New-York Tribune.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

KARS AGAIN MENACED.

SULEIMAN PASHA ADVANCING AGAINST GEN. GHOURKO.

Gen. Ghourko has had to retreat to the Balkan Passes, part of his forces having been driven out of Eski Saghra. The Russians admit a loss of 5,000 men at Plevna. In Armenia, Russian reinforcements, 15,000 strong have crossed the frontier and hold a strong position at Ani, about thirty miles directly east of Kars. The Russian centre is distributed within moderate distance of that fortress.

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES AT PLEVNA ADMITTED—GEN. GHOURKO RETREATING.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

An official dispatch published in St. Petersburg admits the loss of upward of 5,000 men at Plevna, including one colonel killed, and a major-general and two colonels wounded.

The dispatches also admit that Gen. Ghourko has been obliged to retreat to the Balkan Passes before the advance of Suleiman Pasha, who had driven the Bulgarian militia out of Eski Saghra.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

Mamyk Pasha will preside at the court-martial on Abdul Kerim and Redif Pashas, Brig.-Gens. Savfet and Ahmed, Col. Hamdi, Marshals Echref and Mahmoud, and the former commandants of Scutari and Ardahan. Raouf Pasha replaces Ahmed Eyoub in command at Rasgrad.

OSMAN PASHA HELD IN CHECK.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1877.

A special telegram from Sistova states that in consequence of the Turks showing no disposition to pursue the orders which were at first given to Prince Schackoskoy and Gen. Krudener to retire on the Osma River have been countermanded. They hav succeeded in taking up the positions which they occupied before the battle. Prince Schackoskoy's headquarters are at Paredin, and Gen. Krudener's at Tirstenik. They have intrenched their front, and are able to thwart any attempt of Osman Pasha to advance.

Col. Wellesley arrived in London on Sunday, and had interviews with Lords Beaconsfield and Derby. *The Daily News's* dispatch from Biela says the only object of his visit is to explain the groundlessness of the charges of atrocities made against the Russian troops.

Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet at Besika Bay, has visited the fortifications of Gallipoli.

THE HERZEGOVINIANS DEFEATED.

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

The Political Correspondence's Zara special says: After a seven hours' engagement on August 4, the insurgents under Gen. Despotovich were defeated with great loss. Despotovich, with 300 followers, was compelled to cross the frontier into Austrian territory, where he was interned and disarmed.

THE ARMIES IN ARMENIA.

THE RUSSIANS REINFORCED—ISMAIL PASHA NEAR BAYAZID.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1877.

Reuter's Erzerrum telegram, dated Aug. 6, announces that Russian reinforcements numbering 15,000 men have crossed the frontier and occupied a strong position to the north of Ani, thus threatening the right flank and centre of the Ottoman army. The Russian centre is divided into three columns at Ani, Goiveran and Kurukdere respectively. It numbered in all 68 battalions of infantry, 16 batteries and 8,500 cavalry. Ismail Pasha is about one hour's march west of Bayazid. Gen. Tergukassoff is on the frontier at Karadeniak with eighteen battalions of infantry, seven batteries and seven regiments of cavalry.

PROTECTION FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1877.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says it is officially announced that it has been decided to form a camp of 70,000 men near the Capital. In consequence of the recent appearance of the Russian steamer Constantinople off Kilia near the mouth of the Bosphorus, a corps of observation has been sent thither.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1877.

The Standard denies *The Times's* statement that 3,000 additional troops had been ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean.

MIDHAT PASHA NOT APPOINTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

It is denied that Midhat Pasha has been entrusted with a diplomatic mission.

ABUNDANT RAIN IN NORTHERN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

The latest official reports state that Nepaul as well as Burmah and Assam have had a sufficient rainfall and are now safe.

THE SERVIAN LEGISLATURE.

BELGRADE, Monday, Aug. 6, 1877.

The session of the Skuptschina has closed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

IRISH POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Monday, August 6, 1877.

A meeting of Home Rule members was held to-day to consider the recent occurrences in Parliament. The proceedings were private, but it is understood a resolution was proposed censuring the "obstructionists." After three hours' stormy debate, the meeting broke up in disorder without passing any resolution.

The Nationalists to-day held a demonstration in Belfast to celebrate the birth of O'Connell. Disturbances occurred in several parts of the town. Some houses were wrecked and a number of persons wounded. Up to a late hour to-night the military, both infantry and cavalry, were patrolling the streets.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1877.

The Standard says it is understood that in consequence of the abortive result of yesterday's meeting of Home Rulers the point at issue between the obstructives and their opponents will be decided in Ireland during the recess.

THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

MEXICO, July 31.—President Diaz is making strenuous efforts to establish himself in the good opinion of foreign Powers, especially the United States. His attitude regarding the border question was taken with the view of sustaining his personal dignity before the Mexican people. He courts the good disposition of the United States toward himself personally, and would apparently agree with pleasure to everything proposed by the American Government. The suspicious tenor of certain newspapers which formerly opposed President Diaz has moderated, and the same journals now mildly approve the good intentions, and point out the advantages of his administration.

The premiums awarded Mexican citizens at the Centennial Exhibition were distributed on July 22, at the National Theatre. President Diaz presided at the ceremony. There was much enthusiasm, and many allusions were made to the good relations existing between Mexico and the United States.

It is reported that arrangements have been made for payment to the United States of the next installment of the amount awarded by the Mixed Commission; and that President Diaz intends to recommend that the next Congress adopt measures acknowledging the English debt, and providing for its payment with interest.

Four of Lerdo's Generals, namely, Loza, Altamirano, Lozee and Velez, have offered their services to the Diaz Administration. Their offers have been accepted, and the Generals have been assigned to high commands. Peace reigns throughout the Republic. The excitement on the border question has subsided.

DISCONTENT IN SONORA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—A telegram from Tucson, Arizona says: News from Guaymas to the 26th of July, and from Hermosillo to the 30th of July, is to the effect that letters from the City of Mexico say Gens. Vallejo and Frisbie have created general distrust there, and it is predicted that their mission will be a failure. At the City of Mexico they were foolish enough to talk of annexation and the non-recognition of Diaz. Leading Mexicans are represented to be much against them. Regarding railroad matters, the report says that they stated to Ferguson, representing the Commission approved by Diaz, that Stanford did not want the Sonor franchise, and would not give a dollar for one; also that they privately told Diaz Stanford did not want it. R. C. Hopkins and Perrin of San Francisco have just arrived through Sonora. Hopkins says a bad feeling prevails among the people, and a revolution is almost certain. The Governor is Senor Mariscal, a nephew of Lerdo's Minister at Washington, hence the Diaz Government is regarded unfavorably there. It is expected that Gen. Huerta, sent to Sonora by Diaz, will declare the late elections void. Good people are generally satisfied with Mariscal, but it is thought that Diaz and Huerta favor Pequiera for Governor.

TWO VILLAGES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1877.

The village of Garusee near Marienwerder, Prussia, has been destroyed by fire, and 800 persons rendered homeless. The town of Sundsvall, Sweden, has been almost totally burned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

PIQUE, GEORGE FOURTH, BILL BASS AND FUGITIVE THE WINNERS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 6.—The first extra day's racing was not so well attended as the fullness of the hotels and the delightful weather seemed to promise. The Grand Stand was well filled, but not crowded. The racing was close and very exciting, and the prizes were evenly distributed between the favorites and the fields. George IV and Bill Bass won extraordinary victories. An equally good programme is arranged for to-morrow, the last extra day of the first meeting.

The three-quarter-mile races of the two-year-olds are popular, because they are as spirited and as exciting as they are short and uncertain. Pique won the five-furlongs race on Saturday, after the entries had closed for the first race of to-day, a three-quarter-mile dash for a purse of $300, for maiden two year-olds, and this made him the favorite among the nine youngsters on these terms: P. Lorillard's Pique, $225; Puryear's Clifton, $100; Withers's filly, $50; G. L. Lorillard's Albert, $75; Clabough's Jet, $50; Medinger's filly, $40; Smythe's Telephone, $30; McDaniel's filly, $20; Dwyer's Fury, $20. The horses looked remarkably well, Pique appearing somewhat precocious for a two-year-old. Albert is a fine looking chestnut colt, whose performance fell far short o the promise of his appearance. The start was moderately good, and the youngsters dashed away at topmost speed, half concealed by a thick cloud of dust, from which they emerged on the lower turn, Clifton running half a length in advance of Pique, Telephone third, Jet fourth, and Fury fifth, and Albert struggling far behind. Clifton kept a firm hold on his advantage half way down the homestretch, with Pique apparently doing his utmost to keep on his flank, and the McDaniel filly running up on the inside at a startling pace; but Pique was only playing with them, and at the end of the Grand Stand dashed away from Clifton, and won easily with two lengths to spare; in 1:18¼. Clifton second, five lengths in advance of Telephone, who was third.

