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DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Its Views of the Pennsylvania Republican Platform.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The *Tribune* says: "The Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, meeting in Senator Don Cameron's back parlor, seems to have been a very small and select body, consisting of Mr. Cameron himself and two assistants, whose services were only called into requisition in reducing to writing Mr. Cameron's platform. The motion having been made in the privacy of Mr. Cameron's bosom several weeks ago, it was wholly Mr. Cameron's affair. The purpose of the Convention appears to have been to prepare the way for Mr. Cameron's reelection to the Senate. We do not see why he should not have been allowed to manage it in his own way; he had more interest in the result than anybody else. If he had no objection to the Southern policy in the abstract, or to sustaining pleasant relations with the Administration, why should anybody else make trouble about it?"

The *Times* says: "The Republican State Convention at Harrisburg was sufficiently temperate and harmonious, in view of the existence of a better feeling between the two sections of the party in Pennsylvania, which it was said would break out before the Convention adjourned. The Republicans took a very reasonable course on the President's policy and in regard to the labor troubles."

The *Herald* says: "The convention yesterday in Harrisburg, Pa., is a noteworthy sign of the times. The ticket which it nominated is respectable, but calls for no comments. The resolutions adopted prove that President Hayes has won a substantial victory over the recalcitrant element in his own party. The platform is strong, especially in language, on the reorganization of silver and making it equally with gold a full legal tender. The other noticeable thing in it is its straightforward denunciation of mob violence, a praiseworthy declaration which will be approved by all the better classes of citizens, and is refreshing in contrast to the declarations of the demagogues of the Democratic convention."

"When Mr. Cameron says he does not mean to quarrel with the President he honors the patriotic motives that have guided him, and declares that he respects honest differences of opinion on the Southern question; that Democratic abuse of the Electoral Commission will not impair the popular confidence in Mr. Hayes' title; that riots must be suppressed by the strong arm, and that the old silver dollar must be restored to circulation, we will know that he is expressing what he believes to be the prevailing opinion of the party, and we feel sure he is nearly right in his judgment. Still, the cautious and calculating utterances of a man like Mr. Cameron, which dodged along the edges of one question and wholly neglected another, are but poor substitutes for the voice of a great State. There is no other commonwealth in the American Union which is not moved somewhat by strong popular feeling, which does not speak in accents of conviction and carry away the sympathies of the people by its earnestness, its courage, and its aggressive temper; but Pennsylvania alone has abandoned the privileges of plain and honest speech for so many years that the memory of man hardly runneth to the contrary. It has consented to adopt as its words those of one who says only what he believes will pay."

THE TWEED INVESTIGATION.

The Ex-Boss Promises to Reveal All.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A special committee of the Board of Aldermen, entrusted with the investigation of the Tweed Ring frauds, held a session this afternoon. A large number of office holders and local politicians were present. Wm. M. Tweed and counsel, John D. Townsend, were on hand, and the examination of Tweed commenced. From the beginning it was evident that Tweed intended to unravel a great deal. He said that he had held a great many offices of trust, and enumerated them all. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1870. A combination was formed whereby Democrats got possession of the inspection of elections.

A Republican member, John R. Voorhies, agreed to stay away from the meeting of the supervisors and allow the Democrats to elect whoever they pleased as inspectors. This was the origin of the combination in the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Voorhies was paid \$2500 for absents himself from the meeting.

The counsel for the committee then questioned Tweed about his connection with other ring matters, and the examination was adjourned to next Wednesday, owing to the illness of Tweed's counsel.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Interview Between a Committee of Strikers and the President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A deputation of ten striking Scranton miners, who came on here for that purpose, had an interview to-day with President Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, relative to the grievances of striking miners. Sloan received the deputation kindly, and a short conversation was held. Sloan told them he could do nothing with them while they were on a strike, and that any amicable arrangements between them and the company would have to be made when the men were at work.

At the request of the deputation Sloan put his decision in writing, and the men will repeat to their brethren in Hyde Park, Scranton, the decision of the company. When the men quit, the company was paying, it declares, more to its employes and laborers than it could afford. The men now demanded an increase of twenty-five per cent, knowing that the company could not and would not accede to their demands. The company was willing at present to consider any grievances not based upon the question of wages, and when the price of coal would warrant it to treat with them regarding an increase of wages. The men having stopped work without any just cause, the company could not negotiate with them until work was resumed in all the collieries of the company,

and the collieries from which they purchase coal.

THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

The Preparations Being Made for the Reception of President Hayes.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—The damp weather this evening lessened in some measure the attendance at the exposition, but there was still a good moderate assemblage present, although it may be several days before all the cases are filled.

It is a mistake to suppose that the exhibition presents a ragged and unfinished appearance. It is, on the contrary, rich in attractions.

The supper and ball to be given at the Galt House on the occasion of the visit of President Hayes and suite to this city will be the most elegant affair of the kind ever witnessed in Louisville. The visit of the President will be made an epoch in the history of his administration and he will long recall the warmth of the generous Kentucky welcome which is to be extended him. No man will talk of politics.

A number of guests of this city are here to-day. The committee of arrangements have completed their plans for the illumination of the city for the occasion.

A Rumored Strike on the Pennsylvania Central.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A *Times* special from Philadelphia says that rumors are rife here to the effect that on or about the 15th inst. a general strike of the railway employes of this section will take place. But little attention has been paid to them heretofore, but investigation shows that preparations have been making for some time for this movement, and the men are perfecting their organization.

The causes attributed for this outbreak lie in the men on some of the Western leased lines of the Pennsylvania Central road have not been treated right by the company, and that the promises made to induce them to resume work at the time of the late strike, have not been kept. As a matter of principle the men East will join in the strike to aid their brethren in the West, and a number of secret meetings and mysterious gatherings of workmen have been held here lately, and the facts are fast leaking out. They may prove untrue, but the growing discontent of the workmen is painfully observed.

Blowing up a Mine.

DRAWDOOD, N. T., Sept. 6.—C. Tuttle was shot and mortally wounded Thursday while attempting to blow up the tunnel of Keets mine. Two men at work in the tunnel were seriously wounded.

Hot Mails.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The mails which arrived this morning from France and Germany by the steamer *Servia* reached the post-office so hot that the bags could with difficulty be handled. A large number of letters had been sealed with wax, which had melted, and the letters were badly torn and mutilated in being separated. In some cases it was impossible to decipher the address.

In one bag there were about five hundred registered letters with heavy wax seals, and the melting of the wax had fused them into an inseparable mass. By the great care of the postoffice clerks they were able to get most of the letters separated, and those for other parts of the country were reinforced and forwarded. These mails are supposed to have become overheated by being carelessly stowed too near the steamer's boilers.

The Librarians' Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The last session of the American Librarians' Convention was held to-day in this city, Justin Winsor presiding. Various papers of interest to librarians and bibliophiles were discussed. The executive committee, who are going to Europe, will hold a meeting in mid-ocean on board the *Devona* and elect a president and vice president, secretary and treasurer for the association, and will decide where next the convention will be held. Boston will probably be selected as the place.

Trade Sale of India Rubber Goods.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The fall trade sale of India rubber goods is to take place October 4 at Boston. It will embrace about \$300,000 worth of stock.

Meeting of the Smith Family.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 6.—Five thousand members of the Smith family and their friends met yesterday in a grove of hickory and walnut trees, on the farm of Mr. Peter J. Smith, well known in this neighborhood. The farm is situated about four miles from Bannockville, as alleged, near the town of Peapack.

The Greenback-Workingmen's Ticket in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—The State Greenback party, joined by the Workingmen, have put forward the following ticket: For Governor, Wm. L. Banning; for Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Melcher; for Treasurer, Isaac Staples; for Secretary of State, A. E. Rice; for Attorney General, S. L. Pierce.

Hayes' Reception at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 6.—Complete arrangements are being made for the reception of President Hayes here. Gen. B. F. Cheatham has been appointed chief marshal for the day.

Who is Osman Pasha.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The *Evening Post* publishes an interesting interview with Gen. Joe Reynolds relative to Osman Pasha. Col. Clay Crawford was one of Reynolds' staff during the civil war, and Reynolds says he knew him (Crawford) to be in the Turkish army, and is positive that Osman Pasha and Crawford are one and the same person.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The election yesterday passed off quietly. About 32,000 votes were polled in the city. The tickets were very much scratched, and the count will probably occupy several days.

