

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces the entry of the Russians into Adrianople. The Austrian consul there telegraphed last night that the town was tranquil. No news of the armistice negotiations.

If the report that Suleiman Pasha has reached Drama should prove correct, he can take his army, believed to be not less than 50,000 men, to the sea by a short march, and thence secure transportation to Gallipoli or Constantinople. His escape through the Rodope Mountains does not appear in itself improbable, and it now seems the force which the Russians were able to place across the path west of Adrianople consisted entirely of cavalry, which could destroy his communication and cut off his supplies, but could not seriously impede his march eastward or southward. However, the views of Suleiman's safety are unconfirmed. The rumor comes from Constantinople, where the wish would be likely to beget the report.

It is officially announced that the Servians, upon reoccupying Kurschumli, found twenty-four soldiers and two officers impaled.

The Roumanians occupy Florentin, thus completing the investment of Widdin. The bombardment of the Roumanians has set fire to Fort Belgradschik in Widdin.

A correspondent understands Suleiman Pasha has with him at Drama 108 battalions and 115 guns.

A Gallipoli dispatch says a panic prevails here in consequence of the report that the Russians are between Uzun Kopri and Keshauten, hours march hence. Orders have been received from Stambul to resist any advance. Troops are expected from Smyrna.

A special from Shumla says the small-pox has broke out and also in the surrounding villages. A great number of refugees are arriving from Debrova and Osman Bazar. Many die on the road from cold and hunger.

A Simnitsa dispatch says the Danube is now completely frozen over and transport wagons are now crossing freely on the ice.

A Constantinople dispatch, dated Jan. 18, via Syria, says the Porte, at the instance of the Sultan, has ordered all villayets at a distance from the seat of war to send, pending the result of the armistice negotiations, all the forces they can spare to Constantinople by the quickest route. The same dispatch says: "It has been decided that the government and the Sultan will quit Constantinople as soon as the Russians reach Tchataloja, a station on the Adrianople railway, twenty-five miles from Constantinople."

VERSAILLES, 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Admiral Fouchard, on behalf of the right, moved that henceforth a two-thirds majority be necessary to declare an election invalid.

Gambetta opposed the motion. He called for the previous question and made a vigorous attack on the minority.

Paul DeCassagnac retorted vehemently, attacking the majority. Cuneo D'Ornano (Bonapartist) was twice called to order during the debate.

The sitting was a stormy one.

Gambetta's motion for the previous question was adopted, 312 against 186.

CITY OF MEXICO, 13.—President Diaz utilizes the army for works of peace. Soldiers are engaged in draining the Mexican valley and are working on the roads.

Foster, United States Minister, will leave for Washington by the New Orleans steamer on the 20th inst. His departure causes much speculation about the effect his views will have on the Congressional committee which is investigating Mexican affairs. Eighty thousand dollars has already been contributed by private individuals toward the payment of this year's installment of the American debt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22.—A dispatch says the whole district of Bourgas has been devastated by Bashi Bazouks and Circassians, who slaughtered the inhabitants and burned their villages.

A Russian official dispatch from Tiflis says Gen. Komaroff's detachment from Ardanutsck, stormed Artvin on the 13th. The Turks lost heavily and the Russians slightly.

LONDON, 22.—Dispatches from Vienna say Russia has taken the fate of Roumania, Servia and Mon-

tenegro into her own hands, and none of them will be represented in the negotiations with Turkey. This is causing much ill feeling at Bucharest, while Servians are endeavoring to occupy as much as possible of the territory known as Old Servia, before hostilities are at an end, which they intend to claim as their compensation.

A Russian official dispatch from Kezanlik, on the 20th says: General Strnkoff reports on the 19th, from the town of Mustaff, 26 miles north-west of Adrianople, that a panic prevailed at Adrianople. The Turkish government and garrison have withdrawn, after exploding the powder magazines and ammunition depots.

A Russian official dispatch from Kezanlik says: Gen. Gourka fought Suleiman Pasha from the 15th to the 19th. The Turks were finally driven into the Rodope mountains. Their loss was 4,000 killed, and 8,000 prisoners and 49 guns were captured.

