

THE WAR.

Severe Fighting at Ablava on Wednesday Last.

RUSSIANS CONCENTRATING AT BIELA.

Suleiman Pacha Reported to Have Crossed the Balkans.

CONFIRMATION OF NICISIC'S CAPTURE.

No Further Intelligence from Plevna.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Sept. 11, 1877.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna despatch dated Monday night repeats the rumors that Osman Pacha was retreating from Plevna.

MEHMET ALL ON THE AGGRESSIVE.

The Russians, who seem to have thought little of any danger which might threaten them from Ruzhchuk and Rasgrad, are, it appears, beginning to take a different view.

THE FIGHTING AT ABLAVA.

A correspondent with the army of the Czarewitch at Banitzka, a few miles east of Biela, under date of Friday evening, describes the Turkish occupation of Ablava on Wednesday.

THE FIGHTING AT ABLAVA.

At the retreat of the Russians under General Timotejeff, the attack of the Turks across the Lom, and the reoccupation of Ablava by the Russians, with the loss of 1,000 men to the latter.

ITS EVACUATION.

"In the evening, after the termination of the armistice, the Russians evacuated Ablava, finding it useless to attempt to hold out longer with nine battalions against sixty.

AT BIELA.

The same correspondent, under date of Biela, Saturday noon, says: "We broke up camp at Banitzka at sunrise this morning, and marched direct to Biela.

A DESERTED TOWN.

"I found the town deserted, except by a few Cosaks, who reported that the Turks had taken the Damogha part of the road and occupied Pyrgos breaking up ferry communication.

BIELA FULL OF TROOPS.

"The town is full of troops who are bivouacked about in the immediate neighborhood. Supply trains are crossing the bridge over the Lom.

A GRAND CUT PROJECTED.

The correspondent of the Times at Vienna sends the following: "It is not what occurs in front so much as what occurs in the rear of Plevna which will give to the fight its significance.

REFERENCES TO THE ABLAVA FIGHT.

A special despatch dated Shumla, September 8, says: "There was serious fighting during Thursday on the Lom. The right of the Rasgrad army, under Nedjib Pacha, was engaged all day.

SHIPKA PASS PLANKED.

A telegram received in Paris from Constantinople reports that the whole of Suleiman Pacha's army has passed north of the Balkans.

THE FALL OF NICISIC CONFIRMED.

A telegram from Vienna says a despatch received there from Oettine asserts that Nicisic has capitulated. The future movements of the Montenegrin army are uncertain, no definite plan of campaign having been decided upon according to the last news.

SERVIA MUST KEEP STILL.

The Times' Paris correspondent says: "The Turkish force has been received here that the

forces on the frontier have been ordered to enter Servia immediately if she takes part in the war."

GERMANY AND THE WAR.

The reports in Belgrade that Germany is urging Servia to participate in the war are discredited in Vienna.

GREECE AND RUSSIA.

A special despatch to the Vienna Political Correspondence from Athens contains the following: "The Council of Ministers during the last few days has been discussing the Russian Cabinet's proposals for common action for insuring the protection of Christians in Turkey, and it may now be considered certain that a definite agreement has been arrived at between Greece and Russia."

GENTLE TURKS THAT ASK SYMPATHY.

The Vienna Political Correspondence's Varna letter says it has just been ascertained that simultaneously with the Kavarna massacre the Cretans committed atrocities in eleven villages of Eastern Bulgaria.

CONDITION OF THE FAMINE DISTRICTS OF INDIA.—EX-MINISTER WASHINGTON'S RETURN HOME.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Sept. 11, 1877.

A Calcutta despatch, dated Sunday, says: "The weather reports for the past week are decidedly cheering. All the Madras districts have had some rain. In many parts it was heavy.

NEWSPAPER POINT.

Ex-Minister Washburne left Paris yesterday for Southampton, where he will embark on the steamship Neckar for New York.

THE MURDERED CONSULS AT SALONICA.

The German and French Ambassadors at Constantinople have presented remonstrances to the Porte against the release of the persons condemned to five years' penal servitude for the murder of the German and French consuls at Salonica in May of last year.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Porte has sent a note to the Khedive respecting the article of the Slave Trade Convention with England giving the latter the right to search the Red Sea.

EXCAVATIONS AT NINEVEH.

Mr. Layard, the British representative, has received a firman from the Sultan authorizing excavations at Nineveh.

TITENS MUCH IMPROVED.

The Times states that Mme. Titens had another operation performed last Wednesday. She is much better, and on Sunday was able to walk in the garden.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1877.

A private letter from a distinguished source, recently received in this city from Rome, confirms the report of the failure of the Pope's health and says he is not expected to live till November.

PURSUIT OF THE NEZ PERCES.

HOWARD'S REPORT OF HIS MOVEMENTS TO GENERAL SHERMAN.—EVIDENTLY A GENUINE SUGGESTION FROM OLD TUCUMSEH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1877.

