

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—The report that the siege of Kars has been raised is premature, but the defeat of the Russian field armies of the left and centre, before Batoum, is beyond question and altogether likely to interfere with, if not terminate, operations against Kars.

The Turkish account of the crossing of the Danube at Sistova says, there was only one Turkish company at the point where the Russians landed, and the latter had established their positions before a sufficient number of Turks could be got to repel them.

Advices from Turkish sources state that the Russian left wing is retreating in disorder in the direction of Bayazid. Faik Pasha, from Van, threatens their line of retreat north of Bayazid.

Mukhtar and Moussa Pasha are within twelve miles of Kars.

A correspondent at Zewin telegraphs that in the battle on the 29th ult., the Russians retired after enormous losses. The Turks buried 1,000 Russians. The Turkish loss was below 500.

MONTREAL, 4.—There was a row, yesterday, on the steamer *Queen Victoria*, while en route from Ottawa to Montreal with Papal zouaves on board. The zouaves hauled down the Union Jack from the peak of the steamer, and substituted the Papal flag. The captain, on remonstrating, was roughly handled. The Roman Catholic bishop of Montreal, to-day, issued a note announcing that no more excursions of a semi-religious character would be allowed to take place without his consent.

In the case of the Oka Indians, on trial for breaking the fence belonging to the seminary, the prosecution completely broke down before the grand jury, who returned no bill. Proceedings for damages are to be taken against the seminary.

ROME, 4.—The Countess of Lauretta Lamberting, who asserts that she is the natural daughter of Cardinal Antonelli, has commenced an action, claiming the whole of his property, which is estimated at many millions of francs.

ST. PETERSBURG, 4.—The *Golos* newspaper says no attempt upon Egypt will be made by the Russian government so long as England remains neutral; but that should the time arrive when England can no longer remain neutral, the occupation of Egypt would be one of the first acts of Russia, and the next probable movement would be the English occupation of Constantinople.

LONDON, 5.—St. Petersburg dispatches deny that the siege of Kars has been raised. The government publishes a dispatch from the Russians, before Kars, bearing to-day's date, describing a successful attack on a Turkish battery.

Mukhtar Pasha, however, has sent a long series of dispatches to Constantinople describing the victorious advance of his own and the right column. In the last dispatch, dated Alipsie, July 3rd, he says, "We passed the day in making reconnaissances. This afternoon the Russians abandoned Ballamed, and are flying to the south of Kars across Ardost Heights. They were pursued by our cavalry. The Russian left wing is almost annihilated, and fleeing before the Turkish right wing with such precipitancy that they buried or concealed their artillery, and destroyed or abandoned immense quantities of baggage and provisions. The road from Hilatz to Kara Kallissa is covered with dead."

Intercepted Russian letters show that the garrison of Bayazid is regarded as lost.

It is believed that the Turkish troops will enter Kars to-day.

MONTREAL, 5.—The steamships *Elphinstone* and *Redwater* came in collision at Point Autremble, below the city, yesterday and were both sunk. The former was bound inward, with iron, and the latter was outward bound, with corn. They are both large ocean steamers, and will be a total loss. The crews were saved.

LONDON, 5.—At Bucharest it is stated that over 120,000 Russians have crossed the Danube at Sunritza, with an immense train of artillery, comprising some pieces of very heavy ordnance. The enthusiasm of the Russian troops is very great. The cavalry marches about twenty kilometres in advance of the infantry. As the Turks have no pro-

portionate amount of cavalry to meet them the Russians are scouring the country up to the foot of the Balkans.

Many of the Turks whilst working their guns at Rustchuk, have been killed by rifle fire from the houses adjacent to the forts. These mysterious assassinations are causing bad blood against the Bulgarians.

An Erzeroum dispatch says it is unlikely, even if the Russians are strongly reinforced, that they can successfully renew the Asian campaign this year.

ROME, 5.—The ill health of the Pope is aggravated; dropsy has set in. An operation was attempted, but weakness prevented its success.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—An official dispatch announces that Dobruscha is completely cleared of Turks as far as the Trojan wall.

The Russians continue to cross the Danube uninterruptedly day and night.

