

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—The *Daily News* has a Ruzchuk dispatch which says if the letters can be believed, which have been received here by notabilities, ostensibly belonging to the most loyal class of the Sultan's subjects, outrages are proceeding unchecked in the province of Tultcha. Christians are outlawed by the authorities and abandoned to the Tartars, and the Circassian villages and farms are wantonly sacked and burned with the view of rendering the country a desert before the advance of the Russians. Ghastly heads are carried every day, by blood-stained murderers, into Tultcha, Matchin, Babadagk and Hergova. The flames of some burning village are visible every night.

Three Turkish columns, which have entered Montenegro, are advancing via Ozdrinik to Dersno, via Setta Valley to Bopoljevic, and via Povia to Bogetie. At the last place, which is the Montenegrin depot of provisions and ammunition, fighting has been going on since yesterday.

All Saibe telegraphs from Scutari, June 18, that he shortly expects a junction with Suleima Pasha. In a subsequent telegram he claims that the Turks carried the heights of Martin, and probably Martinji, Goriwucha, and Velledien, after a three hours engagement.

Faseli Pasha telegraphs from Sukum Kaleb, June 14, that 13,000 Russians, who occupied Mexwilld, at Tchambeuara, have been driven out by Turkish troops and ironclads. A movement has been undertaken to cut off their retreat.

The *Times* states that the contingent sent by the Khedive consists of 4,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery, with the necessary cannon. The cavalry and artillery are unprovided with horses. The Khedive also sent 5,000 musket and a million cartridges.

LONDON, 20.—Opinion in the Montenegrin army is very strong against Vukovics, the leader to whom the defence of the Duga Pass was entrusted. He is charged with utter incapacity. Some battalions received no orders whatever, and after the retreat from Kristines all cohesion of the army seemed lost.

Advices report terrible outrages by the Russians upon the Circassian population of Suboya. Towns are sacked, women ravished, and men banished. A reign of terror prevails.

The Russians burned the military hospital at Ardahan; eight hundred inmates perished.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., 20.—This afternoon at half past two o'clock a fire broke out in McLaughlin's boiler shop, Portland. A strong north-westerly wind was blowing, and in an incredibly short space of time the flames burst out carrying with them hundreds of houses, stores, and lumber yards. The fire spread rapidly towards the business portion of St. John, clearing in its career entire streets; in fact the entire city south of King street, including wharves and shipping.

Among the public buildings destroyed are the new post office, valued at \$20,000; the custom house, Victoria hotel, Academy of Music, Dramatic Lyceum, Royal Hotel, Bank of New Brunswick, Maritime Bank, Agencies of the Banks of Montreal and Nova Scotia, Savings Bank, Victoria School-house, Grammar School, Trinity Church, St. Andrew's Church, Centenary Church, German Methodist Church, City Hall, Water Commissioners office, Banking houses of Simon, Jones and Company, George Phelps and McLellan & Co., Western Union Telegraph office, the *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily News*, *Globe*, *Freeman*, and *Watchman* newspapers, news room, all the insurance offices, Retchel building, law offices, every wholesale and nearly all the retail houses were destroyed. The only bank saved was the Bank of British North America. The Western Union Telegraph office saved its instruments and books.

Several schooners and larger vessels were burned, rafts laden with goods and household wares readily caught the flames, and were consumed. The fierce wind drove the flames to the south and east, and destroyed everything they reached to the waters edge. Five men and two infants are now known to have lost their lives. Many are missing. The loss is estimated from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and

the insurance will not it is thought exceed \$6,000,000.

Thousands of people wander the streets homeless and in despair. The destruction of provisions of all kinds seem to point to famine. Relief must come speedily, or many will perish from want, very few even saved their clothes.

The fire is still raging. There is no hopes entertained of extinguishing it until it has exhausted itself for want of material to keep it alive.

The wind has gone down, but the fire still burns fiercely. The gasworks have been destroyed and the remainder of the city is in darkness. The area burned is nearly 200 acres.

The following dispatch has been received by the Western Union Telegraph Company—

St. John's, N. B., June 21, 1 a. m.

We have opened an office in the Intercolonial depot. Our leased office went in the fire quite early. Cable business to and from Europe has been promptly handled via the St. Pierre and Duxbury cable lines, and we anticipate no delay in forwarding the other business, as the direct circuits through St. John's will be re-established in the morning. Telegraph company's loss is trifling. There is frightful destitution.

