

BY TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—In the debate on the address in the House of Lords, Earl Granville said the utterances of Lord Beaconsfield during the recess had been couched in a tone of belligerent neutrality, and had differed from the sentiments expressed by his colleagues.

Lord Beaconsfield said the summons to parliament was issued when there first appeared an opportunity for the inauguration of peace negotiations. The Porte's appeal to England to intimate her readiness to open peace negotiations, was in a measure made at the instance of the British government, although at the same time, spontaneously adopted by the Porte.

Lord Beaconsfield repudiated the newspaper statements concerning the government's policy and strongly repudiated the accusation of a division in the cabinet. When government after mature deliberation decided upon the policy of neutrality, they were not influenced by considerations in regard to the value of Kars and Batoum, but had to consider the policy and conditions of many other countries.

Lord Derby's felicitous statement, "That the greatest British interest is peace," was a rhetorical expression, but Lord Granville seemed to take it as a statistical fact. He did not think government, by defining British interests, had justified the imputation of selfishness, as all countries frankly declared they were actuated by the same motives.

Lord Beaconsfield pointed to the opening of the present negotiations as proof that England was not isolated or unimportant. There was another kind of isolation besides that arising from decay. At the beginning of the century, England alone asserted her national independence, and if the same course were again at stake, or if any power again threatened the world with a predominance fatal to national liberty, he felt confident the House would not fear the charge of being isolated if it stood alone in maintaining such a cause, and fighting for British interests.

In the House of Commons, this evening, in the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, the Marquis of Hartington repeated the accusation that the government willfully assumed the position of isolation. It was not clear whether government's appeal to the liberality of Parliament was immediate or contingent on the further prosecution of the war. There were grave objections to such a vote. The reasons given for it in the royal speech were so vague that it seemed either as if the government knew what the unexpected occurrence they mentioned was, and wished to bring it on, or were tempting the Turks to further resistance.

Sir Stafford Northcote complained of the opposition and persistent misrepresentation of the government's policy in alleging that the government had a fixed determination to go to war on behalf of Turkey. As regarded their alleged isolation, England was in the same position as other neutral powers.

The official account of the capture of Schipka Pass states that four pashas, 280 officers, 25,000 prisoners and 81 guns were captured. The

Russian loss in killed and wounded was 5,464 men.

The Russian vanguard has occupied Eski Saghra and Yeni Saghra, which were evacuated and burned by the inhabitants.

General Skobeloff has captured Tatar Bazardjik and Vetrenowa.

The Montenegrins have entered Dulcigno, without resistance. Prince Milan has telegraphed the Student's Legion that he will not entertain a thought of peace until he has captured Prizeren.

VIENNA, 17.—A special to the Political Correspondence, from Athens, has the following: The ministry does not intend, at present, to obey the popular warlike feeling. Important negotiations are pending between Greece and England, upon the issue of which depends whether Greece shall or not, at an early date, play an active part with and at the side of England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—The Sultan, to-day, presided at a Knew Council Seraskierate, and invited a deputation from the chamber to participate in the deliberations.

The Turkish armistice plenipotentiaries have arrived at a town called Mustaphapasha, and await there for the return of the envoy sent to the Russian camp to facilitate their further journey. They will reach Kezanlik on Saturday or Sunday.

The Russian troops have arrived at Hermanli.

TORONTO, 17.—C. E. Williams, the Chicago Bank forger, was liberated, to-day, the bank officials refusing to return to Canada to prosecute him. He was rearrested, however, on the charge of bringing stolen property into Canada.

LONDON, 18.—The blue book is published, giving the documents relating to English mediation. The documents show that the delay in transmitting the armistice conditions from St. Petersburg, arose from their being sent by messenger instead of by telegraph. Earl Derby, upon being informed of this, on the 11th inst., wrote to Lord Loftus, the British minister at St. Petersburg, that her Majesty's government thinks it is to be regretted that when Prince Gortschakoff informed you that instructions had been sent to the Russian commanders, that he did not explain the delay that would be caused by means of transmission. The closing dispatch of the blue book is from Minister Layard, dated Monday, announcing that a Russian parliamentary had appeared at Sornasoudlar, announcing the suspension of hostilities in Bulgaria.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Kezanlik, 16th, says: A reconnoitering party of dragoons has brought information that Suleiman Pasha is at Philippopolis, and has given orders to burn everything. Tatar Bazardjik and Philippopolis are reported burned. Intelligence from the Danube says the flow of ice continues and communication is most difficult.

A special from Athens says there is a ministerial crisis there. It is reported from Constantinople that should armistice negotiations fail, the Porte will unfurl the flag of the prophet or permit the English fleet to pass the Dardanelles.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Porte has abandoned the hope of Suleiman Pasha being able to reach Adrianople, and the Turks are preparing to evacuate.

The Post says it is able to state that the British army and navy estimates have been framed on a peace footing, and will be presented at the earliest possible moment.

A correspondent at Pera says it is understood that the British fleet is preparing to leave Vourla for Besika Bay.

The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphed on Wednesday that he would meet the Turkish peace delegates between Adrianople and Philippopolis. The delegates would probably arrive at Tirnova, near Hermanli, last night, in which case the negotiations will begin to-day.

