

WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

VOL. 27. SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1877. NO. 39.

LATEST DISPATCHES

VERY LATEST NEWS REPORTS.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch received at the department of state from the U. S. Secretary of legation at Vienna, gives an account of the opening of the international cereal fair on the 20th of August in that city.

After full consideration in the cabinet to the President determined the public interest would be better served by the appointment of new officers for the three principal positions in the New York Custom House.

Following circular to collectors and officers of customs has been issued by the Treasury Department: "The following is a list of drawback for refined sugar and wholly manufactured from imported sugar, are hereby established to take effect on and after October 1st.

R. H. Mason will be appointed Surveyor General of Montana. CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The cabinet decided not to remove Cornell, although his resignation had been received.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—Gardner G. Hubbard and D. M. Fox, postal commissioners, arrived to-day after an extended tour west and southwest.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 6.—The funds in the Carolina National Bank of this city, payable on certificates of deposit issued to G. I. P. Owens, amounting to over \$30,000, have been attached.

St. Paul, Sept. 6.—The Army of Tennessee met this morning, and elected officers for the ensuing year. President, W. T. Sherman, with vice-presidents generally from the Western States; Recording Secretary, L. M. Day; Corresponding Secretary, A. Hickenlooper; Treasurer, F. M. Force, Orator for the next meeting, W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Wm. M. Tweed to-day, before the Committee of Aldermen investigating ring frauds, testified that the ring formed in the board of supervisors in 1860 for passing excessive bills, consisted of Roach, Briggs and himself; in 1865, John Fox; in 1866, James Hayes; and in 1869, Isaac J. Oliver and Andrew J. Blakely.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The President's commission to the Senate, in relation to the case of the late President Grant, has been received.

devastating cotton in adjacent counties. Many planters state that the fields look as if fire had swept through them. It is believed serious damage will result to crops in this vicinity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The yacht Dreadnaught, about which some uneasiness was felt, arrived safely this evening.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 6.—This evening the Phoenix Park mine near Minersville was a scene of a dreadful explosion of gas, which ignited from a blast made by one of the workmen.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 5.—Gen. Crook and staff left here at noon to-day for Camp Brown, from which point a detachment of the 5th cavalry, under Gen. Merritt, and a part of the 2d cavalry here have gone to intercept the Nez Percés.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The convention of the state greenback party to-day nominated Wm. L. Banning for governor. Wm. Moigher for Lt. Governor.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—The Democratic state central committee of Maryland has called a state convention in Baltimore Sept. 27th.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—About 6 o'clock this morning, two oil train collided near Newburgh, Ohio, on the Atlantic & Great Western railroad. Fifteen cars of merchandise and 1,000 barrels of oil, together with one locomotive, were entirely destroyed by fire.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The State Independent Greenback convention met here to-day and 700 were present. Jason Waters presided. Wendell Phillips was nominated for governor over B. F. Butler—45 to 1. The resolutions demand a repeal of the resumption act; silver as a full legal tender; abolition of the tax on mortgaged property; stoppage of the further issue of gold bonds for sale abroad; reduction of expense; payment of all debts; all issues should be full legal tender and convertible into bonds bearing a low rate of interest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Tribune's Washington special says a new Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be appointed in a day or two. All are satisfied with Smith, but the President believes a change will be beneficial. If Smith will consent to take another position important and agreeable which he is better fitted for, the change will be made at once.

The lowest price for gold for over 15 years was reached in New York, yesterday—103.

Gen. Anderson, a member of the Louisiana Returning Board, was some days ago appointed Deputy Collector at the port of New Orleans. In consequence there is great indignation among the Democratic politicians of Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The assignment of Frank Leslie, newspaper publisher, to Isaac W. England, was filed in the office of the County Clerk to-day. The Sun says his liabilities are \$350,000; his assets are represented by numerous publications, his large printing and engraving establishment, with its presses, machinery and fixtures, and a considerable establishment at Interlake near Saratoga. Mr. Leslie's embarrassments arise in good part from too extended investments in real estate. Arrangements have been made whereby the publications will be continued.

Tweed's examination and free testimony before the aldermanic committee so soon after refusing to testify before the State Senate Committee looks suspiciously like intrigue for political purposes of the anti-Tilden faction including John Morrissy's whilom friend and latterly bitter enemy, John Fox. Tweed's present testimony evidently is substantially that contained in his confession rejected by Attorney-General Fairchild when offered as a condition of Tweed's release. It is predicted that Fairchild will be set aside at the coming State Convention for a new nominee, who, if elected, is expected to accept Tweed's terms. These facts are flatly denied by the parties implicated, several of whom were never heretofore suspected of anything dishonorable.