LONDON, 21.—Both the Russians and Turks claim a victory in the battle fought on Saturday near Delibaba, but the circumstance that Ahmed Pasha, president of the local council of war, left Erzeroum on Sunday with three battalions, who pushed forward by forced marches to Delibaba, is thought to show that the Turks suffered a serious reverse. All accounts agree that the Turks fell back to Delibaba. It is thought the battle was fought in the neighborhood of Zeidehan.

A special from Delibaba confirms the report that the Turks suffered a severe defeat in Saturday's battle. The engagement commenced at six in the morning and lasted till noon. The Turks were out flanked by double artillery, and their discomfiture was completed by a cavalry charge on both sides.

The Turks fought with great heroism, but their ammunition failed. They were overwhelmed by an artillery fire, directed from a position which raked their whole front. The Turks lost 350 prisoners and 1,000 killed and wounded.

Mukhtar Pasha is still in a critical position at Khoremdazee.

Yesterday the Turks occupied the village of Martinez, the Montenegrins retiring to the heights above, without resistance. To-day the Turks attempted to move towards Danilograd, but were attacked by the united forces of Petrovics, Plaminatz, and the Kulchi. After a desperate struggle for five hours the Turks were driven back to Spuz, abandoning their camp and baggage to the Montenegrins.

Petrovics telegraphs that he has captured one-tenth of their horses, arms and colors, and achieved the most glorious victory of the campaign.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21.—A Constantinople dispatch asserts that Layard, the British ambassador, has counselled the Sultan to make peace immediately. All the ministers, except Redif Pasha, minister of war, favor peace.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., 21.—Yesterday was the most calamitous day ever known in the annals of St. John. Nothing could have come more suddenly than the fire which destroyed so many valuables, lives, and wasted property by millions, arrested many and varied forms of industry, and spread not only desolation but terror and consternation all around. Public buildings, palaces of commerce, temples of religion, banks, palatial residences, newspapers and telegraph offices, school-houses, and almost everything of which the citizens of Saint John's felt proud, were all, in a few hours, laid in ruins. The loss on hotels, churches, school-houses, bank, etc., was made a thousand times more painful by the lamentable destruction of life accompanying it.

The fire was discovered in a building owned by Mr. Fairweather, south of York's point slip, next to McLaughlin's boiler shop. To the latter buildings the flames had spread before the firemen had reached the scene. The engines arrived and did their best to stop the flames, but all efforts were in vain. Nothing could be done. The flames then spread to various buildings on Hayes wharf, which were

quickly consumed. The fire broke out with a roar into Smith Street, carrying away everything before it. From there the flames spread into Drury Lane and Mill Street, following that into Dock Street, taking both sides. Before this, however, the rear of the London House and adjacent buildings had been attacked. When it was seen first that the fire would inevitably sweep along Dock or Mill Streets, aid came from Portland in the shape of a town engine and firemen. The timber boxes on fire, aided by the wind, proved a combination too much for the gallant workers, and almost in despair they saw the flames advance upon them, not slowly, but with a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts.

The Carleton engine came in a ferry boat, and lent its aid. One engine had been stationed at the corner of Mill and Union streets, while the men, with branches, were down on Union Street, opposite Drury Lane. The buildings were a mass of flames at the end of Smith Street and Drury Lane, and while the workers were vainly endeavoring to have the fire end there, a momentary gale took the flames across Union Street to the opposite houses, and then they receded, but their touch had been fatal, and in less than five minutes the buildings were doomed. Both sides of the street were soon in the grasp of the devouring element, and men were obliged to drop their branch pipes and run up the street, after which they dragged the hose after them.

Another lot of men were working at the foot of Union Street, and by placing boards in front of their faces, managed to battle with the flames until their clothing became singed. Proceeding along Smyth Street, in a southerly direction, the fire soon reached Nelson Street, and then Robertson's place. It then extended to Robertson's Wharf and up the South Wharf.