The one-mile-and-five-furlongs heats for a purse of $600 opened brilliantly with a dead heat between Ambush and Henry Owens in a most exciting contest, the horses being very equally matched. The betting fluctuated as follows: G. L. Lorillard's Ambush $250, $250; Hart's Henry Owens $210, $250; Longstaff's George IV, $175, $160; McDaniel's St. James $200, $155. After an excellent start Henry Owens took the lead, St. James second. At the long-mile pole Ambush and George IV. made a neck-and-neck race after the leaders, George IV leaving Ambush at the turn and following closely after Henry Owens and St. James as they came into the home stretch at topmost speed. At the furlong pole the four contestants were almost neck to neck, each being spurred and whipped to the utmost, Henry Owens and Ambush made a dead heat in 2:56, St. James third. Before the second heat Ambush was the favorite at $500 to $80 for Henry Owens, and $75 on the field. The second heat put a different aspect on the race. George IV, set out in force the running, and led past the Grand Stand three lengths in advance of Ambush, who preceded Henry Owens by four lengths, St. James fourth. The order was not disturbed till the horses came into the home-stretch a second time, George IV. and Ambush being neck and neck, and Owens and St. James close after. Ambush was goaded to the utmost, but could not keep pace with George IV., who ran with great vigor, and won easily by a length in 1:57. St. James second, and Ambush third. Great excitement prevailed. Mr. Longstaff, the owner of George IV., being transported with the spectacle, and shouting from the grand stand his willingness to wager great odds that George IV. would win the race. Before the third heat pools were sold at $350 on George IV. to $195 on the field, St. James being sent to the stable. George IV. set off with a determined pace, and increased it as they passed the grand stand. Henry Owens, who was last, quit in disgust before the quarter-pole was reached, and Ambush about the same time needed the whip to make a show of contesting the race which George IV. won at a canter in 2:58, Ambush on the homestretch having been whipped up to within two lengths, and Henry Owens being no nearer than the three-quarter pole. The backers of George IV. were excessively jubilant. Mutual pool tickets purchased between the first heat paid $22 90, before the second heat $26 50 and before the third heat $7 60. Bill Bass won the mile dash for a purse of $300, and his victory produced a sensation. Pools were sold as follows: Longstaff's W. J. Higgins, $205; Dwyer Brothers' Vermont, $200; McDaniel's Princess of Thule, $165; Price's Bill Bass, $110; Rice's Dr. Livingstone $55. Dr. Livingstone was first to cross the score followed by Princess of Thule, Bill Bass, Vermont and W. J. Higgins. Vermont and Higgins came forward with a rush at the half-mile pole where the horses were in a bunch. In the home-stretch Bill Bass lengthened his pace and cantered the race at the furlong pole, the stable boys raising a wild howl and the Grand Stand catching the excitement as he dashed home an easy winner by four lengths in 1:45¾; Vermont second and Princess of Thule third. The mutual pool tickets were worth $23 10.

There were only three to start in the selling race, a mile-and-an-eighth dash for a purse of $300. P. Lorillard's Fugitive was the favorite at $400 to $185 for Longstaff's Partnership, and $170 for Medinger's First Chance. It was a gallant race. First Chance showed the way, Fugitive and Partnership running neck and a length behind during a large part of the race. In the homestretch Fugitive ran away from Partnership, but First Chance held stubbornly to the contest, and was lapping when Fugitive crossed the score a winner in 1:59. Partnership third. Fugitive carried light weight, being entered to sell for $500, and this was not the ordinary humbug of a selling race, for Fugitive was sold at auction to James W. Bell, the New-York tailor, for $810.

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The yachts of the New-York Yacht Club will assemble at Glen Cove this afternoon, preparatory to beginning their annual cruise to-morrow morning. This will be the first annual cruise under the command of the new Commodore, S. Nicholson Kane, who was formerly a Lieut.-Commander of the United States Navy, and who has arranged his programme under strict naval discipline. Regarding the cruise as affording a favorable opportunity for comparing the yachts in cruising trim, and for promoting social intercourse among the members of the club, he, with the aid of the fleet-captain has endeavored to have the club largely represented upon this occasion. A large number of the yacht owners have promised to be present and complete the cruise together.

Following is the outline of the cruise: From Glen Cove to New-London, thence to Shelter Island, Greenport, New-Bedford, Oak Bluffs, and return to Newport for the customary squadron regattas and boat-races. A new feature of this year's cruise is the "sweepstakes" regatta from port to port, which is open to all yachts. It is also imposed to enter harbors as a fleet instead of singly. While the fleet is at Shelter Island or at Newport, Commodore Dickerson, owner of the yacht Madeleine, which defeated the Countess of Dufferin in a race for the championship and "America Cup" last year, will be presented with a silver punch-bowl, in appreciation of his service to the club in upholding its reputation. The testimonial is of solid silver, 12 inches in diameter, 9¼ inches high, and 6 inches deep in the bowl. It has a satin finish and is elaborately ornamented with nautical devices.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GREENWICH, CONN.