A San Diego dispatch says: The Secretary of La Jolla, Lower California, and Pedro Bodillo, who only a few hours ago escaped to this side of the line by hard riding, report the whole frontier in a state of revolution. A party of fifty mounted men, armed to the teeth, rode to Bodillo's rancho, where the Secretary was staying. An Indian boy gave the

alarm, and they barely escaped with their lives, coming directly to San Diego.

The cause of this outbreak is assigned to the intelligence lately received in La Jolla that Villa Grande, the expelled governor of the municipal district, had obtained recognition from the supreme government of the republic, and started from Mazatlan, with 200 Federal troops, to land on the Lower California coast and reinstate himself in power.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Further election returns give Democratic gains throughout the State, thus insuring a majority in the Legislature and the election of United States Senator in the place of A. Sargent. In this county only about one-third of the vote was polled. Thus far Bryant for Mayor, Ford for tax collector, Reynolds for county clerk, Soosa and Reis for fire commissioners, Mann for superintendent of schools, Mann for sheriff, Murphy for district attorney, Burnett for city attorney, Dean, Republican, is elected to the Senate in the Tenth District, Murphy, Democrat, in the Ninth District, and Bayston, Democrat, in the Eleventh District. Backers and Swift Republicans, are elected to the Assembly.

A Son of Brigham Young.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Lieut. Willard Young, United States Engineers Corps, is one of the late Brigham Young's numerous children. He has for some time been stationed at Willet's Point, attached to company A. He is said to have received \$100,000, not long since, as a gift from his father, and now he comes in with others for a share of the estate.

The California Rifle Team in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The California rifle team which is to take part in the inter-State military match, arrived this morning. After breakfast at the Sturtevant House, they proceeded to Garden City, Long Island, where they will stop until after the match at Creedmoor.

Lower California in Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A San Diego telegram says the whole frontier of Lower California is in a state of revolution. Deputy Sheriff Busby has made up a party, and is already riding to the border to prevent, if possible, any harm to our citizens.

The main contest here was between the taxpayers and Democrats, with a number of small outside organizations. Tickets were much scratched. The counting will probably occupy several days. The impression is the Democrats have carried a majority of their ticket.

The election returns are slow, but so far indicate Republican gains in the interior, but they may be modified by later advices. It is believed, Bryant, Democrat, beats Ashbury, Tax-payer, for Mayor in this city.

Matthews and Ewing Will Canvass Ohio Jointly.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6.—John G. Thompson, chairman of the Democratic committee, received a letter yesterday from the Republican executive committee, in which a challenge was respectfully tendered for a joint discussion between Gen. Thomas Ewing and Hon. Stanley Matthews at such times and places as might be mutually agreed upon. Mr. Thompson telegraphed Gen. Ewing, who immediately signified his acceptance, but stated that just now he was confined to his bed by an accident he had met with, and would not be able to enter upon discussion before the 15th inst.

The Boston Races.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The unfinished 2:50 race was completed to-day. At the time of the postponement Pratt had scored two heats and Schuyler two. The heat to-day was won by Schuyler.

The 2:20 race to-day was won by Lyssander Bay in three straight heats; the best time made was 2:27.

The 2:34 race was unfinished. St. Charles won the first heat, Lady D. the second, Wild Lily the third and fifth, and Roman Chief the fourth. Time, 2:38, 2:31 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:31, 2:31 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:30.

Mexican War Veterans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The second and last day's session of the annual reunion of the Mexican War Veterans was held here to-day. Col. Chas. Otis occupied the chair. It was moved that the committee appointed to secure from Congress a consideration of the claims of Mexican veterans for pensions be discharged. The committee was accordingly ordered to drop all movements in that direction.

In reference to the number of veterans the secretary, Capt. John Hartley, of Decatur, reported that his books contained the names of 607 veterans, 333 of whom were of Illinois regiments, 79 of Ohio, 49 from Indiana, 100 from the United States regular regiments and about 100 miscellaneous; of this number about 50 were now residents of Illinois.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Col. Ferris Foreman for president, Col. P. Durly for vice president, and Capt. John W. Hartley, of Decatur, Ill., for secretary. Delegates were also chosen to the national convention which meets in Baltimore next February.