While Maine Republicans fully expect to carry the approaching election, their wisest leaders do not expect to make the gains which some anticipate as a consequence of Democratic dissatisfaction with their gubernatorial nominee. Despite abuse by the Bourbons, Williams is the strongest man the Democratic party could put in the field, especially because, disregarding the platform, he acquiesces in Hayes' election and believes in his southern policy. His party will vote for him for party discipline; his conservatism secures support from non-partisans with Democratic tendencies. Consequently the race is likely to be closer than generally assumed. Do not be surprised if the Republican majority falls to 5,000 against 10,000 last year.

There is much uneasiness in Republican circles lest their small majority in the National Senate shall be overcome at the special session by reason of Morton's illness. Spencer's possible defection and the possibility of Patterson's indictments may keep him from attending the session. Spencer's failure to let matters rest, and other accidents, may result in his being defeated.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Of the gold withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, eagles to the amount of £100,000 were for the United States.

According to Turkish financial estimates, a deficit of 11,000,000 Turkish pounds is anticipated for the years 1877-78, which will have to be raised by special taxation.

DUNDIE, Sept. 6.—The town council voted ex-President Grant the freedom of the city.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The council of Aberdeen yesterday unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Gen. Grant.

A telegram was received at Dundee yesterday from Grant stating that he would be unable to revisit the town, and was therefore obliged to decline its proffered freedom.

The General will receive the freedom of Wick this evening, of Inverness to-morrow, and of Elgin next week.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is said the Pope, who is improving in health, has definitely resolved to restore the Roman hierarchy in Scotland. Cardinal Manning will shortly go to Rome on a confidential mission in that connection.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 6.—An important engagement took place near Rutchuk yesterday morning. Soon afterwards the Russians began the bombardment of the city from Slobozia, which was replied to by the Turks. The cannonade lasted all yesterday and continued to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—The Turkish commander in Herzegovina reports that a band of 2,000 Montenegro surrounded a village near Presska, intending to get cattle and corn. During the night a fresh band arrived, whom the first band supposed to be Turks. A fierce combat took place, in which were killed and a great number of wounded were discovered next morning.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Earl of Derby, foreign minister, speaking at Liverpool last evening, said he did not think the present moment favorable for any interposition by third parties in favor of peace, but the time might come, and it might not be far distant, when England's good offices would be acceptable. He assured his hearers that whenever in the government's judgment that time arrived, they would not lose the opportunity.

A Vienna correspondent says news has just been received that the Russian headquarters have been removed from Gory Studen to Delagreni. This may indicate either an advance in the direction of Plevna or a retreat from that neighborhood of the Jantza line.

A Vienna correspondent, telegraphing Thursday night, says it is now settled that Count Andassy and Prince Bismarck will meet September 12th or 15 at Saleburg. In ministerial circles it is maintained that this is merely an act of courtesy. It is admitted, however, that the chances of future mediation may be touched upon.

A Berlin correspondent discredits the rumors in relation to mediation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Times' London special says London was never so excited since the Russians crossed the Danube. The city is inundated with rumors of battles in every direction of the most sanguinary character, all asserting Russian successes. Only official reports can bring order out of chaos of events between the Danube and the Balkans. Plevna was carried by storm after repeated desperate assaults and indiscriminate carnage. The defeat of Mehmet and the utter rout of the Turks outside of the Shumla-Rustchuk line are among the many contradictory and imperfect reports from the front of operations. The occurrence of the events and the imminence of others of importance is the excuse of renewed demands by the English press for putting an end to the war. The war has been so bloody, inflicting such enormous damage and suffering, and which, if continued another year, will be sure to ruin one or both belligerents and drag other European nations into it, and that it ought to be ended without any more sacrifice. It is not British interests that are endangered by the probable Russian successes, but the war should be ended for the sake of humanity. Frantic appeals to this effect form the burden of the most Turko-phobic journals.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Russian success at Lovatz makes Osman Pasha have a hostile force on both flanks. Either defeat at Plevna or attempted withdrawal may result in the destruction of his army unless the Russians are compelled to weaken their forces on that side to check Mehmet Ali's advance from Rasgrad. The latter seems to place the Czarowitz's army in a position very similar to Osman Pasha's, if Turkish accounts may be trusted. A Turkish force has crossed the Lom and reached the neighborhood of Obertine, while another force has crossed the Kara Lom to Patomarka. These forces are understood to be operating against Giela, but they jeopardize the whole Russian campaign east of the Yantra as well as communications with Tirnova.