LONDON, 6.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote said the object of sending the Mediterranean fleet to Besika Bay was that it is and would be a convenient station. The position was central, enabling the commander to communicate easily with the ambassador at Constantinople and the home government. As to why the fleet was not sent to the Suez Canal, the Chancellor said it was because it was not a convenient central position, and besides there was no reason why more than one ship should be stationed at the Suez Canal. The fleet at Besika Bay numbers seven ironclads and one frigate.

It is officially announced that the Russian losses in crossing the Danube at Sistova were 300 killed and 400 wounded.

Fifteen hundred persons, fleeing from Adler to the Turkish lines from fear of the Russians, perished from hunger.

A battle was fought on Thursday in the vicinity of Biela, lasting twelve hours. The Russians were repulsed with considerable loss, and fell back on Sistova. No details of the fight have been received.

Portugal having consented to act with England in suppressing the slave trade on the Mozambique coast, a British cruiser has been ordered thither. She will carry a Portuguese official, visit all the haunts of slavers, and be empowered to search suspicious vessels, even when carrying Portuguese colors.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30.

Telegraphic dispatches announce that at a meeting between Generals Ord and Trevino, at Piedras Negras, amicable and satisfactory arrangements were made for the suppression of raids. The Mexican government insists upon the modification of the order to Gen. Ord, and fears are entertained that modification will not be conceded. There is considerable excitement over it at the capital. Señor Rafael Renavidas has been commissioned by the government to make a special and minute study of the border situation, and report a remedy for the disorders.

PANAMA, 27.—Advices from Peru state that in consequence of the attack of the British war vessels *Shah* and *Amethyst* on the Peruvian ram *Huasc*, the President has issued a proclamation in which he declares that he will exact from Great Britain explanations and satisfaction consequent on such a wanton outrage on a friendly power.

BRUSSELS, 6.—General Grant arrived this evening. No official reception was given, as he is travelling in *cognito*.

LONDON, 6.—Of the 120,000 Russians across the Danube, at Sistova, there are 20,000 cavalry and 250 cannon. About 80,000 more Russians are back on Simnitsa and Turnu Magurelli. The army which crossed at Sistova has been divided into three bodies, the principal of which is marching on Rustchuk, and the other two towards the Balkans and Nikopolis, respectively.

The bombardment between Rustchuk and Slobaia has been resumed.

In consequence of the remonstrance of England the Porte has sent imperative orders to the commander of the Black Sea fleet to render the blockade more effectual.

The arrival of the British fleet in Besika Bay is regarded with great dissatisfaction by influential Turks, who consider it simply as a sign that England is preparing to seize her share of the plunder.

A Vienna correspondent states that all the representatives of the

press have been ordered to leave the Russian headquarters immediately.

LONDON, 7.—The military situation now appears to be as follows—The Turks have changed front and face to westward since the Russian entrance into Bulgaria. The Russians are deploying, with their left flank resting on the Danube, to face the Turkish line from Rustchuk to Shumla. When this movement is completed, a general battle may be expected, unless the Turks fall back to the Balkans or the Russians mask the whole quadrilateral, and turn it by passing the Balkans. The Russian forces coming through Dobruscha are approaching the rear of the Turkish Rustchuk and Shumla line. This column is too strong to be opposed by any force detached from the Turkish main body, while the main body itself cannot turn upon it without exposing its rear to the Russian main force. In giving this situation, the correspondent seems to entirely ignore the existence of Silistria, Varna and Rutindje, and the latest information fixes the garrisons at these places, respectively, at 22,000, 20,000 and 10,000, which, operating on the flanks or rear of the Russian Dobruscha force, would paralyze its efforts to co-operate with the army in Central Bulgaria. Besides the garrisons in these fortified places, Suleiman Pasha's army, which is now stated to be embarking at Antivari, could be landed at Varna, which would make the number of Turks on the Russian left flank over 50,000. The Russian Dobruscha corps is stated to number only 30,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7.—It is officially announced that the Erwan column arrived on the 5th inst., in the vicinity of Igdye, to complete the stores of provisions and war material previous to marching to the relief of Bayazid, where the Russian garrison maintain their position, though surrounded by twenty battalions and 10,000 cavalry.

