

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—A note received by the Russian Secretary of State from the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas, as to the sinking of vessels in the mouth of the Danube, and the employment of Egyptian troops in the service of Turkey, says: "As soon as the war is ended Russia will remove the impediments and clear the bed of the river." With regard to another point the note states that to calm the anxiety of the British cabinet his Imperial Majesty has instructed the Russian ambassador in London to declare to Earl Derby that we harbored no project of aggression against Egypt. Might we not have expected, therefore, that the British government would use its influence with the Khedive to prevent him from engaging in direct hostilities against us? In our last fight in the Balkans our soldiers found themselves opposed to Egyptian troops, and it will perhaps suffice to point out this fact to justify the hope that if the British government desires its interest shall not be compromised by aggression on our part against Egypt, it will also use its influence there to prevent us from being forced by open hostilities of the vice regal government to take steps to prevent the renewal of them.

About noon the obstructionists in the House of Commons discontinued active opposition to the African confederacy bill, and at 2.20 the bill was completed in committee, amidst thunders of cheers, several times repeated. The scene was animated and some times strong. Within the recent history there has been no parallel to this sitting of the House of Commons, since 1825, on the slavery emancipation bill, but on account of the obstruction the house then proceeded to take up other bills. A violent scene followed in discussion of the Judicature Ireland Bill caused by Parnell, home rule member from Meath. During the contest the chairman of the committee was relieved four times. There were also several reliefs on the treasury bench. There were altogether twenty-two divisions. The house finally adjourned at ten minutes past six this evening.

There can be no doubt that a great disaster has befallen the Russian troops. To-day reinforcements have been pouring southward as fast as trains could follow each other. Among other reports current it is asserted that the Czar has begged Prince Charles to cross the Danube immediately, with the main body of the Roumanian army; that headquarters ambulances are falling back to Sistova, and that disorganized troops are retreating across the Danube.

LONDON, 2.—The *Daily News* correspondent, telegraphing from Bulgareni, fifteen miles from Pleona, gives a detailed account of the fighting of Monday. The Turkish force was estimated at 50,000. They occupied a series of positions, which are naturally strong, and also artificially fortified in every available spot, forming a horseshoe in front of Pleona, with both flanks resting on the River Vid.

The Russian force consisted of the ninth army corps, under General Krudener, the thirtieth division and the thirtieth brigade of the second division, under Prince Schackosky, with three brigades of cavalry and 160 guns. It was arranged that General Krudener should attack the Turkish centre at Grivica, and the northern flank of the entrenched position over Rahova, while Schackosky attacked Radizovo, and General Skabeleff held in check the strong Turkish force at Looca, which was the extremity of the Turkish line.

General Krudener began battle about half past nine o'clock, and after a long bombardment he succeeded in silencing the Turkish cannon at Grivica, but could not expel the infantry from the earth works. He spent the whole afternoon in an unavailing endeavor to force the northern flank of the Turkish position, desisting after dark, without having gained anything material, and having himself suffered considerable loss.

Prince Schackosky, about noon, carried Radizer, and planting four batteries on a ridge beyond, bombarded the nearest Turkish position, which was an earthwork armed with cannon, the front of an entrenched village. After an hour's cannonade he silenced the Turkish guns, and his infantry, after a long

and bloody contest carried the earthwork and the village.

The second Turkish position consisting of a redoubt and a series of entrenched vineyards, strongly held, was then attacked, and ultimately carried, but with a terrible effort and very severe loss, owing to the heavy Turkish artillery fire. The Russians, moreover, were unable to utilize their captured position.

About four o'clock the reserve brigade was brought up, and an attack made on the positions immediately covering Plevna. The attack continued till nearly sunset. The Turkish infantry was in great force in a continuous line under shelter of the trenches, and despite the most stubborn efforts no impression could be made upon that line. Two companies of Russian infantry did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches, and entered the town of Plevno, but it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade, which was crashing into the infantry in the open field, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the hazardous spot.

At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement, and reoccupied their second position.

