

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—The view taken of Osman Pasha's position is, on the whole desponding, but some maintain that he has provisions enough to hold out until Mehemet Ali can organize an army of relief. Great efforts are making to accomplish that end.

General Horvatovich has ordered the inhabitants of Alexinatz, Saitschar and Kniajevatz districts to be ready within fifteen days to retire into the interior. Many have already left and troops have been distributed along the eastern frontier. Generals Horvatovich and Proties have inspected the positions of the Timok army. The second class militia have been instructed to mobilize and hold themselves prepared to march to the frontier. It is stated that the moratorium, or period of grace for the payment of debts, will be further prolonged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24.—An edict has been issued calling out 150,000 civic guards in Constantinople and provinces, to maintain order during the possible absence of the regular forces. The Christians are summoned to participate in this levy.

PARIS, 25.—A grand military dinner was given at the Elysees, on Saturday. Rochebent, Ladmiraute, Degeslin and other generals were present.

The *Moniteur* states that at the reception which followed the dinner, President MacMahon repeatedly declared in favor of a policy of resistance, saying the chamber had replied to his conciliatory overtures by a violent declaration of war. Any concession now on his part would be tantamount to capitulation. Duty, dignity, and honor required him to resume the combat of resistance. President MacMahon, in the cabinet council, this morning, expressed similar resolutions, but was decided on the point that the ministers should continue to attend the sittings of the chamber.

TORONTO, 25.—A Halifax special gives the full text of the award of the fishery commissioners. Kellogg's dissent is as follows:

The United States commissioner is of the opinion that the advantages accruing to Great Britain under the treaty of Washington are greater than the advantages accruing to the United States by said treaty, and he cannot, therefore, concur in the conclusions announced by his colleagues, and the American commissioner deems it his duty to state further that it is questionable whether it is competent for the board to make an award under the treaty except with the unanimous consent of its members.

E. H. KELLOGG.

Judge Foster, agent of the United States government, said, "I have no instructions from the government of the United States as to the course to be pursued in the contingency of such a result as just announced, but if I were to accept in silence the paper signed by the two commissioners, it might be claimed hereafter that as agent of the United States I have acquiesced in treating it as a valid award. Against such an influence it seems my duty to guard. I therefore make this statement, which I desire to have placed on record."

LONDON, 26.—A fearful gale raged around the British Isles on Saturday night. Thirty vessels are ashore between Ramsgate and Deal, and many lives are reported lost.

The *Standard* announces that the acquisition of the harbor and coaling station in the Sandwich Islands having greatly increased the influence of the United States in the Pacific, it has been considered advisable that a British man-of-war shall always be detached to represent the British flag in these islands.

Gen. Grant will go from Athens to Alexandria and Cairo.

The United States steamer *Monongahela* has arrived at Alexandria on her way to China.

A special from Constantinople says a report is current that Mukhtar Pasha has withdrawn from Ezeroun.

The Roumanians officially announce that they took the strong position of Provitz on November 23rd, after two days' fighting.

A Pera correspondent says a private letter from Sophia represents that things look unsatisfactory. Mehemet Ali can get neither men nor artillery enough to form a relieving army.

A Cetinje correspondent states that the Turks had evacuated Morice and all the villages of Krama district and retired beyond the Boyana.

The Miridites are again in revolt, and have advanced to the vicinity of Scutari.

A Belgrade correspondent announces that Serbia's intervention is now certain. It is stated that her independence will be proclaimed, and all her militia have been ordered to be ready to march to the frontier on Nov. 29.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* has a telegram from Sofia, stating that the Turks evacuated Orhanie on Saturday.

The Montenegrins captured, on Saturday night, after several hours' desperate fighting, two forts commanding the town and ports of Spizza. The Montenegrins now hold the whole territory in Bojane, except the citadel at Antivari and Dulcigno.

A special from Constantinople says, the Sultan has expressed his intention to treat separately with the Czar. He abandons all idea of applying to any foreign power for mediation.