LONDON, 22.—The government has decided to send another regiment to South Africa in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of affairs there.

The steamship *Ponce* has been sunk in a collision off Liverpool, and two persons drowned.

The *Post* announces prominently that a telegram, received yesterday, from an authentic source, confirms the report that Suleiman Pasha arrived at Drama with the great bulk of his army. He has telegraphed to Constantinople for a number of transports to be sent to Kavala Bay.

BERLIN, 22.—A telegram received from Faskkerd, January 19, says the Chinese took the city of Kashgar by a coup de main. The Emir Bey, Koli Beg, escaped from the carnage, and fled to the Russian province of Ferghana. He solicits Russian support. The whole of Kashgar is now in the power of the Chinese.

MADRID, 22.—Elaborate preparations have been made for the marriage, to-morrow, of King Alfonso and the Princess Mercedes. Queen Christiana, and Francisco de Assisi, the king's father, special foreign envoys and thousands of visitors, have arrived. The Count and Countess of Paris, brother-in-law and sister of the Princess Mercedes, have gone to Aranjuez to congratulate the princess. The king received the German, French and British envoys yesterday. The latter delivered an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Duchess Montpensier, and a bracelet for the Princess Mercedes. He also brought an Indian scimitar, with scabbard and hilt inlaid with gold and precious stones, as a present to the king from the Prince of Wales.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22.—An army, under Mehemet Ali and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, is concentrated at Kark Kilissa, 32 miles east north-east of Adrianople.

The Porte claims to have information that the Russians will reach Gallipoli by January 26th at the latest. In diplomatic circles this apprehension is regarded as exaggerated.

CITY OF MEXICO, 18.—Government has instituted inquiries to ascertain what officers of the Mexican army invited Lieut. Ward, of the United States forces, to cross into Mexico. Government has determined to oppose the crossing of the boundary by American troops.

The newspapers consider Minister Foster's trip to Washington very significant under the present circumstances.

An estate called Batas has been robbed of \$30,000. Col. Abram Diaz, who was chief body guard to President Lerdo de Tejada, has been apprehended as one of the robbers.

VERSAILLES, 22.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 434 to 7, approved the annexation of the Island of St. Bartholomew.

LONDON, 23.—A Berlin correspondent says: According to the latest rumors, the Turkish peace delegates, it is expected, will refer the less acceptable points of the Russian conditions to Constantinople. In this case, the Russians will advance. Austria seems to be confidentially informed of the Russian determination of Constantinople, if their terms of peace are not immediately accepted. Austria has waived her objections to the Russian occupation of Constantinople. Should the Russian intention be carried out it is supposed that the Russian peace negotiators will subsequently demand the conversion of Constantinople into a sort of neutral commonwealth.

The same correspondent says, in an earlier telegram: There is reason to assume that the Porte will communicate the Russian conditions to the European powers, threatening to accept anything if left without support.

A special from Athens announces that the ministers have tendered their resignations.

A correspondent telegraphs as follows: Advice from Constantinople show that a general panic prevails there, and the excitement is hourly increasing. It is believed the guaranteeing powers will send ships to protect their subjects. The new instructions to the peace delegates, of which Izzed Pasha was bearer, were sent more on account of the panic than from any other cause. The new instructions insist, above all, upon the delegates doing everything possible to stop the Russian advance. This correspondent also mentions the Russian threat to march to Constantinople.

A Paris correspondent says an official announcement has been published in Constantinople, stating that if the negotiations fail, everything is prepared for defence to the last extremity, and advises the inhabitants to be calm.

A Gallipoli dispatch says: The panic still continues. All the Turkish families are leaving the town. Refugees are arriving from the country districts. The Russians have occupied Demotika and Usunkopi, and are still advancing. The defences here are unprepared and the military stores are deficient.

The uncertain state of political affairs checks all business. Discount houses are said to hold very large amounts of money, which they are unable to employ on any terms. It is believed that the bank of England rate of three per cent. will be reduced to-morrow.

