

steps, however, have been taken, that the concentration of troops will not be interfered with.

The insurrection of the Meridites is ended. Sentry has been arrested and brought to Scutari.

HALIFAX, 6.—Luke Doucet, who arrived to-day, says he shipped at Publico on the American fishing schooner, *Dasher*, and proceeded to the Bay Islands, Newfoundland, where the vessel was wrecked in a gale ten days ago, and all hands lost, except himself and another.

HAVANA, 6.—In a fire at Matanzas 1,000 hogsheads of sugar were burned.

ROME, 6.—Fifteen hundred pilgrims were received this morning at the Vatican. The Pope entered the Ducal Hall, where the pilgrims were gathered, accompanied by twelve cardinals and many distinguished prelates. Viscount Dumas read an address and presented each of the offerings of the faithful. His Holiness, standing on the throne, delivered an eloquent speech. He addressed the pilgrims in affectionate terms, and blamed governments who consider as revolutionary the demonstrations and religious manifestations of the people who demand liberty for the head of the Catholic church.

CAPETOWN, 6.—Transvaal has been annexed to the British Empire, and the British flag was hoisted at Pretoria. Mr. Shepstone informed Prest. Burgher that he could wait no longer, and proclaimed Transvaal British territory on April 12th. Prest. Burgher issued a protest against the annexation, but has at the same time counseled peaceable submission. Messrs. Jervison and Paul Kruger, two of the leading inhabitants, will proceed to Europe and the United States to protest against the annexation to the powers who have reorganized the republic. A body of British troops have entered Transvaal. Some rioting is thought likely, but armed resistance is improbable. Mr. Shepstone has abolished the war tax.

The Cape Colony ministry have agreed, in accordance with Lord Carnarvon's wishes, to incorporate Grigualal and West with the Cape Colony.

LONDON, 7.—An Alexandria dispatch says the Russian Consul General and the whole staff of the Consulate have left for Trieste.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, says Lord Loftus, to-day, handed the Russian Government Lord Derby's reply to Gortschakoff's circular. It is stated on good authority that Russia does not intend to reply.

The Czar in his address at Moscow on Saturday said, "Six weeks ago I expressed here the hope of a peaceful solution of the Eastern question. I wished to spare to the utmost the precious blood of my subjects, but my efforts have been in vain. My Kischeneff manifesto announced to the Empire that the moment which I foresaw had arrived. To-day I am happy to be able to thank my people for their patriotism, which has been proved by deeds, and their readiness to undergo sacrifices exceeds our expectations. May God assist us to fulfill our task and bless our troops who are about to engage in a combat for the faith of the Emperor and fatherland."

An Erzroum dispatch, dated May 2nd, says the Russian column, numbering 12,000, operating east of Kars, attempted to force the Sognoval Pass at Varislian, and was repulsed. The Russians twice assaulted Kars, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Abdullah, the famous Kurd chief, of Van, is about to start with 10,000 Kurds for the Russian frontier.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that Muhktar Pasha telegraphed on Thursday last that in consequence of the recent engagement before Kars the Russians were obliged to move back their camp.

A dispatch, dated May 2nd, says five columns of the Russian army traversed the mountains and effected a junction with the bulk of the army near Kars.

Lord Derby's answer to Gortschakoff's circular note is published. It is in the form of a note from Lord Derby to Lord Loftus, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg. The following is the text:

London, May 1st.

I forwarded to your Excellency, on the 24th ultimo, a copy of Prince Gortschakoff's circular announcing that the Emperor had given orders that the Emperor had given orders to cross the frontiers of Turkey. Her Majesty's Government has re-

ceived this communication with deep regret. They cannot accept the statements and conclusions with which Prince Gortschakoff has accompanied it as justifying the resolution thus taken. The protocol, to which Her Majesty's Government, at the instance of Russia, recently became a party, required from the Sultan no fresh guarantees for the reform of his administration. With the view of enabling Russia to better abstain from isolated action, it affirmed the interest taken in common by the powers on the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. It went on to declare that the powers would watch carefully the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman government were carried into effect, and that should their hopes be once more disappointed, they reserved the right to consider in common the means they might deem best fitted to secure the peace and well-being of the Christians. To these declarations of the intentions of the powers the consent of the Porte was not asked or required. The Porte, no doubt, has thought fit, unfortunately, in the opinion of Her Majesty's government, to protest against the expression in question as implying encroachment on its independence, but while so doing, while declaring that they cannot consider the protocol as having any binding character on Turkey, the Turkish government has again affirmed its intention of carrying into execution the reforms.