A special from St. Petersburg says, the Russian newspapers profess a strong desire for peace. There is much talk of direct negotiation with the Porte and the probability of such a settlement is said to grow stronger daily. Russia is reported to be making special exertions to secure at any rate England's exclusion from negotiations. Nobody here gives much heed, however, to the talk of peace.

A Russian official dispatch announces that the Russians on Saturday captured the fortified town of Etropol, with trifling loss. The Turks fled in disorder.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £200,000.

Gold, to the value of £562,000 has arrived from the East, most of which it is expected will go into the Bank of England.

PARIS, 26.—Reliable information leaves no doubt that President MacMahon intends to ask the Senate's leave to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. It is believed the Senate will assent, as it disapproves of the recent vote of censure in the lower House. It is expected the matter will be settled during the week. Anxiety is felt by all classes over the situation of affairs.

PANAMA, 17.—Revolution has broken out in Ecuador against the government of President Viena-milla, who is at Guayaquil, and in danger of being cut off from Quito.

The offices of the newspapers *El Comercio* and *El Nacional* were sacked by a political mob on October 29th.

LONDON, 27.—The steamer *Kashgar* has been aground in the Suez Canal, since Saturday, and all traffic is stopped.

At the demonstration in Rome, in commemoration of the battle of Mentina, on Sunday, the police seized some republican flags. Telegrams to foreign papers were stopped because they contained reports of disloyal speeches made on the occasion.

The citadel at Centivari still holds out, encouraged by assurances of relief coming by sea.

A Corfu dispatch reports a Turkish fleet of ironclads and transports passing there, and is expected soon at Antivari. The Prince of Montenegro is there.

PARIS, 27.—The newspapers are discussing whether the army will support MacMahon or the republic, in case of a conflict. Manuscript placards, insulting or threatening President MacMahon, have been posted. One hundred persons were arrested, yesterday, for drunkenness, raising seditious cries and insulting or resisting the police.

BERLIN, 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 9,559,000 marks.

LONDON, 27.—A Belgrade correspondent states that a Serbian battalion recently crossed the frontier near Vrutarnitza to protect some Bulgarian women and children. Turks drove the Servians back, and many were killed and wounded on both sides. A commission has left Belgrade to investigate the matter. The various consuls have been informed of the affair.

The evening papers publish Bucharest advices, according to which Prince Gortschakoff is engaged in a lively diplomatic intercourse. A proposal has already been made for a conference on peace conditions.

The Roumanians have occupied Zibru and Loom Palanka.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that intelligence is received from Constantinople that the speedy fall of Mahmoud Damad Pasha is anticipated, in consequence of discontent at the loss of Kars.

A special from Pera reports that the Turks hold a strong position at the head of the Orhanie defile and have abandoned the town of Orhanie for strategic reasons.

PARIS, 27.—M. Emile de Girardin gave a grand dinner to General Grant this evening. Among the guests were Minister Noyes, Mr. Hitt, M. M. Gambetta, Grevy, Renault, De Lesseps, Waddington and Vignaud.

M. De Girardin proposed General Grant's health, and the General responded and drank to the prosperity of the French republic, saying that he hoped it would attain the result which the Americans had endeavored to attain, namely the regime of liberty accessible to everybody.

Gambetta, proposing the health of M. De Girardin, thanked him for affording him an opportunity to sit at the same table with the ex-President of the United States. He spoke with praise of General Grant's political career, and showed how the General, obedient to the laws of his country, while he understood the importance and dignity of the army, never permitted it to assume supremacy over the civil power. Gambetta concluded as follows: "France, notwithstanding her unmerited misfortunes, remains great and generous and attached, above all, to liberty."

VERSAILLES, 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, a partial report of the budget committee was read, declaring that the supplementary credits decreed after the last dissolution were illegal. The reports were not discussed, because the ministers were absent from the sitting. The proceedings of the budget committee were secret.