Reports of the Russian advance beyond Adrianople are attracting attention, but wild statements from Constantinople do not command much credit. It was thought, at most, only a few Russian cavalry can have been seen in the direction of Gallipoli.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, the Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said: The Foreign Office has received no authentic information that a strong Russian force was marching on Gallipoli, but had received the reports, concerning the truth of which they had no means of judging, that the Russian troops were advancing in that direction. The panic in Constantinople consequent on the evacuation of Adrianople, and the arrival of 1,000 of the refugees, would be sufficient to account for the circulation of such rumors.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg speak of irritation there at the English attitude, and quote the utterances of the semi-official press to the effect that if the present negotiations fail, it will be in consequence of England's refusal to recognize a peace concluded without the participation of Europe.

MADRID, 23.—The marriage of King Alfonso and the Princess Mercedes, third daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, took place, to-day, in the Atacha Cathedral, with great splendor. The Pope, who is the King's godfather, sent by an apostolic delegate, a wedding ring, blessed by his holiness, and a rose of diamonds for the queen. The Duke DeMontpensier gives his daughter 25,000,000 francs in addition to a great quantity of diamonds and a wonderfully rich trousseau. Alphonso gives his queen several suits of jewels, and his portrait set in brilliants.

Great preparation has been made for the festivities in the celebration of the marriage. They are to last five days and will include various features. There will also be six weeks season of Italian opera. The queen also received from her sister, the Countess of Paris, a magnificent set of jewels.

HAVANA, 23.—A Spanish column recently surprised an insurgent band near Bayamo. The insurgents took to the woods, leaving several prisoners and some ammunition in the hands of the Spanish troops. Heavy rains retard military operations.

St. PETERSBURG, 22.—It is officially stated that the Russian losses to January 10th 82,195.

DIED.

At Oak Creek, Milla d County, January 12th, 1878, of crump, ELIZA A., daughter of Platte D. and Adelia Lyman, aged 3 years, 11 months and 30 days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Tremendous Fall of Rock—Narrow Escape From Death.

LOGAN, Jan. 19, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1878, about noon, while the hands engaged at the Temple stone quarry were at dinner, a huge mass of rock, 102 feet long, 52 feet high and 6 feet thick, weighing 1,969 tons, broke loose from the quarry and slid down a short distance, 20 or 30 feet, into the hollow beneath, tearing up a tramway built for the purpose of carrying rock a short distance down the cañon to the loading place. Six men and teams were present at the time, one of whom, John A. Woolf, of Hyde Park, narrowly escaped, being only a few feet out of reach of the rock, his horses taking fright at the terrible noise occasioned by the breaking, rushed up the side of the mountain. Bro. Woolf caught hold of the back end of the wagon, and was thus dragged out of the way, his wagon sustaining the only damage by having one spoke broken.

The gang men, 14 in number, previous to going to dinner had shot off two blasts, and after setting fire to them took shelter under the ledge in question, which had been undermined about five or six feet all along the face of the rock, after which they went to dinner, during which the above affair took place, thus escaping certain death.

There are at present 80 men and 30 teams engaged upon the work of the Logan Temple, and hands are increasing weekly. Many have been waiting a fall of snow to haul rock and other materials with sleds; but, waiting in vain for the beautiful, have begun the work of hauling with wagons.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. LEISHMAN.

Social time at Farmington.

FARMINGTON, Jan. 21, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

One of the most enjoyable and wholesomest affairs that this genial town ever witnessed took place on Saturday last; it was gotten up by Sisters Lizzy Coombs, Maggie Haight, and Helen Miller as committee, for the purpose of giving a feast and a hop to all the aged and stay-at-home folks in the ward. The provender, consisting of every choice and substantial viand the country affords, was provided in great abundance. At 1 p. m. eighty persons (average age 58) sat down to eat, and the consumption of provisions continued until 260 persons had feasted. After the eating, a social time was enjoyed and mirth, jokes, and dancing prevailed making the whole thing one of the most stupendous, comfortable and commendable affairs ever enjoyed in the town. It will bear repetition about once a month.

A. STAYNER.

Those Investigations—A Department with which the Average Voter is Little Acquainted—Cumbersome Concerns as Useless as the Gorgeous Galley in which Admiral Cleopatra Navigated the Nile—More Money Paid the Officers than to all the Men, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

Congress has, through the passage of the Grover resolutions for general investigation, undertaken a gigantic work, and, if it can be carried through in a proper unpartizan spirit, it will result in great improvement in the military, naval and civil services. That their efforts will be seconded by the President and a majority of the Cabinet is conceded, and, altogether the outlook is hopeful for cleansing the metaphorical ship of some of the scaliest barnacles, and most destructive torpedos that ever interfered with safe navigation.

