

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—At Ibrail, on Friday, the Russians completed the bridge undisturbed by the Turks. Everyone understood on Thursday that the crossing was postponed, both on account of the delay in the Czar's arrival and an ambush not far from the bridge; however, Gen. Zimmerman suddenly disappeared from Ibrail during the night, and this morning, a little after day-break, the people of Ibrail were awakened by the sound of artillery and musketry on the other side of the river, showing that the Danube must have been crossed, Gen. Zimmerman had gone to Galatz and crossed the Danube with two regiments of infantry and a proportionate amount of artillery and cavalry, in a number of boats towed over by steam launches. The distance travelled by the boats seemed to have been over three miles. The Turks probably were taken by surprise as usual, though there was a good deal of artillery and musketry fire. They do not seem to have made a very stubborn resistance. The wounded came in from Galatz, and continued to do so all day. Judging from the number of ambulances, the wounded brought back were not less than 300. The accounts of the action vary very much, and it is impossible to get reliable information. A Roumanian oarsman says the Russians, who tried to land at the edge of the lake near the village of Tchitchille, were fired on before they touched the shore, and then met with a heavy volley. From five to six thousands Russians crossed, with eight cannon. At ten o'clock the Russians gave up after an attempt to gain possession of the road leading to Tchitchille, over the hills.

Simultaneous with the crossing into Dobrudscha the news comes of the general movement of the Russian troops between Stalina and Alexandria, down to the Danube, between Turnu, Magebri and Simlitz, the ninth army corps, which form the extreme right, leading the way. Preliminary operations on the Danube have begun in earnest. Bombardments continue along the whole line on Sunday including the batteries at Ottinitza, Beket, Grahova, and Kalafat. The Turks are reported preparing to concentrate their forces on the lower Danube, leaving the Widdin force isolated. In Dobrudscha the fall of Tulscha and Sulina cannot be far distant, as the Turkish forces occupying these points are cut off from lines of communication and reinforcements.

Russian agents have been dispatched to Hamburg, Bremen, and the United States to enlist sailors for the navy. Five new men-of-war are about to be launched at Cronstadt.

The attempt of the Russians to cross the Danube near Rustchuk has been followed by a severe battle, in which the Turkish gunboats have taken an active part. The town of Giurgevo, opposite Rustchuk, occupied by the Russians, has been set on fire by Turkish shells. Heavy firing is still going on.

It is reported that the Prince of Montenegro has been killed by his infuriated soldiers in consequence of their recent serious defeats.

Austria's contemplated military measures are gradually coming to be regarded as measures of precaution against all contingencies which may arise in the provinces bordering on Austria, after the crossing of the Danube.

A dispatch from Erzeroum says, after the battle of Zerdek, June 16th, the Turks, having fallen back on Delibaba, the Russian left wing took possession of Delibaba Pass, and fortified it. The Russian right wing having retired somewhat, Mukhtar Pasha telegraphed Rachid Pasha to join him with nine of the twelve battalions forming the Turkish left wing. Mukhtar quitted his headquarters at Zwin, on the night of June 17, for Delibaba, to take command of the Turkish right wing in person. The following day he received reinforcements, which raised the strength of the right wing to nineteen battalions. The Russians in Delibaba Pass numbered 200,000, with five batteries. Several skirmishes were fought on June 20th and 21st. Mukhtar attacked the Pass. The fighting lasted from six in the morning till eight in the evening. The Russians were at first driven from their position, but they afterwards recaptured them, and attack-

ed the Turkish positions on the heights with charges of infantry and cavalry. The Turkish front gave way for a short time, but afterwards rallied, charged the Russians, and drove them back. The Turks then opened a terrible artillery fire and compelled the Russians to fall back with heavy loss—400 killed and about the same number wounded. It is reckoned that the Russian loss was at least double.

On the 22nd Mukhtar again fought a severe battle. The Russian cavalry were placed in an entrenchment to act as infantry, but ultimately the Turks drove them out, and pursued them, the Russians retreating in disorder for Zeldillen. The whole of the fighting lasted thirty-three hours. The Turkish loss, according to the latest accounts, is upwards of 2,000. The Russian loss is much heavier.

The Turkish headquarters is still at Zervin, where twenty-four battalions and two batteries occupy an excellent position, unassailable in front.

