

Correspondence.

Heat—Health—The Circus, etc.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
August 14, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

The heated term is by no means over with us at Ogden. Indeed, although we enjoyed a little cessation from the excessively hot weather, another "heated term," appears to have set in and the nights, as well as the days, are frequently uncomfortably warm. We hoped for, and expected, ere this, to have had a refreshing, cooling shower of rain. We have had many "signs" of storm lately, but all "signs have failed this dry weather!" Sometimes in the evening the clouds will loom up and gather thick, dark and threateningly in the west, the thunders will roar, the sheet and forked lightning flash, brilliant and dazzling, for a short time, then the wind will strike up suddenly, the clouds are blown over the mountains and the atmosphere again becomes still and almost suffocating. As the result of such weather many people here are almost prostrated and experience a feeling of drowsiness. Even the sensation-mongers have become lethargic, and have lost either the ambition, or genius, or both, to originate a new excitement. We still have some sickness among us, and ever and anon the hand of death deprives us of some valued friend.

To-day is a gala day in this city. The advent here of Forepaugh's Mammoth Circus, Museum, etc., has brought in many hundreds of the people from the adjacent settlements, as well as many from other counties.

It is the largest institution of the kind that has ever visited this place, with the finest stock of well trained horses, lions, elephants, and other animals that I have ever seen with any circus in this country. A number of new features were introduced into the performances. The exhibition gave good satisfaction. Indeed Forepaugh's combination appears to be the only one which performs what it advertises to do. Every thing throughout the day was very quiet, peaceable and orderly. No riots, no "strikes," no Indians put in an appearance to scare, nor troops to fight them. Sensations have subsided, and so will I for the present.

SEMPER.

Union Club—Election—Fruits and Flowers.

ST. GEORGE, Utah,
August 7th, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

A few evenings ago we had the privilege of attending a very agreeable reunion of the "Union Club" of this city, which was a very pleasant affair. This club was organized one year ago by Mrs. Susan Dunford, John M. Moody, Jun., and a few of our young men and ladies, and it now numbers some thirty or forty members, who meet once a week for the purpose of mutual improvement and recreation, and the club has been the means of producing a marked improvement in some of its members. All such institutions that tend to the development of a literary taste in the young should receive the support of all our citizens.

Yesterday was "Election Day." Early in the morning the sweet strains of the bands could be heard in various parts of our quiet little city, reminding the people that they are freemen and should protect their rights, homes and families by the exercise of a free ballot, a privilege that all our citizens improved before the sun had reflected its last lingering rays from over the western hills. The result of the election was 353 solid votes, not a dissenting voice in vote in the whole city, and this unity of voice and action, caused by obedience to the gospel truth introduced to the 19th century by the Prophet Joseph Smith.

Last Sunday afternoon we strolled into the beautiful garden of J. E. Johnson, containing a thousand varieties of trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, and plants, so numerous that the names of them would require some time to learn and remember them. Everybody who visits this city should be sure to visit this garden, this paradise among red sand hills, and see if "the desert does not blossom as the rose," and they will ever find the proprietor ready to welcome and

interest them, and then in the "vine clad cottage" in the midst of the garden, they will find an excellent library, where they can "wile away" a pleasant hour.

To-day I had the pleasure of visiting our Artificial Flower Manufactory, superintended by Miss Smoot, and was pleased, interested and thankful to witness this branch of home industry being carried on so successfully. The flowers manufactured are of a superior quality, and as for beauty, we have never seen them surpassed by the same class in Utah or elsewhere. The ladies engaged in this business deserve honorable mention, viz., Mrs. Nixon, Misses Mabel Young, Eyring, Ivins, Nixon, and Mrs. Sullivan. They are all attentive to their labor and seem proud to be able to supply their amiable sisters of the "sunny south" with flowers of their own handiwork, thus saving means to build up Zion. May God bless them, and all who do likewise.

The health of the people for this season of the year is excellent, but Oh, how we do need rain.

AMRAM.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 14.—A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs, I have written the following as I received it, and from the terrible accounts which the fugitives continually bring over the Balkans, I fear it must be only too true: "July 31st, the day of the Russian evacuation of Eski Saghra, the Turks ordered all the Christians, men, women, and children, should be shot as they left their houses. Those who remained within were burned alive. An order was given to burn down and destroy every particle of Christian property. Many leading Turkish merchants took part in the affair.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. The following is the Queen's speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I am happy to be able to relieve you from your attendance upon Parliament. My relations with all foreign powers continue friendly. The exertions which, since the commencement of the disturbances in eastern Europe, I have not ceased to make for the maintenance of general peace, unfortunately have not been successful. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, I declared my intention of preserving an attitude of neutrality as long as the interests of the country remained unaffected. The extent and nature of those interests were further defined in a communication which I caused to be addressed to the government of Russia, which elicited a reply indicating friendly dispositions on the part of that State. I shall not fail to use my best efforts, when a suitable opportunity occurs, for the restoration of peace on terms compatible with the honor of the belligerents, and with the general safety and welfare of other nations. If the rights of my empire are assailed or endangered, I should confidently rely on your help to vindicate and maintain them.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public services. My Lords and Gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

VIENNA, 14.—The passage of the Danube by the main body of the Roumanian army has been postponed until the large Russian reinforcements arrive.

LONDON, 14.—Dispatches from Batoum describe the great exodus of the Circassians from the Caucasus as a consequence of the withdrawal of the Turkish expedition. Fifty thousand people and 150,000 cattle are awaiting embarkation at Qukum Kaleh. Hobart Pasha has improvised a jetty by mooring small vessels, lengthwise, and the people and cattle were walking aboard the vessels. A frigate and transport had arrived at Batoum with 1,900 emigrants respectively. None were permitted to land at Batoum on account of the lack of accommodations and provisions. All go to Trebizond. The Russians have succeeded in stopping the exodus from Tchamtschiro district, and drove the people back with great cruelty.