The branch of the public service with which the average voter is least acquainted is that of the navy. Its operations are off the terra firma with which we are familiar, and on a mare incognita. Navigation, naval warfare and defence, are subjects of which the average American citizen knows nothing. Hence it is easy for those who love the navy better than their country (a powerful class has been educated to love their navy more and their

country less) to impose upon the untechnical representatives of the people, and make believe that our ponderous extravagant and practically useless naval establishment is just as it should be. Naval officers have less sympathy with our form of government and all that is peculiar to our land and institutions than any other class of citizens. This is, perhaps, no reproach to them as cosmopolitan gentlemen, and traveled scholars, for they have had rare opportunities for observation and comparison. But they love the navy, it is their home and country, and the stars and stripes that float at the mast head are to them not typical of a federation of states striving in painful, doubtful throes toward a purer civilization, a wiser, juster polity; but of an *alma mater*, they call her "Uncle Sam," that educated and epauleted them, and made them an oligarchy of elegant pensioned gentlemen. In all that characterizes an accomplished man of the world the naval officer is far superior to his cousin in the army. The army officer, unless he has sufficient influence to remain in some garrison east, is sent to our frontier where he is smoothed by attrition with the gentle savage, and surrounded with opportunities for becoming refined and polished equal to those of a Dutch skipper on a whale fishing. But the naval officer commences his public service with a pleasure cruise, first to Europe and then to Asia, while at every port he is received with naval honors, and frequently feted and feasted by royalty. Unless he is made of superior stuff he will contract an exaggerated idea of his own importance, and look upon his plain democratic fatherland as an appendage of the United States navy.

No doubt these gilt edge officers have fought and will fight for their country, but no better than the enlisted man who swings his hammock in the hold, and spends his pittance of \$11 per month in the brothels of the first port he reaches. How have we such poetic exaggerated estimation of the common virtue of fighting for our homes or lairs, an instinct inherited from our progenitors in the lowest animal forms. But our war is not on the naval officer *ipse*, so much as with the expensive establishment with which he is identified, which he has in a peculiar manner built up, and which he almost alone is defending in its wanton wasteful extravagance.

Before the war we had no naval officer of higher rank than commodore, a grade that corresponds with that of Brigadier-General in the army; but now we are paying admiral, vice-admiral, and 11 rear admirals. Great changes have been brought about chiefly through the influence of Admiral Porter; at the close of the war he and Farragut were as conspicuous on the sea as were Grant and Sherman on land. But the astute and wily Porter outwitted the plain and simple Farragut, got him out of the way by sending him on a gilded mission to Europe. Then he sat down and with the gigantic establishment of Great Britain for a model he reorganized our navy and made it the cumbersome puss in boots it is—very imposing in officers, official titles, bureaus, and pay rolls; but for all purposes of attack or defense, as may be gathered from his own sworn statement before the naval committee of Congress two years ago—as useless as the gorgeous galley in which Admiral Cleopatra navigated the Nile. It is necessary only to look at the figures for proof of the expensive top heaviness of the navy. \$7,600,000 were required to pay the officers and enlisted men for the present year, of this sum \$3,500,000 are paid to 7,500 enlisted men, (common sailors) and over \$4,000,000 to the officers. Is there any other corporation that pays its over-ers more than all its employees. From the last naval register it may be seen that about 30 ships are in what is called active sea service, that is, sailing from port to port, firing salutes, exchanging courtesies, enjoying hospitalities, etc., in European, Asiatic, South Atlantic and South Pacific waters. This does not include receiving ship, unseaworthy hulks that are used as boarding houses for enlisted men, and to furnish increased pay, perquisites and shore duty to a few officers, each ship entailing expense sufficient to run a large hotel.

Besides the admirals mentioned above, the last register exhibits a list of 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, 81 lieutenant commanders, 280 lieutenants, 100 mas-