The Turks from Widin attempted last night to reach Campercheni, near Kalafat, in boats, but were driven back by a Roumanian battery. The general loss was raised to 8,000 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—Mehemet Ali telegraphs to-day from Kechoka that Eyouh Pasha's army corps which was divided into two columns, to-day attacked the 12th Russian army corps which was supported by a division on this bank of the Lom. The Russians were defeated and recrossed the Lom in disorder. They abandoned their fortified positions near Kechloka. They lost 3,000 killed and wounded. The commander of their cavalry was killed. We lost 200 killed and 700 wounded.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 6.—A correspondent says: "Peace is impossible until the Turks are completely crushed. If the Czarenters Moscow after concluding unsatisfactory peace it would be at the point of the bayonet."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Russians have entirely dismantled Ardahan, which is now an open town. Gen. Cornoroff has withdrawn most of his troops from there to the main body of the army, leaving only nine rifle battalions in the place.

BELGRADE, Sept. 6.—A dispatch states that the first class of the militia has been ordered at points of concentration by the 13th. All commanders of corps leave Belgrade to-day. The second class of the militia has been ordered in readiness to march. Prince Milan will be chief commander. Several members of the diplomatic corps have made separate arrangements to war preparations. Prince Gortschakoff has answered evasively.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 6.—The Turkish vanguard was completely routed before the Russian main army. The Turkish army was completely routed before the Russian main army. The Turkish army was completely routed before the Russian main army.

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BUCHAREST, Sept. 4.—The army under Grand Duke Nicholas will resume the offensive shortly, while the troops under the Czarowitz will remain on the defensive, confronting Mehmet Ali Pasha.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Russian General Riechler has ordered the purchase of building material for barracks for 200,000 men, one half of which are to be erected in Bulgaria.

The Russians officially estimate their losses at Schipka at 1,200 killed and 3,000 wounded.

The Russian official account of the fighting at Kadikof near Rutchuk says that on Tuesday a Turkish force from Rutchuk and Rasgrad captured Kadikof and occupied it for a time, but was subsequently driven out with great loss by seven battalions of infantry and eight squadrons of Cossacks with 22 guns. Russian loss, 30 killed and 150 wounded.

An official dispatch from Prince Merictinsky says Lovatz has been taken after 12 hours fighting, despite its natural strength, its strong fortifications and the stubborn resistance of the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.—The battle was begun at Plevna on Friday morning. The result is unknown. No details have reached here yet.

Official bulletins from Russian headquarters at Poreidin give details of operations against Plevna, as follows: At dusk, on Thursday, the troops of the western column approached Plevna, and working all night unobserved by the Turks erected batteries on the heights surrounding the Turkish fortifications. Our siege batteries opened on Friday, at 6 a. m., a cannonade, which continued all day. The commandant of one of our batteries was killed and two officers wounded. Our loss Friday was not large. The artillery engagement was renewed on Saturday, at 10 a. m., and continued all day. In the evening our left wing succeeded in occupying the heights to the south of the town, with a loss of 500 men. The village of Uchitza was also occupied. The center and right wing have approached within 1,200 or 1,400 yards of the Turkish fortifications. The losses on the whole are not great. The cannonade lasted all Saturday night, and increased in violence on Sunday morning.

A dispatch dated Bucharest, to-day, says the general attack on Plevna will be made to-day.

It is said that 20,000 Turks, who were marching to Osman Pasha's assistance, have been intercepted below Neiraki.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A correspondent telegraphing from Poreidin gives the names of the various corps and brigades composing the army before Plevna, showing that there are 80,000 infantry, including 28,000 Roumanians. The cavalry number 10,000, including 4,000 Roumanians, with the addition of other arms of the service, there is a compact, well equipped army of about 100,000 men with 250 guns, including siege artillery. The greater part of the army has the advantage of having already been under fire. Some indication of turning the movement was suggested, when Prince Merictinsky took Lovatz, but the suggestion was deceptive. The course of the attack promises to be almost identical with that pursued on a previous occasion.

