

Plevna, as it was hoped to the last that Suleiman Pasha would be able to relieve the place. The fact that Edhem and Mahmoud Damad Pashas still retain power is evidence of a disposition to negotiate.

A Berlin special says the policy of Germany seems to be that the Porte must make the first overtures of peace. It is thought very doubtful whether Russia would accept any offers of mediation until then.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—A report prevailed, last night, that a great battle had been fought between Metchkie and Rustchuk, the result is unknown. Official reports from the Turkish headquarters only mention an affair with six Russian battalions.

Chakir Pasha, appointed to replace Mehmed Ali, has resigned his command on account of ill-health.

The news of the fall of Plevna has been received with calmness and fortitude. The journals urge resistance to the last.

The Turkish parliament was opened, to-day, by the Sultan. All the Turkish dignitaries and foreign ambassadors were present. The speech from the throne was reserved in tone and alluded neither to peace nor mediation.

LONDON, 13.—It is said the suggestion has been laid before the British Cabinet that Constantinople be made a free city under a guarantee of the European Powers.

India Council yesterday, sold two million pounds of bills at one shilling 8 9-16 d per rupee. This is lower than was anticipated, and completely demoralized the silver market.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., 13.—The Royal Hotel and the block containing the principal part of town, was burned, last night; loss, \$40,000.

A dispatch from Paris says the deputation from Bonapartists interviewed President MacMahon, to-day, and declared they could no longer support his policy.

PARIS, 13.—Dufaure is stated to have submitted, last night, a list of parliamentary cabinet, including Bardoux, Bethmont, Say, and Waddington. The republican papers express great distrust of these negotiations, and declare the left remains firmly resolved to obtain the execution of its whole programme.

Specie in the Bank of France decreased 9,100,000 francs the past week.

LONDON, 13.—The Montenegrins have cut the communication between Podgoritz and Scutari.

At Constantinople, to-day, the Sultan, in his speech, said: "I must again appeal to the patriotism of subjects to protect our legitimate rights."

Frequent interviews are taking place among the foreign ambassadors.

A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that the report is current there that the Russians have gained a great victory near Elena, taking 12,000 prisoners.

Achmet Eyoub is expected at Kamari.

A special from Alexandria, Egypt, reports that the British ironclad *Rupert* has suddenly been ordered to proceed to Besika Bay.

A dispatch from Bucharest, referring to the fight near Metchka, reports that thirty tabors of Turks attacked Metchka on the 11th, but were brilliantly repulsed by the forces under Vladimir and the Czarowitz.

According to official returns, the Russian losses in the fighting preceding the surrender of Plevna were ten officers and 132 men killed and forty-five officers and 1,207 men wounded. The Turks lost 4,000 killed and wounded, and the prisoners include ten pashas, 128 staff officers, 2,000 officers, 20,000 infantry and 1,200 cavalry. Seventy-seven cannon were also captured. The first batch of prisoners, numbering 10,000, have already started for Bucharest.

In Russian official circles it is not thought likely that either Turkey or any power in her behalf will propose peace negotiations.

The Russians are expected to cross the Balkans in force, after which they will be ready to open negotiations. If the negotiations are successful the result will be communicated to the signatory powers. Further Russian reinforcements have been counted on, the Czar believing the present army is sufficient.

It is stated that an Englishman has been arrested here at the re-

quest of the German military authorities, on a charge of treason against the empire. He had plans of Metz and other fortresses in his possession.

The *Times'* correspondent at Plevna telegraphs as follows: The Grand Duke Nicholas told me that Osman Pasha has reported his force at 27,000. At the same time the Grand Duke seemed doubtful if there were so many. About sixty cannon and many hundred wagons are among the trophies. Osman Pasha had three weeks' provisions still on hand, and ten days rations in his transport train for the whole army. The immediate cause of his abandoning his entrenchments was the breaking out of an epidemic among the troops. There were 40 or 50 dead bodies a day in Plevna. There were no men available to bury them, and the mortality was increasing.

Eight hundred sick and wounded are in the hospitals.

A proclamation of the Servian government has just been issued announcing that the Servian army has been ordered to cross the Turkish frontier.

A telegram from Erzeroum says, in pursuance of orders from Lord Derby, the British consul left, yesterday morning, with all the archives of the consulate.

Four fourteen-centimetre siege guns have been brought by the Russians from Kars to Hassan Kaleb, and an attack upon Erzeroum is momentarily expected.

Gen. Tergukasoff's division from Bayazid is threatening Van.

