

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Servian Claim of a Victory Over the Turks.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

Earl Derby Receives a Note from the United States Government.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

The English Team Carry Off the Trophy at Wimbledon.

THE FRENCH PRESS LAWS.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

Servian Official Report of a Turkish Defeat.

The following is official:—The priest Doulichitch routed 4,000 Turkish regulars on Wednesday near Rausonza, driving them toward Nova Varosch after a desperate engagement lasting seven hours.

ROUMANIA WILL NOT CALL UP HER RESERVES.

The Minister of War to-day withdrew the bill mobilizing the reserves.

THE DEVASTATION IN BULGARIA DURING THE INSURRECTION.

The Standard's Vienna despatch says it is reported that the insurgents attempted to interrupt the railway near Sofia, but were routed by a battalion of Sofias.

The Vienna journals publish statistics, showing that 8,564 houses were burned in the Philippopolis and Tatarbazardjik districts during the Bulgarian insurrection.

Of these 5,648 belonged to Christians. Many were fired by revolutionary emissaries to compel the people to join the insurrection.

THE SERBIAN ARMY DIVIDED INTO TWO DIVISIONS.

The Standard's Belgrade despatch says the army has been organized into two great divisions. The Eastern division is under General Tcherazoff, with General Leschinski as second in command.

The Western division is under General Olmpich, with General Zach as second in command.

ENGLAND.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY—EARL DERBY ANNOUNCES THE RECEIPT OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—EARL GRANVILLE POSTPONES HIS MOTION.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Derby stated that he had just received a communication from the United States government. He said he could not state the contents of it, but that he had given a copy to Earl Granville and had requested him to postpone his motion, calling attention to the extradition correspondence, as a discussion would inconvenience public business.

Earl Granville said he had read the communication and that his motion would not affect the negotiations of the two governments; nevertheless he willingly complied with Earl Derby's request and postponed his motion until Monday next.

Earl Derby announced that a small number of copies of the correspondence on the Eastern question would be distributed to-morrow.

SIR CHARLES DILKE NOT COMING TO AMERICA.

The Morning Post contradicts the statement that Sir Charles Dilke, Baronet, is going to America with the Parliamentary excursionists who are to sail after the adjournment of Parliament.

FAILURE OF A LARGE AUSTRALIAN HOUSE.

Messrs. A. and G. Harris, Australian merchants, who made an arrangement with their creditors last year, agreeing to pay in full, now announce their suspension. Their liabilities are given at \$1,500,000. Their assets are estimated at \$1,000,000.

THE SERBIAN LOSS AT ISYOR—OSMAN PACHA ANNULS HIS SERVIAN COLUMN.

The Standard's Widin special says that the Servians lost 2,000 killed at the battle of Isyvor. They retreated across the river Timok, but have since recaptured it.

Osman Pacha, on Thursday, annihilated 500 Servians who had occupied Novo Selo. A few only escaped across the Danube.

THE CLEVELAND IRON TROUBLES SAID TO BE SATISFACTORILY ARRANGED.

The Standard this morning says that the rumors affecting the Cleveland iron trade are now happily disposed of. The meeting of the iron masters at Cleveland yesterday was strictly private, but it is understood that it generally approved the scheme for converting the imperiled concern into a limited liability company.

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND IRISH RIFLEMEN COMPETE FOR THE ELCHO SHIELD.

The shooting for the Elcho shield began to-day at Wimbledon. The conditions are that the teams shall be composed of eight men, who shall fire fifteen rounds each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, using any rifle they may select. The shooting at the first range has been concluded, and the following are the total scores:—Scotland, 504; England, 489; Ireland, 479.

The Scotch includes the following gentlemen selected for the British-American team:—Ferguson, Dunlop, McVittie, Whitehall, Rae and Boyd. The Irish team includes William and John Rigby, Fenton, Johnston, Smyth, Jern, Goff and Greenhill, who are selected for America.

THE TOTAL SCORE AT THE THREE RANGES—THE ENGLISH WIN.

The competition at the 900 and 1,000 yards ranges was completed this afternoon. At the end of the 900 yards shooting the score stood:—Scotland, 1,067; England, 979; Ireland, 928. The following is the total score of the shooting at the three ranges:—

England, 1,463; Scotland, 1,435; Ireland, 1,383.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS LAWS TO BE CODIFIED.

The Chamber of Deputies has decided to appoint a committee to codify the press laws.

SPAIN.

THE CORTES PROROGUE—PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

The Cortes have been prorogued until November. Quasada, Martinez Campos and Canovas del Castillo will accompany the King to Santander to receive the ex-Queen Isabella. Splendid preparations are making

for her reception. Several frigates will meet the ex-Queen at St. Jean de Luz.