The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate stands and died like heroes. The Turks gradually retook everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after night fall, and with the darkness the Bashli Bazouks took possession of the battle field and slew all the wounded.

The Russians held the heights above Radizevo, but the Bashli Bazouks worked around to their rear and fell on the wounded collected in the village of Radizevo.

A retreat was compelled in the direction of Bulgareni. The contingencies resulting from this untoward battle are of ominous significance.

A special, dated Widdin, reports that Osman Pasha is waiting for reinforcements before making a forward movement.

The Russians have requested leave to bury their dead.

Two Turkish monitors have been captured at Nicopolis, nearly ready for service, and sailors have arrived from St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke Alexis will command the Danube flotilla.

Electoral riots took place at Grimsby last night. A mob of 6,000 wrecked the hotel where Watkins, the elected member, stayed, and tried to burn it. Three persons were injured. Troops were sent to the scene. Twelve of the rioters have been arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2.—Layard, the British representative here, has advised confirming the Turkish victories at Plevna. The Russian right wing, numbering 40,000, was all engaged. Layard also has news of important Turkish success near Ezki Saghra.

The Porte has received the following official dispatch: The Russians on Tuesday attacked Reouf Pasha, at Ezki Saghra. After seven hours fighting Reouf Pasha retreated upon Karabunar, but Suileman Pasha coming up, repulsed the enemy and recaptured Ezki Saghra, capturing several guns.

PARIS, 2.—The statement of the Bank of France for the week shows a decrease of specie of ten and a half millions of francs.

BUCHAREST, 2.—One hundred thousand troops were engaged on each side, at Plevna. The Russians were routed, and poured across the Sistova bridge, retreating into Roumania.

GLASGOW, 2.—The National Rifle Club, of Scotland, addressed a letter to the National Rifle Association at New York, protesting against any so-called British Team being allowed to compete for the American Centennial trophy, fearing that should the trophy pass into the hands of the British Team, the right of Scotland to enter a team next year would be denied.

LONDON, 2.—A Tirnova dispatch says, the Russian Grand Duke has already started for Plevna. Preparations are making for a great effort to retrieve the recent misfortune. The division at Selyi is ordered to attack Lovatz. It is reported that they have already taken it, but this is probably untrue. The position is evidently serious as long as the Turks hold Plevna. The army corps here cannot be further weakened to reinforce General Gourke. There are some doubts whether he will be able to retain his advanced position beyond the Balkans.

A *Times* dispatch from Bucharest says, persons of high standing who have arrived from Simnitza, state that the Russians occupied Plevna on August 1, and routed Osman Pasha's army.

A Vienna special reports that a similar rumor has been telegraphed there. It is to be noted that the Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* is the same who recently announced also upon the authority of high personages, the defeat of Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, which proved entirely fictitious. Moreover, the detailed account from the *Daily News* correspondent with the Russian army, before Plevna, says, that the great battle at Plevna, the report of which was cabled yesterday, of which he was an eye witness, really occurred on July 31st so that the Russians could hardly, as alleged by the *Times* Bucharest correspondent, have had time to receive reinforcements from Tirnova and resume the offensive the following day. The *News*, in its detailed narrative of the battle of Plevna, gives the Russian forces as 32,000 infantry, sixty field guns, and three brigades of cavalry. It says this defeat makes the Russian hold in Bulgaria extremely precarious, and must compel the withdrawal of the troops from some other point, where they are nearly as badly needed, to beat the Turks at Plevna. Beaten they must be, and that speedily, if the Russian army is not forthwith to retire ingloriously into the principalities.

A Bucharest correspondent, telegraphing recently, says, the forces engaged at Plevna have retired behind the Osma River. The sixteenth division of the fourth corps is crossing the Simnitza, and will probably reinforce them. All the scattered Russian troops now in the principalities have been summoned into Bulgaria. I understand the Turks are not advancing eastward from their Plevna position, but are passing strong forces from Plevna northward, toward Looca.

The Berlin papers consider that this battle puts an end to all hope of terminating the war this year, and lessens the chances of intervention by Austria or England.

