

THE WAR.

Vague Rumors of a Severe Battle Near Plevna.

THE TURKS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Russia Still Hurrying Reinforcements to the Front.

THE TURKS FORTIFYING GALLIOLI.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria in Friendly Conference.

ENGLAND'S POLICY IN THE EAST.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 10, 1877. A special from Adrianople announces that the Russians are in force at Kain-Boghoz, where a battle is imminent unless they abandon the Balkans.

ROMANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE. A telegram from Constantinople, dated yesterday evening, says: "Many rumors of Russian defeats are current to-day, but the War Office only confirms the victory at Lovatz. The Russian losses are said to have been very heavy."

THE TURKS CLAIM ANOTHER VICTORY. A telegram from Constantinople, dated yesterday evening, says: "According to intelligence in diplomatic circles here the Russians, in superior force, have attacked Plevna to-day. The result is unknown."

A later despatch says it is reported in official circles that the Russians have again been defeated at Plevna.

THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS AT BULGARIEN. A Bucharest despatch states that the Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters are at Bulgarien.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS POURING IN. A correspondent at Bucharest reports that great numbers of troops continue to arrive from Russia, as also wounded from the Danube. A Vienna despatch states that two army corps from Odessa and the Crimea are already on the march to the Danube. General Krudener has received 16,000 fresh troops and some artillery.

THE CAZAR INSPECTING THE ARMY. A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs: "It is said the Czar is on a tour of inspection in the Czarwitsch's army."

PREPARING TO HOLD GALLIOLI. A special from Gallipoli states that the Turks are working energetically upon the Gallipoli lines of fortifications, restoring all the old English and French defenses. Upward of ten thousand men are employed, and it is expected they will finish the works in a fortnight hence. One hundred guns are to be mounted.

THE FIGHT NEAR RASOUD. The particulars of the fight near Rasoud on Tuesday are reported to be as follows: "On Tuesday morning a Russian force, consisting of two regiments of horse and one battalion of foot, attacked the Turks in possession of the Janlar, but, after a short conflict, retired in the direction of Popkot. Receiving reinforcements they returned once more to the attack, but were again repulsed, the Turks maintaining their position. The battle was bloody on both sides."

ZIMMERMANN IN THE DOBRUDZHA. A Kussend despatch, dated the 4th inst., coming by way of Bucharest, August 8, says: "General Zimmermann has most of the Russian corps and a division of another corps in the Dobrudzha, his main force being encamped about eight miles from Tchernowoda. His operations have hitherto consisted mainly in sending out detachments of Cossacks on scouting duty in all directions. General Zimmermann's headquarters are at Tchernowoda. It is the opinion of officers who should be well informed that they will remain there until the fall of Rusechuk or its complete blockade, so as to enable General Zimmermann to operate against Silistria without being taken in the rear."

IS HE WASTING HIS TIME? A Bucharest correspondent calls attention to the uselessness of General Zimmermann's corps, as it is powerless to advance and cannot do anything until other operations are successful around Rusechuk, while it could assist these operations were it in Bulgaria, and after they were completed would be in a better position to work up on Silistria than Tchernowoda.

RUSSIAN LOSSES IN BULGARIA. The Pall Mall Gazette says the Russian losses to July 27, according to the official statement, amount to 9,385; their losses at Plevna are not included in this statement.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE THE WOUNDED. A Constantinople despatch reports that three of the imperial palaces in that city have been converted into hospitals for the wounded.

MEETING OF THE KAISERS. A telegram from Ischl reports that the Emperor of Germany left there at nine o'clock yesterday, after cordially taking leave of the Austrian Empress and the Crown Prince. The Emperor of Austria accompanied Emperor William to Edensee. The whole interview testified to the existence of the frankest understanding between the two monarchs.

THE SERBIAN QUESTION NOT TOUCHED. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It is in a position to state that at the meeting of the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, at Ischl, the question of Russia's extending the seat of war to Servia was never touched upon. The question is likely to be dropped altogether. Russian military reports from Bzela now unexpectedly declare that Servian co-operation is unnecessary. It is supposed that this change of tone is due to Russia's having become aware that a request for such co-operation would have been refused."