It is understood that the budget committee, in ignoring Minister De Welche's motion for a separate consideration of the four categories of direct taxes, will themselves submit a recommendation to the same effect.

[For the DESERET NEWS.]
Tramps.

Tramps have become a public nuisance. How shall it be abated? What is to be done? What remedy can be applied for that class called tramps. It is certain that if something is not done soon, with their steady growth, annually, they will run hamlet, town, city and railroad. Not long since, while the officers of a C. P. R. train were ejecting a tramp, he struck the brakeman inflicting a severe wound. Many of them are threatening, impudent, and thieving. If they come to a section house and no men are around, they do about as they please, frightening women and children with their demands, and confiscating whatever they choose. They rarely go singly, but in couples, triplets, and even in greater numbers. They must live, whether by begging or stealing; most frequently by both methods. They ask for work; when the ax and woodpile is offered them, they decline with contempt, the only work they will do is with their jaws. Now what is to be done to secure honest people from these marauders? Wind work will not do a great deal longer. Some forcible means must be resorted to to abate the growing evil. No doubt that occasionally an honest man goes tramping through the country but this is an exception. Where such are found they will accept work at any price so they can live. I have revolved the subject over and looked it square in the face, and the only effective solution I can arrive at is for every infested State and Territory to rigidly enforce the vagrancy act wherever and whenever this class of "locusts" are found. Let each town and city pick them up as fast as they put in an appearance and give them from ten to sixty days on public improvements with the warning that if found within the city limits, the dose will be doubled for each offense. While in custody treat them as human beings but with enough discipline to sour their taste for city fare, and let them learn that honesty is the easiest manner to get a livelihood. By nipping the bud the growth of the cockle can be checked and a vast amount of labor saved.

Wine Adulteration and Some of its Consequences.

Several wine dealers in Germany have recently been heavily fined. At Warzburg, a wine merchant named Wanfried, was fined 1,000 marks and costs, and condemned to eight months imprisonment, for selling wine adulterated with extraneous matters. The legal papers are very long, and show what care is taken by the authorities to have the public protected. The judgments are based on the following grounds:

(a.) That it has been proved that August Wan has a mixture in his cellars of water, spirits, tartaric acid, with an addition of essences and with tannin and sugar, and this without any further fermentation, had the appearance of wine.

(b.) That this preparation was then mixed in different proportions with natural wines, and sold to customers under different names of wines.

(c.) That Wanfried bought other artificial preparations and disposed of them to customers.

The German trade is beginning to cry out about the continual talk of adulterated wines. It hurts the sale of their wines, advertises the French, and gives a loophole for dishonest customers to avoid the payment of their bills. Several cases of the kind have already occurred in the Rhine district. It is very easy for a customer to say that the sample submitted to analysis is the identical wine he purchased. There is in this, as in other branches of trade, two kinds of houses—the reliable and unreliable. The wine trade is the victim of dishonest dealers, but in scarcely any other business do a good name and a good brand so soon and so brilliantly become their own reward and vindicate themselves.—*Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

Anecdote of Lincoln.

"One day," said Mr. Lincoln, "when I first came here, I got into a fit of musing in my room, and stood resting my elbows on the bureau. Looking into the glass, it struck me what an awfully ugly man I was. The fact grew on me, and I made up my mind that I must be the ugliest man in the world. It so maddened me that I resolved, should I ever see an uglier, I would shoot him at sight. Not long after this, Andy— (naming a lawyer present) "came to town, and the first time I saw him I said to myself, 'There's the man.' I went home, took down my gun, and prowled round the streets waiting for him. He soon came along. 'Halt, Andy,' said I, pointing my gun at him. 'Say your prayers, for I'm going to shoot you.'"

"Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter? what have I done?"

"Well, I made an oath that if I ever saw a man uglier than I am, I'd shoot him on the spot. You are uglier sure; so make ready to die."

"Mr. Lincoln, do you really think I'm uglier than you?"