THIRTY-SIX HORSES PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

The extensive stables and carriage-houses connected with the Morton House, formerly known as the American Club House, at Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., were totally destroyed by fire about 2:30 a. m. yesterday, and thirty-six horses, twenty-four of them very valuable animals, were burned. A number of elegant carriages belonging to guests of the Morton House, were likewise consumed. J. P. Morton, in order to accommodate the teams and carriages of his guests, had built commodious carriage-houses and stables, with bed-rooms over the former for the men in charge, at a cost of nearly $10,000. Although a night watchman is employed at the hotel, only a few hundred feet distant from the stables, he failed to give an alarm, and it is believed that he was asleep when the fire broke out. The fire is supposed by many to have been the work of an incendiary; and from its first discovery the flames spread with great rapidity. The coachmen sleeping in the building escaped with great difficulty.

Mr. Morton, proprietor of the hotel, lost two horses beside the buildings. He estimates his entire loss at $10,000, partially covered by insurance in several companies. Among the other losses were the following: Mrs. James Harper, a span of horses and a carriage, valued at $1,500; Mrs. William Lattimer, a span of horses and carriage, worth $1,500; Mrs. E. R. Cole of Fifth-ave., a span of horses and carriage, valued at $3,000; Mr. Charles J. Osborne, a span of fine horses and two carriages, valued at $5,000; William Bird, a span of horses and a carriage, valued at $3,000; J. M. Pinckney, a span of horses and three carriages, worth $5,000; Mr. Trowbridge, a bay mare and buggy, valued at $7,000; S. C. Evans, a span of horses and carriage, valued at $3,500; Matthew Leary, a span of horses and carriages valued at $4,000; George W. Hoffman, twelve horses, three coaches and two stages, valued at $3,500. G. H. Witthorse was fully insured; all the other guests were uninsured.

Commodore Stack and his crew, also Mr. Osborn and his crew of the yacht Dreadnaught, rendered efficient service at the fire.

THE EMBERS OF THE STRIKE.

THE COAL HEAVERS' STRIKE.

TROUBLE FEARED AT BERGEN POINT—NEW MEN WORKING STRONGLY GUARDED BY THE POLICE.

The striking coal heavers at the Port Johnwharves were greatly surprised yesterday to find a gang of new men, well-protected by Jersey City policemen and deputy-constables, at work in the places left vacant by them. This had been repeatedly threatened by the manager if the men still refused to work, but they decided it as an attempt to frighten them, and refused to believe it possible. If the men intended any violence to the new hands, they were too astounded or too much cowed by the presence of the police to attempt it yesterday. The day passed quietly, the only outbreak being caused by a crowd of boys, who began to fire coal at the workers, but were quickly dispersed by the police. Mayor Meigs of Bayonne, in passing through the cluster of houses where many of the strikers live, addressed a group of them, advising them for their own sakes and that of their families to return to work. His answer came in the form of an old shoe, thrown, it is believed, by a woman, which struck him in the face, but did no material injury. He deemed it best to retire without further words.

With 75,000 tons of coal in stock and a score of canal boats at the wharf waiting for cargoes, J. H. Martin, the manager, determined to wait no longer for the strikers. He obtained fifty idle men in New-York and took them down in a tug-boat to the Point. Mayor Meigs fearing trouble, had procured fifty special policemen from Jersey City and twenty Deputy Sheriffs, and had twenty Elizabeth policemen ready to appear at call. Under this protection the men were put to work shoveling and wheeling. At first their success was meager, especially with the wheelbarrows, and loads were dumped in almost every place but the proper one. The men soon acquired, however, what little skill was needed for propelling and steering their cumbrous vehicles, and within a couple of hours the manager declared that they were doing telling work. The work certainly was telling upon the laborers unaccustomed to such toil, and their limbs trembled and many of them grew faint and sick in the hot sunshine. They were a strange, incongruous lot of men, representing several trades. One man was a baker, another a piano-tuner. Many of them had not eaten a "square meal," they said, for weeks.