Her Majesty's government can not admit, as contended by Prince Gortschakoff, that the answer of the Porte removed all hope of deference to the wishes and advice of Europe, and all security for the application of reforms, nor necessarily precluded the possibility of the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, or of an arrangement for mutual disarmament. Her Majesty's government still believe that with patience and moderation on both sides these objections might not improbably have been attained. Prince Gortschakoff, however, asserts that all opening is now closed for attempts at conciliation, whether resolved to undertake the task of obtaining by coercion that which the unanimous efforts of the powers failed to obtain by persuasion, and he expresses his Majesty's conviction that this step is in accordance with the sentiments and interests of Europe. It cannot be expected that Her Majesty's government should agree in this view. They have not concealed their feeling that the presence of large forces on the frontiers of Turkey, menacing its safety, rendering disarmament impossible, and awakening feelings of apprehension and fanaticism, constitute material obstacles to pacification and reforms. They cannot believe that the entrance of those armies upon Turkish soil will alleviate the difficulty or improve the condition of the Christian population. The course on which the Russian government has entered involves a graver, more serious consideration. It is in contravention of the stipulation to the treaty of Paris, by which Russia and the other powers engaged to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

In the conference in London in 1871, at close of which the above stipulation with others was again confirmed, the Russian plenipotentiary, in common with other powers, signed the declaration, affirming it to be an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can liberate itself from an engagement of a treaty nor modify the stipulations thereof unless with the consent of the contracting parties, by means of an amicable arrangement. In taking action against Turkey, on his own part, and having recourse to arms without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from Europe in concert, and has, at the same time, departed from the rule to which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent. It is impossible to foresee the consequence of such an act.

Her Majesty's government would willingly have refrained from any observance in regard to it, but as Prince Gortschakoff seems to assume, in his declaration addressed to all the governments of Europe, that Russia is acting in the interests of Great Britain and of the other powers, they feel bound to state, in a manner equally formal and public, that the decision of the Russian government is not one

which can have their concurrence or approval. (Signed)

DERBY.

ATHENS, 7.—On the occasion of a speech delivered in honor of the Greek general who was killed during the war of independence, a large number of those attending the meeting paraded the streets shouting, "War! war!" The Prime Minister addressed the people and said while he comprehended their enthusiasm he must urge the necessity of prudence.

The King of Abyssinia has declared war against the Khedive for violating the frontier. The rebellion in Darfour is increasing in consequence of these events. The Khedive has refused further assistance to the Porte.

A St. Peter-burg dispatch says the Russians have taken Kars and captured 17,000 Turks. The attacking army numbered 50,000.

The Turkish ironclads are guarding the Black Sea before Odessa.

The Turkish gunboats attacked the Russian batteries below Galatz on Saturday, destroyed a portion of the battery, dismounted the guns, and drove back the Russians. The Russian camp was fired by shell. The Turkish gunboats were uninjured.

The report of the Russian defeat, at Batoum, has been confirmed. The Turks captured two guns. The Russian forces in Asia are believed to be very strong, and it is likely that they will advance soon.

The Russians are entrenching themselves very strongly between Ibrail and Reni, and mounting heavy guns in the intrenchments.

A letter from Galatz states that 80,000 Russians, with heavy guns, are between Ibrail and Reni.

The Russian generals Kattlei and Stolgenwald have arrived at Bucharest. Eleven trains, loaded with troops and baggage, have also arrived. Other trains will follow, making a total of 12,000 Russians to reach Bucharest before Monday. They merely pass through toward the Danube. Their exact destination is unrevealed.