"Yes."

"Well, Mr. Lincoln," replied Andy, deliberately, and looking me squarely in the face, "if I am any uglier, fire away!"—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

WHAT'S IN A WORD?—The following squib is in circulation in unorthodox society in Rome. It takes the form of a dialogue, the parties to which are Pasquino and Marforio, who thus discourse:

"What do you hear of the Pope?"

"Rumore" (rumors) none.

"What says the rumor?"

"That the Pope is kept a prisoner."

"By whom?"

"Take away the first letter of *rumore*, and you know it."

"*Umor*" (by his humor or caprice). And is the imprisonment a heavy one?"

"Take away one letter."

"*More*" (he will die in it). And when will this occur?"

"Omit another letter."

"*Ore*" (soon). And who will be his successor?"

"Sacrifice another letter."

"*Ee*" (the king). Which king?"

"Suppress but one letter."

"*Ei Emmanuel!*"

Happy is he who has learned this one thing, to do the plain duty of the moment quickly and cheerfully, wherever and whatever it may be.

His Off Year.

He stood shivering around the Central Market yesterday, a drop of rain finding its way down his spinal column now and then. He recognized the fact that the season had closed, and that sleeping under sheds had become cold and monotonous.

"I've got to lay out plans for the winter," he was heard musing as he drove into his empty pockets. "I'm kinder 'fraid that the public are sick of grasshoppers and fire sufferers, and I know they are up to snuff on the dodge of the clergyman driven out of Arkansas by the Ku-Klux. Let's see? I might be a Russian or a Turkish exile, but I can't talk the language. I might be a settler driven out of Idaho by the Indians, but the war is ended. All these kerosene and gunpowder accidents are old, and people don't care any more who get hurt on railroads, and my eyes are too good to play off blind. 'Nother hand-organ wouldn't pay, the chestnut business is too cold, and folks won't buy any more toothache cure. Hang it, all the dodges are played, and here I am as hungry as a wolf and clothes all gone! It looks as if the day wasn't far off when we'll all have to go to work and wear ourselves down to the bone to get a living."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE OLDEST HUMAN RELIC.—The oldest relic of humanity extant is the skeleton of one of the earlier Pharaohs, incased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect, considering its age, deposited in the British Museum, and justly considered the most valuable of its archaeological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykerimus, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before Christ. Only think of it! The monarch, whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London, reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and only about eleven centuries or so after Mizraim, the grand-son of old father Noah, add the first one of the Pharaohs, had been gathered to his fathers! why, the tide-mark of the deluge would scarcely have been obliterated, or the gopher-wood knee-timbers of the ark have rotted on Mount Ararat, when this man of the early world lived, moved, and had his being! His flesh and blood were contemporary with the progenitors of the great patriarch! His bones and shriveled skin are contemporary with the nineteenth century, and the date of the crucifixion is only about midway between his era and ours.

Everybody who has visited San Francisco knows Woodward's Gardens, with its fine collection of animals, birds, etc. The proprietor is famous for catching at every rarity that comes in his way, and it was with emotions of intense delight that he recently received a note from a friend just returned from the east, stating that he had brought with him for the Gardens a fine specimen of ground hog. An expressman was sent for the animal who returned with a large box; a company of scientific men assembled in the proprietor's room to view the prodigy; the lid of the box was carefully raised, and there was disclosed to view—a huge sausage.

To drain a depression in a field, where a clayey or hard-pan subsoil prevents the sinking of rain-water, and the lay of the land is unfavorable for ordinary methods of drainage, first dig a hole as if for a well through the impervious stratum at the bottom of the hollow, fill it up to the brim with refuse stones, remove the excavated earth so as to allow the surface water free access to the pit, and standing water will never injure the grass or grain crop in that part of the field.

What is a Communist?

What is a Communist? One who hath yearnings For equal division of unequal earnings; Idler or burglar, or both, he is willing To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling.

—Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn-Law Rhymist