At noon Mr. Martin brought from the village twenty pounds of Bologna sausage and fifteen loaves of bread, from which, with a pail of water, forty men made a hearty meal. "There," cried the manager, "that meal cost them ten cents apiece. That beats Mr. Beecher's dinner a day by a great deal—and is something more than bread and water at that!" After dinner it was found that thirteen out of the fifty men brought down from the city had disappeared. One or two of the men were taken violently sick in consequence of their too hearty dinner, but promised to return to work this morning. The rest of the force, with few exceptions, remained at work until evening, when they were brought back to the city on the tug-boat. It is intended to have 100 men at work to-day.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, Mr. Martin declared that the attempt of the workmen to get the rate of pay changed from sixteen cents a ton to fifteen cents in some was merely a strike for business. They were willing to work for a living when paid by the ton, and would be able to load if paid by the hour. He had received intimations, however, that the majority of the old workmen wished to return to work, but that the leaders in the strike, aware of the fact that they were known to the officers, and fearing dismissal, were keeping them back. Two men came into him yesterday morning, and said they were willing to work for fifty cents a day; that their families were starving, but that they feared to disobey the orders of the commander of strikers. The new men would earn from forty to forty-five cents an hour, or about $1 a day.

Mayor Meigs feared yesterday that the old hands would yet cause trouble of a riotous or incendiary character. He has issued an order closing all the liquor saloons in the city. Another order has been issued by the United States District Court warning the strikers that any one destroying the property of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company will receive heavy fine and imprisonment. As an additional precaution against a possible riot the 4th Regiment was yesterday ordered under arms once more.

SILK WEAVERS AT WORK AGAIN.

The strike of the silk weavers at Paterson, N. J., is about ended. Yesterday the weavers, more than 100 in number, formerly employed at the mill of Messrs. Peigram & Myers, returned to work. The strike was caused by a reduction of twenty per cent in the wages of the operatives. The weavers agreed to return to work yesterday upon a compromise between the rates paid previous to and after the reduction. When the reduction was made by the majority of the manufacturers, the firm of Solelhac & Sons made no reduction whatever in the wages of their weavers. A committee of the weavers waited upon the firm and threatened to join the strikers if the firm did not sign an agreement not to make a reduction. Mr. Solelhac refused to put his name to the paper, and his ribbon-weavers, sixty-five in number, at once stopped work. No notice was posted of a reduction at that mill until four days after a majority of the weavers employed by the firm had left work. By their action nearly three hundred and fifty other employes of the mill were thrown out of employment. The basis of the compromise made by Solelhac & Sons was about an eight per cent reduction, instead of one of twenty per cent. No arrangements have been made by the other mill owners towards a resumption of work. Those who have been running their mills under the contract system refuse to entertain any proposition from the strikers unless those who violated their written contracts by joining the strike, leaving unfinished warps in the looms, complete the goods thus left. It is thought, however, that work will be resumed at all of the mills before the end of the present week.

Charles Fischer and Mrs. Louisa Gross, two of the striking weavers, who are implicated in the disturbance at Isard's Mill, were arrested yesterday. Mrs. Gross pleaded guilty and was released upon the payment of a fine. Fischer, who, it is claimed, has been one of the leaders in the strike, demanded a trial, and he will be tried Wednesday afternoon.

A LABOR MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—A large mass-meeting of workingmen was held to-night at the Maryland Institute. It was addressed by J. P. McDonnell, editor of *The Labor Standard*, of New York, and others. The chief object of the meeting to-night was a more thorough organization of workingmen, and sections of the workingmen's party.

RESUMING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

TRAINS ON THE LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA GOING—A PITTSBURG STRIKE OVER—THE MINERS OBSTINATE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 6.—A force of 280 United States regular troops, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Brennan, arrived here to-day to relieve the 7th Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, who have been here since Saturday night.

The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company show no sign of returning to work, and threatening letters continue to be addressed to the mechanics who are said to be in favor of going to work in the car shops. Everything is quiet to-night.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 6.—Four more companies of United States troops arrived here to-day. Trains on the Lehigh and Susquehanna road were started to-day. The first one from Scranton here was stopped below Pleasant Valley by stones being wedged between the rails.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 6.—All trains began running regularly on the Lehigh and Susquehanna road at twelve o'clock last night. Every train is on time and there has not been the slightest trouble. On the Lehigh Valley Railroad the night trains will begin running to-night.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—The strike among the workmen at the National Tube Works at McKeesport has ended by the men agreeing to resume work without an advance of wages.

WM. MCKEE SUED FOR $2,314,200.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—A civil suit for damages was filed this afternoon in the United States Circuit Court by the United States Government against Wm. McKee. The action embraces 1,653 counts for $1,400 each, aggregating $2,314,200. These counts are all alike in form, except that the name of a different distiller is inserted in each, charging them with the unlawful removal of distilled spirits, and all charging the defendant with aiding and abetting in the removal of said spirits, which act rendered him liable to the above penalty of $1,400.