The exercises closed with a grand banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A special from Carson, Ill., says that a bridge on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Peoria Railroad gave away this afternoon as a heavily loaded train was passing over the bridge. Seven cars fell through the bridge and were totally wrecked. The conductor and two brakemen were killed and several others were more or less injured.

Allunde Joe's Defense.

NEWARK, Sept. 6.—Justice Bradley, in a letter to the *Newark Advertiser*, denies in toto the charges against him in connection with the Electoral Commission. He says he did not read or express the opinion, as charged, to Justice Field; denies that there were calls at his house, and declares he decided the electoral vote honestly and free from political or other extraneous considerations.

A Workingmen's Convention in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The Boston section of the Workingmen's party have issued an address to the laboring men of Massachusetts, urging them to cut loose from all existing political parties and form sections in the interest of a Workingmen's party, which will hold a convention in Boston the latter part of September and nominate a State ticket.

CAPITAL NEWS.

THE DRAWBACK ON SUGAR.

The Treasury Department Creates New Grades of Sugar and Fixes the Drawback Thereon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury issued the following this afternoon:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary,
Washington, Sept. 6.

In the matter of the drawback on sugar, section 3019 of the Revised Statutes directs that there shall be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported, on which duties have been paid, when re-exported, as drawback, the full amount paid on each material, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The ascertainment of the proper rates of drawback on sugar has been extremely difficult from the changes made in the description of sugar imported, the rates of duty imposed by the law and the new inventions in machinery used in the process of refining sugar. These have made it necessary to change the regulations for the drawback on sugar from time to time. I am entirely satisfied, by careful examination of the subject, especially of the reports made by the commissions recently had in New York, Boston and Baltimore, that the rates of drawback, fixed by the regulations of December 17, 1875, are too high, and amount to more than the duty paid by importers on the raw sugar used in the manufacturing and refining, and now amount to a bounty and an actual loss to the government of a very large sum.

The chief difficulty grows out of the classification of sugars by the Dutch standard, which fixes color rather than value as the only element in determining the rate of duty, while, in fact, sugars of darker color are often more valuable than those of lighter color. This makes it the interest of the producer either to give a darker color to sugar in the process of manufacture, or to artificially color the sugar after the manufacture with a view to obtain lower rates of duty in drawback. This is then fixed at so much per hundred.

The interest of the refiner is to use the lowest possible grade which will give the required yield of refined sugar, and thus receive back from the government a greater sum than has been paid for the importation of the raw sugar. This difficulty cannot be obviated except by a change of the law, and all that the department can do is to ascertain from time to time, as nearly as practicable, the value paid on the raw sugar and fix the drawback at no more and no less than this sum.

In the intricacies of this duty, I am satisfied that the following rates of drawback will do better than any general rule. The government will refund the duties paid upon the raw sugar used, to wit: In loaf and loaf crushed, granulated and powdered, refined sugar, stove-dried, or dried by other equally effective process, entirely the product of foreign countries, duty paid sugar—3.18c per pound. On refined white coffee sugar, un-dried and above No. 20 Dutch standard or color, entirely the product of foreign countries, duty paid sugar—2.58c per pound.

On all grades of refined coffee sugar of No. 20 Dutch standard and below in color, entirely the product of foreign countries, duty paid sugar, 2.18c per pound. On syrup, resulting entirely from the refining of foreign duty paid sugar, 65c per gallon. The allowances on sugar to be subject to the deduction of one per cent, and the allowance on syrup to the deduction of ten per cent, as prescribed by law. The rates of drawback herein prescribed will take effect on and after October, 1877.

JOHN SHEPHERD, Secretary.

THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION.

The United States Willing to Forgive Sitting Bull if He Will Surrender Arms, Ammunition and Ponies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The instructions of the Sitting Bull commission were delivered this afternoon to Col. Corbin, secretary, to be delivered to Gen. Terry, who is designated as president of the commission. The instructions, after reciting the circumstances which led to the war between Sitting Bull and the United States, and his retreat to British territory to recuperate and renew the war, and declaring that Sitting Bull's presence there promises to be a source of uneasiness to that government, and a possible cause for diplomatic complications, declare that the United States is willing to treat with the hostile chief on the basis of pardon to himself and all his warriors for past offenses, and, in return, demands the unconditional surrender of the arms, ammunition and ponies, and that they proceed forthwith to such reservation as shall be selected by the government of the United States for them. In the event of the hostilities declining to accept the proposition, the commission are determined to suspend, all further negotiations and to return, leaving the Canadian authorities to deal with the Indians as they think proper.