The dockyard authorities at London have ordered the torpedo gear for the *Minotaur* to be completed by the 25th inst., so that she may proceed to Plymouth and join the ships of the squadron.

The Moscow French Benevolent Society has subscribed 50,000 roubles for the wounded.

A dispatch from Metz says a fire in the cathedral was extinguished after the burning of the roof. Much damage was done to the interior. The fire originated from fireworks on the occasion of the Emperor's visit.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 7.

Ingenious and Beautiful. — We have been shown by Mr. Edward Brain, of the 20th Ward, a very handsome model of a temple, which he has just finished. The dimensions of the little structure are 17½ inches in length, 12 inches wide, 10½ inches in height and 18½ inches to the top of the vane. It is built in the proportion, with slight exception, of one-eighth of an inch to the foot of the dimensions of the St. George Temple, and is the same in form, with the difference that the dome on the east end is proportionately considerably higher. The materials used in making the model are for the body of the walls, towers, &c., plaster of Paris, and the pilasters or abutments are made of neatly cut temple sandstone, from St. George. It is very complete, having 126 windows, in which glass of different colors, red, blue, green, orange, and purple, has been inserted. The dome is surmounted by a brass vane, made to revolve. There are two flights of stone steps at the east and west ends, and the whole is placed upon a neat black walnut slab. The model has been nicely painted, and it has taken Mr. Brain six weeks to construct it. The roof is of tin, and so made with a vent as to admit of a lamp being placed in the interior, and when thus illuminated the effect, with the colored windows, is very beautiful. Altogether it is a very nice piece of workmanship.

A Word of Advice to Wool Growers. — It may not be generally known that in the eastern markets wools are judged by buyers in a great measure, by the localities from which they come, as in some States they wash all their sheep before shearing, thereby disposing of a large per centage of dirt. In

other States they shear in the dirt, but carefully fold and tie up each fleece solid and good, using twine for the purpose, always keeping black and white separate. But in Utah many (not all) of our wool growers take no pride in putting up their wool for market. First, they have their sheep as dirty and damp as possible, then shear them, carelessly tie up their fleeces with a twist band made of the fleece, often spoiling the fleece in making the band, taking care to scrape up all tugs and rubbish that may be lying around to fold inside the fleece, then sack black and white fleeces in the same sacks, all of which is a disadvantage to the buyer.

Now this is all wrong, for, in the first place, it places the wool clips of the Territory at a disadvantage in the market, as close buyers in the east are suspicious, and calculate, when they buy these wools, to make due allowance for all these contingencies, as they cannot open each fleece to examine before buying. Consequently these careless and unbusinesslike habits, which many wool growers have fallen into, are really to their own disadvantage, and we would respectfully suggest the following rules, which, if put into practice, will be money in their pockets and will give their wool character in the markets of the country—

First—Keep your sheep as clean as possible and free from scab.

Second—Employ good, careful, efficient shearers, handle fleeces carefully, roll them up neatly and solidly, and tie with twine.

Third—Never mix black and white fleeces, always sack separately.

Fourth—Do not upon any account put tags and rubbish inside the fleece, but gather all up after shearing, and sell as tags, and by so doing you will very shortly gain a reputation for your wools, and they will command better prices and be more sought after by responsible buyers, whose money is always ready for a good article.

Respectfully, J. D.

Tabernacle Services.—Yesterday afternoon the congregation was first addressed by Elder Orson Pratt, who discoursed upon the coming of the Saviour in the latter days. He quoted from the Scriptures and reasoned thereon, showing how, in past ages and dispensations, the Lord had commanded his people to build temples in which he manifested his power and glory. He also dwelt somewhat upon the fact that the Latter-day Saints had been commanded to build temples to the name of the Lord, and spoke of the revelation given through Joseph Smith, which stated that on a certain spot of ground consecrated for the purpose, in Jackson County, Missouri, a temple would be reared before the generation existing at the time the revelation was given (1832) had all passed away, and the glory of God would be in it and rest upon it, and the Lord would suddenly come to his Temple, previous to his coming in his glory surrounded by the hosts of heaven. Those who should have the privilege of beholding the Lord in the Temple would be able to testify of a surety, to the nations, that they knew that he lived; for they had seen him with their eyes and their ears had listened to his voice. Temples were built that in them the Lord might manifest himself more fully to his people, and instruct them in things that had been kept hid from before the foundation of the world.