On the 23rd 16,000 Russians began to advance against this position. It is very probable that a battle will be fought here. The Turks await the assault. If it is not attempted, they will advance and endeavor to crush this corps.

Ismail Pasha, Governor of Erzeroum, commands the centre during the absence of Mukhtar Pasha. So far all attacks upon Kars have been repulsed with loss.

Dervish Pasha telegraphs from Batoum, June 23rd, as follows: "We have repulsed several attacks of the Russians, and finally compelled them to withdraw their batteries and retreat, with 1,500 killed and wounded. Darkness coming on, we could not bring up our artillery, and therefore did not occupy the entrenchments which the Russians abandoned, but returned to our former position."

A telegram from the Governor of Trebezond states that a frigate assisted in the foregoing affair by the bombardment of the entrenchments of the Russians, and acknowledged that seven Turkish officers and eighty men were killed.

There are 800 cases of typhoid fever in the Russian hospitals.

On Sunday night the bombardment of Rustchuk by the Russians became terrible. The Turks stand the fire with great coolness, and reply vigorously and with good aim. A shell has fallen in the prison and killed two prisoners. Several non-combatants have been killed and wounded. Shells have struck the German, English and Belgian Consulates. Shells burst near the hospital, but the Russian fire seems directed to the centre of the town.

The English cabinet has, after due deliberation, disapproved of Gortschakoff's declaration as to Russia's policy in the eastern war, and the English government has resolved not to allow even a temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russians.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote said the Porte's answer to England's communication, relating to the Suez Canal, was received by Layard, the British representative at Constantinople, on the 21st. The substance of the answer is that the Porte assents to England's views regarding the free passage of the canal for neutrals, but it cannot allow Russian ships access to the canal, as it is part of the Ottoman Empire. In view of Russia's declaration not to make war upon the canal, England will not take steps for the protection of the canal.

The Czar and Grand Duke Alexis, after a long disagreement, are now reconciled. The Grand Duke has been raised from Major to General.

PARIS, 25.—President MacMahon has pardoned 844 mere Communists.

In the Chamber of Deputies, today, Grevy read a decree formally dissolving the Chamber, and intimating that the elections would be held after an interval of two months.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 26.—The parties at the hospital, injured by the fire, are doing well. Those still missing are T. O'Leary, Mr. Coughlin, a woman and child, of Smith Street, and Miss Vance.

The aggregate contributions for the sufferers amounts to \$200,000 besides provisions and clothing. The total loss is estimated as nearly as possible at about \$20,000,000. The total insurance about \$7,000,000. There is no doubt the amounts of the different companies are under-estimated.

The Insurance Agents call upon all insured to present their claims immediately for adjustment. Five hundred people came to the Rink, yesterday, asking for food and clothing. Enormous crowds of people are arriving to view the wreck.

LONDON, 26.—A Delebaba special says, after three days' fighting there the Russians again fell back.

The Russians have made a second crossing of the Danube at Hirsova. A force of 18,000 men has passed over, and has effected a junction with the detachments coming from Matchia, and will, to-morrow, march against the Turkish line of defence between Czeravoda and Kustendje. The Turks are making great exertions to defend the line along the Trojurs wall, between Czeravoda and Kustendje, which has been strengthened by recent fortifications throughout its entire length. Both sides make the usual charges of inhumanity.

The bombardment of Kars is very severe. The garrison is suffering greatly.

The Serbian minister of war has ordered out, for early camp drill, sixteen battalions who served in the standing army during 1870 and 1876; also eight battalions of regulars, and the militia officers, hitherto available, are to be taken again into active service.

A Rustchuk special says 100 persons have been killed in the streets by the Russian shells.

The agitation in Constantinople against Rediff Pasha, minister of war, and all the military authorities, is on the increase. The success in Montenegro has rather increased the excitement. It being deemed downright folly, almost treason, that to gain successes at a comparatively trifling point should have been so woefully neglected.

The nomination of Dervish Pasha and his command in Asia has contributed to the agitation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.—Advices from Erzeroum state that Mukhtar Pasha has won a great victory, and has taken 1,000 prisoners. A fresh attack by the Russians on Batoum is expected. One thousand Russians capitulated at Bayazid.

ALEXANDRIA, 26.—The report recently published of a conspiracy to blow up the Suez Canal, was based on authentic information, but the Khedive is taking effective measures to prevent such an attempt on the land, while sea police is being organized under the command of two English officers.