It will be further the purpose of the government of the United States to wage a vigorous war upon these hostiles should they at any time thereafter return to American territory. With this view the military commanders of the line of Northern Montana will be directed to make frequent reconnaissances and keep themselves fully advised of any attempts to cross the border.

The Vienna International Cereal Fair.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—A dispatch received at the Department of State from the United States Secretary of Legation at Vienna gives an account of the opening of the International Cereal Fair, on the 29th of August, in the rotunda of the vast edifice in which the exposition of 1873 was held in that city. The number of produce and grain merchants present exceeds 10,000; the amount of business transacted surpassed all expectations. The official report of the condition of the crops throughout the empire up to the fifteenth of August, gives assurance of an abundant harvest.

The condition of the wheat crop is announced as good to very good; rye, tim-

othy excepted, very good; barley good, better than expected; potatoes and beans excellent, although the potatoes have not appeared in some districts; hops are good in Bohemia, not good in the other provinces, where the average is middling.

Although the iron duty has extended its ravages into many districts, a good general vintage is expected. This abundant harvest, coupled with the demand created by the present war and the state of European markets, will, it is believed, enable Hungary and other portions of the Austrian dominions to recover from the commercial depression of the past five years. There is a feeling of thankfulness and confidence in the future throughout the empire.

The Hayden Surveying Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The great anxiety felt for the safety of Mr. Becher's division of the Hayden survey is intensified by the continued failure to receive any information concerning them. Advice received about ten days ago from the region in which this division was ordered to operate, gave information not only of the presence of Chief Joseph's band, but of the murder of several excursion parties visiting the Yellowstone National Park, in that country.

The Becher division consists of G. B. Becher, of Philadelphia, topographer, in charge; Mr. Kenbet, of this city, assistant topographer; O. St. John, of Kansas, geologist; two packers and a cook. A private letter received here at the general office of the survey, says:

"Saull's division were on the south end of Beaver Lake on the 27th, and that in Becher's country the Indians seem to be bad. I hope he will get through all right. The stage has been blockaded but is all right, although the passengers carry their guns on their laps. There is considerable scare all through this region on account of Joseph's band."

Changes in the New York Custom-House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes the following statement: After full consideration, it has been determined by the President that the public interest would be better served by the appointment of new officers for the three leading positions in the New York Custom-House. The present expectation is that the great practical interests involved in the administration of these offices will induce the postponement of the nominations until the Senate is in session.

Sitting Bull Still in British Territory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following was received late last evening at the War Department:

CHICAGO, September 5.
Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington.
The following dispatch has just been received, and is forwarded for the information of the honorable Secretary of War.
P. H. SHEPHERD,
Lieutenant General,
Department of Missouri,
Chicago, Sept. 5, 1877.

Mr. Forester, an Indian trader on the upper Missouri river, informs me that a scout, who left a point twenty miles from Sitting Bull's camp on the 23d of August, and went into Wolf's Point, twenty miles above Buford, August 25, reported no indications of Sitting Bull this side of the line.

Mr. Forester further states that a messenger from the Canadian police, who was at Benton August 15, reported Sitting Bull in camp on British territory as late as August 14.

Crazy Horse Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following has just been received here:

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—To Gen. E. D. Townsend: Crazy Horse, who was wounded yesterday while trying to escape from his guards, died at 12 o'clock last night.

P. H. SHEPHERD,
Lieutenant General.

The Calcasieu Logs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—District Attorney Levey, of Louisiana, having been sent for to be consulted in relation to the timber depredations in that State, will arrive to-day or tomorrow.

A South Carolina Ex-Senator Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Ex-Senator Senator Owens, of Laurens county, South Carolina, died at the Howard House, Baltimore. A large sum of money was among his personal effects.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—During the rest of Thursday in the South Atlantic States falling barometer, increasing southeast winds, warmer and rainy weather will prevail.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, warmer weather, southwest winds veering to the northwest, partly cloudy weather and rains, followed by clear or clearing weather.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, falling followed by rising barometer, colder northerly winds, cloudy and rainy followed by clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy or clear and warmer weather.