The following is the position of the forces in Armenia: The Turkish right wing confronts the Russian left, at Utch Nilissa. Faik Pasha has a fresh body of 12,000 Russians opposed to him near Bayazid. Another Russian division of 20,000 is marching towards Ardahan. Mukhtar Pasha's advanced guard is within fourteen miles of Kars. Battles are expected at Utch Nilissa and Bayazid; it is also believed that Mukhtar Pasha will be engaged soon. The provisioning of the belligerent armies is now a matter of great difficulty.

VIENNA, 7.—Prince Gortschakoff, in an interview with a distinguished statesman, stated that only the Serbian question induced him to accompany the Czar to the seat of war. He had prevented Serbian co-operation, although urgently offered in order to avoid European complications. Russia had acted on two principles, first, to avoid all interference with the internal affairs of Serbia and Roumania, and not to encourage them to warfare against Turkey; and secondly, to decline, so long as the war lasted, any intervention by the powers who, at the conclusion of peace, would have an opportunity of protecting all their interests. The Russians were prepared for greater resistance by Turkey than has hitherto been experienced. He concludes: "If we succeed in a decisive battle in Bulgaria, our task will be completed in a short time. If the Turks retire into the Balkans, and I have reason to believe they will, we shall have annoying delays, because of their excellent positions for defense. Then will commence our difficulties in provisioning the army."

LONDON, 8.—Nothing is yet known of the Turkish dispositions except that the headquarters remain at Shumla, where Redif Pasha, Minister of War, has joined Abdul Kerim, and a council has been established, under whose direction the campaign will be prosecuted, possibly with more vigor than heretofore, as the only good quality generally conceded to Redif Pasha is his energy.

The Turkish Danube flotilla remains supine, while the single pontoon bridge at Sistova is permitted to supply the large Russian force with provisions and war material. The bridge is reported so weak that it has broken of its own weight several times in the past week. One ironclad, in determined hands, might place the Russian army in a desperate shape, for the country along the Turkish side of the Dan-

ube would not maintain them many days if deprived of their commissariat. It was reported recently that Hobart Pasha contemplates an operation of this nature on the Danube, under his personal control, but has thus far been restrained by jealousy on the part of the Turkish pashas.

The accounts from the seat of war in Asia Minor agree that the Russians have met with serious reverses, but their position does not appear to be as thoroughly compromised as would be inferred from earlier dispatches via Erzeroum. The progress of the Russians.

The following are the positions of the respective forces as near as can be ascertained: The Russian left wing, after advancing to Delibaba, has now turned back on its line of advance, and is marching on Bayazid, which is still invested by irregulars from Van. It will probably be able to defeat these, save Bayazid, and re-establish communication with Erivan. A detached column of the centre, under Gen. Heymann, after defeat at Zewin, with serious loss, has fallen back in the neighborhood of Kars, but the siege of Kars has not yet been raised, and the latest Turkish bulletins do not give the impression that Mukhtar Pasha feels himself strong enough to undertake its relief. The latest advices represent that he has advanced to within fifteen miles of the Russian lines.

The question of provisioning the armies is said to be growing serious for both sides.

The dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay continues to be the chief topic in British politics. The movement is gravely censured by the opposition as tending to revive, in Constantinople, the hope of British intervention and to impair England's influence as a neutral power when the Eastern question comes to a final settlement. Sir Stafford Northcote's explanation in the House of Commons is declared to be insufficient and unsatisfactory. Those who believe British interests are bound up with the maintenance of the Turkish empire, of course take an opposite view. The discussion on this step has not developed any expression of popular opinion which would lead to the belief that the great mass of the English people have changed their views with regard to the war.

The current of the Danube has been found too strong for the pontoon bridge built straight across the river. The Russians have, therefore been obliged to close it for a day for alteration. Another bridge is now building close to the present one.

LONDON, 9.—A special from Erzeroum on Sunday confirms the report that the Russians have recommenced the bombardment of Kars, and added that they are forming an entrenched camp on the eastern side of the city.

It is said that Government has information that the Russians intend to occupy Constantinople at all risks unless the Turks anticipate that event by making peace on the Czar's terms. The effect of this and other intelligence as to Russia's intentions has been to modify considerably the view taken of the crisis by certain members of the cabinet. The practical outcome will probably be that if the more energetic members should feel bound to adopt an active policy, they will no longer be opposed by those of their colleagues, who have hitherto disposed to caution. It is reported that powerful reinforcements are to be sent to the squadron in Besika Bay.