A Turkish headquarters' correspondent telegraphs that the departure of the British consul is regarded by the Turks as foreshadowing a British declaration of war.

An insurrection has broken out in the province of Amyre, Crete. The Turkish families and inhabitants of other provinces have sought refuge in the fortress. The governor of Crete has sent troops to suppress the insurrection.

PARIS, 14.—The Dufaure ministry is gazetted to-day. The *Constitutionnel*, *Journal des Debats*, *Soliel*, and *Dix Neuvieme Siecle* entirely approve of the new cabinet, and congratulate the country upon the termination of the crisis.

The *Republique Francaise* and *Rappel* admit that the cabinet is composed of moderate but sincere republicans, but point out that it must be judged by its works, and insists on guarantees.

A Belgrade war was announced, to-day, by salvos of artillery.

Prince Milan will leave for Alexina, to-morrow. He has issued decrees proclaiming a state of siege and announcing that the public functionaries who agitate against war will be dismissed.

It is reported that it has been necessary to amputate Osman Pasha's foot.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Bogot, December 13, says: "Sixty battalions of Turks yesterday attacked the forces of Grand Duke Vladimir all along the line, directing, however, their principal efforts against the left and centre. They attacked Metchka six times, but were each time repulsed with great loss. At 1 p. m. the 35th division of the 12th Russian army corps appeared on the scene, and attacking the Turks on the flank compelled them, with the co-operation of the rest of the Russian forces, to retire upon Krasna, their retreat to Jovan Cistlik being cut off. Grand Duke Vladimir narrowly escaped a ball."

Suleiman Pasha, describing the same affair, claims that he carried some entrenchments of Metchka, but was unable to hold them, owing to the fire from the heights and the arrival of reinforcements. He consequently withdrew to his original position after a seven hours' battle. Three thousand Russians were killed. The battle described above is probably the same which was reported in last night's dispatches to have taken place near Metchka, although there is a discrepancy as to the date, one dispatch making it the 11th and another the 12th.

A Bucharest special says a bullet grazed the Czarowitz's head in this engagement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14.—In his speech from the throne, yesterday, the Sultan declared that as Russia began the war Turkey was compelled to defend herself against the aggression, and has offered the utmost resistance. The Ottoman had displayed the most patriotic spirit, as was evinced by the self denial of all classes, and the courage of the Turkish soldiers had excited the

admiration of the world. His majesty spoke with special approbation of the formation of the civic guards. His non-Muselman subjects had shown a conscientious desire to share in the defense of the country. The constitution granted to non-Muselman subjects perfect equality in the eye of the law. Therefore, as they had acquired corresponding duties at home it was only natural that they should share in the military service, and the government had decided to enlist non-Muselman subjects to the ranks of the army. The only safeguard for the empire was to carry out the constitution. The Sultan's dearest wishes were to see all classes of his subjects enjoy the blessings of equality and the country would profit by the acceptance of modern ideas, financial reforms, the fulfillment of national engagements, the adjustment of taxation in accordance with the rule of sound political economy, the collection of revenue on an equitable system, the revision of the judicial system, a reform to facilitate the tenure and sale of landed property, the bestowal of municipal privileges as the basis of an administrative system, and finally, by the reorganization of the gendarmerie. Unfortunately, the calamities of war had retarded the accomplishment of these reforms. Nevertheless, the Sultan hoped for the future progress of reform. Various measures had been prepared by the Council of State and would be submitted to the consideration of parliament concerning civil procedure, the general election, ministerial functions, high court of justice, public press, taxation and state of siege: "Gentlemen and deputies—Truth can be elicited on questions of political and civil rights only by a perfect liberty of discussion. That liberty having been conferred by the constitution, you require from me no further instruction. Our relations with the friendly powers are of the most cordial kind. May the Most High bless our common efforts."

The peace and war parties are contending for the supremacy, and it is believed the war party will prevail.

There is trouble in Lebanon in consequence of a refusal of the inhabitants to furnish the military contingent or send deputies to parliament, based on the fact that Lebanon is under European guarantee.

M. Cresico, the Servian agent, has delivered to the Porte Servia's formal declaration of war against Turkey and started for Belgrade.