It is reported that all the men

who participated in the recent insurrection are sent to Siberia, and their women and children given to the Cossacks.

At Batoum, on Monday, there was an artillery duel. Heavy fighting is expected.

General Krudener, who commanded at Plevna, has been succeeded by Gen. Latoff.

Eight Turkish steamers, including monitors, carrying troops and baggage, appeared off some Roumanian villages near Olteniza, to-day, and after reconnoitering for half an hour, they withdrew to Silistia.

No orders have been issued for extending the mobilization. The Warsaw, Wilna, and St. Petersburg military districts are, in a great part, unaffected by the mobilization.

Fifteen thousand Turks are concentrating at Mostar to march on Galzko.

By the last military operations south of the Balkans, a loss of 12,000 killed and wounded was inflicted on the Russians. The enemy has been driven from all localities south of the mountains, and law and order have been restored.

Suleiman Pasha's forward movement is impeded by the weather.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that several hundred Russians were killed in an ambush near Kouli, probably Kizil Kule, south of Ani. The Russian outposts, near Ani, have been defeated with a loss of 100 killed. The Turks withdrew on the approach of the Russian reinforcements.

BERLIN, 14.—The Czar's private yacht, *Livadia*, has been fitted as a corvette to cruise in the Euxine Sea.

The German colony at Constantinople has, through the Prince of Reuss, the German Ambassador, asked the Porte for authorization to form a municipal guard for self-protection, the majority of the Police having been drafted into the army.

ATHENS, 14.—The Cabinet has decided to undertake certain naval preparations, and will ask for a special credit of 30,000,000 of drachmas.

LONDON, 15.—The German Government has seriously remonstrated against the Turkish atrocities, and intimated to the Porte the absolute necessity for the strictest discipline at Kustendji. There is a panic owing to the bombardment of the place by the Turks. Kustendji was occupied by only two regiments of the 14th army corps and one battery. They will evacuate the town. Meanwhile, for the protection of foreign subjects an English steamer has arrived in port.

Bulgarian families are leaving Timova in large numbers, for the Danube, as an attack on the place by the Turks is daily expected.

An engagement occurred on Monday at Topkeny. The Russians defeated the Turks and captured five cannon.

Osman Pasha has arrived within four hours march of Tirnova.

The Russians are retreating from Topkeny. They have been reinforced.

Another field battery left Athens for the frontier to-day.

A rumor from a Russian source asserts that Bulgaria, while remaining the vassal of the Porte, will be placed under a Mussulman prince. Hassan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, is spoken of as the future sovereign of Bulgaria. He was educated in Germany, and the suggestion of his name as Prince of Bulgaria is regarded favorably at Berlin, and will be supported by England.

Prince Eugene, of Leuchtenburg, who commanded a force of dragoons and Bulgarians under Gen. Gourkha, when compelled to evacuate Eski Saghra, had to cut his way out with a loss of 800 men.

Suleiman Pasha's vanguard has pressed forward as far as Nondinking, on the road to Elena. It seems as if the Russians wish to abandon the pass.

It is rumored that Gen. Ignatieff has fallen into disgrace. That the passage of the Balkans was mainly resolved on in consequence of his assurance that with the Turks anything might be ventured upon. The Russian Government says, moreover, that it has been misled on certain other points concerning the state of things in Turkey.

There is much discontent in Roumania at the passage of the Danube by the Roumanian troops. The Roumanians derive no benefit from supplying provisions, etc., for the Russian army, receiving their pay in bonds payable at three months from date.

The visit of Minister Ristic to

Vienna is postponed, and the Serbian ministry remains in office.

It is reported that the King of Holland intends to abdicate.

A special to the *Daily News* reports that at Lapkoi, on Monday, the Russians were defeated and lost five cannon, instead of the Turks as previously reported.

The Russian batteries at Slobosia bombarded Rustchuk, last night, causing a conflagration which lasted till midnight.

The Turks have been bombarding Giurgevo since five o'clock this morning. The Russian batteries are not replying.

The Russians, yesterday, completed the second bridge over the Danube, at Pyrgos, and the troops are now passing over.

It is said that a Turkish reconnoitering party found Kustendji evacuated by the Russians. The Turks reconnoitered in several directions from Kustendji without meeting the enemy.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says, the minister of war officially declares the reported mobilization of the whole Russian army untrue.

The Turkish army in the province of Bagdad, numbering 35,000 men, has been summoned to Constantinople. They will come by the Valley of Euphrates. It will be replaced in Bagdad district by the militia.

The *Times* Bellary correspondent, in describing the effects of the famine in Southern India says, the great bulk of the people are now emaciated, their ribs are sticking out in painful prominence, and their skins are covered with a dirty-looking discoloration of the cuticle, described in the Irish famine of 1846, by Dr. Donovan, as a peculiar famine eruption. If we look at the thousands of people collected on relief, we find famine marks are of universal prevalence. The Superintendent of the relief operations in Adoni, reports that a journey over one of the roads resembled the path of a great battle, in the numbers of dead and dying. If the people had been smitten by a local outbreak of cholera in ordinary times they would have fled from the works and never returned, but so severe is the pressure for food that none could afford to leave the works and lose their pay, even for a single day.

We have often heard it said that there is a great deal of the brute in man. For example, he is generally dog-matic, often pusillanimous, sometimes easily cowed, occasionally cat-eat-cat, and is always ready to be made a "lion" of.

CALENDAR—1877.

AUGUST.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

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