The following despatches from General Howard to General Sherman were forwarded by General Sherman to the War Department:

VIRGINIA, M. T., August 24, 1877.

General W. T. Sherman, Fort Shaw: Just arrived here to communicate with General McDowell after an extraordinary effort to overtake Gibson. With horses much jaded I moved rapidly to head off the Indians at their headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, CAMP EUSTINE, HENRY LAKE, August 27, 1877.

To W. T. SHERMAN, General United States Army, Helena, M. T.: Yours of the 26th is received. You misunderstood me. I never said it was impossible, indicating the most energetic young officers, that were worn out and weary of a most arduous march.

SITTING BULL'S WHEREABOUTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 1877.

General Gibson has positive information that Sitting Bull is still north of the line, and apparently has no intention of coming South.

TRENTON PERPLEXED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10, 1877.

The people of this city were startled this morning by the occurrence of a strange noise, which sounded deep and heavy and was pronounced to be something like an earthquake.

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK, OR A TREMOR FROM JERSEY LIGHTNING?

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GOING TO OSMAN'S AID.

A special despatch from Adrianople says: "Large forces are passing through here to take up a position between Sofia and the Servian frontier."

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MAINE ELECTION.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF MR. CONNOR BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PORTLAND, Sept. 10, 1877.

If there had been a January snow storm on this autumnal day and the mercury had fallen 20 deg. below the freezing point there would not have been a more popular surprise than there has been over the State election which took place today.

The shrewd and veteran politicians of all parties, as well as the general public are alike confounded at the returns as they come in, for the calculations and anticipations of the most fearful, as well as the most sanguine, are entirely out of order.

It is not necessary to elaborate upon the fact that Maine was always considered the most favorable of the republican's galaxy of States, and no one before to-night was found bold enough to deny Governor Connor's re-election by a large majority.

Unexpectantly even to his most enthusiastic democratic supporters, Mr. Williams has received a vote which is little less than appalling. It is the surprising strength which the Greenback party has developed in their support for Mr. Munson, the hitherto great unknown from Oregon.

It was regarded as an exaggerated estimate when he was accorded a thousand votes all told throughout the State, but the tables which are appended below show that there was a powerful undercurrent in the political sea, which was not fairly judged. Thus there has been no campaigning. Both the republicans and democrats relied on the distribution of circulars and appeals to the prejudices and interests of the rural voter, so that outside of the inner circle of political workers few knew how the machine was working.

Efforts were made to work up public opinion, but it failed, and to-day in this city and other cities and towns throughout the State an outsider could not imagine that anything unusual was going on. There was no excitement whatever, and when the polls closed the streets were as quiet as on a Sunday morning.

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ANOTHER "REVELATION."

The Mormon Apostles Produce an "Epistle from God."

SAINTS AS CONJURORS.

All Keys and Powers Vested Forever in the "Twelve."

TELEGRAMS OF OBEDIENCE.

Wretched Bigots Yielding Like Hindoos Before Juggernaut.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 10, 1877.

The Twelve Apostles have to-day issued an epistle to the Mormon people, claiming to have received a revelation from God on the 4th inst. directing them to preside over the Church without electing a new Prophet.

The promulgation here of the extraordinary document has created excitement, surprise among the Mormons and disgust among the Gentiles, who are too well aware of the past acts of several of the Twelve not to believe that the Almighty had but a small part in the matter.

In point of boldness this "revelation" goes far beyond anything that Joseph Smith ever dreamed of, and is equalled only by the disgusting bulletins which Brigham Young sent forth from time to time.

It exceeds all the ideas of the simple minded peasants to whom speaking "in tongues," as St Paul described it, is sufficiently marvellous, as none of these God-gifted men ever condescended to translate their gibberish and deceptive twaddle.

A communication from on high, however, is something the thick-and-thin followers of Smith are not permitted to question. Intelligence, science, manhood—these things must have no place in Mormonism.

Like the Caffir at the fetich and the devoted Hindoo, who falls at the voice of the priests before the car of Juggernaut, to his own destruction, these deluded creatures in Utah will to-morrow discuss this epistle as though it were what it really is not—a "direct command from God."

It is a glaring attempt to retain power over a people which has been subjected by fraud and violence to a condition of mental and physical slavery worse than anything described in Oriental history.

TAYLOR PRESIDENT OF THE TWELVE.

Apostle Taylor is acknowledged to be President of the quorum of the governing body.

QUOTING FROM BRIGHAM.

The epistle is very lengthy and is signed by all the Apostles, who clinch their claim by quoting from a sermon delivered at Navoo long ago by Brigham Young. They quote: "Joseph Smith conferred upon our heads, the Twelve Apostles, all the keys and powers belonging to the apostleship which he himself held before he was taken away, and no man or set of men can get between Joseph and the twelve either in this world or in the world to come."

They "waited on the Lord," who blessed them and revealed their future course.

DOES THIS SETTLE IT?