LONDON, 15.—A Constantinople dispatch says: A circular note dispatched by the Porte to the signatories of the treaty of 1871, commences by the statement that the origin of the present important events is perfectly known. The Imperial government is conscious of having done nothing to prove war. It has done everything to avoid it, and has vainly sought to discover Russia's motive in her aggressive campaign. The Porte has shown a desire for improvement by reorganizing the judicial system; and devising the reforms without distinction of race or religion, according to the constitution, has everywhere been well received. A partial reform is of no avail. The adoption of improvement in one part of the empire only would be a premium to other communities to revolt. Any doubts as to the execution of these reforms, should disappear before the solemn declarations the Porte now makes. The state of war simply retards such reforms, and is disastrous to the country generally, destroying agricultural interests, killing industry, and ruining financial reorganizations. Independently of these arrangements for reform, what reason can there be for continuing the war? Russia has declared that she is not animated by a spirit of conquest. The military honor of both sides must be abundantly satisfied. What object can there be in prolonging a contest ruinous to both countries? The moment has arrived for the belligerent powers to accept peace without affecting their dignity. Europe might now usefully interpose her good offices since the Porte is ready to come to terms. The country is not at the end of its resources, and is still prepared to fight in its own defence. It is ready, moreover, to sacrifice all for the independence and integrity of its fatherland; but the Porte is desirous to stop further effusion of blood, and therefore appeals to feelings of justice, which

must animate the great powers, hoping they will receive these overtures favorably.

Osman Pasha has sent a short telegram to the Porte, stating that he had not received reinforcements nor provisions, but, nevertheless, resisted as long as possible; and finally he made an attempt to force a passage through the Russian lines of investment, in which the Turkish troops, despite their valor, were unsuccessful, and he himself was taken prisoner.

A correspondent with the Grand Duke Vladimir shows that the Metchka affair was confined to a skirmish of cavalry with some field artillery practice. He thinks the Turks may have lost 1,000 men altogether, as they were much exposed, but the Russian loss was insignificant. The Russian force on the field was three brigades. The Turks were driven across the River Lom. Their entrenchments on the west bank are now in possession of the Russians.

A Plevna correspondent telegraphs that he believes the Russians will not advance immediately, but await the effect of the fall of that place. The heavy guns on the Sofia road, between Plevna and the river Vid, have been hauled back.

The Turks burned and evacuated Elena, on Friday, and the Russians re-occupied it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—The Chamber of Deputies has elected a Christian president.

SEMLIN, 15.—Prince Milan's proclamation recounts the Turkish atrocities and violations of faith since the treaty of peace made last February, and concludes: "Let us move forward alongside the victorious banner of the Czar, the liberator, with Christian faith in God, the protector of right, and success is sure. Given in the name of our country's welfare, Serbia's independence, and her heroic people: It is God's will."

LONDON, 15.—A correspondent at Plevna telegraphs concerning Osman Pasha's reception by the Russians. The Grand Duke Nicholas rode up to Osman's carriage and for some seconds the two chiefs gazed into each other's face, without utterance of a word. The grand duke stretched out his hand and shook the hand of Osman Pasha, saying: "I compliment you on your defence of Plevna. It is one of the most splendid military feats in history." Osman smiled sadly and rose painfully to his feet, in spite of his wound, and said something which I could not hear. He then re-seated himself. The Russian officers all cried "Bravo! Bravo!" repeatedly, and all saluted respectfully. There was none among them who did not gaze on the hero of Plevna with the greatest admiration and sympathy. Prince Charles of Roumania, who had arrived, rode up and repeated, unwittingly, almost every word of the grand duke, and likewise shook hands with Osman, who again rose and bowed, this time in grim silence. He wore a loose, blue cloak, with no apparent mark on it to designate his rank, and a red fez. He is a large, strongly built man, the lower part of his face covered with a short, black beard, without a streak of gray, and he has a large Roman nose and black eyes. "It is a grand face," exclaimed Colonel Gaillard, a French military attaché. "I was almost afraid of seeing him, lest my expectation should be disappointed, but he more than fulfills my ideal." "It is the face of a great military chieftain," said young Skobeleff. "I am glad to have seen him. Osman Ghazi he is, and Osman the victorious he will remain, in spite of his surrender."

The Servians have crossed the frontier at Pirot and are marching on Kossova. Mehmed Ali has arrived here.

VERSAILLES, 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Leon Say, minister of finance, proposed a convocation of the councils general for December 21st, and of the councils of the arrondissements for the 19th. He said it would be impossible to vote the entire budget, and he therefore proposed that the chamber vote the four direct taxes.

The budget committee thereupon proceeded to deliberate on them in the bureaux, and finally reported favorably on Say's proposition.

Jolibois, on behalf of the Bonapartists, stated that he would support Say's recommendations, but not as expressing confidence in the ministry.

Duc de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia made a similar statement on behalf of the legitimists.