TOO MUCH RAIN IN VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 4.—Our farmers on the lower peninsula complain that the rains which have recently prevailed in this vicinity have greatly damaged the fruit crop. This is to be deplored, as it is a source of considerable revenue. The sweet potatoes and corn, however, are in a flourishing condition and promise an abundant yield.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS.

LORD DERBY DISAVOWS ANY INTENTION OF AN EARLY INTERVENTION—FALSE REPORTS OF RUSSIAN DEFEATS IN PRO-TURKISH JOURNALS—A BULGARIAN TOWN PLUNDERED BY THE RUSSIANS—TURKISH BARBARITY IN ASIA.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, July 21.—The unremitting efforts of the Turkish press in London have at least one good result. They elicit from time to time pretty distinct disavowals by the more moderate Ministers of the policy which these papers, which profess to support them, strive to impose upon the Government. To Lord Stratheden, who brought up the Eastern question in the Lords on Thursday, Lord Derby would hardly have thought it necessary to give any very express reply. Lord Stratheden is a fanatic, and has no weight with the House in which he sits or with the public. But these papers had just then been pressing rather hotly for some fresh step in behalf of the Turks, and Lord Derby took the opportunity to say in effect that he does not mean to do anything at present by way of checking the Russian advance. He does not say this in terms, but that is the fair meaning and intent of this passage which we extract from his speech:

The noble lord put forward a theory which, although he supported it by many historical precedents, I cannot accept. He said: "You cannot expect, after the end of a war in which you have been neutral and inactive, to exercise an important influence over its results." Now I do not much care to argue abstract propositions on this or any other question; but if we are to discuss the matter at all, I totally dissent from his view. I cannot conceive a situation in which you can interfere with more influence or effect than at the close of a war, when the belligerent Powers are more or less exhausted and worn out by the struggle, while you are still uncommitted to any course, and while your own forces are fresh and unbroken.

That, at any rate, is the meaning put upon it by the journals which would be most eager to extract a different meaning, if different meaning it would bear. It is reassuring, as far as it goes and for the moment. It goes to prove that the explanation given last week in the House by Sir Stafford Northcote of the purpose with which the British fleet was ordered to Besika Bay, was a sincere explanation and not a diplomatic evasion.

There was cause, quite urgent cause, for some declaration of the kind. The passage of the Balkans by the Russians, now known to have been made in force, has profoundly impressed the partisans of Turkey. Consternation is not too strong a word to describe the state they are in. Nothing since the war began has so convinced people that the Russian triumph promises to be speedy and overwhelming. A panic exists in Constantinople. The Porte has abandoned, telegraphs a correspondent in his confidence, all hope of preventing the Russians from reaching Adrianople; between Adrianople and Constantinople the country is wholly without defence; and "if the English do not wish to see the Russians in the Turkish capital, they ought to act without an hour's delay." Hassan Pasha, captured at Nikopolis, declares it a stupid war "into which the Turks had been mainly led by the English attitude;" and this also is telegraphed, and acts—though not meant to act—as an appeal to English generosity. If the Government had given way to this pressure, England might have been at war within a week. The resistance to it, the language of Lord Derby, the immobility of the army and fleet, the resolve—for it seems a resolve—not to seize Gallipoli, even although the Russians are thought to be intending to seize it themselves—all this implies that the notion of immediate interference has been given up, and that Turkey is to be left to settle accounts as best she may with the enemy whose foot is almost on her neck. England, on that theory, is only to speak when the question of permanent occupation comes up.

The inaccuracy—to use a mild word—of the Jen-Saghra dispatch, according to which the Russians were driven back into the Balkans, and the pass cleared out by the Sultan's troops, is now tacitly admitted by the journal in which it appeared. *The Daily Telegraph.* But the inaccuracy was of a kind which requires more than confession. It requires explanation; or, if no explanation be possible, apology. This was no mere repetition in three lines of a flying rumor; it was a detailed, circumstantial account of a serious engagement between the Russians and the Turks at one of the most critical moments of the war. It was no wonder that the reader could not but understand it to be the narrative of an eye-witness. A correspondent must be supposed to be writing of what he has seen with his own eyes when he says that "long lines of friendly fezzes were seen advancing in the distance;" and that "nothing could have been finer that the manner in Raout delivered his assault on the flank of the enemy." The whole dispatch is in that tone. But the writer of it did not see the things he describes. He did not see them, for the simple reason that they did not occur. The facts turn out otherwise. The Russians were not driven back. The pass was not cleared out; it was the Turks who were cleared out. What is to be said of such journalism as this? Perhaps it may be said that it is not much worse than the journalism which declares editorially that "The van of the 'Christian' Emperor's armies of liberation in Bulgaria has marked its way with 'atrocities' so repulsive and sanguinary that the sole refuge of those who lately beslavered the Czar with adulation is to deny them altogether;" which describes the policy of those who believe in coercing Turkey as "the shameful gospel of blood;" being itself a preacher of the gospel of blood to the extent of war by England against Russia. It still preaches it, shrieking out that "brutal assassins are made the ministers of international justice, while Europe sees with sickening horror the Cross steeped in little children's blood, and the name of Christianity coupled with the curses of dying peasants and the tears of outraged wives and daughters."