According to the hundreds of despatches sent off to-day it is evident the twelve and their friends have given orders that the "Church," meaning the untutored masses, must accept this epistle as settling the question of the leadership; that Heaven has conferred the ruling power upon these twelve men, and that it will be a capital offence to raise objections.

These men, several of whom are said to have their names on an indictment list for participations in murder and other crimes, have thus the audacity to flatter their bigotry and craft in the teeth of this nation, and sneer at the enlightenment of the nineteenth century.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—1 A. M.

For the Middle States and New England, stationary or falling barometer, and warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, with south and east winds.

For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic States, warmer southeast winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail, followed by westerly winds and cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, southerly winds, shift to cooler northwest, cloudy followed by clear weather, stationary or rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light winds, mostly from the north and stationary or rising barometer.

For the lake regions, easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, falling barometer and higher temperature, possibly followed on the upper lakes by cooler north winds and clearing weather.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building.

1877. 1876. 1877. 3 A. M. 58 60 3.30 P. M. 60 78 6 A. M. 61 58 6 P. M. 65 75 9 A. M. 61 62 9 P. M. 61 68 12 M. 60 74 12 P. M. 61 65

Average temperature yesterday, 65. Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 67.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1877.

SENSATIONS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—THE GOSSIPS ON OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS AND THE SPEAKERSHIP QUESTION.

It is an old saying that idleness is the mother of mischief. The extreme dullness of affairs just now in Washington, which city is as quiet as Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," will therefore readily account for the several sensations which it has been necessary to invent to keep the national capital from relapsing into utter oblivion.

Impressions, the Mexican situation is reported to be very grave. It is said that the State Department is in receipt of information that the sending of 1,500 Mexican regulars to the Rio Grande means war. Our Minister, Mr. Foster, is reported to have warned Mr. Evans that these 1,500 Mexicans, ostensibly sent to preserve peace on the border, were intended to tackle General Ord and wipe the Yankee boots off him.

If the reader will turn back to the Washington despatches of the Herald of the week before last he will find the fact announced that these troops were coming to the border at the suggestion of Senor Mata and General Benavides, both of whom by a separate, but simultaneous, unanimity, recommended that regular troops should be sent to the border to co-operate with General Ord in keeping the peace on the frontier, which recommendation was made from a belief that the regulars would assist the authorities more cheerfully in carrying out the extradition laws than the Mexican militia, with their local hates and prejudices.

Again, regular troops respect each other and command respect. The Mexican regulars and United States regulars would have a common sentiment in respect to the capture and punishment of the guerrillas and other irregular bands who enjoy the facilities of the Mexican militia.

In this connection complaint is made that the Mexican authorities have not delivered to the United States the two or more rascals who crossed at Rio Grande City, and who, it was acknowledged, had violated the extradition laws. Justice is always slow, and the Mexicans are not to be blamed because they have not suggested to us the way of securing the extradition of these men. It lies with us to take all the formalities of the law. The prisoners are said to have been removed from Camargo to Matamoros, the nearest point at which a Mexican federal court is located.

Under the law the Mexicans must hear our claim for extradition through their federal and not through State courts. It is asserted that they have gone so far as to transfer the prisoners to the vicinity of the federal court at Matamoros. If so, and the American authorities at Brownsville have been slumbering in their duty, it will be seen how much of justice there is in the charge that the Mexicans are not acting in good faith.

Again the Speakership is a constant theme of troubled discussion with the speculators, but so far there is little reason for disturbing the general conviction that the democratic candidate will be Mr. Randall and the republican candidate General Garfield. Some of the Southern members are said to have weakened lately in their adhesion to Mr. Randall, while the backing down of the sorehead republican element in so many county and State conventions is regarded as strengthening the chances of Mr. Charles Foster as against General Garfield in the preliminary caucus.

Otherwise Messrs. Randall and Garfield may be regarded as standing as prominently in the affections of their party as they did when the gavel fell at midday on the 4th of March last.

The outgrowth of this spirit of sensation and speculation is further found in the predictions and positive assertions that the next Senate will be organized on a democratic basis, and yet the same persons who are unwilling to concede the ghost of a chance to the republicans in organizing the House, where they are in a minority of only eight or ten votes, are confident that the democrats, with a clear majority of four or five against them, will get control of the Senate in other words, while the democrats, with a preponderance of only nine votes in nearly three hundred, count upon an undisputed organization of the House, they are unwilling to allow the republicans to control the Senate with a clear majority of five in a total of only seventy-six members.

It should be remembered, in short, that the advent of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency has not as yet weakened the republican party, nor elevated the democrats to universal dominion.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1877.

GENERAL ORD'S REPORT REGARDING THE MOVEMENT OF MEXICAN TROOPS TO THE FRONTIER.

The following telegrams have been forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army by General Sheridan:—

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 8, 1877.

The following brief of the telegram was received last night from Brownsville:—

Fifteen hundred Mexican troops are ready at Vera Cruz to embark for Matamoros under command of General Benavides. Their proposed mission is to enforce the terms of the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico and establish order on the frontier.

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