

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The Substance of the Articles as Agreed to by the Berlin Congress.

London, July 14.—The following is the substance of the articles of the treaty of peace concluded by the Berlin congress:

Article 1. Bulgaria is constituted an automatic tributary principality under the suzerainty of the sultan, with a Christian government and a national militia.

Article 2. The principality is limited on the south by the Balkans.

Article 3. The prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the porte and powers. No member of the reigning European dynasty shall be prince. In the event of a vacancy a new prince will be elected under the same conditions.

Article 4. The plan of government will be prepared by an assembly of nobles convoked at Tzernova before the election of the prince. The rights of the Turks, the Roumanians, the Greeks and others will be taken in account in whatever relates to the election or the government.

Article 5. The following shall form the basis of the public law of Bulgaria: "The distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against anyone as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns the enjoyment of political rights, admission to public employment, functions or honors, or the exercise of different professions and industries. The liberty of public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria as well as to strangers. No transmills shall be imposed on the hierarchic organization of different communions or their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Article 6. Until a permanent organization is completed, Bulgaria shall be governed by a provisional organization directed by a Russian commissioner, who will be assisted by the delegated consuls of the great powers.

Article 7. The provisional government shall not be prolonged over nine months, by which time the organic government shall be settled and the prince elected.

Article 8. The treaties of commerce, etc., between the porte and other powers regarding Bulgaria shall remain in force. The people and commerce of all the powers are to be placed on a footing of equality.

Article 9. The tribute of the porte shall be settled by the dignitary powers within the first year of the new organization. Bulgaria shall bear a part of the public debt of the empire.

Article 10. The principality shall carry out the expected railway connections between Austria, Hungary, Servia and the porte.

Article 11. The Ottoman army shall evacuate Bulgaria. All fortresses shall be destroyed within a year and new ones shall not be erected.

Article 12. The Musselmans who removed from the principality can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by third parties. The Turkish-Bulgarian commission shall be engaged two years with the regulation of all matters relative to the transfer of state properties and religious foundations.

Article 13. There is formed south of the Balkans, the province of Eastern Roumania, under the direct political authority of the sultan, having an administrative autonomy and a Christian government.

Article 14. Fixing the limits is missing.

Article 15. The sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, employ no irregulars, nor quarter troops on the inhabitants. International order shall be preserved by the native gens d'armes and the local militia, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants where they are stationed, the officers to be named by the sultan.

Article 16. The governor may call on Turkish troops if security is menaced.

Article 17. The governor shall be appointed for five years by the porte, with the assent of the powers.

Article 18. The European commission shall determine in three years the powers of the governor, also the judicial, financial and administrative requirements of the province.

Articles 19, 20 and 21 provide that all international arrangements applicable to Roumania shall be continued in force and insure religious liberty.

Article 22. The Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumania shall not exceed 50,000 men. They shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months, three months being allowed them to complete the evacuation.

Article 23. Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, with the exception of Sandjak of Novi Bazar.

Article 24. The independence of Montenegro is recognized.

Article 25 applies the conditions of article five respecting the religious liberty to Montenegro.

Article 26 fixes new frontiers of Montenegro.

Article 27. Antivari is annexed to Montenegro. No fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari. Montenegro shall have the right of free navigation of the Boyana, but shall have no flag or ship of war. Antivari is closed to war ships of all nations. Spizza is incorporated with Dalmatia. The consuls of Austria shall protect the merchant flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Dalmatian maritime code.

Article 28 prescribes for Montenegro the same provisions as article 12, except that the Turk-Montenegrin commission continues three years.

Article 29. The Montenegrins shall evacuate within 20 days the territory beyond the new limits of the principality.

Article 30. Montenegro shall bear the share of the Turkish public debt proportionately to her new territory.

Article 31. The independence of Servia is recognized on the conditions prescribed in the preceding article.

Article 32 is a repetition of article five.