As a matter of literary taste nothing could be much worse than that; but as a means of stirring up English hatred against Russia and launching England into a Continental war, the wickedness of it can hardly be affirmed too plainly. False intelligence in its news columns and editorial appeals to passion in such strains as these do not make up a very pretty picture of English journalism in its most popular form, with a daily average circulation of a quarter of a million. I am far from meaning to say this is an "average" specimen of English journalism. It is not; it is, without exception, the worst specimen I know. It is, if you like, the exception which proves the rule that English journalism is honest and honorable and reasonable, and even of this paper I should be inclined to add that my criticism applies only to its treatment of this particular question.

As a good deal has been said about the plundering of the Cossacks in Bulgaria, Mr. Forbes's testimony on the general subject of plundering becomes interesting. He gives a detailed account of the disorders which occurred in Biela, where shops and houses were broken into by the Russians. Every soldier detected was soundly thrashed on the spot by his officer, and then handed over to the guard. The outrages occurred, in fact, while headquarters were outside the town. When the Colonel in command heard of what was going on he ordered a patrol to be sent in. Mr. Forbes shall describe what followed:

"In a few minutes a strong guard was marching down into the little place with Villiers as guide. The officers commanding it at all events did their duty thoroughly. Every marauder met on his way to camp from the town was searched. If his pannikin contained wine it was spilled upon the ground. The officer thrashed him and then made him a prisoner. In the town a strategic movement bagged the plunderers of a whole street, some thirty-five in number, who were duly searched, thrashed and made prisoners. The guard has ever since remained permanently on duty, a police officer has been appointed, as also a *commandant de place*, and now all is order and quietness. But the evil has been wrought, the scandal sticks like a blister. I believe there is an intention to give compensation for the damage done, but the *entente cordiale* between the Bulgarians and Russians has suffered."

Suffered because the men who did this evil work were not wreaking vengeance on their enemies, but are mere marauders, laying hands on what they could find. On the comparative merits of soldiers of different nationalities, Mr. Forbes says:

"I will give the Russian soldier credit for being a more expeditious and sweeping, if not so quiet and methodical a plunderer as the French 'forager,' as I believe he prefers to be termed. When I left there was in the place abundance of bread, meat, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cigarette paper and writing paper, underclothing, boots, etc. When I came back there remained but the memory of these products of nature and art. The Russian officers feel deeply the discreditable conduct of a portion of their soldiers. The blame is not with the soldiers. It is the nature of a soldier to plunder when he can see a chance to do so with impunity. The only soldiery I have ever seen who could be trusted to restrain this impulse are the North Germans proper. Poles, Bavarians, and I am sorry to add, Saxons, are all ready to take avail of the fortune of war. *As for the British soldier, he has not the slightest conscientious scruples against robbing a church, let alone a shop.*"

That is the evidence of an expert, which lawyers, at least, will know how to value. Mr. Forbes served in the army before he served as a correspondent, and what he says about the British soldier may be commended to the British journalist who lifts up his hands in Pharisaical horror and thanks God he is not as those Russians are.

Perhaps, all things considered, it is as well the British soldier was not sent to Constantinople the other day. The march from Aldershot to Windsor and the hardships he underwent while being received by the Queen, were too much for him. Too much, if it be true, as stated, that the casualties of the day amounted to near 1,000 out of the 14,000 men engaged. The corps might have gone through a tolerably brisk action without losing a greater percentage. Heat and fatigue were the cause of the gaps in the ranks, and there are the usual explanations that the men were over-marched and kept needlessly long under arms. Probably that is true, but there is no reason to suppose it would be less true if the troops had been in actual service. It is affirmed, also, that the Queen had been expected to go to Aldershot and review the troops there. Disliking to expose herself to the heat and dust, she ordered her little army to Windsor. It may appear to the impartial outsider that the heat and dust were not likely to be less for 14,000 men marching from Aldershot to Windsor, than for one elderly lady driving from Windsor to Aldershot in her carriage. But there can be no doubt that the army ought to have been able to do what was asked of it; and if it were not, the sooner the fact was ascertained the better. It will not do for staff-officers to complain of "short notice." It might happen that the Russians would some day be so forgetful of good manners as to give them no notice at all.