LONDON, 26.—England's neutrality in the existing war is now considered absolutely assured so long as Russia keeps her pledges not to interfere with British India interests or routes. It is also assumed here that Russia will demand as conditions of peace the cession of Servia and Bosnia to Austria, a portion of Armenia to the Czar, and the cession of Bulgaria to Roumania, to be erected into independent states; to hold the mouth of the Danube under international guarantees as Belgium holds the mouth of the Rhine. Germany, probably, will not object to this arrangement, but the only thing apparently certain is that the continental powers expect to settle the new boundaries without regard to England, who is in such a position that her diplomacy is practically powerless to affect the question. This creates some uneasiness, because it seems to leave England no choice, but absolute acquiescence or remonstrance by means of an aggressive war.

A boiler at the Rivensdale Iron Works at Tunstall, exploded to-day. Eight persons were killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Grant and wife left London, yesterday afternoon. The train from Paddington arrived at Windsor at 5:35. The Mayor, several members of the corporation, and a number of the spectators were assembled on the platform to witness the arrival of the General and Mrs. Grant, who were accompanied by Minister Pierrepont. They were conveyed in one of Her Majesty's carriages to Windsor Castle, where they were received by the Queen at the bottom of the staircase, at the Queen's instance, and conducted through the state corridor to the white drawing room. After a short interview General Grant and wife were conducted to apartments over the Waterloo gallery, overlooking the Home Park. In the evening a grand dinner party was given in General Grant's honor, during which the band of the Grenadier guards played in the quadrangle. General Grant will return to London to-night.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., 26.—The work of tearing down the walls and open-

ing the vaults and safes continues. The contents are generally in a bad condition.

Supplies are being distributed daily to from seventeen to twenty thousand people. The amount of provisions already consumed is enormous, but the stock holds out well, and is being constantly replenished.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.—It is asserted that the English consul at Rustchuk, who also acts for the United States, unavailingly endeavored to avert the Russian fire by hoisting the American flag.

HAVANA, 26.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 17th, has the following: Diaz is reported to be ill, but not dangerously. Generals Vallejo and John B. Frisbie have arrived from California. It is supposed they are engaged in an extensive railway scheme in Mexico. Diaz affects unconcern in regard to Lerdo's return. He says Lerdo will not be molested. Affairs are reported to be very unsettled owing to the disunion among Diaz' followers and the activity of Lerdo's party, but at present quiet apparently prevails.

MADRID, 26.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announces a prospective commercial treaty with the United States for the purpose of obtaining a rebate on imported goods.

LONDON, 27.—The entire population are flying from Rustchuk into neighboring villages. The Governor General of the province has declared that he holds the authorities responsible for the lives of fugitives, who are mostly Christians. Twelve shells have fallen upon the military hospitals, five upon the civil hospital, and two upon the orphan asylum. The patients were seized with a panic, and left their beds. The Turks in return partly destroyed Giurgeva. Seven hundred shells fell there yesterday and 800 to-day. One Russian battery has been dismounted. The Russians apparently meditate a serious attempt to capture the island of Pyrges.

On the shore behind Pyrges, three Russian batteries are encamped, with two field batteries and large masses of cavalry.

Ever since Wednesday last dense columns of troops, belonging to the new Russian army corps from Kischeneff, have been passing through Jassy. Next week the St. Petersburg guards are expected by the same route.

Two complete army corps of the Fourteenth and Eleventh, are already in Dobrudscha.

The latest advices report that the Russian centre has been reinforced by the twentieth division from Kars. Eighteen thousand men, detached from the centre, have advanced to Sarakamyo.

The consuls at Rustchuk are drawing up a protest against the Russians bombarding their residences as being against all international law. The object of the Russians in bombarding Rustchuk is to reduce the town and compel it to capitulate, and thus save a long and regular siege.

ST. JOHN, 27.—At a public meeting, to-day, the Mayor presiding, immediate action was taken in regard to widening and improving the streets and buildings, raising a loan to rebuild the city, and the admission of building material free of duty for twelve months. Various committees were appointed to confer with the council on the above subjects.

LONDON, 27.—The whole bank of the Danube, from Herzgova to Tultsch, is occupied by the Russians, it is rumored that the Russians are crossing near Sistova.