PESTH, 2.—A deputation from the recent anti-Russian popular meeting, to-day, interviewed Minister Tisza, and read resolutions condemning the alleged Russian atrocities. Tisza replied that it was impossible to find a lasting remedy for the atrocities until peace is restored. The uncalculated intervention of a single power might extend the war, but he hoped the time was not far distant when Europe might have an opportunity to put a lasting stop to the atrocities during the war. The government, while mindful of its duty to guard the Austro-Hungarian interests, felt it incumbent to spare the property and blood of the nation as much as possible. They would not be slow to take fitting measures, at the proper time, but would carefully avoid precipitancy.

BERLIN, 2.—The Russian minister of war directs the army corps not yet mobilized, to furnish a division each to the fighting army, to be at once despatched to the Danube.

WASHINGTON, 4.—General Sherman, in a letter to the Secretary of War, says, "With the new post at the fork of the Big and Little Horn, and that at the mouth of Tongue River, occupied by strong enterprising garrisons, the Sioux Indians can never regain that country, and they will be forced to remain at their agencies or take refuge in British possessions. The country west of the new post is a good country, and will rapidly fill up with emigrants, who will, in the next ten years, build it up. The country is strong and as capable of self-defense as Colorado."

LONDON, 3.—A correspondent sends from Poredin, near Plevna, a graphic account of Tuesday's battle, which contains a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster. The correspondent is with Prince Schackosky's command:

And now all hope of success anywhere was dead, nor did a chance offer to make the best of the defeat. Prince Schackosky has not a man left to cover his retreat. The Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once, and were determined to show that they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position and captured the Russian cannon before the batteries could be withdrawn. The Turkish shells began

once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishova and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge were incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell.

Later in the darkness a baleful sort of "Krankentraeger" swarmed over the battle field in the shape of Bashli Bazouks, who spared not. Lingered there on the ridge till the moon rose, the staff could hear from below on the still night air cries of pain and entreaties for mercy of the bloodthirsty fanatical victors. It was indeed an hour to wring the sternest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming up the valley of the shadow of death below, whether there were indeed any at all to come. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of rifle bullets was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were often struck. The detachment at length began to come straggling up, but it will give an idea of the disorganization to say that when a company was told off to cover somewhat the wounded in Radishova, it had to be made up of men of several regiments.

About 9 o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men, and moving gently lest they should tread on the prostrate wounded, we lost our way as we had lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet by reason of the alarms of the Bashli Bazouks swarming in among the scattered and retreating Russians. At length, at 1 in the morning, having been in the saddle since 6 on the previous morning, we turned into a stubble field, and making beds of reaped grain, correspondent and Cossack alike rested under the stars, but we were not even then allowed to rest before the alarm came that the Bashli Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rouse and tramp away.

The only protection of the chief of what in the morning was a fine army was now a handful of wearied Cossacks. General Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the River Osma. There had been talk of his troops being fresh, and of renewing the attack to-day, but it is a plain statement of fact that we have no troops to attack with. The most moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments, say 5,000 men, out of our three brigades. This takes no account of General Krudener's losses. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turkish army in Loreca and Plevna, and only a weak division of the 11th corps stands between Tirnova and the Shumla army.

I look on Prince Schackosky's force as wrecked, and as no longer for this campaign to be counted as a fighting integer. It is not ten days since the 30th division crossed the Danube in the pride of superb condition; now what of it is left is demoralized and shattered. So on this side of the Balkans there remains but the 9th corps, already roughly handled at Nicopolis and Plevna, one division of the 11th corps and Rustchuk army. If the Rustchuk army is marched to the west against Plevna then the Turkish army of Rustchuk is let loose on Russian communication to Tirnova. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the advance over the Balkans is severely compromised.

Russian scattered detachments have been called up from Roumania, and the Roumanian division, commanded by Gen. Manu, which crossed a day or two ago at Nicopolis, have been called up to the line of the Osma River. We are falling back on Bulgareni with all speed, leaving Bulgarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. As I close I learn that on our left Gen. Skobelloff was very severely handled, having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battalion.