EGYPT.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT PERMIT THE EXECUTION OF JUDGMENTS AGAINST IT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20, 1876.

In consequence of the government's refusal to permit the execution of judgments against it, M. Hackman, President of the Court of Summary Justice, declared in open court to-day that he would refuse to hear any actions whatever, and that he now closes the court. Great excitement prevails. The judges are deliberating upon the question.

BRAZIL.

BREAK IN THE CABLE FROM RIO JANEIRO TO BAHIA.

LONDON, July 20, 1876.

The cable between Rio Janeiro and Bahia is again interrupted.

BRIGHTON YOUNG'S DIVORCES.

"ANN ELIZA" BRINGS THE GREAT MORMON TO TERMS IN THE COURTS.

SALT LAKE, U. T., July 20, 1876.

The case of Ann Eliza Young against Brigham Young for divorce was brought up before Judge Shaffer to-day, when the following rulings were made:—That Ann Eliza declared to have been married to Brigham Young, which the defendant did not deny, but denied that she was his legal wife; that as the contest was as to the legality of the marriage, the court could properly grant alimony during the suit. The motion for a personal attachment upon the defendant for contempt of court in not paying \$400 per month alimony was denied, as this was a harsh measure where a milder means would be sufficient. The motion to strike out the amended answer of reference was overruled and evidence in the main case was ordered to be taken before a commissioner. It is probable that an execution will be issued by the plaintiff as a means of collecting the alimony heretofore awarded, while the defence will, no doubt, ask for a reduction of the alimony.

THE EXHIBITION.

AN EXCURSION OF MINERS—A MEMORIAL WINDOW IN THE ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1876.

An excursion of miners from the Schuylkill coal region reached the Centennial grounds to-day. The men, numbering nearly 1,000, were accompanied in many instances by their families.

To-morrow forenoon work will be commenced upon the memorial window in the room immediately east of the northern entrance of the Art Gallery. The window will contain the arms of Pennsylvania, the arms of the city of Philadelphia and a large number of inscriptions in Latin, with symbolic figures, painting and sculpture, illustrative of events in American history.

The cash admissions to-day were estimated at \$14,676.

CATSKILL RACES.

POPOKAEPPIE, July 20, 1876.

To-day was the third and last of the Catskill races. In the 2:45 class Derby won the first, third and fourth heats, Vermont Maid second and Phil third. Time—2:40, 2:33 and 2:44. Phantom won the second heat in 2:37, and was distanced in the third for foul driving.

In the 2:27 class Ben Smith won the first, second and fourth heats, Fannie Alwood second and Beattie third. Time—2:33, 2:32 and 2:36.

INDIANS ABSENT FROM THE RESERVATIONS.

Agent Leman, who was present when the beef rations were issued last week to the Indians, says that the rations were drawn as usual by the chiefs of the respective bands, and there was so great a surplus that lodges of four to seven Indians drew from three to five head of beef cattle each. Another gentleman says that there are less than twenty young warriors at his agency, and another that where the plains were swarming with well armed Indians, when rations were drawn last fall and winter, at the last drawing there were but four guns in sight.

Mrs. Gallop, well known to officials as a reliable Indian woman, says there are not to exceed 200 men at the agency where there should not be less than 2,000 warriors.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE HOSTILES.

From which it would seem that the Indians have been reinforced with nearly 2,000 warriors from this agency alone, and those well armed.

Your correspondent has known the men who bring this information three years, and knows them to be reliable and accepts fully their statements. All but fifty lodges out of the camp of more than 1,000 have either joined the hostiles or moved to the east side of the river. They pretend they fear an attack from the hostiles, and for that reason have moved their women and children to the east side.

TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

The steamer Carrol left for the Yellowstone this afternoon with six companies of the Twenty-second infantry to reinforce Terry, and one hundred and fifty tons of supplies. The Western will follow to-morrow with horses and recruits for the Seventh cavalry.

THE CLOTHING OF CUSTER'S MEN.

Indians have come into the outer camps, at Standing Rock, wearing officers' clothing and arms, and also wearing the sashes and carrying the arms of the Seventh cavalry officers or men. Five wounded have been reported to the commandant at Standing Rock as having arrived from the hostiles at that agency, but they are kept hid by their friends.

REINFORCEMENTS MOVING TO TERRY'S HEADQUARTERS—THE PROPOSED FORTS ON THE YELLOWSTONE.

SIX COMPANIES OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY AND 175 RECRUITS FOR THE SEVENTH CAVALRY HAVE LEFT FORT LINCOLN TO JOIN GENERAL TERRY AT THE MOUTH OF THE BIG HORN RIVER.