Article 33. Laying down the new frontier of Servia, is missing.

Articles 34 and 35 provide that the present commercial relations, etc., of the principality with foreign countries shall continue in force until new arrangements are made.

Articles 36 and 37 make the same provision for Mussulman property, private and public, as article 23.

Article 38. The Servians shall be allowed 15 days to evacuate the territory not in the new limits.

Article 39. The tribute to Servia shall be capitalized at the rate of capitalization to be arranged by the powers with the porte. Servia shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionate to the territory she acquires.

Article 40. The independence of Roumania is fixed on the conditions in the following article.

Article 41 is a repetition of article 5 relating to religious liberty.

Article 42. Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the treaty.

Article 43. Roumania receives Dobroudja; also the territory south as far as the line of starting, east of Siliștră, and joining the Black sea south of Mongolia.

Article 44. The lines of boundary and water division shall be fixed by the European commission and the Danube commission respectively.

Article 45, 46 and 47 continue present commercial relations of Roumania in force until new arrangements are made.

Article 48. The tribute shall be capitalized at the rate arranged by the powers and the porte.

Article 49. Roumania supersedes the porte in all obligations relating to public works in that principality.

Article 50. The fortifications on the Danube from the iron gates to its mouth shall be raised. No ships of war shall navigate the

Danube downwards from the iron gates. Guard ships of the powers at the mouth of the river may, however, ascend to Galatz.

Article 51. The commission of the Danube in which Roumania and Servia shall be represented is maintained. It will exercise powers heretofore as far as Galatz with complete independence of territorial authority, and all arrangements relative to its rights are confirmed.

Articles 52 and 53 contain further regulations in regard to the Danube commission.

Article 54. The work of the removal of obstacles which the iron gates and catarafts cause to the navigation of the Danube is entrusted to Austro-Hungary.

Article 55. The porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of government of 1868. Analogous regulations adapted to local requirements shall be introduced into other parts of Turkey. Special commissions of the porte, in which the native element shall be largely represented, shall elaborate the details of these plans. The porte, before promulgating these, shall take advice of the European commission for eastern Roumania.

Article 56. In case the agreement relative to the rectification of the frontier, provided by protocol 13, between the porte and Greece, should not be realized, the powers are ready to offer their good services to Turkey and Greece.

Article 57. The porte having expressed a willingness to maintain the principle of religious liberty and give it the widest sphere, the contracting parties take recognition of this spontaneous declaration. In every part of the empire difference of religion should not be the motive of unfriendship in anything relating to civil and political rights, admission to public offices, duties and honors, and the exercise of all professions and industries. The liberty of public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria as well as to strangers. No transmills shall be imposed on the hierarchic organization of different communions or their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Article 58. Until a permanent organization is completed, Bulgaria shall be governed by a provisional organization directed by a Russian commissioner, who will be assisted by the delegated consuls of the great powers.

Article 59. The provisional government shall not be prolonged over nine months, by which time the organic government shall be settled and the prince elected.

Article 60. The treaties of commerce, etc., between the porte and other powers regarding Bulgaria shall remain in force. The people and commerce of all the powers are to be placed on a footing of equality.

Article 61. The tribute of the porte shall be settled by the dignitary powers within the first year of the new organization. Bulgaria shall bear a part of the public debt of the empire.

Article 62. The principality shall carry out the expected railway connections between Austria, Hungary, Servia and the porte.

Article 63. The Ottomans army shall evacuate Bulgaria. All fortresses shall be destroyed within a year and new ones shall not be erected.

Article 64. Fixing the limits is missing.

Article 65. The sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, employ no irregulars, nor quarter troops on the inhabitants. International order shall be preserved by the native gens d'armes and the local militia, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants where they are stationed, the officers to be named by the sultan.

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Article 67. The governor shall be appointed for five years by the porte, with the assent of the powers.

Article 68. The European commission shall determine in three years the powers of the governor, also the judicial, financial and administrative requirements of the province.