Say replied that government never thought of taking a vote of confidence on the budget, which would be unparliamentary.

The Chamber then voted the bills.

LONDON, 16.—The *Observer* states that it has reason to believe the Turkish circular was dispatched at the instance of England.

The *Scotsman's* London correspondent says it is understood that the English government does not wish to act without the concurrence of the other powers. It is most anxious to avoid complications, which might lead to unpleasantness with Russia.

A special from Constantinople asserts that Osman Pasha has telegraphed his family that his wounds are progressing well.

The steamer *Mexican*, Captain Whitburne, from Port Royal, S. C., for Liverpool, is reported as missing. She sailed from Port Royal on September 15th.

PARIS, 16.

The Russian Minister of Finance has notified the loan contractors that he has determined not to receive the second instalment of the war loan, amounting to 15,000,000 marks, the option of refusing which had been reserved.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 16.—Several of the Powers have already acknowledged the receipt of the Porte's circular. The tone of Italy's reply is very conciliatory and friendly. It says Italy will endeavor to have steps taken, in concert with other powers, for the purpose of offering mediation.

Layard, the British Ambassador, denies that he has sounded the Porte as to the conditions of peace it would be willing to accept.

PESTH, 16.—A public meeting of about 8,000 persons, has adopted a resolution that government should resist, even if necessary with arms, the further extension of the power of Russia. The president of the ministry refused to receive a deputation from the meeting, as it was accompanied by a crowd. The crowd becoming disorderly, the police cleared the streets.

DIED.

On the State Road, Dec. 15, GEORGE, son of John and Margaret Gillies, aged 7 years and 2 months, of diphtheria; funeral from residence, on the State Road, on Sunday, 16th Dec., at 1 p. m. Friends are invited. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

At Hooper City, Dec. 15, HEBER D., son of H. W. and Kate Naisbitt, aged one year, four months and twenty-six days. The funeral will take place at the residence of Mrs. Naisbitt, 20th Ward, on Monday next, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

At Thomas Reed's residence, Hooper, December 6th, 1877, ELIZABETH BROWN, of consumption of the bowels and inflammation of the liver.

Deceased was born in Cheverly, Salop, England, March 5th, 1795; was married to Wm. Riley of Middleton, same County, England, December 29, 1822, by whom she had seven children, four boys and three girls. She was baptized in July, 1851, by Elder James Hileston, in the Birmingham conference, England; emigrated to America in the fall of 1854, remained in St. Louis until the spring of 1855, when she set out for Utah and arrived at Salt Lake City in October of the same year.

She was mother to Mrs. Jane Reed, of this city, and resided with the family twelve years. She then went to Lehi, and was sealed to Thomas Carnes, Sen. After his decease she has visited back and forth, the last eighteen months of her life being spent almost exclusively with the Reed family. She had many friends in southern Utah and also in England, who will be sorry to hear of her death. *J. R. M. — Ogden Junction.*

At Mantle, Sanpete Co., December 6, 1877, ELLEN TUTTLE.

Deceased was born in New York City, Dec. 11, 1799, was baptized by Elder Parley P. Pratt, Dec. 11, 1837. She was the mother of four children, who are all in Utah, and who, with her passed through the persecutions of the church in its infancy. She emigrated to Utah in 1852 and came to Sanpete the same year, where she has resided ever since. She is the grandmother of thirty-two children and the great grandmother of forty-eight children. She has ever been noted for her firmness in the faith, whether in calm or storm, in poverty or wealth. She passed away in full faith and hope of a glorious resurrection.—*Com.*

In Logan, December 10th, of bleeding cancer, CECILIA, wife of Mr. Wm. Norris. Deceased was born at Bristol, England, September 29th, 1809; baptized in 1843, and emigrated to Utah in 1872. She died in full faith in the gospel.—*Ogden Junction.*

At his residence in Payson, Utah Co., U. T., Friday, December 7th, 1877, at eighteen minutes to 8 o'clock p. m., of typhoid fever, CHARLES HYRUM DIXON, aged 29 years, 3 months and 14 days.

Deceased was born in Kirtland, Ohio, from whence he emigrated with his parents to this Territory in the year 1832, since which time he has resided constantly in Payson. He was the eldest son of Christopher E. and the late John E. Dixon. He leaves a wife and two small children, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his departure. He was a kind, loving, affectionate and indulgent husband, father and son; was generous and kind to the poor; was honest and punctual in his dealings; was moral, sober, industrious and temperate in all things and faithful in the discharge of his duties as a saint of God.—