The *Daily News* correspondent with Prince Schackosky's force, telegraphing from Simnitza, under date of August 1st, gives an account of the retreat. He says the road from Puredin to Bulgareni was cumbered with broken and retreating troops wholly destitute of order; officers without soldiers—soldiers without officers, without cohesion and mostly without arms. At Narrow Bridge, near Bulgareni, there was wild confusion and a complete block of tumbrils, ambulances,

wagons of officers, caeleh led horses and carts filled with wounded, all jammed in an indistinguishable chaos. There had been wounded all along the road, but the bulk of the wounded began a little way beyond Bulgareni and extended in an unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in ox carts, severe cases in ambulances, and large numbers tramped on foot. Immense numbers of wounded had tramped the whole way from the battle field, and were already entering Sistova at 6 o'clock last evening. They must have walked forty miles in twenty-four hours, wounded as they were. Nearly all these wounded, however, consisted of men who had somehow managed to walk out of the battle. Bad cases were mostly left where they fell. A staff officer with whose estimate I am inclined to agree, thinks the whole force lost between 6,000 and 7,000 men killed and wounded. The brigade of the 32d division suffered most heavily. Besides the terrible loss of men it sacrificed the imperial banner of one of its regiments. The whole of the 30th division has been smitten very sorely. All of the three brigades of Schackosky's command are for a time in a state of disorganization.

LONDON, 4. A dispatch from Sukum Kalah, Aug. 2, says, the Turkish frigate *Mammadich*, bombarded the Russian batteries at Tchamchira on the 30th ult., silencing every Russian gun. The *Mammadich* was considerably damaged, and several of the crew were killed and wounded. Near Tchamchira were 6,000 Turks in a critical position, owing to the advance of the Russian army.

Hobart Pasha embarked his entire force safely on the 1st inst., under cover of the guns of the fleet. This completes the withdrawal of the Turkish military expedition to the Caucasus.

Hobart Pasha has command of the entire Black Sea forces, consisting of twenty men-of-war and transports.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £36,000.

PARIS, 4.—Adeline Patti's case has been decided. Both the lady and her husband had filed applications for a judicial separation. Madame Patti's application was refused, her husband's was granted. The sentence states that Madame Patti does not even offer to bring forward any proof of facts. She alleges, on the other hand, that the documents placed before the tribunal, particularly the correspondence addressed to Madame Patti by a third person, shows that her conduct did the gravest injury to her husband. The court, therefore, pronounces against her petition for a separation of body and goods, and condemns her to pay the costs. As divorce is unrecognized by French law, neither party can marry again. The sitting was public; the Marquis De Caux was present. The decision was rendered by a tribunal of the first instance.

ST. PETERSBURG, 4.—A Ukase has been issued ordering the immediate mobilization of the entire corps of the Imperial Guard, and several other divisions. The major portion of the Imperial Guard and some of the divisions are to join the army in Bulgaria, without delay, the remainder will go to reinforce the army of the Caucasus.

Another Ukase, signed by the Czar, at Biela, July 22, orders a levy of 188,600 of the Landwehr.

LONDON, 5.—The first move of the Russians towards carrying out the plan of the campaign, heretofore foreshadowed as the one likely to be selected, has resulted in the disaster of Plevna. The purpose of the Russian Generals was obviously to wheel around their right and left wings to a line parallel with the Balkans, taking Tirnova as the Pivot, and thus force Osman Pasha and Mehemet Ali back across the mountains on their respective lines of retreat. This accomplished and Osman Pasha and Mehemet Ali prevented from effecting a junction with the forces under General Gourke, which were meanwhile to establish themselves south of the Balkans, the Russian campaign would have been beyond danger of failure or serious interruption. To promenade across the Danube and to cross over the Balkans, while the Turks remained idle in their camps and fortresses, was perhaps sufficient to justify the idea of the Russians that they had only to advance to ensure that the Turks would retreat. It was this feeling which led the Russians into the fatal am-