The commandant at Totrakon Turtukva, telegraphed that the enemy had established, on Tuesday morning, three fresh batteries near the mouth of the River Ardechi, and landed four battalions on an island opposite. Twenty boats, with Russians, were sent to attack the right bank. A brisk fire was simultaneously opened against Totrakon by the monitor *Chefket Ninia*. The enemy was vigorously repulsed and forced to evacuate the island. The boats retreated towards Ispaltcho, three hours distant from Totrakon. The engagement was hotly contested, but the Turkish losses were small.

The bombardment of Rustchuk continues.

The governor of Erzeroum telegraphs that a Russian army, consisting of 5,000 horse, sixteen battalions of infantry and thirty-three guns, attacked our camp at Zewin, with the object of occupying Soghanlu. The enemy opened fire

from nineteen guns in front of the entrenchments of our right wing. In the afternoon the Russian infantry and cavalry attacked our left wing, commanded by Chewhat Pasha. The engagement lasted until evening and resulted in the repulse of the Russians, who, however, recommenced the fight at night, to no purpose. The Russians were routed and returned to their fortified camp. The Turks lost 400 killed and wounded. The Russians lost 3,000. The Russians are preparing for another attack. No date is given to the above dispatch.

An official telegram received at St. Petersburg, from Gen. Tergukassoff, reports that on June 21st his column was attacked near Djar by twenty battalions of Turks, with twelve guns and 4,500 horse. After ten hours fighting the Turks were repulsed, but the Russian loss was heavy, namely 150 officers and 51 soldiers killed, and 363 soldiers wounded. The Russians fought with great gallantry against overwhelming numbers.

Nine batteries, with thirty-six guns, have been constructed before Kars. The bombardment proceeds with redoubled vigor.

Mehemet Ali confirms the reports of the occupation of the heights of Tchileke, Montenegro. The Turks have advanced to the river Moratscha, and burned 1,500 houses on the Upper and Lower Moratscha, but spared the churches and monasteries. They encountered 5,000 Montenegrins, and after six hours fighting, defeated them with a loss of 1,500. The Turkish loss was 89 killed and 79 wounded.

LONDON, 28.—The *Times* says, the neutral states are painfully interested in the report that the Russians have been violating the laws of war by the infliction of a wanton injury. If they deliberately directed their guns against the consulates and defenceless parts of Rustchuk, their guilt is surpassed only by their folly, and that folly would be more glaring because if, as reported, they continued to fire at the English consulate after the Consul hoisted the American flag, they would have gone out of their way to assail a power peculiarly friendly to themselves. It is difficult to believe the Russians would have deliberately inflicted such an outrage.

ALEXANDRIA, 28.—Advices from Massowah contradict the rumors of the conclusion of peace between the King of Abyssinia and the Khedive of Egypt. The former demands the Abyssinian territory occupied by Egypt.

ST. PETERSBURG, 28.—The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs that the difficult and complicated task of crossing the Danube has been achieved. Sistova and surrounding heights are in our hands. General Dragomiroff's division, with the mountain artillery, was the first to cross. There are now, the evening of the 27th, on the other side, the Eighth Army Corps, and the Fourth Rifle Brigade. The Thirty-fifth division is now crossing.

Private dispatches announce that the Russian headquarters have been transferred to Simnitsa.

Flags are flying all over St. Petersburg, and solemn service of thanksgiving has been celebrated in the Cathedral.

LONDON, 28.—Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant, tried for publishing a pamphlet alleged to be immoral, have been condemned to six months imprisonment, to pay a fine of £200 each, and to enter into an agreement to behave well for two years.

It is said that Russia has given an order for 100 torpedoes to be dispatched to the Black Sea and the Danube. The Russian government is resolved if possible to destroy or drive away all the Turkish monitors in or near the mouth of the Danube, and then assume the offensive with the iron clads they have at Nicolaieff, and some torpedo vessels now constructing at St. Petersburg.

A Russian column 15,000 strong has arrived before Khorassan, in rear of the Turkish centre.

Captain Mehemed, with a brigade, has occupied Kahrkoi to the west of Khorassan. Nine hundred and eight wagons, with ammunition, have been sent to Mukhtar Pasha's camp. The Russian attack on the Turkish positions at Zervin was repulsed, despite the repeated assaults. The Turks had 10,000 men, but their numerical inferiority was balanced by well-fortified positions. The Russians fought with the greatest bravery.