These troops are under the command of Colonel Otis, of the Twenty-second, and are largely made up of old soldiers used to frontier warfare. They were inspected last evening in their camp by Inspector General Baird, and presented a fine appearance. The command is in

EXCELLENT SPIRIT.

and will, no doubt, give a good account of the Sioux. Great energy has been shown by Captain Burns, the Quartermaster at Fort Lincoln, in furnishing the troops with the necessary supplies for taking the field, and they would have been on their way some days ago had the steamer Carrol arrived from Powder River as soon as was expected. Since Colonel Otis arrived he has displayed unceasing energy, and there is no doubt but that the reinforcements under his command will be hurried forward with the greatest possible speed.

It is calculated that Colonel Otis will not reach General Terry's headquarters until before twelve or fifteen days. General Forsyth, of Sheridan's staff, accompanies the troops. He goes to consult with General Terry respecting the location of the forts which it is proposed to erect on the Yellowstone.

ARRIVAL OF A COURIER FROM THE ARMY IN THE FIELD—ALL QUIET AND WELL IN CAMP.

OMAHA, Neb., July 20, 1876.

A message was received this morning from the commanding officer at Fort Tetterman which says:—A private courier has just arrived from the command in the field, who left on the night of the 17th. The day previous a courier was started with a mail and official matter, but has not yet arrived. All is quiet and well in camp.

NOT KILLED WITH CUSTER.

A REPORTED VICTIM OF THE MASSACRE APPEARS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 20, 1876.

Among those reported slain on the Sioux side at the Custer massacre was Charles K. Emmett, better known as Dashing Charlie, scout and Indian interpreter. It was stated that at the time he was killed he was with Sitting Bull and acting as the chief adviser of that warrior. Emmett arrived in this city yesterday from the West, thus disproving the report of his death. He says he has not been in that part of the Northwest where Indian operations are being conducted.

A GREENBACK NOMINATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20, 1876.

O. P. Davis was nominated for Congress by the Independent Greenback Convention at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE DEATH OF SITTING BULL CURRENTLY REPORTED AND BELIEVED—THE BODY RECOVERED—EVIDENCES OF THE STRENGTH OF THE HOSTILES—LARGE REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE AGENCIES—TROOPS AND SUPPLIES MOVING TO THE FRONT.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 20, 1876.

Sitting Bull was undoubtedly killed in the Little Horn battle. His body was recognized by Fred Girard, an interpreter at General Terry's headquarters, who has been among the Indians for the last twenty-six years, and the description of Sitting Bull given by William Courtailey, of the Berthold Agency, who knew him well, is a perfect description of the body found which was at first supposed that of Sitting Bull.

EVIDENCE OF AN INDIAN.

Goodnow, a Sioux at Fort Rice, who, two days before the battle, gave a detailed plan of Sitting Bull's campaign, including the abandoned village and the larger village into which it was intended to decoy the troops, together with a description of the ground, gives a similar description of Mr. S. Bull. In further confirmation of the theory that he was killed we have a statement which comes through an Indian chief (Grass) at Standing Rock that he was killed, together with Black Moon, Crazy Horse and six other chiefs.

THE STRENGTH OF THE INDIANS.

The statement that Sitting Bull's band of Uncapapas lost 100, and that the entire Indian loss was between 300 and 400 is renewed. To show that Sheridan still underestimates the strength of the hostiles, I give you the following facts:—Last week a count of all the Indian lodges in and about Standing Rock, including the scattering lodges for twenty miles up and down the river, was made, and the number proves to be 297, or about 1,500 Indians, when there should be 7,000.

INDIANS ABSENT FROM THE RESERVATIONS.

Agent Leman, who was present when the beef rations were issued last week to the Indians, says that the rations were drawn as usual by the chiefs of the respective bands, and there was so great a surplus that lodges of four to seven Indians drew from three to five head of beef cattle each. Another gentleman says that there are less than twenty young warriors at his agency, and another that where the plains were swarming with well armed Indians, when rations were drawn last fall and winter, at the last drawing there were but four guns in sight.

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WASHINGTON.

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THE LOUISIANA POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Fight of the Democratic Factions Over the Resumption Act.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1876.

THE FIGHT OVER THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT—SOFT MONEY MEN LOSING GROUND.

The Democratic caucus to consider the repeal of the Resumption act has been postponed until Tuesday evening next. The battle on this question is not yet over, but it is certain that the soft money men are losing ground. There are persons here from Indiana who strongly urge repeal and forestall a heavy bolt of extreme greenback men in their State if the House does nothing, and they magnify the danger and the evil effect of losing Indiana; but, on the other hand, it begins to be seen by a great many Southerners and some Western Democrats that repeal by the House means nothing, as the Senate will not concur, and it is also argued that the party has promised in its platform a policy which will carry out if it comes into power, but that it is not now in power, is not responsible for the present condition of things and would act absurdly if it undertook to assume a share of responsibility before the country while yet it has not control and can exercise none. These views are gaining favor, and it is now probable that the caucus, if it meets next Tuesday, will reject the motion for a repeal.