A correspondent writing on Thursday explains the positions of the contending armies at Plevna as follows: Grivica stands in the toe of a horseshoe formed by the Turkish positions around Plevna. Opposite to it stands the Russian fifth division which will fall in after artillery preparation. The line is prolonged on the left flank by five divisions extending as far as Bogot. Opposite the horseshoe is the Russo-Roumanian center. The Russians have the ground to the left, which was occupied by Prince Schokoosky in the previous battle of Plevna. The Roumanians have a section of the environment to the right of the center, being the ground on which Gen. Krudener then fought. The front of each section is of about equal extent. The Turkish position opposite the Roumanian section are the stronger, but as there are 28,000 Roumanians to 50,000 Russians, there seems logically to follow that the function of the Roumanians is intended to be chiefly of a demoralizing character. They will do good service if they hold the Turks confronting them while the center and left are delivering blow upon blow on the weaker section of the Turkish front. Prince Merictinsky from Lovatz detached one brigade and sent it south to Trojan to guard against trouble from that region, and to-day, Thursday, has marched north along the road in the direction of Plevna with three brigades. Of the details of his dispositions, I am unaware, except that he touches the Russian division in Bogot and that this force constitutes the Russian extreme left flank which is very strong, either for direct attack or for outflanking the Turkish position.

Gen. Grant received the freedom of Inverness yesterday.

The Manchester Examiner publishes the following dispatch announcing the capture of Plevna: "The morning the Turkish army was completely routed before the Russian main army. The Turkish army was completely routed before the Russian main army. The Turkish army was completely routed before the Russian main army."

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BUCHAREST, Sept. 9.—The whole Russian Rutchuk army has taken up fresh and less extended positions. These positions are probably in or near the neighborhood of Biela.

The Russians have erected a new monster gun at Slobozia which has silenced three more Turkish batteries before Rutchuk.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—The turks who were driven from Lovatz are said to be cut off from Osman Pasha's camp by the Russian cavalry. A Russian detachment is marching in great haste toward Sofia, which is wholly unprotected. The movement will stop Turkish reinforcements, while Roumanians block the road to Widin.

A Cattaro special reports that Nicisc, with 19 guns, surrendered unconditionally, but the garrison and inhabitants were allowed to withdraw to Gatacho.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—An Ostrak correspondent shows that the surrender of Nicisc was necessitated by the Montenegrins having stormed the positions commanding the citadels. The garrison, which was originally 400 strong, lost 200 during these sieges in killed and prisoners.

A Berlin correspondent says that General Kaufman of Khivan fame, has gone to the Danube to organize the Russian commissariat.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Economist quotes an article from the Berlin Borsen Zeitung, estimating that of \$200,000,000, silver coin, withdrawn by the German government, about one half has been redeemed, and \$75,000,000 sold, leaving \$25,000,000 on hand. The silver remaining in circulation is one thaler piece. No date for its demonetization being fixed by law, it will be withdrawn at the discretion of the government. The present rate of withdrawal is considerably slower than heretofore. This the Economist thinks is probably due to the large amount of silver in hand not easily disposed of.

The London Spectator in a remarkable article shows practically that England is on the road to a dreary condition, and looks forward to the time when her factories will close one by one; iron and coal mines will close up like the tin mines of Cornwall; fires in forges will be blown out, the ships will be laid to rot and so forth. The only suggested remedy is the discovery of some new industry to replace those already failing. The writer, who is certified as one of the shrewdest and ablest men of the day, speculating upon the social and political future, says: "Taxation will be light, for the debt, the cause, will be gone, shaken off as beyond the new means; the throne will be gone as too expensive and useless, the country, organized like Switzerland, will be thinly peopled by a race with the hereditary habits of education, but few desires or opportunities of excitement. The inherent conservatism of the people will have its fullest scope, the ambitious and the energetic will go elsewhere, as there will be nothing to do here."

A leading grain circular says since the beginning of the week a firmer tone has been apparent. No alterations in the value of English wheat, old Europe being practically exhausted, and new from its inferior quality presenting few attractions to buyers, but the value of foreign is improved, and shows still an upward tendency here and in the adjacent markets. Since Tuesday business has been tolerably active. Fair business has been transacted in wheat at extreme rates. While maize has commanded an advance of three pence per quarter at this market to-day, wheat met with active demand, and all good qualities both red and white are a penny to two pence per cent dearer. Flour is held at fully previous rates; maize in good request and realizes an advance of six pence per quarter.

A Letter from Isaac Butt, Home Rule member of parliament for Limerick, ridicules the idea that parliament will grant home rule in order to get rid of the annoyance and inconvenience that Irish members can cause.

ROME, Sept. 8.—The condition of the pope's health is not so good as it has been for some time past. His limbs are paralyzed, but no immediate danger is apprehended. He resumed audience on Thursday. The Liberta asserts that the nuncio has been instructed to inform the Vatican as to the prevailing opinions relative to the next papal election in the various countries to which they are accredited.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in this city, answers to the question what he thought about the policy of President Hayes: "I think God has disposed of the matter. He has not only him, but I think of seventy-five many who the times was every Southern States since."