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE REAFFIRMED. In relation to the imperial interview at Ischl, the Berlin semi-official papers contradict the report that a definite political agreement was concluded. They merely admit that the triple alliance was reaffirmed. The Vienna Neo Free Presse takes a similar view of the meeting.

AUSTRIA STILL WATCHING EVENTS. The Times' occasional Vienna correspondent asserts that the interview at Ischl will exercise no influence on a position to state that at the meeting of the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, at Ischl, the question of Russia's extending the seat of war to Servia was never touched upon. The question is likely to be dropped altogether. Russian military reports from Bzela now unexpectedly declare that Servian co-operation is unnecessary. It is supposed that this change of tone is due to Russia's having become aware that a request for such co-operation would have been refused."

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conviction, as stated by Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, that a discussion now would be disadvantageous to the public service.

NO NEGOTIATION WITH AUSTRIA. Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said: "There has been no negotiation between England and Austria regarding the mobilization of Austrian troops in case Romania or Servia participate in hostilities or the Russians enter Servia. The government knows of no direct negotiations between the Czar and the Sultan, therefore there is no ground for a protest. I do not know that Austria has communicated with Russia or Turkey on the subject."

A SPEECH FROM DISMELL. In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Beaconsfield, acknowledging Lord Faversham's courtesy in withdrawing his notice relative to the Eastern question, said: "When this cruel and destructive war commenced Her Majesty's government announced that it should adopt a policy of strict neutrality, on condition that British interests were not imperilled."

RUSSIA'S ANSWER CONCILIATORY. "Russia has returned an answer which, I think, I am authorized in declaring as conciliatory and friendly to the communication in which we declared what we considered to be our interests. The government has no reason to doubt that Russia will honorably observe the conditions which were the subject of that correspondence. But whatever be the case, the maintenance of those conditions is the policy of the British government."

FRANCE TALK. A Berlin despatch asserts that Turkey recently notified the Powers of the Porte's willingness to conclude peace on the general basis of Count Andrassy's reform note, but the correspondent thinks this is not likely to lead to any practical results just now. Russia is far too strong and too jealous of her reputation to acquiesce in Turkish propositions after one or several rebuffs. Austria and Germany, on the other hand, knowing that Russia is resolved on continuing the war, and, if necessary, going into winter quarters in Bulgaria or Romania, hesitate to recommend to Prince Bismarck the message of the Grand Vizier.

GRECE AND SERBIA. A Vienna despatch announces that the Greek Envoy has left Belgrade. His mission was a failure.

A CALAMITY THREATENED. PROBABLE FLOODING OF THE UNION PACIFIC WORKS AT OMAHA. Omaha, Neb., August 9, 1877. The danger to the Union Pacific Railroad shops and smelting works from the river is considered so imminent as to excite grave apprehensions in the minds of the community in general, and a mass meeting has been called for to-night to consider the danger.