No news has been received from Suleiman Pasha. Harmanli, where the Russian troops are said to have arrived, is an important point on his line to Adrianople. If the Russians have gained that point before him, he not only has General Gourka's pursuing force to beat back but will be taken on the flank by the column from Eski Saghra, while the force at Harmanli stands directly in front. Suleiman's force includes a division from Bulgaria, garrisons of Sofia, and other towns,

and Chakir Pasha's army from Kamarli. All, however, are weakened by the heavy retreat and encounters with their pursuers.

The arctic steam yacht Pandora has been bought by James Gordon Bennett, and is to be used for another arctic expedition.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—The report that Suleiman Pasha had broken through the enemy's lines and arrived near Adrianople is premature. Nothing is known of the position of Suleiman's army.

The cabinet council, to-day, deliberated upon the measures for the defense of Constantinople.

Two squadrons of Cossacks have arrived at Tirnova Semenli to escort the Turkish peace delegates to Kezanlik. The Turkish commandant at the former place believed that an attack was intended and blew up the railway bridge.

LONDON, 18.—The Times' leading editorial says: Nothing more satisfactory to the country, with respect to the immediate course of public affairs, could well have occurred than the declarations, yesterday, made in the Queen's speech as well as by the ministerial leaders in the two houses of Parliament. The alarms recently raised respecting the possibility of a warlike policy being adopted by the government may now be finally dismissed.

The Times commenting on the documents contained in the Blue Book, says: In Lord Derby's recent dispatches we cannot find a trace of apprehensions such as alone could have justified the late outbreak of war feeling in certain quarters. It is now abundantly clear that the feeling was confined to a small though noisy minority, but it will be a satisfaction and relief to the whole country to know that it found no echo in the official utterances of the government.

In the House of Commons this evening, an amendment to the address, that an examination be made into the Irish grievances, was rejected, 301 to 48. The address was then agreed to.

A Russian official dispatch announces that General Skobeloff entered Philippopolis on the 16th and extinguished the flames in the Bulgarian dwellings fired by the retreating Turks.

ST. PETERSBURG, 18.—The budget of the Empire shows the exact balance between the revenue and expenditures, both amounting to 600,393,425 silver roubles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—Queen Victoria's speech has caused considerable disappointment here.

The Turkish peace delegates have arrived at Karabura.

It is reported that Grand Duke Nicholas is at Yeni Saghra.

At the Thursday sitting of the Chamber, a message from the Grand Vizier was read, asking the deputies to appoint five of their number to share in the deliberations of a committee of senators, ulema and officers, which will direct military measures in the event of the failure of the armistice negotiations.

The British consul at Adrianople has asked permission to leave, but Minister Layard ordered him to remain at his post.

Mr. Layard has given assistance to 40,000 refugees within five days.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., 18.—The manager of Howard's Theatre, Boston, who absconded with the funds, was arrested in Frederickton.

ST. PETERSBURG, 19.—Persons who helped to draw up the armistice conditions say that they are such as the Turks are likely to reject. The Russian minister of the Interior has instructed the press to be moderate in its remarks about Austria and England.

LONDON, 19.—The Times' Pera correspondent says Queen Victoria telegraphed the Sultan that he was already acquainted with the action of the British government, and that she had herself urged the Czar to make prompt and honorable peace.

The Turks have evacuated Kazan, south of Osman Bazar. By this the Russians secure the head of another Balkan Pass. All the war material, etc., has been removed from Osman Bazar to Erki Djuma.

The Times' special from Guirgevo says the mortality among the Turkish prisoners at Frateshti is fearful. The station of Frateshti is becoming a terror to travelers between Bucharest and the Danube. Even if there is nothing worse there than ordinary typhus, the mortality evidenced by the numerous graves in the plains surrounding the prisoners' camp justifies the apprehensions of travelers. I saw Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them 50 Turkish

corpses lying in confused heaps. As they were emptied from the dead carts, their ragged, half-clad forms and frost bites, visible on their naked limbs, gave evidence of the hardships they had suffered on their march from Nikopolis.

The Times says: It is expected that yesterday withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of England for America was to be duplicated to-day.

The Economist also anticipates a further decline thither next week, in consequence of the state of the exchange.

LIVERPOOL, 19.—The steamer Abyssinia, which sailed from New York, to-day, has got on board £200,000 for that city.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19.—It is stated the council of ministers yesterday decided to order the Turkish Ambassadors at Vienna and London to request an explanation of the protests against the separate peace proposals recently lodged by Austria and England, and to ask how far Turkey may count upon the support of those countries.

A correspondent at Vienna declares positively that Austria had made no communication to the Porte concerning terms of peace since her answer to the Porte's note of December 12, asking mediation.