The Sultan recently, at a private audience, declared to the British representative, that he would not guarantee protection to the Christians if the Russians continue to excite rebellion in Bulgaria and perpetrate atrocities in Asia Minor.

LIVERPOOL, 9.—The Rotunda Theatre, of this city, was destroyed by fire.

BRUSSELS, 9.—General Grant and party left this morning. The King's Aid-de Camp and members of the American delegation accompanied the party to the railway station. The General is expected at Frankfurt-on-the-Main on the 12th.

MONTREAL, 9.—There is every prospect of an exciting time on Thursday, when the Orangemen will have their annual parade. The Orangemen are to come down from Canada West in large numbers. Nightly drill has been going on for weeks past in different parts of the city, and firearms are being put in order by the opposite party. Indications are that a hostile meeting

will occur between the two bodies, and that blood will be shed, notwithstanding the admonition and advice of the authorities and clergy. That the procession of Orangemen will be large is beyond question, and that those who participate in it will carry deadly weapons, secretly, is also beyond question. The excitement is intense. The authorities are moving quietly to prevent bloodshed. All city bands of music have been engaged for the procession. The city is full of press representatives from the United States.

Local and Other Matters

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JULY 8.

Retrenching.—The days get shorter.

Threatening.—Wind, dust, clouds and threatenings of storm this afternoon.

Appointment.—Warren Foote has been appointed postmaster at Glendale, Kane County.

Only Two Faults.—The weather has only two faults just now—it is too dry and too hot.

U. S. Land Office.—The U. S. Land Office has removed from its old quarters, in the Clift House, to rooms in the Romney block, a short distance north.

Tabernacle Services.—Elder Orson Pratt preached yesterday afternoon. He showed, in his discourse, that the earth, in a purified and celestialized state, would be the eternal home of the righteous.

Counselors Appointed.—Bishop Chester Call, of East Bountiful Ward, has selected David Stoker as his First Counselor, and William Thurgood as his Second Counselor. Those brethren were set apart to those offices to-day, at the Historian's Office, in this City.

Second Company.—It will be seen by the dispatches that the second company of emigrating Saints, said to number seven hundred and thirteen souls, arrived at New York on Saturday as anticipated. They immediately left by rail for Ogden. It is probable they will arrive on about the 16th.

Information Wanted.—Julius A. Schneckebly wishes to know the whereabouts of Caroline Kerner, formerly of Switzerland. Who last heard from her resided in Mt. Sanpete County.

Address—Martin Heiner, Morgan City, Morgan County, Utah.

A Rollicking Time.—On the afternoon of the Twenty-fourth, Pioneer Day, there will be games and sports of various kinds engaged in by young, middle-aged and old on the 20th Ward School-house Square. The most expert in the several exercises will be the recipients of prizes. Brother C. R. Savage is leading out in preparing for the affair.

Grouse Creek.—"C." writes from Grouse Creek, July 2—

"The population on Grouse Creek is steadily on the increase. New comers are frequently arriving. Quite a number of acres of land have been broken this spring and planted. The small grain is looking well. Some garden truck is being raised. We hope in a year or so to be able to raise all we need here. We have room for more settlers. All here are now busy getting out logs to build with."

Information.—A few days since published a communication from Nathan Pierce, which stated that a cattle raid had been made, supposed by Indians, on Grand View, and that George and Cy Green, who were in charge of the herd, had disappeared, and were supposed to have been captured and killed by the raiders. Mr. J. Ferris informs us that he believes the relatives of the two missing men reside in Van Buren County, Iowa, near Doud's station, on the D. V. R. R. He states that there is a large connection of the Greens there, and that some of the young men came west within the few years.

Organizations.—On Sunday, 1st, South Cottonwood was divided into three separate Bishop's Wards and officers were appointed to preside as follows—

South Cottonwood.—Joseph Rawlins, Bishop; William Boyer, First Counselor; Thomas A. Wheeler, Second Counselor. In consequence of the absence of Brother