich from the Turkish frontier, where it had been declared he could defeat the Turkish campaign by interrupting communication with Nisch, is evidence that Tchernayeff is hard pressed. There are indications that trouble for Spain is brewing in the Basque provinces. It will be remembered that on August 26th the discovery and suppression of outbreaks in Pampeluna and Sebastian were reported, and on Sept. 4th it was announced that the Spanish government had given notice that armed guards would be furnished to passenger trains on application of railway companies. Since then nothing has been heard in regard to the symptoms of disturbance in that quarter until last night, when a telegram stated that the rumor had reached Bourg Madame from Puy-cerdà that a pronunciamento had been made in northern Spain. The Spanish Legation, at Paris, to-day, contradicted this report, but letters from Spain represent that great dissatisfaction exists among the inhabitants of the Basque Provinces, in consequence of the modification of the fueros, measures to effect which were to be put in force this month. These measures include military conscription, collection of arrears of taxes and exaction of supplies and provisions for the army occupying the provinces. These letters above mentioned make no mention of any actual outbreak or probable one.

Don Carlos and suite arrived in Liverpool on Monday, and proceeded immediately to Pau, where the Princess, his wife, is now.

The *Standard's* Alexandria correspondent says a report, apparently untrustworthy, is current, that war between Egypt and Abyssinia will be renewed. The troops are leaving Suez for Massowah.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Odessa reports that the Turkish inhabitants of Philippopolis and Tartar Bazarkjik have assumed a threatening attitude toward Bulgarians. They declare that before many days there will be a further reduction in the population. The Muslims are all armed, while the Christians, ever since the collapse of the insurrection, have been deprived of their weapons. The British Ambassador at Constantinople has been informed of the perilous situation of the Christian population.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that in consequence of renewed representations of the European ambassadors at Constantinople, the resolutions taken in the cabinet council on Wednesday of last week were reconsidered on Sunday, but the result of the fresh deliberations was the same as before, with one exception, which was in regard to the new investiture of Prince Milan, it now being required that the Prince shall only go to Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan. No mention of Montenegro, Bosnia or Herzegovina is made in the conditions, which bears out the statement that the Turks desire to break solidarity between Serbia and Montenegro, and treat with them separately about the terms of peace. The resolutions as finally agreed upon were submitted on Sunday to the Sultan who considered the conditions exaggerated, and ordered a convocation of the extraordinary council of eighty. This first act of sovereign will, startling as it seems, did not surprise those who knew what occurred at the first reception of the Turkish minister by the Sultan. After the proclamation on that occasion the Sultan expressed dissatisfaction at the course affairs were taking. He said it was necessary to make friends, to show England that no more atrocities would occur. The war should be brought to a close as soon as possible, Turkey giving fair conditions. It is his present advisors were unable to effect this, he would find others who could. The altercation was stunning, especially to the Grand Vizier, who has kept his room ever since. The absence of the Grand Vizier is considered a hint to his younger colleagues to lose no time in acting on the ideas of the Sultan, and thus avert the danger threatening the all-much dependence placed on Mahomed Damad, the Sultan's brother-in-law, on whose advice, it is supposed, the Sultan mainly acts.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes three columns of the report of Schuyler of the American legation, and Prince Tzertelleff of the Russian embassy at Constantinople, regarding the Turkish atrocities north of the Balkans. The report recommends prompt and efficacious remedies rather than investigations and explanations.

TORONTO, Ont., 13.—The following is a special cable dispatch from London to the *Globe* of this city: The *Times* has a letter from its Canadian correspondent on the Pacific Railroad question. It acknowledges, in its leading article, that it was premature to speak of the failure of the Canadian government to keep its agreement with British Columbia. There has not been any harm done which cannot easily be repaired, but if the construction of the Vancouver Island Railway is a small matter, the failure to construct it is more inexcusable. Canada has no right to repudiate even a small part of its accepted conditions, though if the dispute can be narrowed down to one small point, there should be little difficulty in settling the controversy. The explanation does not leave the Canadian Government in a creditable position. For the sake of its own honor it should revert as far as possible to the strict terms of the bargain. Partial repudiation of the agreement creates a general sense of insecurity. The *Times* can only describe the proceedings as shabby on the part of the Canadians.

BERLIN, 14.—The former independence of the Polish administrative authorities has been entirely abolished by Russia, and the office of secretary of state for Poland is to be suppressed.

TERRY'S EXPEDITION.

TERRY'S CAMP, DEER CREEK, August 30, 1876.

The expedition to the north bank of the Yellowstone in so far as the finding of hostile Indians is concerned has proved a failure. Trails have been found of small hunting parties, but apparently no large band of Indians have crossed the river, unless they have crossed at a point further east. A scout reported this evening a fresh trail at some miles from our present camp, and Lieutenant Gibson, of the Seventh Cavalry, was sent with his company to examine the trail. He has just returned, reporting that the trail is at least five days old and was made by a band of not more than ten men.

There is strong probability that no Indians will be met with during the present campaign.

It will be imperatively necessary for the troops who have been designated to remain in the cantonment during the winter to set to work preparing winter quarters, as the severity of the winter months renders living under canvas absolutely impossible. In this climate the mercury falls to 30 degrees below zero, and a column caught in a severe winter storm would be almost certain to perish. Our present camp is not more than twelve miles from the Yellowstone, and if General Crook has met with Indians we can promptly join him or cooperate with his forces. The weather has been very favorable, and very little sickness exists in the column.—*Cor. New York Herald.*

RAILROAD FREIGHT REPORT

DURING AUGUST, 1876.

UTAH CENTRAL.

RECEIVED.

	Lbs.
Merchandise	2,212,839
Coal	5,181,946
Coke	280,000
Charcoal	700,000
Lumber	847,930
Machinery	270,877
Building Material	237,461
Produce	151,019
Ore	200,455
Rock	200,880
Hay	43,085
Wagons	139,630
Live Stock	40,000
Ice	40,000
Gas Pipe	21,910
Circus Material	480,000
Sundries	155,385
Total	11,488,293

FORWARDED.

	Lbs.
Merchandise	208,290
Bullion	3,601,081
Ore	1,921,947
Wagons	22,000
Machinery	3,950
Wool and Hides	159,658
Salt	214,750
Lumber	41,912
Building Material	58,000
Produce	65,720
Live Stock	2,000
Circus Material	460,000
Total	7,033,578

UTAH SOUTHERN.

RECEIVED FROM SOUTH.

	Lbs.
Merchandise	113,293
Bullion	2,117,888
Ore	3,183,444
Rock	1,288,430
Copper Ore	24,500
Fire Clay	1,030,370
Wool and Hides	28,440
Iron Ore	913,713
Hay	10,000
Charcoal	482,000
Building Material	42,000
Produce	152,825
Coke	194,500
Lumber	167,500
Wagons	1,710
Machinery	9,625
Sundries	38,035
Total	8,900,053

FORWARDED SOUTH.

	Lbs.
Merchandise	849,674
Coal	1,083,350
Charcoal	670,000
Coke	300,750
Rock	420,800
Lumber	140,016
Building Material	108,967
Produce	128,850
Hay	28,085
Machinery	100,930
Fire Brick	45,850
Wagons	17,000
Ore	2,675,602
Live Stock	2,000
Sundries	8,204
Total	4,250,578

MARTYRS TO THE SALT RHEUM.

Rejoice! The persistent use of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will cure you. Use it instead of the greasy ointments and astringent washes with which you have heretofore stimulated the disease. It is cleanly, safe and speedy.