As it gained Wilson Street, on the south, it met the flames coming up that street, and the combination made a terrific heat that could not be borne; allied with a strong wind from the northwest, the entire wharf was soon in a blaze. Half a dozen wood boats were at the head of Market Slip, and at the end of the wharves about the same number of schooners. Before the fire had assumed formidable shape on the north wharf, the men on the vessels began to pour pails of water on the decks. The water was low just then, and something like this was necessary to extinguish the sparks that were continually showered down upon them. Those at the head of the slip were, in a quarter of an hour, on fire in so many places that it was impossible for each outbreak to receive attention before the vessels had been well on fire. The flames passed over their masts, and soon offered a stepping stone to the ships on the south wharf. Not one of these west of Ward Street was capable of withstanding the intense heat, and the sparks all being of wood, went down as if felled by a hurricane, the schooners in front having been hauled to a place of safety. Many of the occupants of stores were off helping their unfortunate brother merchants, and some arrived just in time to save their books; they were just enabled to witness the destruction of all their stock. Some of the embers lodged in the steeple of Trinity Church, German Street, and with nothing to save it, for the fire was so high as to be almost beyond reach, and flames were left to pursue their own way.

As the news spread that some wooden houses in Horsefield Street, as well as others on Duke Street, near the Victoria Hotel, were on fire, thousands were alarmed, as it was soon seen that the fire was spreading north, south, east, and west to German, Charlotte, Duke and Horsefield Streets. Not an engine was to be had, and everything was going down before the unrelenting fire. A building on Charlotte Street had hardly become a prey to the flames when others on the other side followed. In half an hour all but the German Street side of the square was in ashes.

The Victoria Hotel and Saint Andrews Church were in great danger, and the hotel guests and employees began to make preparations for leaving. In a majority of cases the inmates had to leave with scanty wardrobes. About the same time, St. Andrews Church took fire, and was speedily consumed. Adjoining the church was a two-story brick building, occupied as a tailor shop, in the lower story, and the Beacon, Pioneer, and Silcom

Lodge of Odd Fellows, as well as Millicet's encampment of that order, had the upper floors. Some of the members managed to get into the building and save most of their regalia and paraphernalia prior to its destruction. The buildings at the southern corner of Dock and Union Streets, and on the opposite corner, caught almost simultaneously.

To say the fire raged fiercely here would but too faintly describe the terrible manner in which it kept on, unheeding the streams of water directed upon it. The engine was obliged to shift its position from this quarter, the heat being most terrific; there was danger too of the hose being burned, and of all things the preservation of that was most essential. The engine was taken down Dock Street, but the fire kept a rapid pursuit. It also spread along the western part of Mill Street, crossing over to the opposite side and igniting Rankin & Son's biscuit manufactory; then it followed towards North Street. From the south wharf the flames entered into Ward, and extended to Peter's wharf in a remarkably short time, carrying everything before it. It then proceeded to Water Street; thence soon made its way to the southern part of the Market Square, making a jump up to Prince William Street. At this stage a wooden house on Canterbury Street took the flames, and Church Street buildings were soon imperilled. Then the flames advanced to Princess and King Streets, and Germain, in front of Trinity Church, began to take the fire very rapidly. The Academy of Music was also destroyed. Stores were in the buildings, occupied, and the Knights of Pythias had the front upstairs. A great many actors lost part of their wardrobe, and all the scenery was burned.

When the fire reached Market Square and obtained a strong hold on many fine buildings, several explosions were heard, coming from one of the hardware stores. They caused a general scattering of the people, and the report reached as far up as the Court House. The fire entered King Street, on the western side, from Germain and Canterbury Streets, extending near thereby on Chester Street to St. John's Hotel, burning the Trinity School in its course; went up the south side of Laing's Square, levelled to the ground the Lyceum, destroying the marble works of S. P. Osgood and Messrs. Milligan; proceeded to Robertson's stable, across to St. Malachi's Hall, up Leinster Street, and then back to King Street east, down Murly to Pitts, from there all the buildings south of King Street had been burned.

In the other parts of the city the conflagration was stopped about Eighth Street, having extended as far up Union as Messrs. J. and T. Robinson's. The Bank of British North America was saved. The police office and station opposite were burned. The shipping was floated down the harbor to a place of safety at an early stage of the fire. There was no losses of shipping by the fire except the schooners in the Market Slip.

A great quantity of the goods saved fell into the hands of thieves, who were busy. Ballast Wharf was covered most of the night with thousands of people anxious to escape by water, so were the railway track and grounds around the track between Ballast Wharf and Courtenay Bay.