The Turkish delegates met the Grand Duke Nicholas at Tirnova Semenli, and preliminary notes were exchanged. The Grand Duke then announced that he had decided to treat only at Adrianople, which should be immediately evacuated. The delegates having assented, orders were telegraphed to Djemil Pasha to evacuate Adrianople. Upon this decision being communicated to the foreign consuls they telegraphed to their ambassadors for instructions and were ordered to remain and protect their countrymen. Djemil Pasha then prepared to retire upon the fortified lines before Adrianople where reinforcements are now concentrating. The Russians will probably arrive at Adrianople in two days, Tirnova Semenli being 35 kilometres distant therefrom, negotiations will then begin. It is generally thought here the wisest policy is for Turkey to make peace at once.

LONDON, 19.—Of the Queen's address and parliamentary debate, the latter clearly shows that the British government in this hour of the Turkish extremity is still uncommitted to warlike measures. It is Disraeli who speaks through Victoria. At his instance, parliament was convened out of the usual season, which implied some grave emergency. The request for means to prepare for contingencies admitted to be remote is, therefore, his confession that the country will assent to nothing like war, unless to repel a positive aggression. The convoking of parliament was an implied menace to Russia, but Russia regarded it not, and to-day Disraeli is not prepared to name any specific danger to be apprehended. Gladstone's cautious unwillingness to supply means for war shows that he suspects Disraeli's purpose to notify Russia by implication, that England will wage war if the terms presented to Turkey by Russia shall seem in Disraeli's judgment to involve danger to English interests. Gladstone's party are disposed not to give the least menace of war until the actual provocation thereto is offered. The *casus belli* does not yet appear. It cannot be a violation of the treaty of Paris, for that was defied by the pending war itself, without England's fighting to vindicate it. Apparently the government will be compelled to show affirmatively that some specific British interest is about to be assailed before it can get power to set forces in motion that may plunge England into the dreaded war. That is practically the pledge of the Queen's speech, but the liberals will see that Disraeli redeems it.

Austria's emphatic tone of late is interpreted only as evidence that Austria has received more specific statements as to what England will not submit to have infringed, and that she sees that under the secret understanding between Russia and Germany there is no danger.

LONDON, 20.—Cleopatra's obelisk passed Margate, this afternoon, and is expected in the Thames at mid-night.

A telegram from Athens reports the insurrection in Thessaly spreading. The insurgents, who fight under the Greek flag, and who have been joined by many Thessalians residing in Greece, have been enthusiastically received in several

districts. Insurrection has also broken out in Macedonia.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—The Agency Russe and Journal De St. Petersburg state that nothing is known at St. Petersburg of the appearance of the Russian parliamentaires at Sorna-Fouklar announcing the suspension of hostilities in Bulgaria as published in the British Blue Book.

BELGRADE, 20.—The Serbian Government is summoning every warlike man to the army for the purpose of occupying Prischina and Novi Bazar. The Servians are converging on Novi Bazar.

PARIS, 20.—The Francais says Gambetta agrees with the ministry that the voting of the entire budget is desirable. It is said he desires a vote to be taken in April, and then to have the chambers adjourned throughout the summer so as to insure political quiet during the international exhibition.

LONDON, 21.—A Cabinet Council will be held, to-day.

Lord Derby is much better, and will resume his duties immediately.

A Russian official telegram, dated Kezanlik, Friday, states that the Turkish peace delegates arrived at Hermanli on Thursday, and were received with military honors by order of the Grand Duke Nicholas. They started with an escort to Kezanlik, where they were expected on Saturday.

A Constantinople correspondent denies that the surrender of Adrianople has been agreed to in consequence of the demand of Russia. He asserts that the Turks decided not to defend the place because it was considered untenable.

The same correspondent, telegraphing on Sunday evening, says: "It has been impossible to communicate by telegraph with Adrianople for three hours, and it is probable the Russians have entered it."

A correspondent at Pera telegraphs that the Russians have entered Adrianople.

An Athens correspondent says, the troops at Choleis have been ordered to the frontier immediately.

Fellow-Citizens of Utah.

The best thing ever imported into Utah for the cure of dyspepsia, headache, and heartburn is Dr. Mark R. Woodbury's Dyspepsia Killers or Headache Lozenges.

John Henry Smith, G. W. Crocheron, sole agents for Utah. Depot opposite Kimball Block, Salt Lake City.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Geo. W. Lincoln, of Bountiful, Davis County, are hereby notified to present the same, with necessary vouchers, for adjustment, within 90 days, or be forever barred.

GEO. A. LINCOLN, JOHN MOSS, Senr., Bountiful, January 3, 1878.

SCHOOL NOTICE

THE Taxpayers of School District No. 23, of Salt Lake County, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the School-house of said District, on Friday, February 1st, 1878, for the purpose of levying a tax, voting the rate of percentage, and the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, WM. G. DAVIS, FRANCIS McDONALD, Trustees.

ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE in my possession; One red three or four year old COW, branded on left hip resembling W W, crop and upper half crop in left ear, under bit in right, has a calf. If not claimed will be sold January 26th, 1878, at 10 a. m.

L. A. BAILEY, District Poundkeeper; Nephi, Juab Co., Jan. 6, 1878.

Advertisement for D.M. FERRY & CO'S SEED, featuring an illustration of a seed packet and text describing the product and its availability.

Advertisement for EPILEPSY or FITS CURED, featuring text about a medical treatment and contact information for Dr. Ross.