A special correspondent of *The Times* with the Turkish army in Asia Minor, records his conversion in the following explicit terms:

"Naturally since I have been here I have had many, very many, opportunities of conversing with Turkish officers and men on the so-called Eastern Question, and the consequence is that, arriving in the country a strong Pasha-Turk, deeply impressed with the necessity of preserving the 'integrity of the Empire' in order to uphold British interests, I now fain would cry with Mr. Freeman, 'Perish India rather than one English soldier should fall fighting for Turkey.'"

He repeated in emphatic words the too-familiar story of Turkish misrule, extortion, corruption and incapacity, so gross that the yoke bears almost as heavily on the Mussulmans themselves as on the Christians. He has been with a Turkish army in the field, witnessed the privations of the men from "criminally faulty commissariat arrangements," and the sufferings of the wounded left to themselves: seen for himself "the oppression habitually exercised on Christians by all Mohammedans;" knows of "the constant reports of our energetic Consul of the gross outrages committed on Christian villages;" was himself also a spectator of the burning of Yaz Vairan on the 26th of June; and has traversed the Armenian hamlets all over the hills, silently testifying to the fact that oppression, however much it may be denied by Turkish officials, is openly practiced and connived at. The value of Turkish testimony to Russian outrages is incidentally illustrated by the remark of the same writer in trying to describe a battle: "There are few things more difficult, none more disheartening, than the attempt to extract trustworthy information from Turkish officials." A little further, he tells us respecting the battle of Eshek-Kallian that, though Mukhtar Pasha claims a victory and the capture of two guns, it was almost a drawn fight, his loss enormous, and the story of the two guns a fiction. G. W. S.

ANOTHER INSURANCE FAILURE.

NEWARK CITIZENS' FIRE COLLAPSED—A DEFICIT OF MORE THAN $61,000—APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., whose home office is at No. 443 Broad-st., Newark, has failed. Secretary of State Kelsey, who is ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance, recently called for a statement of the affairs of the Company, and not being satisfied with the same he began a thorough examination when he discovered that the capital of the Company had been impaired about thirty per cent, the liabilities exceeding the assets by more than $60,000. Thereupon Mr. Kelsey yesterday afternoon made application to Vice-Chancellor Van Fliet, at Newark, for the appointment of a receiver for the Company. No resistance was made to the application, and the Vice-Chancellor granted a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. No day was fixed for the hearing. The paid up capital of the company is $200,000. Secretary Kelsey stated that there would be no loss to the policy-holders. The management of the company while it had been honest had been very unwise, too much effort having been made to augment the premium list. In January last many of the agencies in distant States were cut off, and a large number of Southern policies were reinsured in the Commercial of New-York, but retrenchment began too late. The following are the liabilities and assets of the company:

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid losses	$24,977 79
Unearned premiums	127,466 00
Reinsurance	10,000 00
Capital stock	200,000 00
Total	$362,444 79

ASSETS.

Real estate	$8,776 50
Loans on bonds and mortgages	169,998 66
Interest due and accrued	7,011 75
Stocks and bonds, market value	29,100 00
Loans on collaterals	29,900 00
Cash in office and bank	19,565 59
Interest	609 00
Interest on collaterals	918 19
Premiums in course of collection	29,001 01
Bills recoverable	5,140 15
Due for re-insurance	7,394 01
Total	$301,976 92
Deficit	$61,367 87

The Company was organized April 28, 1869, and claimed to have assets to the amount of more than half a million dollars. Its last Board of Officers was composed of Joseph M. Smith, President; Lewis J. Lyons, Vice-President; Henry M. Schenck, Secretary and Hiram M. Rhodes, Treasurer. A short time ago Mr. Smith resigned the Presidency of the Company. The officers and directors are all well-known, prominent and respected citizens. There is no feeling in Newark that the Company has been the victim of dishonesty, but it is believed that incapacity was the fault. For several months past it has has been reported that the Company was unsound, and recently it has done little or no business. The loss will not seriously affect the stockholders.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Judson Holmes, age fifteen years, and Eddie Rice, age twelve years, were drowned at Edwards, N. Y., to-day. Their bodies are not yet recovered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—For the Hudson races to-morrow there are eighty-seven trotters entered, the largest field of horses ever assembled in this State outside of the circuit.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6.—A walking match between Henry Hall and James Barker will take place here to-morrow afternoon. They are to walk for fifty hours, or until one gives up or drops.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 6.—The two Misses Cort and their brother, of New-York, who were thrown from their carriage July 24, were not injured as seriously as was at first sup