Elder George Q. Cannon followed. In the course of his remarks he showed with great force and clearness that whenever a man appeared among the people clothed with authority from God to reprove the sinful of their wickedness, make manifest their folly, call upon them to repent, and present the truth for their acceptance, he had been reviled, cast out and persecuted. He showed that the prophets in every age had had this spirit of bitter antagonism to meet. The appreciation of the servants of God never came until succeeding generations existed, when people would say if they had lived in the days of such men they would not have done to them as their fathers had, but would have received them and their message, and yet when men holding the same authority and having the same truths to declare, the same spirit of opposition was aroused and evoked in one generation as in another. It was the same spirit, that led the people to persecute and slay the Saviour and his predecessors in the same great cause of truth and righteousness,

that led the people in this day to revile, slander and persecute the Latter-day Saints; it was the same spirit of opposition that led to the shedding of the blood of Joseph and Hyrum Smith and many of the Saints. Elder Cannon continued to show in his remarks that those who would cleave to the truth would suffer persecution in this age the same as in former ages.

President Brigham Young followed, delivering an intensely interesting discourse, showing the nature of the work of the latter days, why it met with such bitter and unrelenting opposition, and why the repeated attempts at its destruction and abolishment were invariably ineffective and would continue to be.

CORRESPONDENCE.

That Turn up at Alpine.

ALPINE CITY, Utah County, May 1, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

SIR—In your "Country Contemporaries" of April 28th, I saw an account of a disgraceful affair at Alpine, about which I should like to say a few words.

In the first place, I do not wish to dispute the correctness of the report of the affair, but allow me to say that the two young men engaged in it were brothers-in-law, and what are known as "Liberals," not members of the "Mormon" church.

The above specimens of "Liberals" do not live in this city. If it is in the corporation, it is at the extreme end, being on the Bench leading to American Fork City, they having moved there from Salt Lake City a short time ago.

In justice to the citizens of Alpine City, by publishing the above explanation you would confer a favor and

Oblige yours truly,
J. W. MCDANIEL.

Our Country Contemporaries

Beaver Square Dealer, May 5—

Mr. Howard's attempt to oust Delegate Cannon from his seat in Congress will, we are confident, prove a failure, and in the end place the District Attorney in an unfavorable light.

We called upon Mr. Fotheringham yesterday, and found him much improved. He is still confined to his room and the greater portion of the time to his bed, but his restoration to health we regard as only a question of time.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. H. R. Allen, the founder of the National Surgical Institute, who is known throughout Europe and America, and who has no equal in the treatment and cure of all human deformities, such as spinal curvature, hip disease, crooked and diseased knee and ankle joints, club feet, paralysis, piles, fistula, &c., will with a competent corps of assistants, visit Salt Lake City, Utah, May 23d to 26th inclusive, 1877, where he can be seen and consulted at his rooms in the Townsend House. He will be prepared to treat all cases, being supplied with a great variety of apparatus made expressly for this trip at great expense. The afflicted cannot afford to neglect this opportunity of being cured at home. The old patients of the Institute are requested to come early.

STALLION BLACK PRINCE

BLACK STALLION, sixteen hands high, foaled in 1868 at Spring Hill Farm. Got by "Dictator," "Dictator" by Rysdyk's "Hambletonian" dam, the dam of "Dexter," by "American Star," granddam the dam of "Shark," dam "Madam Loomer," (chestnut) got by "Warrior," by "Young Messenger," by "Winthrop Messenger," by imported "Messenger." Is of as fine and pure line of trotters as there is now in the United States. Kind and gentle. Will stand to a limited number of mares; price twenty-five (25) dollars.

Enquire of
CHARLES CRABTREE.