The post office in Carleton was used, last night, for the reception and transmission of mails. The evening mails were made up and sent off from there on time.

This morning many persons are reported missing. There were many persons hurt; accidents were quite common, particularly among the brave firemen. No clear estimate of the value of the property destroyed or the insurance, can be given. Certainly ten or twelve millions are gone, and insurance men think their risks may run up to five millions.

The entire business portion of the city is destroyed; not a leading establishment has escaped. All the principal dry goods stores, leading grocers, all the shipbrokers, commission merchants, wholesale liquors, flour, provisions, coal, salt, lumber, tea, and West India goods are utterly wiped out. Forty odd blocks, or nearly 200 acres, south of King Street, have not six buildings remaining.

The valuables of the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Nova Scotia were removed to the vault and safes

of the Bank of New Brunswick. It is not known how the latter stood the test. Every street, square, and ally is filled with furniture, and thousands of people are without either food or shelter.

The International Company's steamer, *New York*, sheltered and fed a thousand persons last night, and the vessels in the stream have large numbers of people on board. Thousands had to get away from the lower part of the city by boats.

The country people along the Intercolonial Railroad sent all kinds of provisions. A baker, to-day, fed the people with pieces of bread and biscuits while they lasted.

The number of dead is reported to be on the increase, but the facts are not fully known.

Mrs. Crane and the young ladies of her school had to go to sea in one of the International steamers to save themselves.

There were many heartrending scenes. Ammunition failed, and they fled from the height followed by the Russian cavalry, with results not clearly known.

The Czar now has great concern for Montenegro which needs assistance.

Sixty Turks who landed near Kalarsh on Wednesday night, were attacked by Russians, and nearly all killed and wounded after an obstinate resistance.

There has been a heavy cannonade across the lines between Widin and Kalafat, to-day.

LONDON, 22.—Contrary to the Turkish reports of the junction of Suliman Pasha and Ali Said, a Cetinje correspondent says, relative to the Turkish defeat near Spiez, later accounts show that there never was a worse panic and a more disastrous rout known in the annals of war than between Turkey and Montenegro. It was only the artillery of the forts that saved the Turkish army from complete destruction. The Turkish dead cannot be counted because they lie along the plain nearly up to Spiez, and the artillery of the city prevented any approach. Gen. Petrovich reports that about 1,000 of the dead are within the ground recovered by the Montenegrins. The spirits of the people are very high here. It is confidently believed that Suliman Pasha will be driven back to Nicies.

A Vienna dispatch says, as Prince Milan has not been positively forbidden to operate as he pleases on his own account, the possibility is of course by no means excluded that he may enter the fray. It is certain that the Slav party, who have representatives at Ploiesta, have done all in their power to urge him to do so. A renewal of hostilities between Turkey and Servia would not have the same significance as the transfer of the Russo-Turkish war into Servia.

Turkish advices from Montenegro report that Suliman Pasha has driven the insurgents from Ostrok and taken the town. The Turks now occupy all the strategic positions, and the campaign in Montenegro is considered over.

A dispatch from Erzeroum says that the Russians have been defeated while attempting to pass the Delibaba Gorge, sustaining a severe loss.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday, on board the steamer *Palestine*, which arrived at Liverpool, last night, from Boston. One fireman was killed, and two others are in a precarious condition.

MONTREAL, 22.—The Oka Indians have returned to Oka, having been assured by Col. Amyot that they will not be arrested.

LONDON, 22.

A special performance at the Royal Italian Opera was given in honor of Gen. Grant, to-night. The house was filled. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Grant, and Gen. Badeau, arrived at half-past eight. The curtain immediately rose, disclosing Mlle. Albani and the full chorus of her company; behind whom was a group of American flags. Mlle. Albani sang the "Star Spangled Banner," with full chorus and orchestra. Gen. Grant, for the first time since his arrival in England, was dressed in the full uniform of major general.

The audience rose on his entrance, and remained standing, as did General Grant and wife, until the song was ended, when the audience applauded him. The general left early to attend the Queen's Ball at Buckingham Palace.

MONTREAL, 22.—The office of the Grand Trunk Railway, this evening, was robbed of \$50,000 in bank bills, which had just been taken