THE SIoux MARAUDERS—NO CONCLUSION REACHED CONCERNING SETTING BULL AND HIS FOLLOWERS. Mr. Mills, the Canadian Minister of the Interior, had another long consultation to-day with Secretary Schurz and Indian Commissioner Smith in regard to the disposition of Sitting Bull and the hostile warriors under his command in British North America. They afterward called on the President. No conclusions were reached. Mr. Mills started for Canada this evening to report to his government the result of his conference. From an interview it was learned that in general terms Mr. Mills talked over the difference of the method followed by the United States from that of the British government in treating the Indians. He thinks that they should not be fed, and he does not believe at all in the system of annuities. The Canadian Indians sustain themselves principally by hunting, fishing and agricultural pursuits, some of the best farmers in Canada being found in the western part of Ontario, near Sarabia. In the application of criminal law no difference is made between Indians and whites, and, in conspicuous contrast to the States, white men have been frequently hanged in Canada for the murder of Indians. Contracts for supplies, which consist mainly of agricultural implements, fishing gear and the like, are generally made with the lowest bidder, who retains the contract in many instances for years, until its terms are violated. This government will further confer with the Canadian authorities on the subject of the Sioux marauders as soon as it can be discussed by the authorities and in Cabinet.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES. WASHINGTON, August 9, 1877. INSPECTION OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE BY PRESIDENT HAYES. President Hayes and Secretary of War McCord last night inspected the night practice of the Signal Service at the Arsenal, together with the communication by field telegraph at the Soldiers' Home to the post near Washington, the stations on the sea coast from New York to Cape May, and also stations in the interior. Messages were sent by the President and Secretary of War from the open field at the Soldiers' Home and answers received by torch signals and mortar signals in quick succession to Fort Whipple and the Arsenal. Military orders were given and executed at these posts at a distance of six to seven miles, the communication being had through the air with absolute correctness, and finally a general report of stations was ordered at once by night signals and by wire from all the vicinity of Washington and the neighboring States and coast, these orders being sent and the replies received from all by the President and Secretary of War in the open field.

THE COTTON CROP REPORTS. NEW ORLEANS, La., August 9, 1877. The following is the Cotton Exchange crop report for the New Orleans department of Louisiana:— We have received fifty-eight answers from twenty-eight parishes, under dates ranging from July 25 to August 3. The weather during the early part of July has been much better. The plant is forming, blooming and bolting well, and its present condition is as satisfactory as could be desired and much better than it was at this time last year.

MISSISSIPPI. Eighty-three reports from thirty-three counties dated from July 25 to August 4, say the crop is generally good, and in many sections more so than last year, with the exception of Yazoo and Yalobusha counties, whose complaints of too much rain are noted. The plant is forming, blooming and bolting well; the condition of the crop is good and fully as good as last year, although the plant is small and backward in many sections. Worst crops have appeared in Adams, Grenada, Issaquena and Simpson counties, but have done no damage so far.

ARKANSAS. Forty-four replies received from twenty-five counties, dated from July 28 to August 3, report the weather in the fore part of July dry and cool, since which there has been too much rain, and in some sections in comparison with last year has been about equally as favorable. The plant is blooming, forming and bolting well, with the exception of the crop in several sections. The present condition of the crop is ten days late. Some complaints of shedding, rust and grass worms are reported in one county, but there is no danger yet.

LOUISIANA. The following is the crop report of the Mobile Cotton Exchange:— From 43 counties of Alabama 106 letters of the average date of July 30 have been received. The weather for two weeks of the period above named is reported as having been extremely dry and hot. Since then it has been cooler and wet, too much rain in some sections, but generally seasonable. As compared with last year it has been less favorable in 15, more so in 20, and equally so in 7 counties. The reports are generally more favorable than last year, with the exception of those from 15 counties, which are generally less so. The plant is forming, blooming and bolting well, and in all counties except one section, where the present condition of the crop is smaller in size, but well fruited as compared with last year. The cotton is reported in small numbers in most of the prairie counties, but no damage has yet been done. Some counties complain of rust and shedding caused by the recent heavy rains, which have now ceased. The general prospect is for a larger yield on cotton lands, while the prairie promises less than last year.

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LOUISIANA. The following is the crop report of the Mobile Cotton Exchange:— From 43 counties of Alabama 106 letters of the average date of July 30 have been received. The weather for two weeks of the period above named is reported as having been extremely dry and hot. Since then it has been cooler and wet, too much rain in some sections, but generally seasonable. As compared with last year it has been less favorable in 15, more so in 20, and equally so in 7 counties. The reports are generally more favorable than last year, with the exception of those from 15 counties, which are generally less so. The plant is forming, blooming and bolting well, and in all counties except one section, where the present condition of the crop is smaller in size, but well fruited as compared with last year. The cotton is reported in small numbers in most of the prairie counties, but no damage has yet been done. Some counties complain of rust and shedding caused by the recent heavy rains, which have now ceased. The general prospect is for a larger yield on cotton lands, while the prairie promises less than last year.

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