For the upper lakes, northeast to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains. Barometer stationary, followed by falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, northeast winds, cooler, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Middle States and New England, on the coast, rising and falling barometer, brisk and high southeast winds, cool and rainy weather, attending the development of a storm centre over the middle Atlantic States.

The Ohio and tributaries will rise somewhat. Cautionary signals are ordered over stations from Eastport to Cape Lookout, and Oswego to Port Huron.

Brooklyn Wants a Direct Mail.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen this evening, Alderman Burnett offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the postal authorities at Washington to send the Brooklyn mail direct to Brooklyn, instead of New York, by way of the American Express. By this means one day would be saved. The Mayor and Congressional representatives are asked to present the matter to the postal authorities.

Wife Murder.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Maggie Sullivan, who was shot by her husband in Eden Park, in this city, last Sunday night, died at the hospital this morning.

WAR NOTES.

Servia's Warlike Preparations.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Belgrade telegrams state that the militia of the first class have been ordered to points of concentration by the 13th inst., and that the second class militia have been ordered in readiness to march.

Prince Milan will take chief command. All commanders of corps will leave Belgrade to-day.

Several members of the diplomatic corps have made several remonstrances to Prince Milan in reference to his war preparations, to which the prince is said to have answered evasively.

It is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has urged Servia to enter the field as soon as possible.

Ardahan Disembarrassed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Ardahan has been entirely disembarrassed by the Russians and is now an open town. The forces of Gen. Corneroff have been withdrawn therefrom and sent to join the main body, leaving only nine rifle battalions in the place.

Peace Impossible.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A Bucharest correspondent asserts that peace is impossible until the Turks are completely crushed. If the Czar entered Moscow after concluding an unsatisfactory peace, it would be at the point of the bayonet.

The Russians on the Lom.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Times* Vienna dispatch says: The Russians have abandoned the Upper Lom line, and have withdrawn their right wing on that side, which was at Popok, to a line where they can keep in contact with the forces guarding the road from Osman Bazar. Mehemet Ali has thus gained an undoubted strategical success by his victory at Karasan; all depends on how he will use it.

The Turkish Advance.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs from Gorgova, September 1: The Turks, as a result of the victory at Karasan, occupied a large mountain forming the key of the Bagradz position and commanding almost equally the Lom and the Kara Lom, and the Russian positions at Ohaka and Gorgova.

The correspondent says: Acting solely on the defensive, the Czarowitz will have little difficulty in keeping his present line intact, with the possible exception of the loss of the Gorgova position. On the other hand the Turks are much too strong to be inactive in the face of an inferior Russian force, and the chances are great that the valley of Kara Lom will soon be the theatre of a decisive battle of large proportions.

A subsequent telegram shows that the Russians evacuated Gorgova and retired to Palomars.

The Battle of Lovatz.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Standard's* Bucharest correspondent says: The battle of Lovatz was commenced by the Turks, who, disquieted by the great increase of Russian forces on the Lom, attacked them fiercely. The Russians repulsed nine successive Turkish assaults and finally drove the Turks back into the town, which they entered with them. The fighting continued in the streets until the Turks were driven out from the other side of the town in great disorder. They retreated, followed by Gen. Skoboleff's cavalry brigade, which had by its gallantry largely contributed to the Russian success. The slaughter was great, especially among the Turks.

Position of the Two Armies.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Russian success at Lovatz places Osman Pasha in the awkward position of having a hostile force on both flanks. Either a defeat at Plewna or an attempted withdrawal might result in the destruction of his army unless the Russians are compelled to weaken their force on that side in order to meet Mehmet's advance from Bagradz. The latter seems to place the Czarowitz's army in a position very similar to Osman Pasha's.

If Turkish accounts may be trusted, and they seem to be confirmed in these particulars by Russian admission, the Turkish force has crossed the Lom and reached the neighborhood of Ohaka, while another force has crossed Kara Lom to Ploiarika. These corps are understood to be operating against Biela, but they jeopardize the whole Russian campaign east of Yantra, as well as communications with Timova.

The Turks Advancing on Biela.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Buch