ANOTHER EXTENSION OF THE OLD APPROPRIATIONS—HOW THIRTEEN MONTHS' APPROPRIATIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE MADE FOR THE YEAR AND THE REMEDY.

The delay over the appropriation bills necessitated to-day another extension to the 1st of August of the old appropriations. Mr. Randall said he thought he could promise to ask no more; but it is now seen that there will be in effect thirteen months' appropriations made for the year—namely, one month now made at the old rate and the regular bills for the whole year at the new rate. This anomalous result attracts attention, and it may be that when all the bills are passed some action will be proposed by the House whereby the expenditures for August shall be deducted from the general sums appropriated for the year. If this were not done the delay arising out of the dispute between the two houses would, in fact, cause extravagance instead of retrenchment in expenditures, and under such a rule it would be in the power of the Senate, by resisting and delaying appropriation bills, to defeat any scheme of economy or retrenchment in expenditures.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

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SECRETARY ROBESON'S IMPEACHMENT AGAIN POSTPONED—DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REAL ESTATE POOL AND THE NAVAL COMMITTEES—HOW THE LAW WAS VIOLATED IN THE APPOINTMENT OF JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF MONEY TO THEM.

The proposed impeachment of Secretary Robeson has gone over for another day, and as the House has decided to hold no session on Saturday may not come up until next week. The delay has been out of deference to the Naval Committee, the members of which have been quite anxious to get both committees to act together in the presentation of their reports and recommendations to the House. The ground is taken by the Real Estate Pool Committee (given in advance that Secretary Robeson's office is impeachable, there is no reason for proceeding to impeachment in any other way than by direct resolution; but the Naval Committee, despite the obtained opinion of the Judiciary Committee, are in favor of turning the charges over to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report articles of impeachment if the case shall warrant that extremity. This is the situation of the matter to-night. The report of the Naval Committee, the substance of which has been already made public, was signed by a majority of the committee to-day, and will be accompanied by a minority report from the republican members, declaring there is no warrant for impeachment. The report of Mr. Glover's committee on the Real Estate Pool was drafted to-day, but is to be considered at a further meeting of the committee to-morrow morning and may be acted upon in time to allow of the offering of the resolution of impeachment soon after the House begins business. The report will, it is said, recite the evidence of Paymaster Bradford as substantially related to-day's Herald, showing in the clearest manner that Secretary Robeson lent large sums of government money to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. and did not require them to pay out of these funds the navy drafts, but, as expressly stated by Paymaster Bradford, supplied him with separate funds to meet these drafts. It is thus shown that the Secretary used the money of the government for the benefit of this banking firm. The report shows that in doing this he violated a number of statutes—sections 5,625, 5,648, 3,675, 5,488, 5,490, and 5,439—all of which prohibit such application or unauthorized use of the public funds, and make it a criminal offense.

It is further shown that while the Barings were nominated to and confirmed by the Senate as agents of the Secretary to bring in the money of the Secretary for the Navy, the Secretary of the Senate certifies that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were never so nominated or confirmed. It is shown also by a letter from Secretary Robeson to the committee, that in May, 1871, he wrote a letter to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., designating them to perform this service and a copy of that letter, accepting and another letter from the Secretary to Barings Bros., notifying them that their function was taken from them and turned over to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The law, section 1,559 of the Revised Statutes, specially prohibits such employment, unless the person employed is appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, and section 5,438 declares that every disbursing officer of the United States who deposits any public money entrusted to him in any place or in any manner, except as authorized by law, or loans with or without interest, or for any purpose not prescribed by law, or transfers or applies any portion of the public money entrusted to him in any such way, is in every such case, deemed guilty of an embezzlement of the money so deposited, loaned, transferred or applied and shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years or by a fine or by both. The committee, therefore, recommend that Mr. Robeson be dealt with according to the constitution and laws of the United States, and to that end recommend the adoption of resolutions impeaching him for high crimes and misdemeanors, instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare forthwith articles of impeachment, and providing for the selection of a committee to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate, and there impeach Secretary Robeson in the usual manner, the Attorney General of the United States to be at the same time notified of the proceedings, that he may take such action in the premises as he may deem proper under the law.

LOUISIANA POLITICS—GOVERNOR KELLOGG AND MARSHAL PACKARD IN WASHINGTON—DISSENT OF REPUBLICANS AT THE NOMINATION OF THE LATTER—AN EASY DEMOCRATIC VICTORY PREDICTED.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG AND MARSHAL PACKARD ARE EXPECTED HERE DURING THE COURSE OF THE NIGHT, THE FORMER ON

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