Articles 69, 70 and 71 provide that all international arrangements applicable to Roumania shall be continued in force and insure religious liberty.

Article 72. The Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumania shall not exceed 50,000 men. They shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months, three months being allowed them to complete the evacuation.

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Article 78 prescribes for Montenegro the same provisions as article 12, except that the Turk-Montenegrin commission continues three years.

Article 79. The Montenegrins shall evacuate within 20 days the territory beyond the new limits of the principality.

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Articles 84 and 85 provide that the present commercial relations, etc., of the principality with foreign countries shall continue in force until new arrangements are made.

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they are driven to desperation. During the whole of the fight they shot wild. Miles' object, in view of the overwhelming number against him, was to prevent the advance of the hostiles, and if possible hold them in check till reinforced. This he did, although his force was afoot and the savages were well mounted. During Friday the Indians completed the destruction of Cayuse station, which, on the day previous, they had partly destroyed. It is feared Meacham's has met a similar fate.

Among the interested spectators of Miles' fight were a large number of Umatillas, who took sides with neither party, but appeared to relish the sport. It is said a number of young men belonging to this tribe, under Wenapsnoot, have joined the hostiles. Colonel Cornoyer reports that young warriors have passed beyond his control at 10 o'clock this morning. Colonel Forsythe, with his command, was at Weston, having been ordered to the scene of yesterday's conflict, and was moving rapidly as his horses could travel.

The forces now in the Umatilla country amount to 700 men, and it is thought will be sufficient to bring the hostiles to terms in a few days, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. It is not certain that a portion of the hostiles have succeeded in crossing the Columbia, and there is no danger, as far as the future is concerned, with them. Several miles men have just come into town, and report they were driven out of the mountains by the Indians, who appear to be in large numbers. A volunteer company has been organized here, and have placed themselves at the disposal of Governor Ferry.

A FOOT HILLS FIGHT.

PORTLAND, July 15.—The following dispatch has been received from Pendleton:

"Troops under Captain Miles drove the Indians into the foot hills near Cayuse station. They fought for four or five hours at long range in the valley. Finally the troops and volunteers made a charge and drove them four miles to the hills and captured several horses on the field. The volunteers did well, and the officer in command complimented them highly.

"Quite a number of Indians were killed, but the number could not be learned. Nothing was done to-day but shooting. The Indians had not moved late in the day and were watched closely. To-night Colonel Barnard's cavalry arrived on Umatilla river, near the other command, and will move on the Indians early in the morning. Colonel Sanford is coming up from Legrand to be near the Indians on Meacham roads. The Indians are surrounded, and warm work is expected to-morrow."

A BLAST FROM HELL.

The Incandescent Flame that Blistered the West Yesterday—One Hundred and Fifty Sunstrokes in St. Louis—Red Hot Weather Elsewhere.

St. Louis, July 15.—The intense heat of the past week still continues, in fact increases one or two degrees daily, and has become really frightful. The number of prostrations to-day will reach fully 150, between forty and fifty of which have been fatal. The extra force provided at the city dispensary, noted last night, has been doubled, and the officer in command complimented them highly.

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LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15.—Thermometer 92 degrees. Several cases of sunstroke were reported yesterday. Alex. Warwick, representing A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, fell dead from the heat Saturday evening. Two other fatal cases have been reported since that time.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Colonel Lucien Temple died here suddenly of sunstroke this afternoon.

OMAHA, July 15.—Three deaths have occurred here during the last 48 hours, owing to the effect of the extreme heat.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The heat has been more telling to-day than at any time this year. The thermometer has reached 91, and three cases of sunstroke are reported, one being fatal. The Washington ice company lost a horse, and one of their drivers was overcome by the heat. Anton Greir, a Polish laborer, died from the effects of sunstroke, and an unknown man was prostrated by the heat.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—The weather is still very hot, the thermometer